

7-30-1897

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 07-30-1897

New Mexican Printing Company

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Nearly 400,000 sold up to July 1, '97

TESTIMONIALS

We bought a **HOME COMFORT RANGE** five years ago and cheerfully recommend it as it heats quickly, bakes and boils with less fuel than any cooking range we ever had and have had no expense for repairs—

MRS. S. M. LUNA
CEFERINO ALARID
JUAN DELGADO
J. HINCHLEY
JOSE DELOS GARCIA
AND MANY OTHERS

Salesroom in

EXCHANGE HOTEL

Call and examine the celebrated Home Comfort Steel Range.

NO. 4 BAKERY.

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

GROCERIES, FEED, CROCKERY

CLASSWARE AND CHINA.

Arbuckles or Lion Coffee, 7 Pkgs, \$1.

Deviled Ham.....	per can.....	05
Imported Sardines.....	per can.....	12 1/2
Sweet Corn, good quality.....	per can.....	10
Tomatoes, Cutting's.....	per can.....	10

SPECIAL PRICES ON TOILET SOAPS.

Dairy Made, 40 cents per box, now.....	25
Transparent Glycerine, 40 cents per box, now.....	25
Japan Lily, 20 cents per box, now.....	15

TELEPHONE 4

WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY

J. R. HUDSON, MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELER

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks, Optical Goods and Notions.

SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES.

SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

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 runs to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 90° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 5,000 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 108 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 Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercular Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, Le Gripe, 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.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

It is Reported That Great Britain will Consent to Participate in a Conference to Be Held in Washington.

New York, July 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Though Great Britain has not yet made official response to the proposition of the United States envoys, an intimation has been given, the representatives of this government that England will soon consent to participate in an international monetary conference in Washington. The report comes through official channels.

The reports received from the special envoys, also state that their reception in France was far more favorable than the press reports indicated.

France has practically consented to join in a conference, and will abide by the results, provided Great Britain could be induced to do likewise.

A Miners Contract.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The coal operators' committee, appointed at the true uniformity conference, to secure signatures to the agreement, were busy today revising and correcting proofs of a contract which is being printed. The members of the committee will make an active canvass of the coal operators, for signatures. They are positive that there will be no difficulty in getting the required number of signatures.

CHICAGO EXPRESS WRECKED

Coupling Pin Driven Into a Switch with the Deliberate Intention of Wrecking An Express Train.

Thorntown, Ind., July 30.—The Chicago express on the Big Four due in Cincinnati at 7 a. m., was wrecked here about 2:30 o'clock. There was a deliberate plot to wreck the train, as a coupling-pin had been driven into a switch, so as to hold it open. The engine and tender, mail, express and baggage cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The conductors and the Wagner sleeping cars remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although they had a lively shake up. Seth Winslow, engineer, B. Crickmore, fireman, and two unidentified tramps were killed outright. No attempt was made to rob the express or other cars, and no understanding of the plot can be ascertained.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York, July 30.—Money on call nominally 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 4 per cent. Silver, 58 1/2; lead, \$3.60; copper, 10 1/2.

St. Louis.—Lead dull, \$3.67 1/2. Spelter \$4.14.

Chicago.—Wheat, July 76 1/2; Sept. 74 1/2; Corn, July, 25 1/2; Sept. 27 1/2. Oats, July, 17 1/2; Dec., 18 1/2.

Kansas City.—Cattle receipts 5,000, market steady to strong. Texas steers \$3.70 @ \$4.35; native steers, \$3.00 @ \$4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 @ \$4.55. Sheep, receipts, 20,000; market today steady; lambs, \$2.25 @ \$5.10; muttons, \$2.25 @ \$3.60.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 3,600; market today for best grades, strong; beefs, \$3.85 @ \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75 @ \$4.25; Texas steers, \$2.90 @ \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ \$4.50. Sheep, receipts, 9,000; market steady; native sheep, \$3.25 @ \$4.25; westerns, \$3.60 @ \$4.40; lambs, \$3.75 @ \$5.40.

Gold Shipment.

New York, July 30.—The announcement is made of the engagement of \$4,000,000 in gold, for shipment to Europe, which will be procured from the sub-treasury and the assay office.

The Wrong Train.

Indianapolis, July 30.—The opinion is entertained at headquarters of the big four, that the Thornton train wreckers hoped to destroy a coal train, about due.

REBELS ATTACK HAVANA.

They Used Rapid Firing Guns and Large Quantities of Dynamite to Good Effect—Many Spanish Soldiers Wounded.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Havana's outposts have again been attacked, by a large body of rebels, who before the Spanish troops could be gathered to resist, swept through the suburbs, carrying all before them. They used rapid firing guns, and a large quantity of dynamite. Great damage was done.

Several wounded soldiers were brought into Havana after the engagement. Several were killed. Hundreds aroused by the heavy firing, poured into the streets. There was almost a panic in some quarters. There is still great excitement, due largely to the refusal of officials to give out information.

ARBITRATION DECIDED ON.

Japan and Hawaii will Arbitrate Their Differences Concerning Immigration and Other Questions in Dispute—The United States to Take No Part at Present.

Washington, July 30.—The Japanese government has accepted the offer of Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The state department has been informed of the offer, and acceptance. The subject of arbitration will include not only the difficulty over landing Japanese immigrants, but also other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the Sake tax, imposed upon Japanese liquor, largely imported, and consumed by the Japanese in Hawaii. When the officials of the state department were informed of the acceptance of arbitration, the secretary of the Japanese legation here was informed that until the arbitration treaty was concluded, the United States would not assume any authority, and that the present dispute must be considered as between Japan and Hawaii. The secretary said he was glad to learn of such a position on the part of the United States, as it would permit Japan to send two or three war ships to Hawaii, pending the final action of the arbitration treaty. This interpretation of the situation, rather surprised the state de-

partment officials, who answered that the United States would consider in a different light, an agreement for arbitration, and the sending of war ships, and intimated that non-interference by the United States in one case, could not be construed as passive acceptance of the latter position.

International Conference.

London, July 30.—The British foreign office has notified Ambassador Hay this morning that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference, on the question of pelagic sealing in Bering sea, to be held at Washington this coming autumn.

Desperate Fighting.

Simla, July 30.—A dispatch from Camp Malakand reports another night attack by tribesmen. The natives fought desperately for several hours, but were repulsed at all points. Bombardment has been kept up all night, and in the glare the tribesmen were easy targets. Many fell, and natives could be seen carrying off the dead. It is reported that the Mul-lah was badly wounded, and several of his principal chiefs disabled.

STRIKERS DISAPPOINTED.

The Expected Exodus from Plum Creek, Sandy Creek and Oak Hill Mines Did Not Take Place According to Program.

Pittsburg, July 30.—After a weary night, waiting to learn the results of the meeting of miners, of the New York & Cleveland Gas & Coal company, the camping strikers were disappointed this morning for the expected exodus from Plum Creek, Sandy Creek, and Oak Hill mines did not occur. All the mines were in operation today. What the marchers now will do is not known, but from indications, given by the speakers yesterday, it is believed that large bodies of strikers will be brought to the vicinity of the Deermitt mines, and the demonstrations kept up. Much credit is given the leaders, and the strikers for the good order maintained.

Secretary Warner claimed this afternoon that all of Deermitt's mines will be idle tomorrow. Not a pound of coal was mined at Sandy Creek today, he said, and not more than 50 men are working at Turtle Creek. This afternoon he ordered troops for the strikers encamped near Deermitt's mines. They would not leave, until the men quit work, he said, if they camped there a month.

Hanged for Triple Murder.

San Antonio, Texas, July 30.—Maximo Martinez was hanged at Floresville this afternoon for triple murder, committed June 6, last. He killed Jesus Carrillo and his wife, an aged couple, and Juanita Acosta, aged 15, whom he first ravished. Martinez said he wanted the girl to elope with him, but she objected because he was married, although he was separated from his wife.

TAOS LETTER.

Great Improvements Being Made on the Gold Hill Properties, Where Three Shifts Are Employed to Keep a Five-Stamp Mill Going.

Special Correspondence New Mexican.

Taos, N. M., July 29.—D. J. Devine, assistant cashier of the Trinidad National bank of Trinidad, Colo., is at his mine on the Rio Hondo, preparing to commence shipping ore to Denver.

Colonel A. W. Tennant left for Denver on Monday, to close the sale of certain mining property.

Joe D. Morris has returned from a two weeks' recreation trip.

The Gusdorf brothers are making great improvements on their Gold Hill property. They have a five-stamp mill at work and are working three shifts. On Wednesday, Mr. McBrune, C. E., surveyed the mine for a patent.

Increase of pension has been granted to Juan Armijo of Co. H, First regiment New Mexico volunteer infantry, Captain Bergman. This was Kit Carson's regiment.

Mine Host Liebert is a mourner. At noon Wednesday he found his favorite horse standing in his stall with his left hind leg broken in two places, necessitating his being shot. This horse was one of his gray team and had been used continuously in his livery business for 14 years.

Dick Wooten, who is associated with Mr. Devine in some mining property on the Rio Hondo, returned to Trinidad Wednesday.

Mr. A. Scherwenka, representing Seaboard, Stix, Kroebe & Co., is at Liebert's. Mr. Scherwenka is of an illustrious family. There are but five of the name living. His sister, Elizabeth, the youngest of the family, has a conservatory of music at Hanover, Germany. His cousin, Xavier, whose latest opera, "Mathias-Wetzlar," was lately produced at the Metropolitan opera house, New York City, has a conservatory of music at Berlin, Germany, and two in New York City.

The body of Mrs. Teresina Romero reached Rancho de Taos Tuesday evening and was buried Wednesday morning in the private burial ground of the Hart family, adjacent to her former home. The funeral services, which were held in the Catholic church, Father Antonio Serey officiating, were most impressive and the attendance very great. The unexpected decease of their daughter has very seriously affected the parents, and grave doubts are expressed as to the result with her father, who has for several years been confined to his bed. W. G.

E. J. McLEAN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

WOOL.
HIDES.
& PELTS.

Write or Telegraph for Prices.

DENVER, COLO., 1520 21st St.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Water St

SANTA FE COUNTY PLACERS

Recent Discoveries in South Santa Fe County will Mean a General Revival in Placer Mining.

Special Correspondence New Mexican.
Golden, N. M., July 29, 1897.—The discoveries made recently in south Santa Fe county will be the means of bringing about a great revival in the mining business, in the rich but as yet almost unknown new placer mining district, also known as the Golden and San Pedro country.

For years it has been the prevailing belief here that gold of this district was to be found only in the immense croppings and ledges of iron and copper stained rock and blonets, with few exceptions, carry gold in paying quantities, the majority of the ore being low grade and somewhat refractory. In some cases, small seams of high grade ore cut through these great bodies of mineral in every conceivable direction, and in others pockets of rich grade ore, varying in size, are found, increasing the general average of the gold value of the ore and making these properties desirable and valuable low grade propositions.

With the present improved and approved processes of treatment all this ore can be handled at a good profit, while heretofore it was considered of little value on account of its rebellious character.

The discoveries of the rich white quartz in the Gold Standard, the Miriam, the Good-Enough and the Agnes demonstrate the fact that in addition to the many large ore bodies referred to above there are numerous blind leads—that is, lodes that do not show on the surface of an entirely different character. Should intelligent prospecting prove that this net work of blind leads is as extensive as we have good reason to believe it is, this part of Santa Fe county will become a regular El Dorado.

There is no reason for the prospector or anyone to go to Alaska to "freeze to death" when he can find untold wealth in this land of "sunshine." Distance adds "enchantment to a story" as well as to the view. There is more mineral wealth near the homes of your readers than in ice-bound lands of the far distant northwest. With the amount of money necessary for the dangerous journey to Klondike, a gold mine in the Golden district could be developed with an assured return for the investment, and the investor could at the same time enjoy a few of the comforts of camp life, to say the least, retaining his health and his full complement of feet, hands and ears.

The Golden mining camp offers great inducements to the prospector and the capitalist. It is only a question of a short time when the wonderful resources of this section of New Mexico will receive the attention they justly deserve, its mines be developed and its great riches in gold, silver, lead and copper be added to the wealth of the Rockies in the shape of bullion and mate. Our home interests should be zealously guarded, and the resources of our county be judiciously advertised and kept before the public at all times.

In my next I will give the readers of the New Mexican a verification of the statements made above as to the mineral wealth of this camp by a description of a few of the rich veins recently uncovered. G. P. W.

Crops Destroyed.

Luverne, Minn., July 30.—All crops in a strip of five miles wide, and 30 miles long in this county, were destroyed by hail last night.

Through Pullman Service.

Denver, Colo., June 15, 1897. Beginning July 1, the "Burlington Route" will inaugurate a daily through Pullman car service between Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Chicago in connection with the D. & R. G. railroad as follows:

Eastbound—Leave Pueblo, D. & R. G., No. 4, 5:35 p. m. Leave Colorado Springs, D. & R. G., No. 4, 6:45 p. m. Leave Denver, Burlington route, No. 2, 9:50 p. m. Arrive Chicago, Burlington route, No. 2, 8:20 a. m.

Westbound—Leave Chicago, Burlington route, No. 3, 10:30 p. m. Arrive Denver, Burlington route, No. 3, 7:15 a. m. Arrive Colorado Springs, D. & R. G., No. 1, 11:10 a. m. Arrive Pueblo, D. & R. G., No. 1, 12:25 noon.

First car leaves Pueblo, going east, July 4, and Chicago, coming west, July 1. This virtually makes a through train service from all D. & R. G. points to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha; passengers taking D. & R. G. No. 4 can move into Pullman car at Pueblo without leaving train. Through sleeping car tickets on sale at Pueblo and Colorado Springs at same rates as are in effect from Denver.

Reservations can be obtained from A. Jackson, G. A. D. & R. G., Pueblo; J. M. Ellison, G. A. D. & R. G., Colorado Springs, or this office.

GEO. W. VALLEY,

General Agent.

1039 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, Wanted.

FOR SALE—New Mexico Statutes at the New Mexican Printing Office.

PROBATE COURT BLANKS—For sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Old papers, in quantities to suit, for sale at the New Mexican Printing Company's Office.

FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's Office.

FOR SALE—A large quantity small plain, brevier and nonpareil type at the New Mexican office. The same is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Proof of faces of the type and prices furnished on application.

FOR SALE—Mining blanks of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Blank deeds of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Session Laws of 1897 for sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.

TERRITORIAL NEWS BUDGET

Albuquerque.

Hon. C. W. Dwyer of Santa Fe, looked after business matters in the Duke city yesterday.

C. E. Railston of Engle, and A. B. Kuler of Magdalena, two well known cattlemen, are in the city.

Ex-Governor Ross, who is living on his ranch a few miles south of town, was on the streets yesterday.

Hon. H. B. Ferguson will deliver the address at the Afro-American picnic, to be held at the fair grounds on August 4.

Dr. W. A. Cockrell, son of Senator Cockrell from Missouri, is in the city from his coffee plantation near Vera Cruz, Mexico, the guest of Mr. Ed. Newcomer.

Charles Pikey, who has had considerable experience as a prospector in New Mexico, expects to start for Alaska within the next ten days. It is understood that L. B. Putney and Samuel Dunlap are furnishing the sinews of war for the expedition.

The office furniture of the Algodones Land and Town company has been sent to that place, and the company will open its office in Algodones at once. Mr. L. N. Cook, vice president, and Mr. J. R. Batches, secretary, are now on the ground.

District Attorney Finlon on Wednesday opened up an interesting question, concerning the handling of county funds, by instituting suit against A. J. Maloy, ex-county treasurer, for the recovery of \$1,500. In the suit it is alleged that Maloy is indebted to the county in that amount for interest received in various sums of money, prior to February 1, 1897. The complaint also sets forth that the county has been damaged in the sum of \$2,500, and therefore suit is brought for that amount. Mr. Maloy received the interest, as have all other treasurers, and feels that he is entitled to it. The result of the suit will be watched with considerable interest.

Las Vegas.

Mrs. and Miss Ford of Sioux City, Ia., are Las Vegas visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Ortiz of Mora, are guests of friends in town.

Mrs. Donaciano Maes, died Wednesday night, aged 67 years. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. C. C. Pryor and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pryor of Apalachicola, Fla., are recent arrivals, and will locate here permanently if suitable quarters can be found, and the climate agrees with them.

Strange things are talked of on the streets, and young men see visions these warm nights. Chris Sellman, so he tells, heard a peculiar noise in the heavens about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Not being able to determine what it was he called several friends and neighbors to listen and guess what was causing all the racket. After due deliberation the party decided that the noise came from an engine on an airship which was passing over the city from south to north.

Notice to School Teachers.

The board of teachers' examiners of Santa Fe county, will hold a session for the purpose of examining persons who desire to apply for teacher's certificates and also of persons desiring to teach in the schools of this county, on Monday, August 2, 1897.

The sessions of the board will be held at the school house in ward No. 2 in the city of Santa Fe. All interested parties please take notice. F. F. Piro, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Fe county, N. M.

Santa Fe, July 30, 1897.

Illustrated

Special Edition

New Mexican

Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of matter describing the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send to any one inquiring about or interested in the territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

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

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JACOB WELTMER

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SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Stationery Sundries, Etc.

Books not in stock ordered at eastern

prices, and subscriptions received for

all periodicals.

ROYAL



**BAKING
POWDER**
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

Hon. J. F. Hinkle of Lower Penasco, Brings Pleasing News of His Section of the Territory.

Hon. J. F. Hinkle of Lower Penasco, member of the territorial cattle sanitary board, was in the city yesterday, and brought cheering tidings from the southeastern part of the territory.

In Lincoln county, which, with the exception of a small section of country around Nogal and White Oaks, is a grazing and agricultural section, everything is promising a bountiful harvest. When

"The frost is on the pumpkin
And the feller's in the shock,"
the people of Lincoln county will realize that prosperity is once more smiling upon New Mexico, and that

"Hard times have gone,
To come no more."

Crops of all kinds are growing like Jack's bean stalk, while fruit is as common as tin shoes on a race track. Water for irrigation is abundant and rains have been frequent and copious. The range is in fine condition, and cattle are in splendid shape. Prices for all kinds of cattle are 100 per cent better than one year ago, and this will bring a large amount of ready cash into the country.

Around Nogal and White Oaks there is considerable stir in the mines and work of considerable importance in the line of development is being pushed in a number of good claims.

In Chavez and Eddy counties the same favorable conditions obtain, and fruits, grains and grasses are looking well and promise all that any reasonable farmer could desire. The sugar beets are doing better this season than ever before, and will be an exceptionally large yield.

In fact Mr. Hinkle seemed to be of the opinion that New Mexico, particularly the southeastern part, will break all former records in crops, mining output and general prosperity this fall.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn., May 1 to October 31.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe route has placed on sale tickets to Nashville and return at a rate of \$67.15; these tickets will be on sale daily until October 15, 1897, good to return until November 7, 1897. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe route.

H. S. Lutz, Agent,
W. J. Black, G. P. A. Santa Fe, N. M.
Topeka, Kas.

HO, FOR THE SULPHURS!

A good wagon road 44 miles long between Espanola and the famous Sulphurs has just been completed by

G. W. BOND & BRO
AT ESPANOLA

and teams for passengers, tourists and healthseekers, from Espanola to the Sulphurs can be furnished by the same firm. The road runs through a magnificent country covered with extensive spruce and pine forests. Fishing along the road is excellent.

G. W. BOND & BRO</

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office at Santa Fe, N. M., July 30, 1896.

LATER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily, per week, by carrier, \$2.00
Daily, per month, by mail, 1.00
Daily, three months, by mail, 2.50
Daily, six months, by mail, 4.50
Daily, one year, by mail, 7.50
Weekly, per month, 35c
Weekly, per quarter, 1.00
Weekly, per six months, 1.80
Weekly, per year, 3.00

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

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS

All delinquent subscriptions of this paper, of a year or over standing, and all other overdue accounts, are turned over to the Consolidated Adjustment Co., a collection agency of Chicago, for collection. Those wishing their accounts withdrawn from such agency and expense and publicity stopped, can accomplish such mutually desired end by remitting to this company at once.

In opposing the law providing for the inspection of cattle and hides, the butchers of Albuquerque are fighting their own interests. It has always been supposed that they desired the protection which this law provides against the tricks of those who made it a business to trade or traffic in stolen cattle. Notwithstanding their inconsistent attitude in the matter, the fact remains that the law is a good and just one, and it will no doubt stand the test which the butchers so unwisely propose to make.

The Canadians will be up to all the offensive tricks they can commit in the new gold mines, and their great point will be to force American citizens to become British subjects before they can scrape and wash gravel in the creeks that flow down to the great American river, the Yukon. Our judgment is that the Canadians will find much that is troublesome in the situation. In the first place there will be more Americans than any other nationality in the diggings and they will have their self-cooking stoves with them and a small supply of whiskey for the stomach's sake. They will have the physical force, which is just as good a point in international law as in any other kind. The British inspectors and constables or whatever may be the official titles of the officers belonging to her majesty's government will have to be paid very high wages for sticking to small and extremely hazardous situations, when they might be picking fortunes from the ground in yellow ng-gets.

A PLAYED OUT ISSUE.

It is just the lack of the deplorable Democratic party to have attached themselves to pig silver as the great and only medicine for prosperity, just at the time when the silver question has become impossible. The impossibility of a silver party to any great extent much longer is seen in the fact that there is no chance for the rehabilitation of silver except for gold to become so abundant and cheap as to decline more than half way to silver; and that is rather remote. The silver theory of a scarcity of gold is exploded at last. There is nothing Mr. Bryan has said about wheat or silver or gold or currency, or of any form of the money question, that has not been rendered ridiculous and become a joke. He ought to give himself a rest. The notion that prosperity depended upon bullion silver by the government of the United States has ceased to be powerful. The Yukon news is of immense value in directing public attention to the truth as to the supply of gold and what it means. Even the mines of Colorado and Montana are going back on the silver men, for as the miners go deeper they find gold instead of silver. Think it over that Colorado is producing gold at the rate of six tons a month!

ARMY BICYCLING.

A detachment of 23 men of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored) lately arrived at St. Louis and went into camp at Forest park, having made a trip from Fort Misoula, Mont., 1,900 miles, on bicycles in 40 days. Lieutenant Moss, in command of the party, states that the average distance made was 52 1/2 miles per day. On the road the wheelmen met with every difficulty. They crossed a ridge of the Rocky mountains; they toiled through sandy plains, and much of the time rained. There was mud, and, quite as difficult as the mud, was the deep sand. Lieutenant Moss reports that the worst roads encountered were after entering Missouri. This fact is singular and also considerable. It would indicate that considerable more talk about good roads is needed in that state. That the wilderness of Montana and Wyoming are more easily traversed than the old country roads of Missouri is a fact calculated to make a Missourian hang his head and keep it in a state of suspension. Lieutenant Moss entertains no doubt of the value of the bicycle as a means of transporting soldiers in time of war. His march could not have been made in the same time under ordinary circumstances by either cavalry or infantry.

"The scorcher to the rescue" will probably be the call of the next war, and he will no doubt be found ready.

OPPOSING THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

The announcement that the Retail Butchers' association of Albuquerque, will fight the payment of fees for the inspection of hides and cattle by the territorial sanitary board, comes in the nature

of a surprise. The position of the butchers is to say the least inconsistent for the reason, that the law which they propose to contest was framed with a view to their protection, and it is doubtful if any other class receives the benefit, that it extends to them. It is not believed that they will get much support outside of Albuquerque, in their efforts to resist the action of a provision that is generally recognized to be just and good. There can be no question of the rights of the cattle sanitary board to fix and collect fees for inspection. Their action in this respect is amply provided for by the law passed in 1893, which declares that, "the said board shall have power by resolution to fix a fee or charge for the inspection of cattle and hides under the provisions of said act, which fee or charge shall be uniform throughout the territory, and shall be a lien upon cattle and hides until paid. The amount of such fee or charge may be increased or diminished from time to time, as the exigencies of the business of the board may require."

Prior to the enactment of 1891, providing for the inspection of brands of all cattle shipped or driven out of the territory, and the subsequent law as quoted above, the owners of cattle had no protection against thieves who waged a thriving and valuable trade in disposing of stolen cattle to butchers. Without any inspection the evidences of their crime could easily be covered up and these malefactors were seldom brought to justice.

The butchers were the people most often victimized by the thieves. And yet they refuse to see in this wise regulation, a safeguard for themselves against the imposition of dishonest men. As the law is just and ample in its provisions, so it is believed to be constitutional, and it will no doubt stand the test which the Albuquerque Butchers' association proposes to bring in an attempt to pull it down.

The butchers will find that they have a big fight on their hands, if they would look at the matter in its true light, they would readily see that they are opposing their own best interests.

THE COAL MINERS STRIKE

The coal miners strike seems to be on the wane. Debs and his associate agitators have been overated in the matter of supposed influence with labor unions and individual workmen, and the truth of this statement is amply attested by recent developments in the attempted strike of coal miners. The pursuance of the celebrated agitator in the case under consideration has not added half a dozen recruits to the ranks of the strikers and several meetings have turned out to be failures and nothing else, all of which proves that Debs is no longer the idol of the workmen, for it cannot be doubted for a moment, that at one time, shortly after his posing as a martyr, that he was looked upon as the Moses, who was to lead laboring men out of all their troubles.

A champion of labor is one kind of person and a paid agitator another. It may be that workmen have come to realize Debs as belonging to the former class, the members of which are not in good repute at present, even with their own people and followers.

In the present instance the men do not seem to be of one mind at all. A few of the discontented ones are in open hostility to those who refuse to strike, and thus are obliged to face the depredations of capital as well as determined bodies of their associates. Those who desire to continue at work should be let alone. Strikers exceed their rights as citizens when they attempt to drive out men who are satisfied and who want to keep at work.

This has been the criminal feature of strikes in the past, as it is this that loses the strikers the sympathy of decent people everywhere.

On the other hand, no one can reasonably question the right of laboring men to quit work when they deem themselves underpaid or otherwise ill treated. It will no doubt be urged that no strike could ever succeed if employees were permitted to fill the places of those who walk out, with new hands. That does not affect in any way the question of the criminality of labor attacking labor.

A majority even, has no right to dictate to the minority in the matter of employment.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

Great Britain is manifestly courting humiliation in the matter of the seal question in dispute between the government of the United States and that of her majesty. she is pursuing the same policy of delay and evasion in this contention that she pursued for several years in relation to the Venezuela boundary. In that matter the government at Washington was forced to submit an ultimatum the acceptance of which was more or less humiliating to British pride. Lord Salisbury did the best he could under the circumstances. He complied with the conditions presented as promptly and gracefully as possible. But if he had been wise he would have conceded what was just without being forced to it.

Experience is a dear teacher, but there are fools so stupid that they learn under no other instructor. Her majesty's ministers seem to be of that type. For example, the under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Curzon, said in the house of commons the other day, replying to a question as to what it was proposed to do for the protection of the seals, that the British government had not yet completed the report of its expert investigation, was not ready to submit its conclusion and that correspondence between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain would not be placed before parliament during the present session.

Meantime the seal pirates and poachers are no doubt operating under the flag of Great Britain and will continue to take seals in violation of the treaty of Paris, until the report of the expert investigation is completed which may be in a month, a year or a decade.

That policy won't do under the existing circumstances. The inquiry which culminated in the treaty of Paris is thoroughly familiar to the authorities of Great Britain and the award of the arbitrators who met at Paris was very nearly what Great Britain asked. But since that award was promulgated Great Britain has been avoiding its obligations to the other governments interested by resorting to every trick that shrewd and unscrupulous diplomacy could suggest. The time is now rapidly approaching when neither tricks nor subterfuges will avail. The British government must perform its full share in the work of protecting the seals and if it fails then the government of the United States should proceed to stop the piracy, let the consequences be what they may. This is the ultimatum and the sooner it is declared the better.

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The contest of 1897 is already upon us. In various states the conventions of both parties have assembled, nominated their candidates, adopted their platforms, and the people are again asked to give voice to their preferences. The Democratic party adheres to the Chicago platform. It has learned nothing, it forgets nothing. The platform is as bad, if possible, as the party which adopted it. It does not appeal to the patriotism of the American people. A Democrat is never so happy as when he thinks he is miserable; never so exuberant as when recounting the misfortunes of others. The Republican party reaffirms the St. Louis platform, wherein it declared for honest money, a protective tariff and reciprocity. The old issues are again before us. Democrats hope to win because of difference among Republicans; because, as they say, prosperity has not yet arrived. We believe, however, that our countrymen are impressed with the fact that better times are upon us, and that in due season, the prophecies of Republican leaders will be realized. But the Republican party must be awake to the situation. The wants of the people are few, but they are imperative. They will trust the party as long as it keeps faith with them. They have a right to expect good times. They have a right to believe that we will speedily change our immigration laws. Our next congress could not render a more patriotic service than to give attention to this important question. That statesman who vigorously raises his voice in favor of protection against the pauper labor of Europe will deserve well of his party and of the American people generally.

FOR THE LADIES.

A DRESS OF BLUE CANVAS.
All transparent fabrics are in high favor, everything in silk, wool and cotton—either woven with an open mesh, or so thin as to be transparent, being much sought after. This is somewhat of an extravagant fashion, necessitating as it does, silk



hosiery, and cannot be recommended on the score of cheapness, but many beautiful costumes are shown of this sort. Many of the seasons novelties in fabrics are so woven as to give the effect of goods and lining in one, the background being of silk of a soft weave, upon which is faced a very open mesh of wool in a contrasting color. Our illustration shows a blue canvas in wool over a pale green taffetas as a lining. The new style of tucking, which resembles cording, the tucks being very narrow and not pressed flat, is to decorate the skirt and jacket effect. The vest and collar are of figured silk on a white ground. Tiny roches of rose colored chiffon form a dainty decoration. Note the puffs of lace on the sleeves at the wrists, finished with a ruche of the chiffon. A black satin belt is worn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, Wanted.
FOR SALE—New Mexican Statutes at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—PROBATE COURT BLANKS—For sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—Old papers, in quantities to suit, for sale at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.
FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.
FOR SALE—A large quantity small pieces, briefs and nonpareil type at the New Mexican office. The same is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Proof of faces of the type and prices furnished on application.
FOR SALE—Mining blanks of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—Blank deeds of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office.
FOR SALE—Spanish Laws of 1897 for sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.

Your throat is weak. Any unusual exposure or quick change in temperature causes roughness and uneasiness. Sometimes you have a feeling of tightness as if some foreign body were there. You can treat it with troches and washes, but you don't reach the seat of the trouble. Throat weakness is a symptom of more general disturbance. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil does cure weak throats by healing the inflammation and nourishing and strengthening the system. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE BEAUTY DODGED.

But Her Mother Soon Learned That Fixing Up Was Useless.
It was about noon when I rode up to a good looking log house in the West Virginia mountains, and, dismounting, knocked at the door. I was looking for dinner, and this was the only way to get it. The door was opened by a lank, slab sided woman, and I observed as she stood in the doorway that the family were at the table.
"Can I get dinner here, madam?" I inquired after saluting her.
"We ain't expectin' comp'ny," she hesitated.
"That will be all right. What is good enough for you is good enough for me. I'm hungry."
"Well, if you air willin' to take pot luck, you kin come in."
As I entered a red cheeked young woman of 30 or so jumped up and dodged into the only other room of the house.
"Stranger in these parts, I reckon?" said the lady of the house when she had given me a plate and tools and set the homely fare before me.
"Yes, in this neighborhood, but I know the country pretty well."
"Goin' to stay long?"
"Some time. I'm in the timber business down on the river."
"Oh, air you? We do our tradin' to the comp'ny's store."
"Then I'll see you there, I hope?"
"Yes, me and Mandy—that's my oldest gal—gits down there once a month."
"Was that your daughter who went out as I came in?"
"Yes."
"She's quite a beauty, isn't she?"
"Ain't nothin' purtier in these parts, I reckon. Air you married?"
"Yes, but I have no daughters."
I didn't understand why, but my information seemed to dampen the ardor of my hostess, and she turned toward the door through which the girl had disappeared.
"Mandy," she called, "come on out and eat yer dinner the way you want. There ain't no use 'n puttin' on yer Sunday fixin's. He's married." And then what I failed to understand before became quite clear to me, and I had to laugh in the serious face of my hostess.—New York Sun.

Well Equipped For the Work.



"What have you been doing all day?"
"Writing an article for The Gaffly about Robert Browning."
"Suppose you to read a lot of him?"
"Not I! But I met him once at an afternoon tea."—Punch.

The Stage Lovers.

"We are thwarted," she gasped, falling into the arms of the leading juvenile.
"My father!"
"What has he done?" demanded the youth, with an ominous intonation.
"He has hidden all of my wardrobe except 37 costumes," she cried, her voice rising to a shriek.
Anybody at all conversant with the tendencies of the drama could see that an elopement was impossible. However, they could do a song and dance.—Detroit Tribune.

How It Hurt Him.

"Some men have been circulating falsehoods about me," said the public official indignantly.
"What do they say?" his wife inquired.
"That I have made a great deal of money since my election."
"Do you think it will hurt you?"
"I should say it would. Every one of my creditors has written me a letter on the strength of the rumor."—Washington Star.

The Rider the Sufferer.

Walker—Er—when you run into a man, the rider is as likely to get the worst of it as the pedestrian, isn't he?
Wheeler—You bet he is! The last fellow I ran into only lost a front tooth, while I had four spurs broken and my apricot wrenched all out of true.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Cat Needed.

Bridge—Sure, now, you don't mane ter say yer livin' in a family with three ain't no cat? Who kin yez blame things on?
Ann—The childer.
"Oh, it's foolin' yez are."
"They aren't her own childer; they're the master's."—New York Weekly.

Added Misery.

Perry Patetto—Gee whiz! This here paper says the blood in a man's body travels more'n 60,000 miles in a year.
Wayworn Watson—Wot did you go and tell me fer? Ain't I tired enough already?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not In Ohio.

"No," he exclaimed bitterly. "It is useless! I cannot overlook it!"
Realizing that the theater hit was too many for him, he again sought the neighboring clove emporium.—New York Press.

Hasn't Learned Much.

Bacon (at the cotton)—I remember when that Hopper girl was young she used to dance all over my knees.
Egbert—Well, she's just been dancing all over my feet!—Yonkers Statesman.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President. OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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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. FROST, T. I. M. Ed. E. SLIDEN, Recorder.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

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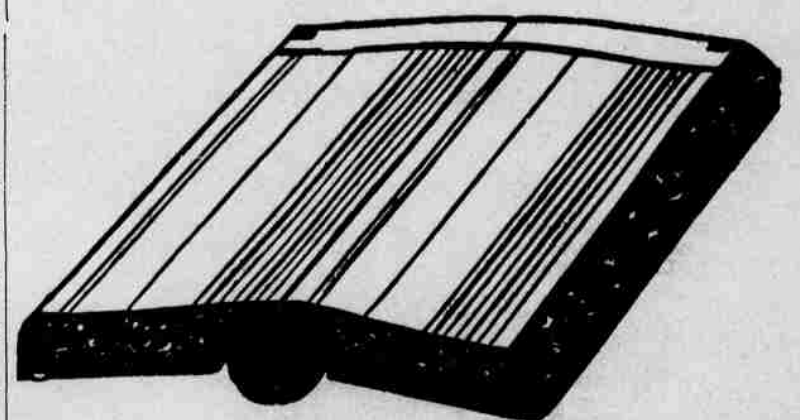
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Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 468.] LAND OFFICE at SANTA FE, N. M., July 13, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on September 10, 1897, viz: Carrie E. Fenton of Pecos, N. M., for the W 1/4 sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., lot 3, sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E., and lot 3, sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 E. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. M. Fenton, G. E. Fenton, J. F. Lime and Gilbert Lafer, all of Pecos, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

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