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Santa Fe New Mexican, 01-13-1898

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 34.

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1898.

NO. 273.

NO. 4 BAKERY.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND CHINA.

Pink Alaska salmon	10	Colorado hay, per cwt.	80
Red Alaska salmon	12	Alfalfa, per cwt.	80
Salmon steaks, per can	15	White oats, per cwt.	1.10
Sweet corn, per can	10	Corn, per cwt.	90
Tomatoes, per can	10	Brass, per cwt.	85
Domestic sardines, per can	08	Old Homestead flour, 50 lbs.	1.20
Mustard sardines, per can	10	Jewell flour, 50 lbs.	1.00

Chas. & Son's Bear Brand Coffee, 2 lb. can. \$.80
Chas. & Son's Royal Gem Tea, 1 lb. package. .75
Best Java & Mocha Coffee, bulk. .85
Crushed Java Coffee. .15

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

TELEPHONE 4

—First-Class in all Particulars—

-The Palace Hotel- WM. VAUGHN, Prop.

FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.

No expense will be spared to make this famous hostelry up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited.

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 6,000 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 1896.34 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 attested to in the following diseases:—Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$3.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. in the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

HOTEL WELLINGTON

Formerly Welcker's.

American and European Plans.

15th Street, Near U. S. Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

European Plan, \$1.00 per day and Upward. First Class Restaurant and Cafe.
American Plan, \$3.00 per day and Upward. Transient and Permanent Guests.

L. M. FITCH, Proprietor.

AMERICAN PLAN

Fire Proof and Steam Heat
Electric Lights and Elevator
Everything First-Class

CLAIRE HOTEL SANTA FE, N. M.

Rates, \$2.00 & \$2.50 per day

F. G. ERB,
PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON WIRE

Important Resolution Touching Cuban Affairs Introduced in Senate by Senator Cannon.

APPROPRIATIONS IN HOUSE

Nominations Sent to the Senate Include Taber for Postmaster of Denver—McKenna's Appointment as Associate Justice in Committee.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senator Cannon, of Utah, presented the following resolution in the senate and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the president is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the senate at his earliest convenience a statement showing what measures are in force by this government in the island of Cuba and in the waters contiguous thereto to protect the lives, liberty and property of American citizens now dwelling in Cuba.

Among the measures reported to the senate today was the pension appropriation bill. It was placed on the calendar.

The immigration bill, unfinished business, was then taken up.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, made a speech in opposition to the measure. Senator Frye made a spirited speech this afternoon in support of the Hawaiian treaty, urging upon the senate the great importance of accepting the islands while the opportunity was afforded, and pronounced as folly any refusal to embrace this opportunity.

At the conclusion of Senator Frye's speech, the senate went into executive session.

Session of the House Today.

The house today entered upon the consideration of the agricultural bill. It carries \$3,323,402, being \$135,500 in excess of the amount for the current year. Mr. Wadsworth, Republican, of New York, chairman of the agricultural committee, explained that the increases were due to the constantly growing demand for the inspections of meat and meat products for export.

Under the latitude allowed for debate, Mr. Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, submitted an extended argument in favor of the establishment of the postal savings bank system.

Discussing Hanna's Election.

Representative Dearmond, Democrat, of Missouri, sarcastically commented on Senator Hanna's election and the telegrams of congratulation sent him. As to the president's telegram, he (Dearmond) failed to see how Hanna's return could be beneficial to the country, as he was an example to be avoided.

Mr. Mahany, Republican, of New York, replied to Mr. Dearmond. He recalled what he termed the victory of the Democratic bosses in the Chicago convention in 1892, when they forced the nomination of Cleveland over the protest of the state of New York. The result was that he was repudiated by his party and went out of power unhonored and unsung.

In 1896, he said, the bosses of the Republican party undertook to repeat this chapter of political history. "When the mass of the Republican party," he continued, "seemed almost in despair over the prospect, there arose up a man, who, with bulldog courage, dared to give battle to the bosses. He triumphed in the nomination of William McKinley (applause). This is the reason the American people rejoice that the man who overthrew the bosses has still survived in American politics."

Nominations Sent to Senate.

The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Lewis Morris O'Donnell, of New York, secretary of the embassy, Rome, Italy.
Richard T. Greener, of New York, consul at Bombay, India; Horace A. W. Tabor, postmaster, Denver, Colo.

Favorable for McKenna.

The senate committee on judiciary today decided to report favorably on the nomination of Attorney General McKenna, to be justice of the United States Supreme court.

Minister to China.

Li Hung Chang, who is sick in power in the days of China's calamity, wanted Colonel Frederick D. Grant, of New York, appointed as minister to China. Before the arrival of his request President McKinley had nominated ex-Senator Conger to that post.

SPEAKER MASON TO BE OUSTED.

Ohio Republicans Will Make An Effort to Elect New Officials in the Legislature.

Columbus, O., Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna left this morning for Cleveland. He is worn out. Many party leaders and workers still remain to watch the proceedings of the legislature. The "Kurtz combine" practically turned the organization of the house over to the Democrats in dickering on the senatorship, although the house has a Republican majority. An effort will be made to oust Speaker Mason and all officers elected on the Kurtz combine ticket. The bribery investigations are proceeding in both houses. The senate adopted a resolution yesterday afternoon providing for an investigation of the Otis case.

Accused of Many Murders.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—Paul Muller, who is wanted for the murder of Francis Newton, wife and adopted girl, at Brookfield, Mass., is believed to be James C. Dunham, who butchered six persons at San Jose, Calif., May 27, 1896, the victims being his wife, her parents and brother, a maid servant and a hired man.

News from Professor Andre.

Stockholm, Jan. 13.—Professor Nordenskjöld, the Arctic explorer, has informed the Swedish Academy of Science, that the foreign office has received intelligence that several persons who were of credence saw Professor Andre's balloon early in August in British Columbia, seven miles north of Gossnell lake. The professor regards the news of sufficient importance to call for closer investigation.

Ketchum Verdict Set Aside.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The verdict given to Engineer Fred R. Ketchum against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, for alleged blacklisting, was today set aside by Judge Richard W. Clifford. A new trial is granted. Ketchum had been awarded \$21,000 damages. The case was the outgrowth of the Debs strike.

EL PASO & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

Work Being Pushed Rapidly—Expect to Reach La Luz in March.

Special to the New Mexican.

La Luz, Jan. 13, 1897.—Work on the construction of the El Paso & Northeastern railway is being pushed forward with vim, dispatch and energy. Two hundred teams and 300 men are at work on the grade and great progress is being made. The grade is completed 30 miles north of Fort Bliss in Texas and reaches already about 15 miles into New Mexico. Rails are at hand to go as far as La Luz. Work could be prosecuted somewhat faster, were it not that it is here for the contractors to furnish the latter being brought from eastern Texas. The contractor claims, that he will be in La Luz with a locomotive and a train of cars by the middle of March.

Hunting for a Lost Child.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 13.—Almost the entire male population of Waxahachie, 20 miles south of Dallas, is hunting for the 12-year-old daughter of James S. Davis, one of the wealthiest men in northern Texas. The child, it is believed, has been kidnapped or murdered. She was seen about 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Missing Found.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 13.—At 10 o'clock this forenoon, the searchers found "Jimmie" Davis, the missing 12-year-old daughter of James Davis, a wealthy resident of Waxahachie, about five miles in the country, uninjured, but mentally deranged.

STATEHOOD CONVENTION.

Question of Location of State Capital May Defeat Statehood for Oklahoma Territory.

King Fisher, O. T., Jan. 13.—The inter-partisan statehood convention is in session here today. Involved in its deliberations is the question of the removal of the capital and the question of free homesteads for the Cherokee strip settlers. The "west side" favors immediate statehood for Oklahoma, with its present boundaries expecting to take the capital from Guthrie. The "east side" wants statehood deferred until Oklahoma and the Indian Territory may be admitted as one state, believing this would effect a way to retain the capital. The free silver element opposes immediate statehood, fearing the election of a Republican senator. The Cherokee strip opposes immediate statehood, deeming free homes more important and fearing to ask Congress for too much at once. A split is likely to occur.

DEMING HEADLIGHT BURNED.

Office and Plant of Deming's Only Paper Consumed by Fire Last Night.

Deming, N. M., Jan. 13.—The Deming Headlight newspaper and job office here was destroyed by fire last night. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, partly covered by insurance. The plant was owned by W. B. Walton.

HANNA IN CLEVELAND.

Accorded An Enthusiastic Reception on His Return from Columbus—Senator Foraker's Congratulations.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna was received in this city this afternoon upon his return from Columbus, with an enthusiasm far greater than that accorded to any public man in this city in a decade. Mr. Hanna received the following telegram from Senator Foraker today: "I congratulate you, not only upon your election, but also upon your happy remarks to the general assembly." (Signed) J. B. FORAKER.

Bitter Words in the House.

Columbus, O., Jan. 13.—Both branches of the legislature adjourned today until Tuesday. In the house there was a long discussion over the Otis bribery resolution. The Republicans wanted to postpone any further consideration of the Otis resolution, in order that Speaker Mason would not appoint a committee to conduct the investigation. Speaker Mason announced the standing committee, when Representative Scott, one of the dissenting Republicans, asked Representative Howell a question. The latter answered that he would not reply to traitors. When the speaker had Mr. Boxwell's words taken down, the latter said it mattered not what the chair held, as there would soon be another speaker.

MARKET REPORTS.

New York, Jan. 13.—Money on call 2 1/2 @ 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3 1/4 @ 4 1/2; silver, 57 1/2; lead, \$3.55; copper, 10 1/2.

Chicago.—Wheat, January, 90 1/2; May, 90 1/2. Corn, January, 26 1/2; May, 26 1/2. Oats, January, 22 1/2; May, 23 1/2. Beans, 33 1/2. Rice, 33 1/2. Cattle, receipts, 5,000; best, steady to strong. Texas steers, \$2.25 @ \$4.20; Texas cows, \$2.55 @ \$4.20; native steers, \$3.00 @ \$5.00; native cows and heifers, \$1.75 @ \$4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 @ \$4.60; bulls, \$2.80 @ \$3.65. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; market, strong; lambs, \$3.00 @ \$5.50; muttons, \$3.00 @ \$4.50.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 9,000; market steady to 10 cents higher; beefs, \$4.00 @ \$5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.10 @ \$4.50; Texas steers, \$3.40 @ \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 @ \$4.35. Sheep, receipts, 12,000; market, strong; first natives, \$3.00 @ \$4.00; westerns, \$3.60 @ \$4.40; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$5.75.

Four Sailors Injured.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commander McCall, of the United States ship Marblehead, reported to the navy department from Port Tampa that, while at small arms target practice yesterday, four men were injured, two very severely.

RIOTS IN HAVANA

Claimed That Disturbances in Cuban Capital Were More Serious Than Officially Represented.

CONCENTRADOS' CONDITION

Two Hundred Thousand People Are in the Last Stages of Destitution—Many Have Starved—Relief Measures Inadequate.

New York, Jan. 13.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Within 48 hours intervention in Cuba will have been forced on the administration.

The rioting in Havana was much fiercer than the censored press reports indicate. General Lee reported the situation serious, the mob "getting even with the Americans" and "downing the United States" as much as it was striking at the autonomist policy and the reconcentrados. American citizens had to seek refuge at the consulate.

General Blanco threw a heavy cordon of Spanish regulars with artillery around the consulate.

The emergency had to be met promptly. The navy department was notified. Commodore Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, sent dispatches to Admiral Bunce, with the White squadron, to hold every vessel in prompt readiness, and to Key West for the vessels there to be ready to start for Havana on signal, but not to land unless instructed by General Lee.

The Key West squadron cannot be assembled before tonight, as they are hunting filibusters.

Reports at the State Department.

Washington, Jan. 13.—United States Consul General Lee reported to the state department from Havana the facts connected with the rioting there yesterday.

While the state department officials do not divulge the text of the dispatch, it is said that it corroborates generally the newspaper reports.

According to General Lee's report the disturbance had been quelled for the time being, but he was apprehensive of another outbreak at any moment.

Nothing has been heard from the consul general today, so it is assumed at the state department that the situation remains unchanged.

General Lee did not ask to have warships sent to Havana, and, in the opinion of state department officials, that is a sufficient reason for the assumption, that there is no occasion for sending one.

The disquieting feature of the situation is the horrible condition of the poor in Cuba.

According to Lee's advice, 200,000 people are in the last stages of destitution and wholly dependent upon charity. To feed these concentrated would cost \$20,000 daily, which sum is double the amount so far received in contributions by the state department.

In the opinion of Lee 20 per cent of the people are surely doomed to death from starvation and disease. In such a state of affairs the existence of any form of organized government is threatened and the autonomy plans of Spain command little attention.

Spanish Minister's Address.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senator DeLoe, the Spanish minister, today received dispatches from Dr. Congosto, secretary general for Cuba, stating that there had been an outbreak in Havana, but it was over and no apprehension was felt of further trouble.

Not a Shot Was Fired.

The Spanish minister, Senator Dupuy DeLoe, received the following dispatch from Secretary General Congosto, dated at noon today:

"Your excellency can affirm that the tumult yesterday had so little importance that not a shot was fired and there is no knowledge of anybody being wounded or hurt. The agitation was confined to one-quarter of the city."

The Spanish minister has been kept constantly advised of every development within the last 24 hours in Havana and he summed up these advices this afternoon by saying:

"They show the uprising to have been a riot pure and simple; that order has been completely restored; that the authorities have an ample force to afford every protection; and that no indignity was put upon any American interest or citizen, public or private."

Pitiful State of Reconcentrados.

Havana, Jan. 13.—La Discusion prints an editorial calling attention to the pitiful state of the reconcentrados at the city headquarters and the absolute necessity of aid to save them from immediate death.

At Matanzas, yesterday, 71 persons died, of whom 22 starved to death. In Holguin, a town of 5,000 inhabitants last year, 1,398 persons have died, many through starvation.

Consul General Lee's Denial.

Havana, Jan. 13.—United States Consul General Lee absolutely denies that he asked the authorities at Washington to send two war vessels to Havana.

Arrested for False Witness.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Colonel Picquart, who is understood to be the officer who brought the charges against Count Esterhazy, recently acquitted of treason by a court martial, has been arrested and incarcerated in the fortress of Mont Valerien.

M. Zola to be Prosecuted.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Premier Melles announced today that the government had decided to prosecute M. Zola, on account of his letter, formally accusing Minister of War Billot, General Mercier, Major Ravary and Major Patis de Clane, of perjury in the Esterhazy trial.

RED RIVER RECORD

History of Townsite Troubles That Have Retarded Development of Great Gold Camp.

SETTLED SATISFACTORILY

Colorado Springs Capitalists Have Taken Hold in Earnest and Prospects Are Bright—Letters of Inquiry Pouring In.

Special Correspondence New Mexican.

Red River, Jan. 10.—In 1893, Sylvester M. Mallette located, as a homestead, the present town of Red River in Taos county. This land was fenced and cultivated two years, during which time substantial buildings were erected. In 1895, E. I. Jones, a Colorado man, appeared on the scene and expatiated at great length on the inestimable value of the mineral resources of the section and the advisability of advertising the same and preparing immediately for the reception of the influx of people which would surely result.

A compact was entered into between Mallette and Jones, whereby a stock company was to be incorporated for the purpose of building a town. Mallette was to have one-third of the capital stock, which was to be non-assessable, and was to have without price, when subdivided, the lots on which his buildings should be found to be and several other lots, at a valuation of \$25 per lot, the value of the latter lots to be withheld from said Mallette's share of the dividends until paid for.

In February, E. I. Jones formed a company and located, as a placer claim, this land, the claim being known as the Gilt Edge placer, survey number 954. A ditch about 20 rods long, two feet wide and foot deep was dug.

Subsequently another ditch, 900 feet long and two by four feet, was dug for the purpose of draining a portion of this land on which a town was to be built.

No attempt has been made to work the land as a placer claim, but preparations were rushed for the building of the town. E. I. Jones offered to give 100 lots to actual settlers, who would improve same, and went to Colorado Springs to enlist capital for the enterprise, his secretary, H. C. Bralley, starting to parties anxious to commence building that allotment of the 100 lots would be made on Jones' return.

Jones returned, but refused to comply with his agreement. This caused his secretary to leave him and become the champion of the settlers' cause.

The Red River City Town & Mineral company was formed in June, 1895, with E. I. Jones as president and F. M. Jones as secretary. Just prior to and succeeding the formation of the company, Jones sold lots and gave bond for title.

By Jones' orders improvements were removed from lots claimed under the 100 lot contract, but this ceased suddenly after Orrin Mallette had made a very vigorous protest.

In July, 1896, to test Jones' title, the settlers jumped the townsite. Innumerable petty lawsuits followed, resulting in the arrest of many of the settlers on the charge of battery. These cases are still pending.

In February, 1897, the settlers filed a protest against the patenting of the placer claim. The then register of the land office at Santa Fe, J. H. Walker, appointed L. F. Butler, a special commissioner at Red River to take testimony in the case, May 13 being the day set for the hearing.

During the fore part of May, E. I. Jones, accompanied by his attorney, went to Albuquerque and obtained an injunction, restraining the settlers from further interference and citing them to appear May 10 before Judge Laughlin in Santa Fe.

On May 6, the settlers subscribed money and sent E. H. Hatton to protect their interests. The injunction was dissolved.

On May 13, before L. F. Butler, L. S. Riley appearing for Jones and F. J. Dugan, of Pueblo, Colo., for the settlers, Mrs. McNulty, stenographer, commenced the taking of testimony, which lasted nearly three weeks. As money for the

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



same was not forthcoming no abstract of the testimony was made and there the matter rests.

On September 9, Chas. F. Potter, of Colorado Springs, wrote, as agent of the townsite company, offering to the settlers terms of a compromise.

On September 14, the citizens assembled a committee to formulate a counter petition and subscribed funds to defray expenses of a representative to present the same to the proper parties in Colorado Springs.

On September 18, an agreement was reached. In October, E. I. Jones transferred his interests to the Colorado Springs parties and Dr. J. T. Reed assumed control as resident agent of these parties.

An arbitration committee, composed of Dr. Reed for the company, E. H. Hatton for the citizens and W. McKean, referee, have allotted 105 lots to actual settlers, who have substantially improved same.

These lots are valued at from \$6 to \$10 for residence lots and from \$20 to \$40 for business lots. Improvements are being made and an opportunity has been afforded to lot owners to pay for their lots by their labor. With but few exceptions the disorderly element has left the camp.

During the month of March there will be many capitalists in camp with a view to closing certain deals now pending.

The outlook for the future prosperity of the camp is very bright. The spring months will bring an influx of people greater than ever before known. Letters of inquiry are pouring in from all sides.

LAS VEGAS NOTES.

Jacob Gross, the senior partner of the firm of Gross, Blackwell & Co., recently came in from St. Louis.

Filadelfo Baca and family have returned to the City of Mexico, where Mr. Baca is employed as interpreter at the United States legation.

It is said that after the 15th all passenger crews will change here. One set will run from here to Albuquerque and back, and the other from here to La Junta and back. This is as it used to be, and is satisfactory alike to the people of this town and to the train men and their families, says the Optic.

It is said that parties unknown entered the residence of F. M. Jones, just west of the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday, and succeeded in securing \$15 in money. Frank Jones, according to report, heard the burglars and shot at them with a pistol, the result of the shooting being that one of the burglars cried out "oh, in a very loud voice. The Optic understands that this is the third time recently that efforts have been made to burglarize the same residence.

Santa Fe Opera House.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1898.

Return of the favorites—The Bitter Theatre company and the wonderful Edison Triograph. Admission, 35 and 50 cents; for sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

If you want the fattest and choicest beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, go to the market of Bischoff & Muller.

Six-room houses to rent during the winter: from \$5 to \$6 per month. Mrs. L. A. Harvey, Johnson St.

Just received at Scheuch's: G. H. Mum's Ex. Dry, Chateau De Corbiac, Wachenheimer and other imported wines.

BARGAINS IN TAOS COUNTY.

For information regarding Taos county mines, placer or lode, write me. I have for sale, cheap, especially adapted to colonization, A. No. 1 farming lands with perpetual water right; 3,000 acres unsurveyed government land.

W. GILLIS, TAOS.

THE

First National Bank

OF

Santa Fe, N. M.

UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY

R. J. PALEN - President.

J. H. VAUGHN Cashier

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Daily, per week, by carrier	25
Daily, per month, by carrier	1.00
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	25
Weekly, per quarter	75
Weekly, per six months	1.00
Weekly, per year	2.00

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

ADVERTISING RATES.
Wanted: One cent a word each insertion. Local: Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local: Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in 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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

What's the matter with Hanna? He's all right.

It is Senator Hanna for the next eight years and don't you forget it.

The Bushnell-Kurtz-McKisson-McLean combine in Ohio feels mighty cheap, but then the combine should have known better.

The Bushnell-Kurtz-McKisson gang of traitors have their labors for their pains and Senator Hanna can well afford to laugh at the gang.

Yes indeed, the NEW MEXICAN is arousing public sentiment against the artful tax dodger and will arouse it some more, never fear.

Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan is bidding for the support of the Pops and the Silver Republicans. The Democrats, he thinks, he carries safely in his trousers pocket.

"ADVANCE, New Mexico," is a very good motto, but how can it be done when a lot of New Mexico's own citizens are abusing it and fighting its advancement.

The people of New Mexico are being bounced out of many thousands of dollars of taxes annually. The NEW MEXICAN proposes to put a stop to this state of affairs if possible and this paper thinks it is possible.

In some of the counties in the territory but 25 per centum of the taxes levied is collected. What a change there would be, friends and countrymen, were a collector or two removed for dereliction of duty in the collection of taxes.

Judge McEie will be confirmed as soon as his name is reached by the senate judiciary committee. This is official and can be relied upon. Therefore traders and professional affidavit men need not hope that anything else will happen.

The Transvaal republic in South Africa is desirous of arbitrating her differences with John Bull, but the Salisbury administration has given a decided "no" for an answer. Great Britain does not propose to arbitrate with the little fellows. It bulldozes them.

The country at large ought to feel very grateful indeed these days, for it is reported, that ex-President Cleveland killed 29 ducks in one day last week. Now if the country only knew how much whisky he punished during the same time, it would be still better.

The McLean-Bushnell "bar" bled freely during the recent senatorial campaign in Ohio, but to no good purpose. But men learn as they grow older, and both McLean and Bushnell know a little more than they did two days ago and will not in the future place as much reliance on Mr. Kurtz as they have none.

Of the taxes for 1896 in Taos county there were collected during the year 1897 only 48 per cent, of which the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company paid 23 per cent. That sort of a showing ought to remove the collector of Taos county from office, for it seems clear upon the face of the returns, that he has not endeavored to any great extent to comply with the revenue laws of the territory.

The stocks of some merchants are assessed at ridiculously low rates not only in this city, but also in many other sections of the territory. This practice should cease, and that at once. Assessors, county boards and collectors can make this deplorable state of affairs to cease if they will carry out the provisions of the law strictly, promptly and impartially.

The big department stores of Denver, in boycotting the newspapers of that city, may imagine they are doing a very smart thing and saving money in the bargain, but the fact is they have undertaken a bigger contract than can be carried out. By the time the papers finish showing up the business methods of department stores the public will wonder why any one was ever fool enough to patronize them.

The board of Transmississippi exhibition managers of Colorado is having a hard time to arouse the people of the Centennial state toward sending an exhibit to Omaha. Even the board itself cannot get a quorum. Just about the situation in New Mexico. But the view taken of the matter by the people of Colorado and New Mexico is wrong. Proper exhibits of the resources of both commonwealths should be had at Omaha and both will derive benefit therefrom.

The Denver free silver papers threaten to commit suicide, because Marcus A. Hanna was elected to the United States senate from Ohio for the short and long terms, being for eight years. But these may be taken with a grain of allowance and it is not believed that the papers mentioned will carry out their dire, fearful, fearsome, dark, cold, awful, distressing and shocking threats.

DELEGATE FERGUSON, having ascertained that he will not be recognized to move the passage of the bill for an enabling act, introduced by him in the house of representatives, has concluded to introduce a bill, granting to the territory a large amount of public lands for the support of its territorial educational institutions and its public schools. The idea in question is excellent and was first advanced about two years ago by Hon. E. S. Stover, of Albuquerque. Governor Otero, during his recent visit to Washington, has done a good deal of preliminary and primary work for such a measure and it is believed, that such a bill can be enacted into law during the present session, if the people of the territory will give the proper support and help to the measure.

The emigration from Germany to the United States is still large and many of its best people are leaving the fatherland to settle elsewhere. Of course, there are many causes for this, and one cause, and probably not the least, is the stringency of the laws concerning lese majeste and the severity with which they are enforced, for Emperor William is a great stickler for dignity and the like and never forgets, that he believes that he is emperor of Germany by the grace of God and through hereditary right and power. Since he ascended the throne, in 1889, up to 1895, 9,965 sentences were imposed for lese majeste, and from 1895 to 1898 Germans suffered in the aggregate 1,339 years imprisonment for their crimes in the way of unrestrained talking about the emperor. Probably 7,000 counts of this character make up the roll, and they range, male and female, from children of 14 to old men and women. Between 1890 and 1895 seven children under 15 years of age were imprisoned for lese majeste, 48 between 15 and 18 years, and 183 between 18 and 21.

LORD CHARLES BERKEFORD, who ought to know, in a recent speech before the New Vagabonds club in London, thusly depicts modern aristocratic British society: "Money was now becoming everything among us. Money would buy access to what was known as the very best society; and let anybody come to England with enough money, no matter whether it had been gained honorably or disgracefully, there was no door which he could not hope to enter. In old days it was not so, but money was destroying our old pride and our old chivalry. When a man in the 'best society' committed a dishonorable act—indeed a crime—that society banded itself together to screen him, instead of hanging him to a tree and casting his body into a ditch." Jove, it seems under these conditions a rich American girl can buy almost any sort of a titled husband.

Reservoirs the Remedy.

Mr. L. A. Barnes, of El Paso, has a long and well written article favoring the proposed international dam to be built near his city, in the January number of the Irrigation Age. Mr. Barnes makes out a strong case, from his standpoint, but his conclusions are drawn from erroneous ideas of property and water rights.

In the first place, Mr. Barnes says: "That the old established law of water rights says that the first in use is the first in right," and predicating his conclusions upon that statement he assumes that the people south of the Rio Grande, having settled upon the land in an early day, are entitled to all the water which flows down that stream. But the question is, what about the rights of those who settled upon lands along the river in New Mexico at a later date?

The water passed along the lands thus occupied, and all that was necessary to convert a desert into a paradise, was a ditch heading in the stream. What power is there that can deny the use of that which is furnished by nature? Of the rights of the people of New Mexico and Colorado to the use of water which flows through the country there can be no question, and if the inhabitants below suffer in consequence, it is their misfortune. True, it appears on the face of the proposition, to be an injustice, but the priority of right must be acknowledged and submitted to.

It was the assumption of "the first in use is the first in right," that caused the suspension of work on the Elephant Butte dam, and has hindered the carrying out of a number of improvement plans, which were ready and ripe for consummation. A more unjust and outrageous assumption was never foisted upon the courts of the country for the purpose of aiding and furthering what is commonly reported to be a private land boom scheme.

In the second place, Mr. Barnes takes the position that the irrigation ditches and canals in New Mexico and Colorado are the cause of a dry river bed below El Paso during the greater part of the year. In this he is to some extent and part correct, and at the same time exposes the absurdity of the opposition of El Paso people to reservoirs in New Mexico. The irrigation ditches in this territory, as now managed, are dependent upon the amount of water that flows through the Rio Grande during the dry seasons of the year, while in the flood times enough water runs to the sea to furnish all the lands contiguous to the stream for every purpose of irrigation. If reservoirs were built at intervals along the river the flood waters would

be conserved, and the usual annual flow maintained. The remedy for the scarcity of water in the Rio Grande during the irrigation season is reservoirs, and the sooner the promoters of dam schemes recognize this fact, the sooner will all complaints from the Republic of Mexico cease, and the sooner will the arid lands in the Rio Grande valley be turned to the purpose for which they were intended when the great southwest rose above the waters in prehistoric ages.

A COLD REALITY.

He stood and gazed with wondering eye.
A fabled world it seemed.
Where hill and plain and sea and sky
In radiant splendor beamed.
The mountains flashed their yellow rays,
The rivers glittering rolled,
Before him stretched Alaska's ways,
And all was shining gold.
The golden sun the rippling rills
That drained the glistening sod.
The golden light o'er the hills
Where blossomed the goldenrod.
Each man and maid had golden hair,
Each horse a golden lead,
And golden sunshine filled the air,
And gold dust heaped the road.
He gazed upon the treasures vast,
Then delved and dug in gloom,
And ere one fleeting hour had passed
A millionaire was he.
But while he strove a change had come.
The breezes blew frozen and cold,
His limbs grew stiff, his fingers numb—
Ye gods, 'twas piercing cold!
His form was ice, he fought for life,
When, lo, he heard a shout.
"Wake up, you donkey," shrieked his wife.
"The furnace fire is out!"
Brought back to earth, he sadly rose.
A millionaire no more.
And coal dust filled his eyes and nose
As gold dust had before.
—Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

An Easy Mark.



"Let's soak the dude."
"He'll lick us."
"Naw, he won't. He's stuck on me sister."
—New York Journal.

Hard Hit.

"And so"—
Ulysses eyed him sardonically.
"—you have been defying the lightning again?"
Ajax groaned and reached out for the bronze seltzer.
"Yes!"
He sighed sadly.
"—but this time I monkeyed with the Jersey variety, and in five minutes I did not know what had struck me."
An Ethiopian slave entered just at that moment with some cracked egg, and Ulysses kindly forebore to question the sufferer any further.—San Francisco Examiner.

Waste of Energy.

"It will not be long," remarked the amiable old gentleman, "before corporal punishment is wholly obsolete."
"Yes," remarked the man with severe lines in his face, "when you observe what boys of all ages will stand without flinching in a football game, it really doesn't seem worth while."
—Washington Star.

Papa's Usual Reply.

"And what did papa say?"
"Well, I asked him for you, and he said, 'Call around in about a month, and I'll try to have her ready.' Now what in Klondike did he mean by that?"
"Don't you know? Why, papa made his fortune in a bicycle repair shop."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"At eve," read the poetic boarder, who will inflict his compositions on the rest of the victims of homelessness—"at eve the cows came lowing home."
"Are you sure," asked Asbury Peppers, "that they were not heeling home?"
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

High Art on the High Seas.

"It was a rather expensive ocean trip that Splasher took."
"What happened?"
"A frightful storm came up, and the captain threw Splasher's oil paintings overboard to calm the waves."
—Chicago Record.

In Philadelphia.

First Citizen of Philadelphia—He's a poor man again.
Second Citizen of Philadelphia—Do you mean to say that he has walked through everything his father left him?
—Detroit Journal.

Silenced by Fate.

"Does your husband ever speak of the food his mother used to cook?"
"No, never. You see, his father died of acute gastritis."
—Brooklyn Life.

Certainly Not.

He—Do you think kissing is wrong?
She—Not if one is kissed right.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet.

If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

30c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

HOUSE GOWNS.

The Late Creations of Paris Modistes.

Frank colors are now universally worn for all occasions, but in the matter of house gowns there is no limit to the audacity of coloring, middle aged and elderly women as well as young ones clothing themselves in light or brilliant tints. White is particularly favored for indoor toilets and composes some very charming costumes.

Plain and broche silks, velvet, mouseline de solo, embroidered woolsen fabrics and crepe de chine are all used for house gowns, but in bright or pale tones. Straw, rose, pale green and mauve are favorite colors, as are also bright reds and blues.

Sky blue and moss green form a fashionable combination much more pleasing to the eye than the partnership of blue and mauve which is occasionally seen.

A white velvet gown, trimmed with pearl passementerie and white ostrich plumes, is one of the latest creations of a



GIRL'S COSTUME.

Parisian modiste, and few more perishable examples of attire could be devised. White is exceedingly fashionable, and white as traskan or plush composes blouse models for the house, the trimming being white fur. The belt for such a blouse is of white kid embroidered with metal or jewel effects, and the accompanying skirt may perfectly well be of some color.

Wrappers are now made very elaborately. They are, of course, loose in form, and the preferred fabrics are soft wools and silks. If the material is thin, it may be lined with wadded silk. Ribbon and lace are used as trimming.

The picture shows a costume for a little girl of 10 years. It is of two toned green wool goods, and the skirt opens in front over a full tablier of emerald green velvet, framed in narrow plaitings of pale green silk. The wool bodice has a plastron of emerald velvet, and is trimmed with silk plaiting also. The sleeves are of green velvet, the belt of pale green satin.

JUDIC CHOLET.

THE MODE.

How to Remodel an Old Skirt—The New Trimming.

A pretty way to make a new skirt or to remodel an old one is to cut it in deep, square tabs or scallops around the foot, placing under these tabs a full plaiting or flounce of silk. The tabs may be edged with passementerie or narrow velvet or even fur.

The flat bands of trimming so much worn this season are extremely useful in concealing seams and masking defects of



COSSAGE.

various kinds. This trimming is easy to apply, and is therefore a boon to the home dressmaker.

When a bodice has become too tight, it may be opened in front over a plastron of velvet, silk or guipure, the plastron being framed by cordings of lace, plaitings or revers of a different material. Sleeve caps and a short basque of goods matching the revers give unity to the bodice and prevent it from looking "tired over." Another way of enlarging a corset is to cut away a large part of the front, replacing it by a blouse front of silk. The old front may be cut in a bolero form, the whole bodice trimmed with braid and a belt made to match.

Boleros, corselets, brochettes and cross-wise bands of trimming are all fashionable and serve to rejuvenate old corsets very satisfactorily. Sleeve caps of various kinds are much seen, and another mode of sleeve decoration consists in cutting a lengthwise slash in the upper part, allowing it to open over a puff of silk or velvet.

JUDIC CHOLET.

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F. S. DAVIS, W. M.
J. B. BRADY, 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 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.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall at 7:30 p. m.
SULE LEBOW, N. G.
H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome.
A. F. EASLEY, C. P.
J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 2. I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome.
THERESA NEWHALL, Noble Grand.
HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.
NATE GOLDBERG, N. G.
A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

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K. of R. & S.

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IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

THE SEVENTH Best 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 applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

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EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

The Sultan and Our Missionaries.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission is likely to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe," as it is unreasonably his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, the weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates the weakness and infirmities which are specially incident to advancing years.

Practice and Poetry.

"No, the editor said kindly, 'we cannot accept your verses. Kisses, oh, my mistletoe go mightily well together, but only in fact and not in accordance with the rules of rhyme.'"

And the Dance Went On.

Mr. Deching of Chicago—Are you fond of codfish balls, Miss Olive? Miss Olive (of St. Louis)—I don't believe I've attended one.

A. T. & S. F. Time Card.

Under the new schedule in effect December 13, first train leaves Santa Fe at 3:55 p. m., connecting at Lamy with train No. 1 at 4:55 p. m. No. 1 carries local passengers between Lamy and Albuquerque, and west of Albuquerque to California; this train also connects at Lamy with train No. 17, and carries passengers for Albuquerque and points south, connection is also made on this run with the Chicago Limited eastbound on Wednesday and Saturday, this train arrives at Santa Fe at 7 p. m.

Eastbound first train will leave Santa Fe at 9:40 p. m., returning arrive at Santa Fe at 11:45 p. m.; this train carries local passengers between Lamy and Albuquerque, and has through sleepers to Kansas City; second train leaves Santa Fe at 12:15 a. m., this is a through train from California, and has through chair car and Pullman for Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo; No. 3 westbound California Limited leaves Santa Fe on Mondays and Friday at 8:50 a. m.; returning arrive at Santa Fe at 10:40; the Chicago and California Limited trains will only run twice a week each way until further notice.

As They Pass.

Mabel—There's that Jones girl. Don't you bow to her? Maud—I never even look at her; what an atrocious gown she is wearing.

Through Soufflé Eyes.

Beneath the mistletoe. "Dear, have you ever been kissed before?" "Not—not to-night."

Where Days are Sunniest

And, most captivating—inviting to out, door life—that's California. Engage berth now in the California Limited via Santa Fe route.

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Time Table No. 40.

EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND
No. 40.	No. 40.
10:08 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ariz.	6:05 p. m. Ar. Santa Fe, Ariz.
10:18 p. m. Lv. Espanola, N. M.	4:15 p. m. Ar. Espanola, N. M.
11:00 p. m. Lv. Embudo, N. M.	3:25 p. m. Ar. Embudo, N. M.
11:35 p. m. Lv. Barranca, N. M.	2:45 p. m. Ar. Barranca, N. M.
12:00 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras, N. M.	1:10 p. m. Ar. Tres Piedras, N. M.
12:25 p. m. Lv. Antonito, N. M.	11:40 a. m. Ar. Antonito, N. M.
1:00 p. m. Lv. Alamosa, N. M.	10:50 a. m. Ar. Alamosa, N. M.
10:30 p. m. Lv. Salida, N. M.	9:50 a. m. Ar. Salida, N. M.
1:30 p. m. Lv. Florence, N. M.	9:00 a. m. Ar. Florence, N. M.
4:10 a. m. Lv. Pueblo, N. M.	8:40 a. m. Ar. Pueblo, N. M.
4:40 a. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, N. M.	1:55 a. m. Ar. Colorado Springs, N. M.
7:30 a. m. Ar. Denver, N. M.	6:45 a. m. Ar. Denver, N. M.

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THE SECRET.

Nightingales warble about it All night under blossom and star. The wild swan is dying without it, And the eagle cryeth afar. The sun he doth mount but to find it, Searching the green earth o'er. But more doth a man's heart mind it, Oh, more, more, more!

Over the gray leagues of ocean The infinite yearns alone. The forests with wandering emotion The thing they know not intone. Creation arose but to see it, A notion simple in the blue, But a lover he shall be it, If one sweet maid is true.

—G. E. Woodberry in Century.

HIS LAST CRIME.

Frank Fairman, alias Freebooter Fairmount, Fancy Frank, etc., was a burglar. In every great city of the land the law officers either knew him or of him, and by ten years' patient endeavor at getting out of people's property between the hours of midnight and 5 a. m. he had gained widespread notoriety. As a rule, whenever he made his appearance in any metropolis the police either arrested him on general principles or "kept tabs on him." So now in these days London, Liverpool and other cities began to know him less and the small towns more. Though exiled, his glory did not suffer by operations in more restricted fields. Rather he added considerably to his laurels by continually avoiding arrest, or, if arrested, aided by skillful lawyers, conviction. There seemed for this kind of the "jimmy" no day of retribution that might arise.

What awakened the admiration of his ancient enemies, the detectives, more than anything else was the fact that Fairman invariably worked alone. So far as known, in no single job had he ever been aided by a confederate. Neither did he seek to gain advance information of the "lay" of a house by running errands, and, in short, rejected all the conventional methods of the average housebreaker, apparently selecting a residence to rob and then depending on a high order of cunning and intelligence to enter it and overcome all obstacles that might arise.

This system of work made Fairman more dangerous by far than the ordinary burglar, and not a police chief in the kingdom would have gone to great lengths to put him behind the bars. What his history had put him to a warm spring night years before when he had entered the home of a merchant in Bradford and swept it of every valuable without disturbing the family cat no man could claim to know. Certainly he was not of the slums. On the contrary, on the few occasions when he had faced the bar of justice his romantic revealed the possession of a good education.

But just then, while the snow falling outside seemed a benediction from heaven on the Christmas festival that night would usher in burglary and theft and murder and crime seemed so utterly out of harmony with the glad spirit of the day that to no man's mind in Paxton village did thought of them even suggest itself.

Least of all did old man Davis, the veteran "chief" of the little town's three policemen, fear visitations by evil-doers. Had he known that the tall, richly dressed stranger passing his window at that very moment was the noted and dreaded criminal, Frank Fairman, his visions of the morrow's Christmas tree, plum pudding, etc., would have been rudely dispelled. But he did not, and his wrinkled face, like every other face in town, wrinkled or otherwise, was beaming with expectant happiness.

Fairman was in hard luck. He had been en route from Manchester to London, where he tried to spend every Christmas, but an energetic detective had followed to fast and hard after that he was forced to dodge off into the little village. He was not even sure now that he had shaken his pursuer, and the fear, combined with the certain failure to eat turkey in the west end of London, filled him with wrath. When he started the town such a thing as burglary never entered his head. He had made a big haul in Bristol and did not contemplate a "raise" for some months. But whether it was a strange vanity to startle the unsophisticated townsmen with a "daring robbery by the prince of housebreakers, Frank Fairman"—he fancied he even now saw the black type heading in the village paper—or whether he felt a desire to revenge himself on the town for the delay he had suffered, is immaterial. He had suddenly resolved on a "job."

By daylight he could catch an express to town. There was the house he wanted, its windows staring down upon him now through the curtain of snowflakes—a large, handsome residence, whose exterior bespoke an alluring plenty within. Fairman did not even appear to glance at it as he strode by.

His mission was one of extreme danger, but the prospect only made him more eager. Any one of half a dozen children might be lying awake to watch the advent of Santa Claus and betray him, but he did not draw back. While all the world should dream of peace on earth, good will to men, he would try to steal, and try hard. Here and there the houses, by which he aimlessly wandered, sent forth gleams of cheery light, and laughter and song floated out to join the old church bells in glad hearts became young and a dozen times that memorable night Fairman hesitated. But mingled with the sweet influences that shook conscience and heart were bitter memories, and so he went on jeering at his "mawkish sentiment," even while tears dimmed his eyes.

At last midnight came and making all preparations for leaving by the 6 a. m. train Fairman left the hotel equipped for the expedition. He effected an entrance into the dining room window of the house he had selected to plunder just as a clock boomed from several public clocks. To one of his long experience the collection of the exposed silver and its arrangement in a compact bundle were short work. Then he went up stairs, feeling his way and occasionally darting small disks of light into the gloom from a dark lantern. He should, ordinarily have been contented with his seizure of silver plate, but tonight the spirit of daring was strong upon him and he would not turn back. Entering a small door to the right of the landing at the top of the stairs he was ascending, Fairman walked softly into a small passage. In the quick glance of his lantern's momentary exposure he noted a heavy door at the farther end and this he opened with so firm a wrist that no sound whatever followed.

When he faced the door, there had been no gleam of light at either the keyhole or the handle, but when it opened, to his horror, he stepped into a brilliantly lighted library, occupied by an old gentleman whose face was toward him.

With no loss of self-possession, Fairman

closed the door behind him and sought the protection of a fancy screen near the door. To retreat would have meant discovery, and he waited until he could slip out unobserved. Peering over the screen, Fairman noticed that the old gentleman dropped to his knees in silent prayer, and as he watched he heard smothered sobs that seemed to fairly shake the venerable man's form.

"Then of a sudden they ceased, and in a low undertone of appeal he heard the words of prayer uttered aloud: 'Our Father, who art in heaven, thou to whom man turns in the hour of trouble, even as the child to its parent, I kneel tonight to implore in the abundance of thy mercy that my boy, wandering somewhere in the world, shall this day be returned to me. O God, grant that poor, wayward Frank, my deceived and foolish boy, shall see in this time of peace the opportunity to come back, that I at least may look upon his face before I am called to the long home. I pray.' Further utterance was abruptly checked by a storm of violent grief that in any beholder would have stirred volumes of pity. To the silent watcher behind the screen the heartbroken cry brought more.

His face paled and was clouded with agitation and profound bewilderment, and his excitement grew with every word of the appeal. The old man had risen to his knees and paced the floor slowly. Then, actuated by a sudden impulse, he walked to the window, threw open the folding blinds and raised the sash. In the chill air with uncovered head he passionately renewed his prayer.

"It is all I ask, all I wish for, in what life is left me—that Frank should return. Any who not today, but at one of the stamps to pay the cost of waiting only. For it stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent. A. Mudd, of Indian Creek, Monroe Co., Mo., writes: 'I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I had been suffering from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your Favorite Prescription did me a world of good. The quick constipation—cure—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Accept no substitute or imitation.'

MY SON ELIAKIM.

Yes, I'm a college man, my friend, and '50 was my year.

But I'm a Christian clergyman, it really seems to me.

That I should view a football match, as I am doing here.

But I've a son who's in the game, and that quite alters it.

Look! That is he at tackle, there—I see they've stopped the play.

To put a fresh man opposite and bear the first away.

I sometimes fear my boy pursues the sport with too much vim.

For no one ever lost a half against Eliaxim.

A serious youth, Eliaxim—he's studying to be a parson like his father. He is meek and slow to wrath.

A truly perfect type of humble minded piety. But when he bucks the center, sir, he always takes a bold.

The lad keeps his old Adam under excellent control. Though I rather think it rises when he has to tackle a bold.

And those who fancy serious youth the effeminate and prim should try to make their distance through my son Eliaxim!

And even I, if some stout back comes charging at the line.

(Though well I know that body is to spirit both as dross).

Can hardly choose but cheer for that Eliaxim of mine.

Who heaves him up and hurls him off and downs him for a loss.

It is a trivial cause of pride—but yet they say that few.

Can break in inference as Eliaxim can do. It is the merest vanity, but yet, when things look grim.

The man they give the ball to is my son Eliaxim!

What's that? Fourth down? They're lining up not five yards from our goal.

And only half a minute's play before the game will close!

The score is a tie. We've got the ball, you say? Run on, my son, and show them how to play!

They'll surely send Eliaxim—yes, bless him, there he goes!

He's started well. He'll strike them as he tackles—low and hard.

He's going to make his play between the center and the guard.

I trust that center and that guard are sound in wind and limb.

For were they unshorn Samsons they'd not stop Eliaxim!

He's through, of course, but now's the time he's got to face the worst.

They have their backs to meet him, though the line has let him by.

Don't wait to dodge—don't try to trip—go into them head first!

Give that big man your shoulder, quick, and smite him hip and thigh!

That's good—he's passed—now do the same for each and every one.

And run for all and every bit that's in your legs, my son!



Cupid's Lasso. Its way of the world. Cupid discovers a maid and a maid putting their heads together in a confidential way. The little frontman throws his lasso over them and there you are: two people are made more or less happy for life. If she is a bright, healthy, cheerful wife they will be more and more happy as the years go on. If she is weak and ailing and incapable there won't be much happiness for either of them.

A woman makes a grave mistake who enters upon the obligations and trials of married life handicapped by physical weakness or disease. It is her duty to be in the best possible condition to support the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

If every young woman would save herself from physical weakness and disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., gladly answers confidential correspondence from women free of charge and gives careful fatherly and professional advice, to suit the individual case.

As has, for thirty years been recognized as among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy in the world designed by an authorized and educated physician specifically to cure female troubles.

His great thousand-page illustrated book, "Common Sense Medical Advice," will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. For it stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent.

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