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SANTA FE DAILY NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 33.

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

NO. 308

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Senate Committee on Military Affairs Has Decided That the West Point Cadets Shall Not Attend the Inauguration.

A CONTESTED SEAT IN THE HOUSE

It is Doubtful If a Vote on the Arbitration Treaty Can Be Reached During the Present Session of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on military affairs, to-day took adverse action on the proposition to bring the cadets from West Point to the inauguration. Senators Bate, Cookrell, and Walshall, voted against it. Palmer did not vote. Hawley, Proctor, and Shoup, voted for the measure.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Soon after the senate went into executive session, there was a contest as to whether the arbitration treaty should be considered, or nominations taken up. On a yeas and nays vote, those who desired to consider nominations were victorious. Many senators who favor the treaty voted to take up nominations. The vote was significant in showing that a majority in the senate, do not believe a vote can be reached on the treaty, this session.

REPUBLICAN SENATE.
The house decided to seat Hopkins, the Republican contestant against Kendall from the 10th Kentucky district by a vote of 197 to 91.

APPROPRIATIONS.
The general deficiency bill was finished to-day by the house committee on appropriations and reported. The total amount carried is \$3,432,937. One of the largest appropriations is to pay a judgment of \$1,310,000, secured by the Southern Pacific railroad in the court of claims. It will be fought in the house.

CONFIRMED AS JUDGE.

Wm. H. Manger has been confirmed district judge of Nebraska.

He Needs Rest.

Canton, O., Feb. 18.—Dr. Phillips said this morning, "Major McKinley needs and must have absolute rest and quiet. He can not receive callers this week nor can he go to Cleveland before the first of next week."

Cabinet Aspirations.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 18.—John Grant, a member of the national republican committee for Texas, was in conference some time to-day with National Chairman Hanna. It is understood that Grant is here in the interest of his candidacy for a cabinet place.

Naval Inspection.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 18.—Secretary Herbert and party arrived from Washington at six this morning. A detachment of naval reserves saluted the party with twenty-seven guns. At 11:30, the party was taken for a visit to the squadron at the mouth of the harbor. The blockade maneuvers are over.

Kyle Elected.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 18.—On a senatorial ballot to-day the Republicans of the house voted almost solidly for Kyle. The Republicans of the senate then began at once to change to Kyle. Before the result was announced, enough changes had been made to give Kyle 65 votes, 2 more than necessary. With a solid Republican vote and a few Democrats who stayed by him, he secured enough votes to pull him through.

A Veteran Dead.

Waverly, Mass, Feb. 18.—John I. Baker, "the sage of Essex" abolitionist and one of the founders of the Republican party, is dead aged 85.

Strike Settled.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 18.—The street car strike was settled this morning. The men will work at a scale of wages in effect prior to the trouble.

Hanna's Decision.

Cleveland, Feb. 18.—It is definitely settled that Hanna will not go into McKinley's cabinet. Hanna announced this morning that he had determined to remain in Ohio. He will try in the legislature next winter for full term in the U. S. senate. In fact Hanna's supporters have already organized his campaign. The hope that Gov. Bushnell may appoint Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Sherman has been practically abandoned.

Committee on Trusts.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Lexow committee will know definitely to-day whether the books of the American Sugar Refining company will be produced. It is rumored that the directors have decided to ignore the order of the committee. "The directors of the American Sugar Refining company met yesterday afternoon," said attorney Parsons, and the request of the committee that they furnish data in regard to the purchase of the Philadelphia Refining company, and certain figures regarding labor, and the amount of taxes paid by the company in New York, was considered. "It was agreed to present the figures and information," Parsons handed in the documents.

Welcott's Mission.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The North German Gazette to-day referring to the far reaching bimetallic conclusions of some newspapers, attached to the recent visit of Senator Welcott to Prince Hohenlohe, German chancellor, declares that the senator's audience, was practically through courtesy.

The Exchange Hotel,

Best Located Hotel in City.

J. T. FORSHA, Prop.

\$1.50 PER DAY. \$2

Special Rates by the Week or Month for Table Board, with or without room.

S. B. Corneil of Plains.

Farmers' Alliance.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The annual meeting of the National Farmers' alliance and Industrial Union Supreme council, ended to-day with a session of the executive committee. Among the lecturers chosen to travel in the interest of the alliance, is R. A. Southworth, of Denver, Col., for the western district.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York, Feb. 18.—Money on call nominally at 1 1/2% per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 4; silver, 64%; lead, \$3.05; copper castings, 11.
Chicago—Cattle receipts, 9,000; beefs, \$3.45 @ \$3.55; cows and heifers, \$1.80 @ \$3.50; Texas, \$3.00 @ \$4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.20 @ \$4.10. Sheep and lamb market, strong; native sheep, \$2.50 @ \$4.20; westerns, \$3.25 @ \$4.05; lambs, \$3.75 @ \$5.00.
Kansas City—Cattle, receipts, 5,000; shipments, 4,400; market, steady; Texas steers, \$3.15 @ \$4.15; Texas cows, \$2.25 @ \$3.00; native steers, \$3.25 @ \$4.00; native cows and heifers, \$1.80 @ \$3.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ \$4.40; bulls \$2.25 @ \$3.40. Sheep, receipts 2,000, shipments, 600; market steady. Lambs \$3.15 @ \$4.50; muttons, \$3.60 @ \$3.85.
Chicago—Wheat, February, 73 1/2; May, 75 1/2. Corn, February, 22 1/2; May, 24 1/2. Oats, February, 15 1/2; May, 17 1/2.

FOREIGN NEWS BUDGET

Germany Proposes to Blockade the Port of Athens, But the Measure is Vetoed by Great Britain.

KING GEORGE TO TAKE COMMAND

Gen. Weyler Laying a Trap for Gomez By Which He Expects to Force An Engagement.

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Havana, via Key West, Feb. 18.—If official reports are correct the insurgent army under Gen. Gomez has been divided into small corps, and Gomez himself is in full retreat before Weyler. A dispatch from Ciego de Avila says: The insurgent commander-in-chief with 4,000 men recrossed the military line in the province of Puerto Principe, and is going eastward through Puerto Principe in the direction of the capital of the province. Gen. Calixto de Garcia (Gomez' second in command) was reported four days ago in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, retreating toward the same point as Gomez. Weyler arrived yesterday at Sancti Spiritus in the territory where the insurgent headquarters were recently located. He expects to trap Gomez between the wings of the Spanish column and force a decisive engagement before the rains put an end to military operations.

APPAINT AT GREECE.

Athens.—Mr. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs, replied to the last communication from the representatives of the powers saying it was impossible for Greece to recall the torpedo flotilla as long as the excitement continues in Crete.

FLAG REMOVED.

Gauea.—Owing to the anomalous situation the Greek consuls here on representation of the foreign admirals, removed the Greek flag from the consulate.

WILL TAKE COMMAND.

Paris.—A dispatch from Athens says that King George is to take command in person of the northern army. He is reported to have said that he preferred to die in battle rather than to be an exiled king, which would be his fate if he did not take the lead in the present crisis.

ALLIED FORCES.

Rome.—A dispatch from Larissa, Greece, says that 1,000 Macedonians have crossed the frontier and joined the Greek forces.

PROPOSED BLOCKADE.

Berlin.—It is learned that the proposal of Germany to blockade the port of Athens in order to check the warlike activity of Greece, was vetoed by Great Britain, and there is little prospect of its being adopted. This with other information tends to strengthen the belief that the great powers are not seriously opposed to Greece.

BIG CATTLE DEAL.

Five Thousand Head of New Mexico Cattle for Colorado—One of the Largest Sales of the Season.

Hon. John H. Riley, of Denver, president of the Alfalfa Land & Cattle company, which corporation has extensive feeding and grazing ranches near Fowler, Colo., has just closed a deal for 5,000 head of the best and finest cattle in the territory and the first shipment of 1,300 was made by him last Monday evening from Deming to Fowler. The cattle were purchased from W. F. Schmidt, of Grant county, and are now being gathered and shipped as fast as possible. Mr. Riley is one of the best judges of cattle in the country in addition to being a very shrewd and successful business man and this trade will doubtless make the company he represents a great deal of money as in justice it ought to.

Ladies Belts.

A new line just received in fancy celluloid, white and fancy leathers with high art fancy buckles.

SANTA FE MERCANTILE CO.

The celebrated Mexican General Store, La Flor de Tabasco, at Gold's General Store, Phone No. 6.

Go to the Bon Ton restaurant, the only house in the city that handles Kansas City meats and Baltimore oysters, fish and game.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Cigars.

Victor de Colon and Son Spot Esquitos, the best 5 and 10 cent cigar in the city, at Gold's General Store. Phone No. 6.

Furnished rooms for rent. Apply to Mrs. Call.

The Bon Ton receives tri-weekly all kinds of Kansas City meats, sausages, oysters, fish and game. Short order meals at all hours. Open day and night.

"El Sidel" clear Havana cigar, 5c at Scheuch's.

Chickens feed and all kinds of native produce at Gold's General Store. Phone No. 6.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

House Bill Making Judicial Hangings Private Passes Council—Excellent Fee Bill Passes House—Sugar Beet Factory Exemption Succeeds in Council.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS DISCUSSED

Fullman Car Company Bill in Council—Compilation of Laws Set for Next Tuesday.

LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Whatever the fate of Luna county, Mr. Mahoney is certainly a stayer.

President Joseph looks dignified and acts dignified while occupying the chair.

Councilman Frank Chavez is alert and the parliamentary par excellence of the council.

Councilman Fall will be a good deal of free lance hereafter and will not be bound much by party ties.

Luna county is on the tapis and there is a good deal of private work going on for and against it.

The house this morning passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the territorial institutions. The speaker appointed a very good committee consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Luna, Malaguia Martinez, Cristman and Sena.

The Luna county bill in the council this morning was referred to a special committee. There is a delegation here from Grant county against the bill and one from Deming working for the bill. The result at this writing is doubtful.

Representative Sena's bill No. 82 providing that duplicate tax receipts should be given by the collector, one of these to be recorded by the county clerk for comparison with the collector's accounts, is an exceedingly necessary measure and Mr. Sena deserves commendation for introducing it.

The twenty-second birth day of Hon. Venecio Jaramillo occurs to-morrow. The New Mexican extends hearty and sincere wishes for the future welfare of the young statesman, and will do its level best toward keeping him prominently before the people. His record is excellent so far, and his future is very promising.

An error occurred yesterday in the article on the passage of the fee and salary bill. The committee that had this excellent measure in charge, consisted of Messrs. Luna, Malaguia Martinez and Mahoney and did mighty good work. In yesterday's notice Mr. Martinez' name was omitted.

The council by a vote of 8 to 4 this forenoon passed a bill changing the time of holding elections for justices of the peace and constables to the regular general election in November. A couple of weeks ago there was a war time over the same measure in the council; this forenoon everything was as lovely as a Santa Fe morning in June.

The council this morning by a unanimous vote passed a substitute for two house bills exempting all best sugar factories now in existence or to be erected, for the next six years from taxation. Every consideration for the territory and the advancement of New Mexico is served by the provisions of this bill and it is believed it will pass the house and become law.

Hon. Thomas Hughes, the able editor of the Albuquerque Citizen, just now in Santa Fe doing faithful and earnest duty as a member of the council, desires the New Mexican to correct a statement made recently as to the office under the incoming administration wanted by Bernillo county. He says they have no candidate for U. S. marshal in that county but make up by having two candidates for coal oil inspector. Besides this, he says, that everybody may rest easy, and that Bernillo county will take no more than it can get in this or any other instance.

The House.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The house was called to order at 2 p. m. with the speaker in the chair. There being a quorum present the house proceeded to business.

The chair announced that he had signed H. B. No. 50, An act authorizing the city of Santa Fe to open certain streets at the north and south ends of the capital grounds, 8, An act to provide for the payment of wages of workingmen employed in the territory of New Mexico, in lawful money of the United States, and to protect said workingmen in the management of and control of their own earnings, 18, An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for a board of equalization and prescribing its duties, and C. B. No. 7, An act to encourage the establishment and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the territory of New Mexico, and to provide for their control and government.

Mr. Read moved to take up H. B. No. 57, An act amending section 1798 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1887, to read: "An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for a board of equalization and prescribing its duties, and C. B. No. 7, An act to encourage the establishment and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the territory of New Mexico, and to provide for their control and government."

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A message from the council was announced stating that the council had concurred in the passage of H. B. No. 63, An act authorizing railroad companies to construct and extend their lines of railroads into or through other territories or states, and to purchase and lease other railroads and to sell and lease railroads. Also that council officers had signed C. B. No. 23, An act to amend section 771 of the

Compiled Laws of 1884 of the territory of New Mexico, and to require the signature of the president and chief clerk of this honorable body to do the same. Also that the president and chief clerk had signed C. B. No. 30, An act for the greater safety and protection of the employees and traveling public upon railroads operated within the territory of New Mexico and to prevent the unlawful and malicious interference, with the engine and cars of any such railroad company, and for other purposes, and request that the officers of this body do the same. Also the concurrence of the council on H. J. M. No. 1 in regard to abandoned military goods in New Mexico, etc.; with a small amendment as follows: Strike out all after word "added," in first paragraph; also that the council has failed to concur in H. B. No. 48, An act to create the county of Washington and fix the boundary line of the county of Grant. H. B. No. 10 and 11, acts against salary bill also were taken up and read for information.

Mr. Luna moved that these petitions lie on the table subject to the order of the house.

C. B. No. 20, An act amending the laws relating to exemptions, was taken up and read the third time. Mr. Read moved that C. B. No. 20 be reconsidered and referred to the committee on judiciary for the purpose of comparing the same with a like bill. Mr. Luna moved that C. B. No. 20 do pass. Mr. Felix Garcia moved to amend Mr. Luna's motion that C. B. No. 20 be made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The motion prevailed and it was so ordered.

Mr. Sena moved to correct the journal to say that H. B. No. 94 instead of H. B. No. 95 to be referred to the special committee according to his motion made this morning. It was so ordered.

H. B. No. 37, An act relating to seals and stamps, was taken up and read the third time in full preparatory to its passage. The roll was called and the bill was passed by vote unanimously by all the members of the house. Whereupon the chair stated that the bill having received a majority of the votes of this house declared the bill passed.

H. B. No. 28, An act to increase the revenues of the counties in the territory of New Mexico, was taken up and read the third time. H. B. No. 60, An act in reference to witnesses in criminal cases, was taken up and read the third time in full. The act entitled An act providing for a board of equalization and prescribing its duties, ordered translated and printed and referred to the committee on judiciary.

A message from the council was announced, stating that the president and chief clerk of that body had signed H. B. No. 8, An act to provide for the payment of wages of workingmen employed in the mines of the territory of New Mexico in lawful money of the United States, and to protect said workingmen in the management and control of their own earnings, H. B. No. 18, An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for a board of equalization and prescribing its duties, and H. B. No. 50, An act authorizing the city of Santa Fe to open certain streets at the north and south ends of the capital grounds, and that the council had passed C. B. No. 55, An act providing for the taxation of premiums on fire insurance companies for other purposes. C. B. No. 38, An act to amend chapter 37 of the laws of 1887 of the territory of New Mexico, entitled "exemptions." C. B. No. 46, An act relating to the practice in the courts of New Mexico. Substitute for H. B. No. 5, An act to provide for appeals in criminal cases. Substitute for H. B. No. 29, An act relating to evidence and the qualifications of witnesses in the district court, and to ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same. Also, I am instructed to report the non-concurrence on substitute for H. B. No. 3, An act to amend section 38 of chapter 25 of the laws of the 29th legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico, entitled An act establishing common schools in the territory of New Mexico and creating the office of superintendent of public instruction, and H. B. No. 2, An act relating to the qualifications of jurors. The chair announced that the message of the council would be received and would take its regular course.

The chair announced that he and the chief clerk had signed C. B. No. 30, An act for greater safety and for the protection of employees and traveling public. C. B. No. 32, An act to amend section 771 of the Compiled Laws of 1884 of the territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Luna asked unanimous consent to make report from a special committee of which he was a member. The request was granted, and the following is the report:

Mr. Speaker: Your special committee to whom was referred substitute for C. B. Nos. 9 and 47, Acts providing for the compensation of district clerks and county officials, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report the said bill to the house with the recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. Speaker: Your committee of the whole house to whom was referred substitute for C. B. Nos. 9 and 47, Acts providing for the compensation of district clerks and county officials, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report the said bill to the house with the recommendation that it be passed.

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Mr. Sena moved to dispense with the reading of the journal in English. The motion was carried. Mr. J. P. Sandoval moved to dispense with the reading of the journal in Spanish, and that the journal stand approved. The motion was carried.

Mr. Mulholland moved to table C. B. No. 20, An act amending the laws relative to exemptions, indefinitely. Mr. Read moved to amend the motion of Mr. Mulholland by saying that C. B. No. 20, be postponed indefinitely. The motion prevailed.

Under the order of presentation of petitions, house petition No. 12, was presented by Mr. J. D. Sena, a petition petitioning this honorable body to pass a law appropriating certain lands or water companies from taking water from rivers at certain times of the year.

Under the order of introduction of bills, the following bills were introduced: Mr. Sena introduced H. B. No. 96, An act with regard to the diversion of waters. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the committee on irrigation.

Mr. Marcelino Martinez introduced H. B. No. 97, An act regarding the irrigation in preut No. 3, of the county of Mora. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the committee on irrigation.

Mr. Marcelino Martinez introduced H. B. No. 98, An act authorizing the payment of taxes with county warrants. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Sena introduced H. B. No. 99, An act to amend section 1798 of chapter 25 of the laws of 1887, in regard to jury fees. Read first and second time by title, ordered translated and printed and referred to the committee on judiciary.

A message from the council was announced, stating that the president and chief clerk of that body had signed H. B. No. 8, An act to provide for the payment of wages of workingmen employed in the mines of the territory of New Mexico in lawful money of the United States, and to protect said workingmen in the management and control of their own earnings, H. B. No. 18, An act to amend an act entitled an act providing for a board of equalization and prescribing its duties, and H. B. No. 50, An act authorizing the city of Santa Fe to open certain streets at the north and south ends of the capital grounds, and that the council had passed C. B. No. 55, An act providing for the taxation of premiums on fire insurance companies for other purposes. C. B. No. 38, An act to amend chapter 37 of the laws of 1887 of the territory of New Mexico, entitled "exemptions." C. B. No. 46, An act relating to the practice in the courts of New Mexico. Substitute for H. B. No. 5, An act to provide for appeals in criminal cases. Substitute for H. B. No. 29, An act relating to evidence and the qualifications of witnesses in the district court, and to ask the concurrence of this honorable body to the same. Also, I am instructed to report the non-concurrence on substitute for H. B. No. 3, An act to amend section 38 of chapter 25 of the laws of the 29th legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico, entitled An act establishing common schools in the territory of New Mexico and creating the office of superintendent of public instruction, and H. B. No. 2, An act relating to the qualifications of jurors. The chair announced that the message of the council would be received and would take its regular course.

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Mr. Sena moved that the bill be read the third time by title preparatory to its passage. The motion was carried.

Mr. Luna moved that the bill lie on the table to come up in its regular order. Mr. Read moved that the bill be considered and read the third time preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Cristman moved to amend said motion by taking a recess, but the amendment was lost.

Mr. Luna moved that substitute for C. B. No. 9 and 47 be read the third time by title, preparatory to its passage. The motion was carried.

Mr. Luna moved that the bill do now pass.

Mr. Felix Garcia moved to amend the motion of Mr. Luna, by saying that the bill be read the third time in full. Mr. Garcia's motion was ruled out of order. The point of order was raised by Mr. Luna, of Valencia. The question came up on the motion of Mr. Luna, that the bill do now pass. The roll was called and the following is the result on the passage of substitute for C. B. Nos. 9 and 47: Ayes, 16; nays, 7.

Whereupon the chair stated that substitute for C. B. Nos. 9 and 47 having received the majority of the vote of this house, declared the bill passed.

Mr. Luna moved that the vote by which C. B. No. 47 passed be reconsidered, and the reconsideration of the same be tabled indefinitely. The roll call was ordered on the motion made by Mr. Luna, for the reconsideration of the vote and the tabling of the same, and the following is the result: Ayes, 15; nays, 8, and the motion of Mr. Luna prevailed.

On motion of Mr.

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BY THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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Advertising Rates.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Five cents per line each insertion. Reading Room—Three cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in full. 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.
Word base electrots not accepted.
No display advertisements accepted for less than \$1 net, per month.
No reduction in price made for "every other day" advertisements.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Put the district attorneys and district clerks under bonds.

See to it that the bill providing for private executions becomes law, and that speedy.

This is an age of improvement. Improve conditions in the territory by passing the pending measure for the compilation of the laws of New Mexico.

The Knox bill for the funding of territorial indebtedness, now pending in congress, with a few amendments, would prove beneficial to this territory if enacted into law.

The bill providing for the compilation of the laws of the territory should become law. It is demanded by the necessities of the situation and the desires of the people of the territory.

SIMPLY A FARCE.

The New York legislative committee on trusts is having a hard time in its investigation of the sugar combine and other monopolies. It has been in session three weeks now and during that time has accomplished absolutely nothing. The corporation people pay about as much attention to the committee subpoenas as they would to an invitation to a bricklayers picnic. Now and then by threats of dire punishment this committee manages to land a desirable witness, who when put upon the stand suddenly becomes afflicted with the most treacherous memory imaginable. One witness even forgot the amount of capital stock that his company was carrying, nor could he remember the date of organization. Yesterday Chas. R. Flint was ordered to appear before the committee with the books of his company, and certain other desirable data. Flint is treasurer of the U. S. Rubber Co., the largest stockholder in the concern, and practically manager. He obeyed the summons, but neglected to fetch the records of his corporation. When asked why he failed to do so, he replied that he had telephoned for the books and need his best efforts to get them, but without success. So it has been all the way through. The committee got absolutely nothing from the American Sugar Refining company in the way of information, though eight days were devoted to the most strenuous efforts in this direction.

STANDARD OIL ROBBERY.

The people of New Mexico need not be informed that the Standard Oil company is a great and crushing monopoly, belonging to the octopus family, and reaching out with its deadly tentacles for the life blood of its victims, who are to be found in all parts of the country. Neither is it necessary to inform them that this corporation, whose policy it is to crush everything that it can not absorb, enjoys a large and rapidly extending patronage in the territory of New Mexico. Of course this patronage is forced. The people can not help themselves, and must quietly submit to a system of extortion, that differs in no essential particular from highway robbery, unless a difference may be found in the fact that one operates under the protection of law, while the other is opposed to the rules which have been laid down for the government of society. When the Standard Oil company fixes a price upon the product which it has for sale, the people must pay that price or go without. From the edicts of this heartless and greedy monster there is no appeal. What the people of this territory can do, through their representatives now assembled at the capital, is to exact from this company a tax on its capital stock in proportion to the business transacted in New Mexico. It is only fair and just that such a tax should be levied, and now is the time to take action in the matter. It is doubtful if any genuine opposition could be marshaled, which would tend to defeat this proposition, for the people demand some sort of protection against such practices.

WITH THE PARAGRAPHERS.

Salient Questions of the Day. As Treated by Metropolitan Papers.

Still Pointing That Way.

The signs point, as they pointed two weeks ago, but with increasing positiveness, to a revival of business activity.

There Are Others.

Senator Vilas is no doubt a good speaker, but, unhappily, he doesn't know when to stop.—Troy Budget.

Still Turning Out the Dollars.

Since November 1 the mints have coined 5,426,250 silver dollars, or nearly three fourths as many as were coined during the whole existence of the government prior to the so-called "Crime of 1873."—New York Mail and Express.

A Prediction.

That the passage of a tariff bill protective of the standard of life in this country will prove the advance agent of prosperity, none whose recollection of events between 1890 and 1892, can reasonably doubt. No later than next July, we believe, the bells will ring out the old and ring in the new.—Lewiston Journal.

Pacific Coast Coal.

Since the Wilson tariff bill reduced the duty on coal, the amount of foreign coal which has sought markets on the Pacific coast has enormously increased, and the demand for Washington coal has correspondingly fallen off, throwing many out of employment in this state and adding to the business depression.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The West for Reciprocity.

Some eastern protectionists object to the Blaine reciprocity system; but its effectuation would not in any way weaken the status of our protected manufacturing industries. The west favors the largest extension of our Spanish-American trade on the Blaine reciprocity principle, and such principle is favored by men thoroughly loyal to the prospective principle.—Minneapolis Journal.

Irrelevant.

There are Republicans in California who oppose the nomination of Judge McKim to the cabinet because he is a Roman Catholic and a friend of Archbishop Ireland. These two facts—if they be facts—are entirely irrelevant; but if they are urged with any seriousness, Mr. McKimley may well regard them as sustaining rather than impairing the soundness of his choice.—New York Times.

On the Right Road.

"I believe we have reached the turn in the road, and are on the highway to prosperity once more," said Andrew Carnegie, in an interview this week. "I think the good times are on the way, and will arrive this year," he said again. This is what the American has been saying for several weeks now. Our information came from the men best qualified to speak, from the leaders of the new administration, from those who have the most influence in trade and industry.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The Much Desired End.

The hope of international bimetalism rests with the next administration. The movement will have its real initiative impulse from President McKinley and his secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, both of whom are in full accord with the Republican platform and purpose, and neither of whom will have any sympathy with a half-hearted or perfidious effort to secure the much desired end.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Labor in Japan.

Consular reports which have been received by the state department recently show that there has been a slow but steady increase in the wages paid in Japan since the late China-Japanese war, and if this proves anything it must be that the fears recently expressed that American labor would be seriously menaced by the competition of cheap Japanese labor are no longer to be entertained.—Philadelphia North American.

Steady and Solid.

A month hence the Democratic interregnum will have ended, and the Republican party will be at home again in full control of the affairs of the government. That will be a great occasion which sees the G. O. P. restored to power. It is the party which brings and holds prosperity. In its twenty-four years of uninterrupted sway in the presidency, the country had only one panic—that of 1873—while a panic came in a few months after the Democrats entered office in 1893. A steady and solid business improvement will soon begin.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ITCHING

"For fifteen years my daughter suffered terribly with inherited Eczema. She received the best medical attention, was given many patent medicines, and used various external applications, but they had no effect whatever. S. S. S. was finally given, and it promptly reached the seat of the disease, so that she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever." E. D. Jenkins, Lithonia, Ga.

ECZEMA

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is the only cure for deep seated blood diseases. Books free; address, Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

N. N. NEWELL.

F. W. DOBINS.

THE Chavez Planing Mill.

N. N. NEWELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, WINDOW & DOOR FRAMES.

TURNING, SCROLL SAWING AND ALL KIND OF MOLDINGS, ETC.

Contracts taken in any part of the country. Jobbing promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Write for estimates on any kind of work. Planing mill and shop on Lower Water Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Office with E. A. Fiske, Spiegelberg Block, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

HENRY KRICK.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Lemp's St. Louis Beer.

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER

The trade supplied from one bottle to a carload. Mail orders promptly filled.

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JACOB WELTMER

Books and Stationery

PERIODICALS.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

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Books not in stock ordered at eastern prices, and subscriptions received for all periodicals.

Dress

Goods . . . A THOUSAND PATTERNS—the Latest and Best—all grades.

Style . . . Every Garment correctly made in the prevailing fashion.

Fit . . . Cut from carefully taken measurements modeled to your form.

Finish . . . High-Grade Trimmings, skilled workmen, attention to details.

Cost . . . Hardly more than "ready-made" but infinitely better every way.

Makers . . . The Largest Custom Tailoring Establishment in the World.

The Royal Tailors, Chicago.

JAKE LEVY, Agt.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Designated Depository of the United States

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A BETTER SWEATER

For two dollars than you can buy elsewhere for \$3. Your money back if not satisfactory. All colors and sizes. Better grades at \$5 and \$7.50. Bargains in cycle shoes and clothing—\$5 and \$5 shoes at \$2.95 while they last.

PINNEY & ROBINSON.

BICYCLES, TYPEWRITERS AND PHOTO STOCK, 18 N. SECOND AVE., PHOENIX, ARIZ.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

The PECOS VALLEY of . . . NEW MEXICO

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

The soil of the Pecos Valley is of high average fertility, and under irrigation produces bountiful crops of most of the grasses, grains, vegetables and fruits of the temperate and some of those of the semi-tropical zone. In such fruit as the peach, pear, plum, grape, prune, apricot, nectarine, cherry, quince, etc., the Valley will dispute for the pre-eminence with California; while competent authority pronounces its upper portion in particular the finest apple country in the world.

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 ensilage—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.

Land with perpetual water-rights are for sale at low prices and on easy terms. The water-supply of the Pecos Valley has no equal in all the arid region for constancy and reliability; and this with the superb climate, productive soil and the facilities afforded by the railway which extends through the Valley's entire length, will cause these lands to enjoy a constant, and at times, rapid increase in value.

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. FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDING THE PECOS VALLEY WITH COPIES OF ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS ADDRESS

The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company,
Eddy, N. M., or Colorado Springs, Colo.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896,	\$216,773,947.35	Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1896,	\$915,102,070.00
Reserve on all existing policies, calculated on 4 per cent standard and all other Liabilities	173,496,768.23	New Assurance written in 1896	127,694,084.00
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent standard	43,277,179.12	Proposals for assurance Examined and declined	21,678,467.00

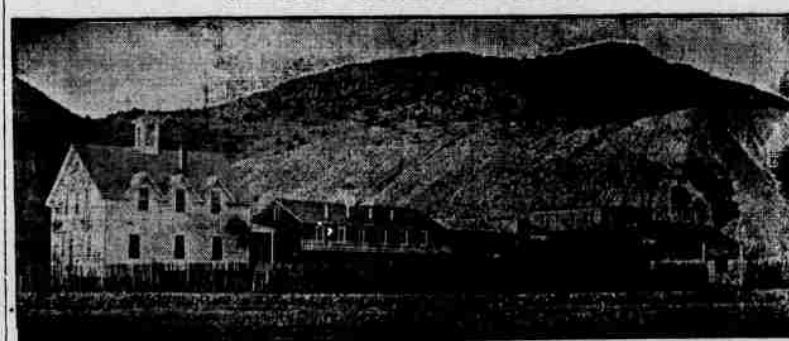
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OJO CALIENTE (HOT SPRINGS.)



THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages run to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 90° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 8,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 188.34 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest Alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures effected in the following diseases:—Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidney, Syphilis and Mercular Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all female complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,

Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico.
This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 11:15 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 6 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7.

-PALACE: HOTEL- S. B. SHELBY.

No Expenses will be spared to make it a First Class house in all its Features

Patronage Solicited.

After a Trip to London.

Archie—Well, Sandy, an' hoo did ye pass the time in Lunnon?
Sandy—Right brawly, mon. An' forbye, when I'd clippit a stove pipe on my head and put on a frockit coat, 'deed, Archie, if there was a Southron, but I'd take me for a Cockney, born and bred.

Two Armies—The Regular and Irregular.

To which would you prefer to belong? The regular, undoubtedly. The irregulars are, admittedly, the most numerous, but they are in a very undesirable state of non-discipline. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon remedy this want in a disordered liver or bowels. Bilio-nousness manifests itself in yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, sour breath, furred tongue, morning nausea, discomfort in the vicinity of the liver, vertigo and sick headache. Hosts of people suffer thus. These signs of insubordination to the governance of health, together with an irregular condition of the bowels, are soon regulated by the bitters, which also overcomes malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and kidney trouble. As a means of checking premature decay, hastening convalescence and mitigating the infirmities of age, the great tonic is without a parallel.

No Set Rules of Life.

You can't set down a fixed rule of conduct in this life, said old Wiggins, the Harley Mow orator. Samson got into trouble cause he got his hair cut, and Absalom got into trouble 'cause he didn't.

This Is Your Opportunity.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate the great merits of the remedy.

ELY BROTHERS,

66 Warren St., New York City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm, and can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for catarrh and contains no mercury or any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the board of insane asylum directors, at the office of the secretary, Marcus Brunwick, in Las Vegas, N. M., until the 17th day of April, A. D. 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of the addition to the New Mexico insane asylum, to be constructed according to and under the conditions and specifications and plans and specifications prepared by I. H. and W. M. Rapp, architects of Las Vegas, which will be on file and open to the inspection at their office. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check of 5 percent of the amount of the bid, such check payable to Marcus Brunwick, secretary, as a guarantee that the contractor will enter into a contract for construction of the building if the same is accepted, and will give satisfactory bond for the performance of his contract, as provided in the plans and specifications. A successful bidder failing to give such bond will forfeit his certified check. Bids must be made out on blank proposals which will be furnished by the architects. Contractors may bid on the whole work, or on the whole and on open to the separate parts only, according to the classification in the specifications. Contractors will be required to keep the building and sub-contractors and material men paid, before receiving last payment. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Las Vegas, N. M., March 10, 1907.

Pres't. Board Directors,
MARCUS BRUNWICK, Secretary.

SOCIETIES.

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

A. F. SPIEGELBERG, W. M.

A. SELIGMAN, Secretary.

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

JAMES B. BRADY, H. P.

T. J. CURRAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Council No. 3, R. & S. M., Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 8:30 p. m.

MAX PROBST, T. I. M.

ED. E. SLUDER, Recorder.

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

W. S. HANCOCK, E. C.

T. J. CURRAN, Recorder.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE

AND

Denver & Rio Grande Railroads.

THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

Time Table No. 40.

[Effective October 18, 1906.]

EAST BOUND WEST BOUND

No. 40, No. 40.

10:50 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar. 8:45 p. m.

12:55 p. m. Lv. Espanola, Ar. 1:55 p. m.

1:57 p. m. Lv. Embudo, Ar. 2:50 p. m.

2:45 p. m. Lv. Barrenas, Ar. 3:40 p. m.

4:05 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras, Ar. 5:00 p. m.

5:05 p. m. Lv. Antonito, Ar. 6:00 p. m.

7:20 p. m. Lv. Alamosa, Ar. 8:00 p. m.

11:15 p. m. Lv. Saltillo, Ar. 12:15 a. m.

12:20 a. m. Lv. Florence, Ar. 1:15 a. m.

2:00 a. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar. 3:00 p. m.

8:00 a. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, Ar. 9:30 p. m.

8:30 a. m. Ar. Denver, Ar. 4:00 p. m.

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, Orosi, Del Norte, Monte Vista and all points in the San Luis valley.

At Saltillo 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 from Santa Fe will have reserved berths in sleeper from Alamosa if desired.

For further information address the undersigned.

T. J. HELL, General Agent,

Santa Fe, N. M.

S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A.,

Denver, Colo.

Which?

Is now that he wonders if he'd better pay (And the doubt makes his countenance glimmer)
The price of a sleigh for two short hours to-day,
Or have two weeks vacation next summer.

Little Game in the Far East.

Grand Vizier—The British Ambassador called to-day.
Sultan (anxiously)—What did he hold?

A MOTHER'S SLUMBER SONG.

Sleep, my little one, sleep!
Narrow thy bed and deep.
Neither hunger, nor thirst, nor pain
Can touch or hurt thee ever again.
I, thy mother, will bind and sing
As I watch thee, calmly slumbering.
Sleep, my little one, sleep!
Narrow thy bed and deep.
Soon in thy angel's tender arms,
Closely sheltered from earth's alarms,
Thou wilt awaken, baby mine,
When all is mercy and love divine.
Sleep, my little one, sleep!
Narrow thy bed and deep.
I have wept till my heart is dry,
But now I smile as I see thee lie
With small hands crossed in death's mate
prayer.
Never to reach in the wild despair
Of hunger's anguish. All is o'er!
I weep, but now I can weep no more.
Sleep, my little one, sleep!
Narrow thy bed and deep.
A little while, too, shall rest
Close by the side of my baby's breast.
Safe in my babe-carth's anguish done—
Safe, at the feet of the Holy One.
Sleep, my little one, sleep!
—Anna B. Benson

DEVEREUX.

Down in Alabama they tell a strange story about a man who succeeded in cheating the galleys by a clever ruse. As he lived a respectable life afterward, and some of his children are still living, his real name is not given. We will call him Devereux.

William Devereux was a rising young lawyer of good family, married to an accomplished wife and possessed of a large number of admiring and devoted friends. Indeed he was one of those magnetic persons having the fortunate faculty of making strong and loyal friends of nearly all who came in contact with him. But in the town where he lived there was considerable dissipation of a certain kind. Devereux became a member of a choice circle of card players. He lost money of others with which he had been entrusted. For a long time he managed to keep this state of affairs concealed by a sort of system of robbing Peter to pay Paul and to meet his obligations as they matured. But a period came when William Devereux realized that these things could be concealed no longer, and the day of exposure and disgrace came ever nearer.

It was in the old fashioned times when there were no railroads, no telegraph, no means of travel save over ill kept roads—generally on horseback. It was before the day when drafts, bills of exchange and similar banking conveniences for facilitating money transfers had reached anything like modern perfection and payments were made at a distance by sending the money itself.

It was also the custom of the various county collectors and treasurers to make yearly trips to the state capital, carrying such moneys as had been collected in their districts on behalf of the state and the necessary papers and vouchers and have an annual settlement for the year's receipts and disbursements. Now at the time when Devereux's affairs were most desperate, his own county treasurer started out on horseback with the state money, a large sum, in a pair of saddlebags, to effect his annual accounting.

On the road he was joined by a fellow traveler, who afterward was proved to be Devereux. They put up one night at a roadside tavern, occupying the same room. Next morning the treasurer was found dead in bed, his throat cut from ear to ear. His companion had disappeared, and the saddlebags, with their contents, were also missing. The countryside was aroused, bloodhounds were brought out, and a fierce chase of some hours resulted in Devereux being run down and captured. There was no question but that he had been the murdered man's companion the night before, but none of the missing money or papers was found upon him.

These were the facts in the case. When the news passed from traveler to traveler along the country roads and finally reached Devereux's home town, there was a tremendous sensation, further heightened when the damning circumstances of his business affairs came to light and made clear the motive of the crime.

Nevertheless many of his friends were still loyal, strong family influences were exerted in his behalf, the best lawyers were employed, and every effort was made to free him from the consequences of his awful crime, all without avail. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The higher courts decided against him on appeal. The governor refused to interfere, and Devereux occupied a cell in the jail at the little town of St. Stephens, closely guarded, within a few days of the date appointed for his execution, with all prospect of escape seemingly out of.

In spite of the enormity of his crime there began to be a great deal of sympathy for the man who lay in jail awaiting death. His youth, his handsome face, his graceful, dignified bearing, his calm courage, his perfect manner and his unflinching persistence in the declaration of his innocence, all combined to produce this effect. He expressed no animosity toward witnesses, judge, jury or prosecutor, simply stating that he was an innocent victim of a remarkable circumstance, from which he could blame no one for driving the mistaken inference of his guilt.

The sheriff who guarded him was of the number of those thus impressed, and in his secret heart deeply sorrowed at the prospect of his end, although he reluctantly met all in vigilance and the adoption of every precaution to prevent escape.

To this officer the prisoner frequently expressed the firm belief that he would not be hanged. He assured him that, however, he had no idea of escape, other than by some divine intervention which would establish his innocence and point out the guilty man.

Not many days before the one fatal day the sheriff found the prisoner visibly agitated and in an excited state, noticeably different from his usual calmness. In answer to the officer's question as to the reason Devereux gave the following explanation:

"I have had," he said, "a most extraordinary experience. It came to me last night in the form of a dream, so real, distinct and different from the usual hazy dream, that I believe it to be the premonition of an actual event. I cannot rid myself of this impression. I expect it may seem foolish to you or the result of the broodings and half waking imaginings of a man in my condition, but nevertheless I will tell it to you.

"Last night I dreamed I was standing on the beach looking out at the sea. The scene was as real to me as the actuality itself. I had spoken a few words of

farewell and was about to resign myself to your hands when suddenly by the exercise of some new faculty or perception I saw the real murderer standing in the crowd before me. I never saw him before, and yet I knew him to be the man in whose stead I was about to suffer death. He was slight in build, with dark hair and eyes, and neatly dressed. His features are indelibly fixed in my mind. With this recognition my dream faded away. There was no particular intimation as to my fate, yet I feel indeed as though God himself has spoken to me and revealed the absolute assurance of his divine protection."

The narrator's manner was so earnest and impressive that a hope sprang up responsive in the sheriff's mind that something might happen. He was mentally prepared and on the watch for the happening of the miraculous.

The day of the execution was a beautiful, clear, cool October day. Thousands of people were in attendance and had gathered about the gallows. It was to be a public hanging, and the multitude availed itself of the privilege of seeing a human being choked to death. As has been intimated, there were much feeling and sympathy for the doomed man, much argument as to the fallibility of circumstantial evidence, and a hundred vague rumors in circulation suggesting his innocence.

At last Devereux stood upon the gallows platform and faced the people. There was no man in all that crowd apparently so cool, so collected, so self-controlled as the man himself. He stepped forward to say a few words of farewell. His voice rang out in the stillness, clear, distinct and perfectly audible to all.

"Friends," he said, "this is not a fitting time to indulge in vain protestations. I can but simply affirm that I am not guilty, knowing well that would be the consequences of a falsehood, standing, as I am, almost in the presence of my immortal God. I desire especially to relieve any man from the possible thought that he may have misjudged or wronged me, and might have to meet my accusing words before the great tribunal hereafter. It was a human error, the result."

At this moment the speaker stopped short and leaned heavily against the railing. His countenance betrayed terrible excitement. His eyes seemed fixed on some one in the crowd before him whom he indicated, but as he was, as well as he could, when he found his voice again, he fairly shrieked:

"There he is! The man of my dream—the murderer. Stop him! Stop him!" He had pointed out a slightly built, almost feminine looking young man, who uttered a faint exclamation and attempted to get away, but before he could do so was roughly seized and held by the crowd. The sheriff, almost beside himself with excitement, rushed down from the scaffold, followed by half a dozen deputies. The young man was hurriedly searched there and then. Upon his person were found a watch, a pistol and certain papers of value well known to have been the property of the murdered treasurer. He seemed to give up at once and in answer to excited questions suddenly responded:

"Well, it seems you have me. I was a fool to come here. I demand of the officers protection from this crowd."

Protection was needed. Like quicksilver a knowledge of the matter seemed to have permeated the whole multitude. An innocent man was saved and the guilty apprehended in the nick of time. Cries of "Hang the scoundrel!" "Turn Devereux loose!" arose from all sides, while the officers struggled fiercely to withstand the surge of the angry mob. There is no knowing what might have happened had not Devereux's voice arrested the movement.

"Let the law take its course," he said. "For God's sake, do not be too rash! I implore you, as one who has been so near an ignominious death by reason of this awful mistake, to let the sheriff take this man, give him a fair trial and I promise to forgive him for what he has tried to do to me."

The words of no other man could have saved the new prisoner. The crowd gave way. The hanging of Devereux was out of the question. The populace would not have permitted it, and the sheriff would have felt justified in suspending the execution.

The mob poured up the gallows stairs and out the ropes that bound Devereux. The jail officers hurried their prisoner to the jail. Once there, the latter made a full confession, which soon became the talk of the streets. Nothing could be done that was too good for the man who had first busied himself in counseling moderation, and, being satisfied of his accomplishment, simply asked for two things. He wanted to go at once, he said, and bear the glad tidings back home to his wife. For this purpose he requested the loan of a good horse and some money, a request which was enthusiastically granted. At sunset Devereux was miles away.

In the morning the new prisoner spoke to the sheriff when that officer was making the rounds of the jail.

"I think, now," he said, "you had better let me go."

This display of assurance caused the sheriff to think the prisoner crazy.

"I mean what I say," he persisted. "Send a woman here—your wife. I am not what you think me. I am a woman. I am William Devereux's wife. My purpose is fulfilled. I have saved his life, and he is now far away. You can never catch him. He said he would where I would find the things you found on me, and I used them to deceive you."

It was true. Devereux's prison manner, his talk, the dream, the denouncement at the gallows, were all parts of a skillfully worked and successful plot. The chivalrous spirit of the time and country saved his wife from any punishment. Devereux went to California, changed his name, was joined by his faithful wife, prospered greatly and died not many years ago the leading citizen of a thriving city that bore his false name.—Philadelphia Times.

Killed by Popularity.
When on his deathbed, Dr. Maurier declared that popularity had killed him. I believe he spoke the truth and that he made a better diagnosis of his malady than the scientific one which the doctors give. Under a nervous strain such as "Trilby's" creator endured no man may last long unless his heart be of stone and his nerves of steel.

Long years before, in the quest of fame and fortune, the poor artist, as all poor artists do, had worn out his nervous system, as many a man of genius has done, before the unheeding world discovered that he was verily of God's elect.

And then, when the thunderbolt of applause did come, the shock was too great, and he killed himself.

"Killed by popularity!" It sounds incredible, doesn't it?

And yet popularity is what killed poor Shelley and the tender voiced Keats and latterly our own Eugene Field.

But, brother, to have written such things as these men wrote might make one well content to die in the fullness of one's prime.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.



A woman who is quite able to take care of herself is no novelty nowadays. There are plenty of "bachelor girls" who are recognized institutions. But though women have grown amazingly independent in many ways, they are not independent of their womanhood; and the best of them don't want to be. There is no escape from the fact that Nature intended them to be wives and mothers; and to this end has equipped them with a delicate special organism which is the keystone of their whole physical existence, and which when weak or diseased causes four-fifths of their sufferings.

Women make a dangerous mistake when they allow these delicate complaints to go on unchecked, wearing down their nerves and sapping their very life away. It may end in complete physical and mental wreck. And there is no possible necessity of it.

Thousands of women who have never got any help from doctors have been promptly and entirely cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It heals the internal source of these ailments; purifies and invigorates the nerve-centers and supplies genuine organic strength and vigor. It is the only medicine prepared for this one purpose by a skilled, experienced physician; it is the only medicine which fulfills that purpose.

Any woman who consults Dr. R. V. Pierce, either personally or by letter, will receive sound professional advice free of charge. Not from an untrained nurse, but an eminent specialist, the author of the famous "Medical Adviser," and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," will be sent absolutely free in strong paper covers for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address the Doctor at the above institution. For a cloth-bound copy send ten stamps extra.

He Was Right There.

Conscience—The man I marry must be a genius.

Howard—How fortunate we have met

Actor's Ambition.

They tell me that Boggs is now one of the best legitimate actors on the stage. Yes; if he keeps on improving he hopes to get a job in vandyville before the year is out.

A Full House, Perhaps.

Rev. Theo. Logy—The congregation at Churchville called me.

Deacon Jones (absently)—What did you hold?

FREE TO EVERY MAN.

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is disturbed, and under such strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled around on a troubled bed of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men who are suffering from the same mental and physical troubles that I once suffered from, and who would be cured at once could they but get such remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it. All I ask is that you send me your name and address, and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope.

Talks With Travelers.

I've said! The most enjoyable trip I ever took to New York was over the Wabash. Only one change of cars in St. Louis; the finest passenger station in the world. Fine restaurant and cafe. Got an elegant supper for 50 cents.

We arrived in St. Louis at 6:00 p. m., and left on the Wabash New York Limited at 7:30 p. m., in the elegant through sleeper, reaching Detroit at 9:15 the following morning. Niagara Falls at 4:37 that afternoon, and arrived at New York, Grand Central Depot at 7:30 a. m., just the right time to get breakfast and attend to business.

Oh! the Wabash is the route for New York.

By the way just write to C. M. Hampton, Commercial Agent, Denver, for particulars. I may have forgotten something.

At the Church Fair.

First Attendant—He's awfully close anyway.

Second Attendant—Close? I talked to him fully ten minutes, and I don't think I got more than half his money.—Truth.

Well Under Way.

"Do you think your son will get through college?"

"Yes. I have every reason to believe he will. He passed his first football game splendidly."—Washington Star.

Inconsiderate.

"Bless my stars!" clucked the hen in the coop on the lower deck. "The captain has just given orders to lay two, but I'm blest if one isn't the best I can do just now!"—New York Press.

Shortness Advocated There.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" said a New York lady to a Chicago woman.

"No, I don't," was the latter's reply, "nor in long marriages either."—New York Sunday World.

A Moment of Abstraction.

"Ever notice that nearly all fat men are good natured?"

"Of course they are. A fat man is too short winded to fight."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Colorado Midland Railroad.

Reaches the grandest scenery in the world, Ute Pass, Pike's Peak, Hagerman Pass and Hell Gate; many beautiful summer resorts; the most famous mining camps, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Victor and Aspen. It is the shortest and direct route to the fruit lands of the Grand valley, the Great Salt Lake and the "Golden Gate." Through Pullman sleepers and chair cars on all trains.

W. F. BAILEY,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Denver, Colo.

A POET'S DEFENSE.

The Dead Duck Was Guilty, and Eugene Field Proved It.

A few years ago the late Eugene Field and Stanley Waterloo went duck hunting on Mudlock Lake, near St. Louis. Ducks were rather scarce and very shy, and the two hunters spent the day without overburdening their game bags. At length they decided to separate, in the hope that each might drive the ducks within range of the other. Waterloo paddled up the lake and Field down.

Late in the afternoon Waterloo banged away at a flock of mallards and brought one down. The wounded duck, however, was not seriously disabled, and before it could be bagged rose and went waddling down the lake toward Field and dropped within easy range of the poet's gun among a number of tame ducks which belonged to a neighboring farm-house.

Field rested his gun across the bow of his boat and let both barrels go. The mallard went flying away. The tame ducks set up a quacking and paddled ashore—all but one. One of the farmer's pets had received its quietus.

The farmer himself didn't like it, and after indulging in certain emphatic remarks well calculated to impress the erring Nimrod with the enormity of his offense began throwing stones and inviting him to come ashore and fight. Field paddled out of the storm's throw and began to parley. The farmer wanted a dollar for the duck.

"How do you figure that?" queried the poet.

"Do you mean to deny that you killed my duck here?" demanded the granger.

"That's true enough," said Field, "but where does the responsibility really belong?"

"I don't understand you."

"Why, that duck of yours was particeps criminis. That's what it was."

"I don't care what you call it, but I want a dollar for the duck just the same."

"Well, now, see here," insisted Field, "you must acknowledge that your water-fowl was at least guilty of contributory negligence. Instead of keeping away from me while I was gunning for ducks, that misguided fowl deliberately invited death by getting right in front of my gun just as I was about to terminate the earthly existence of a mallard."

The farmer was dazed into silence.

"It looks to me like a clear case of suicide. I'll wager you hadn't fed that poor, heartless, discouraged duck for a month. No wonder it found existence intolerable under such circumstances and embraced the first opportunity to escape from a thrudom worse than death. I suppose I ought to charge you with cruelty to animals and have you arrested, but I have no disposition to deal harshly with you. If you'll pay me for the amputation and the time I have wasted with you, I'm willing to call the matter square and you may keep the duck."

But the farmer shook his head and fled.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Deemed It Necessary.

"I thought you didn't like young Noodleby," said the silent partner.

"I don't," replied the head of the firm.

"And yet," persisted the silent partner, "I understand you have consented to your daughter's engagement to him."

"Why, yes, I did," returned the head of the firm, "but that was merely a precautionary measure. I was afraid she'd marry him some time if I didn't."—Chicago Post.

Not Deceived.

First Detective—The more I think of it the more firmly I am convinced that the man I arrested last night did not give his right name.

Second Detective—What name did he give?

First Detective—John Doe.—Brooklyn Life.

More Room.

Young Mrs. Fitts—The Troolglybs have such a jervel of a hired girl. Their floor is actually clean enough to eat off.

Young Mr. Fitts—By George, that ought to be right handy when Troolglybs has to serve a duck.—Indianapolis Journal.

He Has.

Colonel Frankfort—Cunneil Waterson writes from Europe that it is impossible to get drunk, sah, on European liquors, sah.

Colonel Nashville—Why, sah, does the cunneil not come home,

Dustless Floor Oil 75c. gal. 10 Per Cent Off 10 Gal. Lots.

W. H. GOEBEL

HARDWARE.

Muller & Walker,

TABLE LUXURIES & BAKERY

TELEPHONE 53

Diamond, Opal, Turquoise Settings a Specialty.

Watch Repairing Strictly First-Class.

S. SPITZ,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

MEXICAN • FILIGREE • JEWELRY

—AND DEALER IN—

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, DECORATED CHINA.

Examines Eyes free of Charge for Prescription Lenses.

GRANT RIVENBURC

Has this space. He is now in Missouri placing an order for 40,000 whole root grafts. He will tell you the rest on his return later.

SANTA FE NURSERY.

GROCERIES, FEED AND FLOUR . . .

NO. 4 BAKERY.

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

PROPRIETOR

LION COFFEE, 6 Packages, \$1.00

Fresh Green Vegetables Every Day.

Dutch Colony Java and Mocha, 1 lb pkge. 35c
Fine large prunes, 2 lbs. 25c
Coal Oil, per gallon. 25c
Crawford Cheese, per lb. 20c
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb. 40c
Jars extra nice Cream Cheese, 1/2 lb. 15c
Pigs Feet, 3 lbs. 25c
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. 25c

Always a full stock of Wheat, Corn, Corn Chop, Oats, Bran, Hay and Alfalfa.

TELEPHONE 4

The Cash Store

Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, Notions, Harness, Saddles and Woodenware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition. My stock is new and up to date. My price below all competitors.

SPECIAL OFFERING.

Red, white and gray all-wool Blankets at \$2.50; Mitchell Bed Covers at \$1.50; Men's all-wool Suits at \$7.50; Men's and Boys working shirts at 25c; Children's shoes 25c, 50c, and 75c. Boys, Misses, Woman's and Men's Heavy Shoes at \$1. A No. 1 White Shirt at 75c; Men's Cuffs 25c; Men's Collars 10c. Careful and prompt attention to mail orders.

J. H. BLAIN,

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKS.

A New Law Providing for the Maintenance and Beautifying of Parks—Waters of Rio Colorado.

The governor has approved and signed the following bill:

COUNCIL BILL NO. 7.

An act to encourage the establishment, development and maintenance of parks in towns and cities in the territory of New Mexico and to provide for their control and government.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico,

Section 1.—That hereafter in the territory of New Mexico, the city council of any of the cities, and the board of trustees of any of the towns and villages, at the first regular meetings following the organization of said boards shall appoint three competent persons as commissioners, to be known as the park commissioners, who shall serve for the following terms: One for one year, one for two years and one for three years. Said commissioners shall cast lots to determine the period of their respective terms of service, and thereafter there shall be appointed annually by the city council and the trustees of the various cities and towns of the territory one park commissioner. Said park commissioner when appointed shall meet within ten days from date of appointment and organize by the election of one of its members as president, one as secretary and another as treasurer.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of said park commissioners, when so appointed and organized, to take charge of all the public parks owned by their respective cities and towns, and they shall have absolute control of the same, for the use and benefit of the people, and shall authorize the expenditure of all moneys in the development of said parks, beautifying and maintaining the same, and make all needful rules and regulations for the use and care thereof.

Sec. 3.—The president of said commission shall preside at all meetings of the commission, shall sign all papers connected with the management of the park, all contracts for the work, and all warrants for the payment of moneys. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a complete record of all doings and acts of the commission in reference to the parks under its control. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep all moneys and funds which may in anywise come into the hands of the park commissioners, and for the purpose of the park development or care, and he shall give bond to the town or city, the amount of which shall be fixed, and the bond approved by the board of trustees, or by the council, and it may be increased or decreased by said board at any time when in its judgment it is necessary. The park commissioners shall keep a correct account of all moneys held by him and all moneys paid out by the commission, and shall every six months make a full and complete report to the city council or board of trustees of all moneys received by him and all moneys expended by the commission.

Sec. 4.—No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said park commission who does not reside within the town or city where he is to serve as such commissioner.

Sec. 5.—The members of the park commission shall, during the term of office, be exempted from all military or jury service in all the courts of the territory, and shall not be liable for poll or road tax, and they shall serve and perform the duties of said commissioners without compensation.

Sec. 6.—For the improvement and care of parks in towns and cities in the territory of New Mexico, in addition to the present town or city road tax now provided by law, there may be levied by trustees or council and collected by the proper authority, annually, a tax not to exceed one-half mill upon all property within any incorporated town or city; provided that no park is to have any benefit of the public funds which may be raised in any way for the improvement, development, and care of parks, the title of which has not been conveyed absolutely to the town or city where the same is located for the benefit of the people of said town or city; and provided further, that all parks to receive the benefit of any of the provisions of this law shall be conveyed to the cities or towns.

Sec. 7.—Any member of the park commission herein provided, may be removed by the city council or board of trustees for cause shown by a majority of the board; provided that the council or board of trustees shall fill by appointment any vacancy that may occur in any park commission by death, resignation or removal.

Sec. 8.—Any town or city through its council or board of trustees may acquire by purchase, gift or donation, any property for park purposes within or without the city or town limit; provided that property for park purposes shall not be purchased by any board, except upon petition of taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property within the town or city limit; provided further, that in case of a gift or donation to any town or city of property for park purposes the council or board of trustees is authorized to pay all expenses of transfer or conveyance and the examination of title by the city council or board of trustees for property therefor is so acquired, the same shall come immediately under the control of the park commissioners.

Sec. 9.—The park commissioners herein provided shall not for any purpose expend a greater sum in any one year than the amount actually paid into the treasury, and the town or city shall not under any circumstances be liable for any indebtedness contracted beyond such expenditures.

Sec. 10.—Hereafter any person guilty of misuse, taking, disturbing, disfiguring or destroying any park or park property, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed under this act, and all fines collected under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the park fund for the use and benefit of the parks.

Sec. 11.—This act shall take effect and be in force after its passage.

HOUSE BILL NO. 43.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico:

An act defining the manner in which the waters of Rio Colorado, in the county of Rio Arriba, shall be assigned to fields, approved January 23, 1880, the same being chapter 32 of the local and special laws of New Mexico of 1884, is hereby amended to read as follows, to-wit:

Section 1.—Hereafter there shall be elected two mayordomos or distributors of water of the Rio Colorado, one to Rio Arriba county, to be named in the most convenient and proper mode that in justice may pertain to the planters to irrigate their fields with the waters of said Rio, embracing from where the river has its source.

Sec. 2.—All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act shall be repealed. And this act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval.

If you want photographic cameras or supplies, go to Fischer & Co's.

The celebrated Shady Grove and Queen City creamery butter, at Gold's General Store. Phone No. 6.

Ticket to Denver for sale cheap. Inquire at the Arcade.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

U. S. weather bureau forecast for New Mexico: To-night and Friday fair, stationary temperature.

Andrellita Garcia de Herrera, wife of Luciano de Herrera, a prominent citizen of Rio Arriba county, died at Chamita last Sunday.

A very important meeting of the guild will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Thornton Friday, February 19, at 2:30 p. m. The attendance of every member is earnestly desired.

On Monday last the remains of Rafael Rodriguez were buried in the cemetery of Our Lady of the Rosary. Mr. Rodriguez was an old resident of this city and had been confined to his home during the last twenty years by illness. His death occurred last Saturday.

A heavy fall of snow in Colorado, last night, blocked the D. & R. G. track in the Cumbres mountains. The south-bound train, which should have reached Santa Fe this afternoon, is still in Antonito waiting for the track to be cleared, and the north-bound train did not start out this forenoon.

The Hort house has been burglarized several times during the past month, but all efforts to catch the thief up to date have proved futile. Jewelry, money and household articles have been taken. Not long ago while the folks were at church a valuable diamond was taken. It is believed that the burglaries have been the work of a single person.

The governor's decision in the matter of commuting the death sentence of Francisco Gonzalez y Borrego, Antonio Gonzalez y Borrego, Lauriano Alarid, and Patriel Valencia will be given to-morrow, and will be published in full in the New Mexican to-morrow evening.

Next Monday will be Washington's birthday, and the Governor's Guards will celebrate the occasion in fitting style. In the afternoon a public parade will be given and in the evening at the armory hall, a military ball will be in order. Neither trouble nor expense will be spared to make the ball the leading social event of the year, and a large attendance is expected.

An order has been issued by Judge N. B. Laughlin, of the district court, in the case of Newton S. Finney vs. The New Mexico Mining company, enjoining the officers, directors, agents, employees, and all other persons from interfering with or disposing of any of the property belonging to the mining company, and continuing in force the appointment of Samuel H. Elkins as receiver of the corporation. The property affected by this order is the Ortiz mine grant, and subpoenas have been issued commanding all squatters to appear before the court and show cause why they should not vacate the land and claims.

A certain man about town who is afflicted with the disease known in polite circles as kleptomania, a complaint by the way, which several terms in jail have not served to cure, or even to mitigate in the slightest degree, set out yesterday afternoon on one of his bi-weekly raids in quest of spoils. This man is not at all particular as to his choice in the matter of booty. Anything portable seems to tickle his fancy, from a tea-kettle to a hand-saw. Yesterday he found the Davis house unoccupied, and seized upon the opportunity to ransack the place. He was frightened away by a neighbor who saw him enter the house.

Fine stationery at Fischer & Co's.

Fresh ranch eggs received daily at Gold's General Store. Phone No. 6.

Stamped Linens.

We are in receipt of a large line of them. Sizes from 6 to 48 inches. Less than eastern prices. Fine silk, the Brainerd and Armstrongs best made, in all imaginable shades. SANTA FE MERCANTILE CO.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Hon. Sol. Luna and wife left last night for Los Lunas.

Hon. John H. Riley left last night for Colorado Springs.

John Pace, interested in mining at the Hopedale camp, is in the capital.

W. C. McDonald, cattleman from Lincoln county, registers at the Palace.

Collector C. M. Shannon returned yesterday from a week's visit to Denver.

Hon. J. M. Chavez, a leading citizen of Rio Arriba county, is in the city on business.

Hon. R. E. Twitwell leaves this evening for Albuquerque on legal business for the Santa Fe railroad.

E. V. Chavez, attorney at Albuquerque, came up from the south last night. He is here on legal business.

Col. J. P. McGrorty, ex-collector of internal revenue, is here from Deming. Luna county is his object.

J. G. Fitch, Socorro's attorney and secretary of board of regents of the School of Mines, is in the capital.

J. J. Leeson, chairman of the New Mexico board of Tennessee exposition managers, is in the city from Socorro.

W. A. Hawkins, one of southern New Mexico's foremost attorneys, is in the city from Silver City. He is doing hard work against Luna county.

Charles Springer, of Raton, is again a guest at the Palace. In addition to looking out for legislation for protecting game, etc., he is also interested in a few other bills now pending.

J. E. Sheridan, editor of the Silver City Enterprise, is again in the city. His mission is to "kill" the Luna county bill.

J. W. Fleming, territorial coal mine inspector and a good man all around, came up from the south last night. He will do his best against the Luna county bill to-day.

Gen. A. J. Sampson, of Phoenix, ex-consul at Juarez, went east yesterday en route to Washington to look after his political fences. It is said he will be a candidate for office under the incoming administration. Gen. Sampson will not be at the coming inaugural parade.

Creighton M. Forsaker, of Grant county, a candidate for appointment as United States marshal, passed up the road yesterday en route for Ohio and Washington.

Special Agents Tipton and Flipper, of the court of private land claims, are in Hermosilla, Mexico, examining archives bearing on Mexican grants in the territory of Arizona.

Hon. M. G. Reynolds, the successful attorney for the court of private land claims, leaves this evening for St. Louis, going thence to Washington, where he will argue the appeal in the San Miguel del Bado and Canon de Chama land grants. He expects to return to Santa Fe about the 1st of April.

Mrs. M. A. Otero, Miss LaRue and Miss Atkins, of Las Vegas; Mrs. C. A. Spiess, Miss Spiess, Mrs. C. M. Shannon, Mrs. Garver, Mrs. James D. Hughes, of Santa Fe, came in from the north this morning and registered at Sturges' European. They are here to attend the Sousa band concert at the opera house this evening. This afternoon the ladies were driven over the city in Trimble's "Explorer." E. W. Dobson, Felix Lester, Mrs. Field and others showed the visitors the sights.—Albuquerque Citizen.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from First Page.)

Upon motion of Mr. Martin the rules were suspended and said bill taken up for consideration and read in full for information.

Upon motion of Mr. Martin the rules were suspended and said bill taken up for consideration and read in full for information.

Mr. Martin then moved that said bill do pass and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the affirmative and said bill duly passed.

Mr. Spiess presented the following report:

Mr. President: Your committee on judiciary to whom was referred C. B. Nos. 24, an act to aid and encourage the construction and building of factories for the manufacture of sugar in the territory of New Mexico, and 29, an act to encourage the erection of beet sugar factories, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report said bills to the council with the recommendation that they be laid on the table indefinitely and that council substitute for C. B. Nos. 24 and 29 be passed.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. Hughes the report of the committee was adopted.

Said substitute was read first time.

Upon motion of Mr. Chavez the rules were suspended and the substitute read the second time by title.

Upon motion of Mr. Miera said substitute was made an order for the afternoon session immediately following the consideration of special order C. B. No. 51, an act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Sandoval presented the following report:

Mr. President: Your committee on education to whom was referred C. B. No. 34, entitled an act regulating contracts of school directors, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report that said bill be laid upon the table indefinitely and that the accompanying substitute therefor be passed.

PLACIDO SANDOVAL, Chairman.

Upon motion of Mr. Miera the report of the committee was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Miera C. B. No. 34, an act regulating contracts of school directors was made an order for the afternoon session.

Upon motion of Mr. Chavez a substitute for said bill was read first time by title.

Message was received from the house of representatives announcing the passage by that body of, and requesting the concurrence of the council on the following bills:

H. B. No. 37, An act relating to seals and instruments under seal.

H. B. No. 57, An act amending section 1798 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of 1884.

H. B. No. 90, An act to create the county of Luna and to fix the boundary lines of Grant.

H. J. M. No. 2, requesting the president-elect of the United States to appoint only bona fide residents of the territory to the various federal positions therein.

Substitute for C. B. No. 34, An act regulating contracts of school directors, was read first time and upon motion of Mr. Donnan the rules were suspended and the same read a second time by title, ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on education.

The following report was received from the committee on territorial affairs.

Mr. President:—Your committee on territorial affairs to whom was referred H. B. No. 53, an act regulating and prescribing judicial hangings in the territory of New Mexico, have had the same under consideration and I am directed to report said bill to the council with the recommendation that it be passed.

T. A. FERRAZ, Chairman.

We are opposed to this bill.

J. M. ARCHULETA, JR., PLACIDO SANDOVAL.

Mr. Finial moved that the minority report recommending the passage of the bill be adopted.

Roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the affirmative and the minority report was adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Finial the rules were suspended and said bill read the third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Upon motion of Mr. Finial the bill was amended by striking out the word "twelve" wherever it occurred in said bill and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four."

Mr. Hughes moved that the bill be amended to pass and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the affirmative and H. B. No. 53 as amended duly passed.

Mr. Curry requested unanimous consent to have council substitute for C. B. No. 24 and No. 29, Acts encouraging the erection of beet sugar factories, translated and printed and there being no objection it was so ordered.

Mr. Finial introduced C. B. No. 84, An act for the protection of schools and for other purposes.

Same was read first time by title and upon motion of Mr. Miera the rules were suspended and the bill read the second time in full.

Upon motion of Mr. Finial it was ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

Bills on their third reading being in order the report of the committee on judiciary was read recommending passage with amendments of house substitute for H. B. No. 24, an act relating to practice in the district courts.

The report of the committee having been previously adopted upon motion of Mr. Spiess said substitute was read the third time in full preparatory to its passage.

Mr. Spiess then moved that the substitute be amended by striking out the word "twelve" wherever it occurred in said bill and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four."

Upon motion of Mr. Martin recess was taken until 3 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Council met pursuant to recess at 3 o'clock with the president in the chair and all members present.

The president announced special order C. B. No. 51, an act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the territory of New Mexico, and upon the motion of Mr. Chavez council resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Curry, of Chavez county, was called to the chair.

Committee of the whole arose and reported that it had considered C. B. No. 51 and reported same back to the council with the recommendation that the bill be placed upon its passage.

Upon motion of Mr. Martin the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Finial moved that the bill be read the third time preparatory to its passage, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Curry moved that wherever the words "three thousand" occurred in said bill same be stricken out and the words "one thousand" inserted in lieu thereof.

As an amendment Mr. Finial moved that all of section 26 be stricken out, which motion was seconded by Mr. Martin. Roll call was demanded and the vote resulted in the negative and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Fall then moved to strike out all of section 26 after the word "territory" in 7th line. Mr. Finial as an amendment thereto moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill do pass. Mr. Fall made a point of order that a motion to amend a motion to strike out is not in order. Mr. Curry raised the point of order that the question now recurring upon his motion to strike out the word "three thousand" and insert in lieu thereof "one thousand."

Chair sustained said point of order and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the negative and motion was lost.

Mr. Martin moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out, which motion was seconded by Mr. Fall. Roll call was demanded and the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

Mr. Fall moved that all of section 26 after the word "territory" in line 7 be stricken out which motion was duly seconded and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

Mr. Martin moved that the bill be laid upon the table indefinitely, and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

Mr. Fall moved that the council adjourn, which motion was duly seconded. Roll call was ordered and the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

Mr. Martin moved that the bill be laid upon the table and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

As a substitute Mr. Martin moved that the council adjourn, and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the negative and the motion was lost.

The question then recurring upon the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo. Previous question was demanded by Mr. Chavez. Mr. Fall raised the point of order that the motion of the gentleman from Bernalillo required a suspension of the rules and consequently a two-thirds vote.

The roll call was demanded and the vote resulted in the motion receiving

the two-thirds vote and was declared carried.

Mr. Finial moved that C. B. No. 51 do pass, and motion was seconded by Mr. Chavez who demanded the previous question.

Mr. Spiess moved that the bill be amended by striking out the words "three thousand" in section 27 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "one thousand," and that wherever an appropriation was provided for in said bill that same be reduced to one-third of the amount fixed therein.

Mr. Fall as an amendment moved to strike out section 15 of the bill which amendment was accepted by Mr. Spiess.

Mr. Chavez raised the point of order that upon motion of Mr. Finial he had demanded the previous question. The chair ruled that Mr. Finial's motion was not in order for the reason that the bill had not been read the third time and stated that he had put the question upon motion to suspend the further reading of the bill. Mr. Chavez appealed from the decision of the chair and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the affirmative and the decision of the chair sustained.

Mr. Spiess then moved to strike out all of section 15 of said bill and roll call being demanded the vote resulted in the affirmative and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Spiess then moved to amend section 27 of said bill by striking out wherever they occurred the words "three thousand" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand." Roll call was demanded and the vote resulted in the affirmative and the motion prevailed.

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