

5-22-1899

Santa Fe New Mexican, 05-22-1899

New Mexican Printing Company

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 36.

SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., MONDAY, MAY 22, 1899.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL.

NO. 78

Diamond, Opal, Turquoise
Settings a Specialty.

Watch Repairing
Strictly First-Class.

S. SPITZ,
—MANUFACTURER OF—

MEXICAN • FILIGREE • JEWELRY

—AND DEALER IN—

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

Examine Eyes free of Charge for Prescription Lenses.

H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO

**SOUTH
SIDE
OF
PLAZA** **Tel. No. 4.**

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

We handle a full line of smoking and
chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.
Cienfuegos cigar3 for .25
La Confesion cigar3 for .25
Each best for the price.

CROCKERY BARGAINS.

Table tumblers, per doz.40
Wine glasses, per doz.50
Saucers mustard pots, each . . .10
China mustard pots, each . . .10
See our line of English semi-por-
celain dinner ware.

**HAY, GRAIN, POTATOES &
FLOUR** In large or small
quantities.

No. 4 Bakery
Patent Imperial flour makes good bread.
5c a loaf, fresh every morning.
50 lbs Patent Imperial, \$1.40.

GROCERIES.

LION COFFEE,

9 POUNDS . . . \$1.00

SEASONABLE CANNED GOODS

Lye hominy, per can15
Pink salmon, per can10
Samon steaks, per can20
6 cans best California fruits . . .1.00
2 cans Las Cruces hand packed
tomatoes25

S. S. BEATY,
—DEALER IN—

**Groceries, Provisions, Flour
Hay, Grain, Lumber,
Doors, Sashes, Etc.**

Canned Goods, Breakfast Foods, Preserves.
All Goods Fresh, and Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Water Street Santa Fe

The Peace Conference Fighting.

The Hague, May 22.—The disarmament committee of the peace conference meets Tuesday morning, the committee on the laws of warfare Tuesday afternoon, the committee on arbitration Wednesday. Chiefs of delegations have had frequent conferences with the view of arriving at an agreement in regard to the choice of officers of committees. Apparently many difficulties have arisen, as nothing is finally settled. Many exaggerated reports have been circulated. For instance, it has been said that Count von Munster, the head of the German delegation, would withdraw. Such stories must be received with caution, as persons hostile to the aims of the conference have been busily engaged in spreading distrust.

Getting Ready to Receive Volunteers.

Washington, May 22.—In anticipation of the prompt return of volunteer troops from the Philippines, the secretary of war to-day telegraphed instructions to General Shafter at San Francisco to establish a model camp at the Presidio for the accommodation of about 40,000 volunteers from Manila.

A Pacific Steamer Anchored.

Victoria, B. C., May 22.—The steamer Danube, running from Seattle to Dyess, is ashore at Cape Mudge.

This is the season for picture-taking. A full line of Eastman's kodaks and supplies at Fischer & Co.'s.

MARKET REPORT.

New York, May 22.—Money on call nominally 3½ @ 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4½. Silver, 61½; lead, 54.25.

Chicago.—Wheat, May, 74; July, 75. Corn, May, 38; July, 39½ @ 33½. Oats, May, 26½; July, 27½ @ 24. Kansas City—Cattle, receipts, 3,000; market steady; native steers, \$3.25 @ \$5.10; Texas steers, \$3.00 @ \$4.80; Texas cows, \$3.50 @ \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ \$5.35; bulls, \$3.50 @ \$4.30. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; steady; lambs, \$5.50 @ \$8.00; muttons, \$3.25 @ \$5.10.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 20,000; steady to 10c lower; heaves, \$4.20 @ \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$1.90 @ \$5.00; Texas steers, \$4.00 @ \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ \$5.15. Sheep, receipts, 15,000; stronger; sheep, \$4.50 @ \$5.60; shorn lambs, \$5.00 @ \$6.50; woolled lambs, \$5.50 @ \$6.90.

U. S. Weather Bureau Notes.

Forecast for New Mexico: Fair to night and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday. Yesterday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 65 degrees, at 3:50 p. m.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 5:00 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 52 degrees; mean daily humidity, 8 per cent.

Saturday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 57 degrees, at 3:10 p. m.; minimum, 40 degrees, at 5:15 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 48 degrees; mean daily humidity, 7 per cent.

ARE SEEKING PEACE

Aguinaldo's Commissioners Plainly
Told Upon What Terms They
Can Have It.

AFRAID OF BEING KILLED

The United States Soldiers Have a Large
Portion of the Country Well
Under Control and Will
Hold It.

Manila, May 22.—The United States Philippine commission submitted to the Filipino commissioners a draft of the form of government the president is prepared to establish. According to the plan, the governor general will be appointed by the president and the cabinet. Later an advisory council will be elected by the people. In an interview General del Pilar said: "The insurgents are anxious to surrender, but want an assurance first that there will be no putting to death of leaders of the rebellion, and some proof that Americans will carry out the generous statements of their proclamation. We realize the hopelessness of a Filipino republic, for the people are impoverished, and continuance of hostilities would only increase suffering."

Manila, May 22.—In spite of the presence of the Filipino commissioners at Manila, military operations continue with united vigor. Visitors express surprise at the condition of affairs within our lines. They have been led to believe everything was chaotic, and are delighted at the reception accorded them. Reports from persons who arrived from the interior show no troops left in the northern provinces. They were all drafted south after the outbreak of the war. Villages of the west coast are almost deserted. Illocos especially are desirous of joining the Americans, if only for the purpose of crushing the Tagals. The only Filipino troops left are 7,000 men under General Luna at Tarlac, and about 4,000 under General Del Pilar. These are short of arms and supplies.

TERMS OFFERED FILIPINOS.

Manila, May 22.—Prof. Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos: While a final decision as to the form

of government is in the hands of congress, the president, under his military powers, pending action by congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government: "The governor general to be appointed by the president, the cabinet to be appointed by the governor general; all judges to be appointed by the president, heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos or both; also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon. The president earnestly desires bloodshed to cease and the people of the Philippines at an early date to enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order."

The United States commission prepared the scheme. The president cabled approval of the document. The Filipinos made no definite proposition, except for a cessation of hostilities.

Gosaga, president of the Filipino commission, admitted that the government proposed was liberal. Civilian members of the Filipino commission declined to co-operate with other members, as they consider Aguinaldo's latest demand preposterous after General Otis' refusal of an armistice.

THE WARREN AT MANILA.

Washington, May 22.—The war department has received the following telegram: "Manila, May 22.—The transport Warren arrived on the 18th inst. No casualties."

The Warren sailed from San Francisco April 20 with the 6th artillery and a detachment of recruits, a total of twenty-five officers and 1,305 enlisted men, under command of General E. B. Williston.

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

Manila, May 22.—General Otis reports: "Conditions are as follows: In the Bulacan province troops are on the main land at Quinga, Baling, San Miguel, and Lawton is proceeding down the Rio Grande river from San Isidro, and has driven the enemy westward from San Antonio Cariao and Arayat, where he was joined yesterday by Kobbe's column. He will reach Santa Ana and Cantaba to-day. General MacArthur is still at San Fernando, and will occupy cities south and westward. The insurgent forces are disintegrating daily. Luna's force at Taltac is much diminished. He destroyed several miles of railway along his front. A number of officers of rank have deserted Luna, and a few entered Manila for protection. In Pampanga and Bulacan the inhabitants are returning home, and only few insurgent troops. South of Manila insurgent disintegration is progressing, though a large force is still maintained. Conditions are improving daily. A battalion of troops and gunboats go to Negros to-morrow to allay excitement in the southern portion of the island and on the west coast of Cebu. I have denied the request of Aguinaldo's commissioners for an armistice."

Several Fires.

New York, May 22.—A block of buildings on Manhattan avenue and Eagle street, Green Point, Brooklyn, burned early to-day, causing a loss of \$300,000. The buildings include four factories and fourteen dwellings. Several firemen were injured.

Chicago, May 22.—Harlem race track buildings were destroyed by fire early to-day. Incendiarism is given as the origin of the fire. This theory is emphasized by the recent destruction of Roby track under mysterious circumstances. Most of the horses at Harlem were rescued. The buildings were valued at \$60,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the Oxford hotel building including Oxford hall, once famous for political meetings, and the Oxford stables. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly insured.

Man and Wife Commit Suicide.

Boston, May 22.—W. T. Ball, a well-known newspaper man, and wife were found dead in bed to-day in a room filled with fumes of illuminating gas. Letters written by Ball disclosed the fact that it was a case of suicide. Despondency on account of ill-health was given as reason. He was 66 years of age, and the wife 73. Ball was an Englishman, who came to Boston about thirty-five years ago. For many years he was dramatic critic of the Traveler, and subsequently for the Herald and other dailies. He was a noted Shakespearean commentator.

A Railway Rate War.

Chicago, May 22.—Owing to a fight among transcontinental roads over passenger rates for the National Educational Association's convention at Los Angeles, it is said the rates to Colorado points will be cut in two, and this will probably bring about an extensive western rate war.

Another Veteran Gone.

St. Louis, May 22.—Brigadier General Christian D. Wolf, a veteran of the Mexican and civil war is dead, aged 77.

DAWSON IN ASHES.

The Klondikers Got Warm Once, But May
Go Hungry.

Seattle, May 22.—Stark Humes, son of Mayor Humes, who arrived at Victoria Sunday from the Klondike, telegraphs that three-fourths of Dawson is in ashes. The fire occurred April 26, destroying 111 buildings including the British Bank of North America. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The destruction of great quantities of provisions is the main incident of the fire. Fortunately, fairly early spring is promised, and barges and steamers laden with goods can be sent from the lakes to Dawson, arriving there by June 15. The fire was caused by a drunken woman in a quarrel with another, overturning a lamp.

The Racket in Cuba.

New York, May 22.—A special to the Herald from Havana says that General Gomez said in a manifesto that if occasion required he would go to Washington to plead for the welfare of Cuba. Cespedes is going to America Thursday on personal business, and Gomez may accompany him. Gomez is fast losing prestige with the army, and anti-Gomez leaders are taking every opportunity to increase the feeling of bitterness.

Salvador Cisneros, who was president of the Cuban provisional government, has published a long statement, in which he expressed confidence in the United States, but explains that Cubans are naturally suspicious of the "wholly undefined policy."

A FINE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Paris Struck a Rock on the Shore of
Cornwall.

Coverack, Cornwall, May 22.—The situation of the American liner Paris, which went aground early Sunday morning just off Lowland point, two miles east of this place, while on a voyage from Southampton via Cherbourg, remains unchanged this morning. The weather is fine, a clear sea, with smooth light off-shore breezes blowing, and everything is favorable for saving operations. The passengers were all taken off safely. Captain Watkins and the crew remain aboard. The steamer's double bottom is ripped open, and two forward compartments are full of water. The cargo is being rapidly discharged from two forward hatches. It is high water in this vicinity at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but it is not yet settled whether an attempt will be made to float the steamer.

The North German-Lloyd steamer Bremen, which left Southampton Saturday, arrived at Falmouth this morning under instructions to embark for New York. The saloon passengers of the Paris were not ready to proceed on the voyage, as many were still suffering from the shock. The Bremen continued her voyage westward. Many passengers of the Paris took the train for Southampton this morning, where they will wait for the North German-Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, scheduled to sail from Bremen for New York May 23.

New York, May 22.—James A. Wright, Jr., second vice president of the International Navigation Company, said to-day that the accident to the Paris had not yet been explained, and the cause would not be made known until after an official survey by officers of the line. He said, however, that Captain Watkins was one of the best navigators they had.

A LATER REPORT.

Coverack, Cornwall, May 22.—Salvage tugs from Liverpool will arrive at the scene of the wreck to-night. It is believed the next attempt to float the Paris will be made Wednesday. Everything seems favorable to success.

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A KIDNAPING CASE.

A Nurse Disappears with a Baby and Ran-
som Is Wanted.

New York, May 22.—Marion, the 18 months old daughter of Arthur Clark, an employee of a publishing firm, has been kidnapped. The nurse, Carrie Jones, hired last week by the Clarks through an advertisement, took the child out yesterday. An empty baby carriage was found in Central park. Mrs. Clark received this letter: Mrs. Clark—Do not look for your nurse and baby. They are safe in our possession, where they remain for the present. If the matter is kept out of the hands of the police and newspapers you will get your baby back safe and sound. If instead you make a big time about it and publish it all over, we will see to it that you never see her alive again. We are driven to this by the fact that we can not get work, and one of us has a child dying through want of proper treatment and nourishment. Your baby is safe and in good hands. The nurse girl is still with her. If everything is quiet you will hear from us Monday or Tuesday. "THREE."

Colorado Wages Advanced.

Denver, Colo., May 22.—The wages of 1,700 men of the Bessemer steel works of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Pueblo, have been advanced 10 per cent. This is the second raise since the panic.

Schley at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., May 22.—Admiral Schley was tendered a reception by the Commercial Club to-day, at which were present practically all of the men who represent the great commercial and industrial interests of the city.

A Railway Strike.

Toronto, Ont., May 22.—Eight thousand section men on the Grand Trunk railway system struck to-day for an increase of wages. They asked that the minimum be made \$1.25 per day. Grand Trunk officials say to-morrow new men will be taken on.

A Brave Veteran Dying.

New York, May 22.—Captain Malcolm A. Rafferty, company F, 1st New York volunteers, who distinguished himself by bravery at the battle of San Juan, is reported dying at Trinidad, W. I. He was born in England thirty-four years ago.

A Steamer Stranded.

Bristol, May 22.—The British steamer Kalsow, which recently left Liverpool for Japan, stranded on Lundy island, at the entrance to the British channel, during the fog to-day. Her foreholds are partly full of water, but tugs are endeavoring to float her.

G. C. Berleth, manufacturer of tin, copper and iron ware. Roofing and gutting a specialty. San Francisco street, John Hampe's old stand. Would like to see all his friends to call.

Ice cream soda at Fischer's every day. All kinds of soft drinks served in first-class style. Everything neat and clean.

ROOSEVELT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

He Thinks State Authorities Should Assess
Franchises.

Albany, N. Y., May 22.—Governor Roosevelt's message to the state legislature, which meets in extraordinary session this evening, gives his views upon improvements in the Ford franchise taxation bill. The governor says: "There is evident injustice in light taxation of corporations. A corporation which derives its power from states should pay the state a just percentage of its earnings as a return for the privileges it enjoys. This should be especially true for franchises bestowed upon gas companies, street railways and the like. I deem it wise that the power of assessing taxation franchises should be left with state authorities, not local authorities, this being in my view desirable both for the sake of providing against dishonest favoritism or discrimination against corporations by local authorities, and also for the sake of working equity as between franchises in different localities."

The governor says the intent on the help of corporations in seeing the bill put into proper form instead of as heretofore counting upon the opposition of some of them to every scheme for making them pay their just share of taxation.

A WAR RUMOR.

The United States Cruiser May Have Sunk
a Nicaraguan Vessel.

Colon, Colombia, May 22.—Passengers who arrived here from Bocas del Torro brought a rumor that the Nicaraguan gun vessel San Jacinto had been sunk by the United States cruiser Detroit after the former fired upon the American war-ship. He says the report is generally discredited. It probably came from Bluefields, where the Detroit and San Jacinto are supposed to be.

An Ohio Lieutenant Dead.

Cincinnati, May 22.—Second Lieutenant Frank Hassaurek, company K, 15th infantry, whose death is reported by General Otis, was an attorney and member of the editorial staff of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, of which his uncle, Colonel L. Markbreit, is proprietor. He was appointed second lieutenant by the president last year.

League Games.

Chicago, May 22.—National League Sunday games: At St. Louis, St. Louis, 4; New York, 8; At Cincinnati: Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 6; At Louisville: Louisville, 3; Cleveland, 4; At Chicago: Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 1.

The Locke Case.

Judge McFie has set the hearing for the habeas corpus proceedings of Walter E. Locke for Wednesday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

THE CLAIRE.

Under the management of Fred D. Michael, will be kept strictly first-class. It is the only brick hotel in the city, absolutely fireproof, most centrally located, new building, elegantly furnished, free sample rooms, and rates moderate. When in Santa Fe stop at the Claire. Fischer & Co.'s candies are always fresh.

**SURPLUS IS A
Mountain of Strength**

**EQUITABLE \$56,731,703
MUTUAL 44,458,685
NEW YORK 37,766,179**

Surplus is the only fund from which dividends to policy holders can be paid.

DIVIDENDS
5 years, 1893-1897. **DIVIDENDS**
1898.
**EQUITABLE \$11,039,732 \$1,059,745
MUTUAL 10,035,048 2,255,345
NEW YORK 9,834,733 2,759,439**

**The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**WALTER N. PARKHURST, General Manager,
New Mexico and Arizona Department,**

**Resident Agents—
S. E. LANKARD,
GEO. W. KNAEBEL, SANTA FE.**



THIS MEANS YOU!



Its money thrown away if you don't wait from three to four days to satisfy your wants in anything in our line. Our entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS - CARPETS - BOOTS AND SHOES - GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS - NOTIONS - ETC.,

Will be here this week and will be sold at prices never seen in Santa Fe. You will find some of the "Record Breakers" advertised in this very space.

Santa Fe Mercantile Co.

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Santa Fe Postoffice.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	
Daily, per week, by carrier	\$3.25
Daily, per month, by carrier	10.00
Daily, per month, by mail	11.00
Daily, three months, by mail	32.00
Daily, six months, by mail	60.00
Daily, one year, by mail	110.00
Weekly, per month, by mail	3.50
Weekly, per quarter, by mail	10.00
Weekly, six months, by mail	18.00
Weekly, per year, by mail	32.00

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 Room—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of a copy of matter to be inserted.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

The wind that swept up the valley Saturday night must have come from El Paso, where anti-expansion sillies were blowing off steam.

New Mexico will receive a great advertisement when Governor Roosevelt comes to the first reunion of the rough riders. The territory should "do itself proud" in its reception to the New York governor.

General Ludlow is a little slow, but he is at last pursuing the proper course at Havana in taking possession of the stocks of guns in the hands of dealers and in stopping the importation of revolvers. Sales will be permitted only to men who are not classed as lawless.

The government has decided to loan to Grand Army posts useless cannon captured in the recent war. New Mexico helped in the capture of these guns, and Santa Fe ought to have a share. The proper authorities should make early application, as there are not enough to go around.

The war tax law requires the Standard Oil Company to pay 1 per cent on the gross earnings of the company above \$250,000. This suggests that the tax may serve as a method of holding down this public robber, and others. They could be taxed as monopolies, so as to take all above a fixed amount as a revenue tax.

The dispatches to-day announce that the Filipino commissioners say that if their leaders can be guaranteed that they will not be executed they are anxious to surrender, as the natives can not pay the freight on a republic of their own. Now if the El Paso anti-expansion resolutions of Saturday night do not spoil matters all will be well in a day or two.

It should not be necessary to reiterate that if the New Mexican has any opinion to express or comment to make, it will make it in the editorial columns. Its news reports are as free from partiality as it is possible to make them. Events are recorded without favor, fear or prejudice, and the New Mexican is not and will not be guilty of coloring or distorting the news to suit any religious, political or personal purpose.

Senator Peffer is not such a fool as some people thought. When the grass got short for Kansas Populists he knew when to quit the range. He says that he was always a Republican except on the money question, and as that has settled itself he is henceforth a Republican, straight. If Funston and the Kansas soldiers do not soon get home and go on guard Jerry Simpson, too, may break into the Republican ranks.

California papers are roasting prison managers for lax discipline that made it possible for a convict to have a knife and stab a guard to death. That is nothing, compared to the condition of things recently existing in the New Mexican penitentiary, where a convict received packages of strychnine several times from some source, and while in possession of it was engaged about the kitchen where the food of officers and guards was prepared.

In Louisville new manufacturers are exempt from taxation for five years. Since the liberality has been shown, twenty-five new industries have been established in the chief city of Kentucky. New Mexico has pursued the same course in regard to railways and irrigation enterprises. Mexico has recently decided to exempt new manufacturers for five years. It pays to be liberal in these matters, for such industries give employment to people, enhance prosperity, and when well established become taxpaying institutions.

It is a gratifying sign for the future of Santa Fe that its citizens take as great an interest in the public schools as they manifested at the meeting of the school board on Saturday evening. It is manifest that taxpayers will cooperate with the school board to secure the very best superintendent and teachers for local public schools and to do their best to raise the standard of the public school system in Santa Fe. It is also evident that there is a strong sentiment in favor of building a new, modern school house. It is unfortunate that Santa Fe will not have a ten months' school term in as prosperous a year as that of 1896, but every citizen hopes that with the dawn of the twentieth century there will be a decided improvement in local school affairs.

Nearly all of the mines at Wardner, Idaho, have been closed under martial law, and guards put in charge by General Merriam, because the companies did not comply with an order to refuse work to union miners who joined in the recent riot. The union men are leaving camp because they are not allowed to work, but 350 are still imprisoned for riotous action. The lawless element is getting a good lesson as to the strong arm of the law. The United States troops are simply protecting and assisting state officers, by request of the

Populist governor, while General Merriam is enforcing martial law because only a strong hand could bring order to the terrorized camp.

Gold is glutting the banks. The people will not take it in exchange for gold or silver certificates. The Chicago sub-treasury has refused to pay out any more small bills for the yellow coin. Confidence in the stability of Uncle Sam's currency has reached a point where, according to the bankers, one kind of money is just as good as another in the minds of the people. Bank notes and certificates being more convenient, the people object to taking gold from the banks. One Chicago bank alone has over \$8,000,000 in gold coin stored in its vaults, where there was only \$4,000,000 a year ago, and the board is rapidly increasing. This same bank has only between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in small bills.

Denver and other city papers are beginning to devote more space to Santa Fe and New Mexico affairs, and in their editorial columns comments upon New Mexico news are printed. Yesterday morning Santa Fe even figured in a cartoon on the first page of one of the leading dailies of Denver. As most of the news and comments upon New Mexico are not mere imaginings, but based upon facts, it will benefit New Mexico to be advertised in that manner. The world at large can not know too much about New Mexico, and even though the news printed in the largest papers is not always favorable, yet it is a sign that New Mexico is being recognized in the east and west as of equal, and probably of more importance than Wyoming, Montana, Idaho or Oregon.

The American Banker says that in July, 1898, there were ninety-one banks with deposits of over \$5,000,000, and forty-one with deposits exceeding \$10,000,000. In April, 1898, nine months later, 125 banks had deposits of over \$5,000,000 and sixty had over \$10,000,000, a 50 per cent increase in one case and 33 in the other. The twenty-five largest banks had \$23,000,000 in April, 1899, according to the sworn reports. One bank has \$12,000,000. A few years ago not over two banks in New York had \$10,000,000. These accumulations are the results of hundreds of industries being prosperous. The little banks all over the country are increasing deposits in the same ratio because the people are making money, have confidence in the business policy of the government, and have recovered from the distrust of banks and enterprises generally that prevailed during the boom days of Bryanism and free trade.

Important Discovery in South America.
While Englishmen have been freezing their noses and their "toesies" sailing to the south pole, to see if it could be done, an American party has been finding out something about a country nearer home. Their discoveries may soon result in more expansion of commerce. The Amazon river has long been the source of much mystery. Because of its shifting bars, inexperienced navigators have taken it for granted that it could not be navigated above the city of Manaus, a place of 40,000 people. The United States gunboat Wilmington, Captain Todd in charge, had orders to go up the river as far as possible. The people of Manaus made a protest, because it was to their interest to have the town known as the terminal for steamers, but the Wilmington went on her course, and reached a point 1,000 miles above Manaus, and within 400 miles of the Pacific coast, in Peru. Had not the coal supply given out, the captain, the vessel could have gone 300 miles further. The river is entirely in the tropics, and along its course are valuable resources that can be utilized now that it has been shown that transportation can be had for the products of the land. A river that can be navigated from one ocean to within 100 miles of another ocean is certainly something for South America to be proud of, even if it was left for North America to discover its greatness. The Amazon has tributaries that, for length and size, make some famous rivers mere rivulets by comparison.

Milit Education.

Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate, who looks through the spectacles of a successful business man who has had much experience in the employment of clerks and assistants in all branches of railway work, says there is over-education of the masses. Prof. Jordan, of Stanford University, takes up the assertion, and replies that there may be misfit education of the people, but not over-education, though he admits that the schools do teach young people how to talk rather than how to live.

John J. Doyle, president of the New York Board of Education, says that he has more applicants for the position of assistant bookkeeper at a salary of \$15 per week than for a position at the head of a mechanical department at four times that salary.

Prof. Jordan holds that if an educated man is unable to take hold of practical things his education is a misfit. Too many young men who have had an education start into business or professions in which their training in school is of no special service, and having begun wrong go until it is too late to turn back. Others are educated along a line they can not pursue.

Boys are prone to choose an occupation having a social position, and which will keep them before the public. They will apply for employment where such position is one of the inducements, knowing that the salary is limited, because it can always be kept at a certain point through the multitude of applicants. There are fewer who will seek a work in a mechanical line that may deprive them of the social standing that youth so covets, but which a mature man values at a lower figure than he does a financial competence and assured position in life. The aim of education should not be simply to store the mind with details that may make a man better informed of all things to be taught by books, and yet cause him to rely vainly upon such knowledge to carry him to success in a high position without his own active support. By ignoring his superior mental education, to some extent, the educated incompetent might take hold of something that would prevent him being a failure. The object of education should be to help a man secure success in some one branch

of industry or business, and thus get the most of life. General education brings little happiness if a man does not succeed in something, whether he has money or whether he be poor.

PRESS COMMENTS.

THEIR PECULIARITIES.

(Kansas City Star.)
One of the peculiar features of the anti-expansion crusade is that most of its exponents part their names in the middle and exploit names that are strongly suspicious of having been altered by the men who bear them. Such names as J. Lynde Ladigan and Jorge Chesterfield Jourmay, when associated with the movement to fight the United States, are suggestive, to say the least, of ONE BENEFIT, ANYWAY.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)
It remains to be seen whether Mr. Carnegie will keep his word to spend his entire fortune in charitable and philanthropic works, but, whether he does or not, he at least has the satisfaction of reading many complimentary allusions to himself. He likewise is receiving about as much advice without cost as any man ever got—some of which is not quite bad, either.

OPTIMISM AND PATRIOTISM.

(Boston Globe.)
Some Americans who permit their objections to the policy of expansion to carry them to the length of maligning their own country may well profit by contemplating the never-failing optimism of Roswell P. Flower. His faith in the people and his trust in the genius of our institutions was unbounded, and never for a moment forsook him. What trait could more honor an American?

TIERED AGUINALDO.

(Kansas City Journal.)
Aguinaldo says he fears "the long warfare necessary to conquer the United States will drain the country's resources too much." This is a wise thought. It may possibly take several years to conquer the United States, and when the task is accomplished there is no assurance that this nation will stay conquered. We are a perverse people, and always did give trouble to those who essayed to subjugate us. On the whole, it will be better for Aguinaldo to surrender unconditionally and give his tired "country" and his tired legs a chance.

RUSSIA'S LATEST DEMAND.

(Boston Journal.)
Russian policy ordinarily is planned deliberately, and it is inconceivable that, in this instance, Russia should have made this surprising demand without taking into account the probability of refusal, and determining upon the next step in that event. Russia can not withdraw the demand without serious loss of prestige, and she can not press it without a risk of precipitating that collapse of the Chinese empire which is generally recognized as inevitable at a no distant day. On the last occasion when the Chinese government refused what Russia asked it had the strong backing of Great Britain; but that was before the recent agreement. That has changed the situation, and the next movement will, therefore, be waited with great interest.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

(Kansas City Star.)
The school and church have certainly much to do with the order and prosperity of a country. General Henry, who is just home from Porto Rico, states that young Porto Ricans are anxious for schooling, that San Juan has ten public schools, and that English is taught in all of them. It is reported also that the Spanish prelate lately appointed to the see of San Juan, not wishing to leave Spain, Archbishop Chappelle, the papal legate in Cuba and Porto Rico, has nominated for the place a priest from New Orleans, an American citizen of many years' residence. Porto Rico will continue Catholic, of course, but there is a difference between bishops from Spain with Spanish ideas and bishops from the United States with American views and opinions. This looks more hopeful for a new and improved Porto Rico.

THE TRANSVAAL OUTLANDERS.

(New York Tribune.)
The Outlanders have saved the Transvaal from bankruptcy, and have made it, in proportion to its size, the richest country on the globe. They have given it practically all the business and civilization it has. They are to-day its very brain and brawn. But the government decrees that they must remain Outlanders, with scarcely any more rights than the Kaffir slaves whom the Boers "wallop" at will. They can not hold office. They are not admitted to citizenship. They are not permitted to have their children taught their mother tongue in the schools. They are compelled to carry "tickets of leave," like criminals, and to show them to every Boer who may demand to see them. They are taxed without representation, and they are drafted into the Transvaal army and compelled to provide their own outfit and to do the fighting whenever the Boers want to confiscate the lands and cattle of a native tribe. And in Johannesburg they are compelled to live, move, and have their being at the focus of a circle of Boer fortifications, the guns of which are continually trained upon the houses of that city.

CUBANS AND FILIPINOS.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)
If we were disposed to play the part of conquerors, Cubans and Filipinos could be whipped into subjection; but we bear them only good will, and it is worth while to try to conciliate them, using no more force than may be necessary to crush those who are in arms against us, and striving to induce even these to abandon a hopeless contest. The inherent difficulty in the way of substituting politics for war is that neither the Cubans nor the Filipinos know anything about politics. It is a game they would enjoy if they could get started in it, and one for which they would be well fitted by long training in the arts of misrepresentation and chicanery; but they would have to be trained to submit to authority, instead of going on the warpath whenever their party failed to get its own way.

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Time Table No. 49.
(Effective January 15, 1899.)

EAST BOUND		WEST BOUND	
No. 425.		No. 425.	
9:10 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe.	9:20 p. m.	9:10 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe.	9:20 p. m.
11:05 a. m. Lv. Espanola.	11:15 p. m.	11:05 a. m. Lv. Espanola.	11:15 p. m.
12:25 p. m. Lv. Embudo.	12:35 p. m.	12:25 p. m. Lv. Embudo.	12:35 p. m.
1:30 p. m. Lv. Barragan.	1:40 p. m.	1:30 p. m. Lv. Barragan.	1:40 p. m.
3:05 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras.	3:15 p. m.	3:05 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras.	3:15 p. m.
5:20 p. m. Lv. Antonito.	5:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m. Lv. Antonito.	5:30 p. m.
7:50 p. m. Lv. Alamosa.	8:00 p. m.	7:50 p. m. Lv. Alamosa.	8:00 p. m.
10:50 p. m. Lv. Salida.	11:00 p. m.	10:50 p. m. Lv. Salida.	11:00 p. m.
1:50 a. m. Lv. Florence.	2:00 a. m.	1:50 a. m. Lv. Florence.	2:00 a. m.
3:10 a. m. Lv. Pueblo.	3:20 a. m.	3:10 a. m. Lv. Pueblo.	3:20 a. m.
4:45 a. m. Lv. Colo Springs.	4:55 a. m.	4:45 a. m. Lv. Colo Springs.	4:55 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Ar. Denver.	7:40 a. m.	7:30 a. m. Ar. Denver.	7:40 a. m.

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Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.
CHAS. F. EASLEY,
(Late Surveyor General.)
Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.
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ADISON WALKER, H. P.
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Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocations fourth Monday in each month at Odd Fellows hall at 7:30 p. m.
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At the Exchange: David Morgan Lumberton; E. W. Grant, Las Vegas; H. Hobson, Topeka; George Nodell, Gallegos, Ill.; M. O. Nell, Turquoise; Walter Hill, Humboldt, Tenn.; F. W. Hall, Albuquerque; Allen J. Papan, Las Cruces; D. M. Cox, Alamogordo.

At the Exchange: V. Lamb, Pecos; J. Forshey, Denver; W. A. Smith, Newfield, Kas.; E. R. Neu, Elkhart, Ind.; D. Cordova, Taos.

At the Palace: J. B. Cunningham.

Las Vegas: T. H. Proske, Denver; G. E. Drury, St. Louis; H. L. Waldo, B. G. Wilson, Las Vegas; James Duggan Madrid; Daniel Warren, Denver.

A Sad Caravan.

J. A. Cross and family, several weeks ago, started from the Indian Territory on wagons for Las Vegas. Four of their children had but recently died, and the parents sought a better climate. On the way, however, two other children of the family were buried in New Mexico. When they reached Colmar, Mrs. Cross took ill with heart trouble and died. She was buried at Springer. The father and the remaining three children left Springer for Las Vegas.

SANTA FE SCHOOLS

Public Interest Shown by the Board of Education Upon Choice of a Superintendent.

AN EDUCATOR WANTED

The Loss Santa Fe Suffers for Lack of a Good Public School System and Suitable Buildings.

The Santa Fe school board met Saturday evening at the office of Attorney B. M. Read, for the purpose of electing a superintendent of public schools. At 7:30 o'clock, the time set for the meeting, a number of citizens, several school directors and a committee of ladies arrived at the place of meeting, but found the door locked. Mr. Read being out of town. It was shortly after 8 o'clock that Secretary Conway forced an entrance into the room by breaking a window and crawling into the office. Inside there were only four chairs and a short bench, compelling most of those in attendance to stand or sit on window ledges or tables.

The school directors present were President Weltmer, Secretary Conway, Hogle, Johnston, Baca, Garcia and Sena; absent, Rael.

The secretary was ordered to read the applications for the position of superintendent. The applicants are: J. S. Gifford, of Carlisle; W. B. Givens, of Las Vegas; G. A. Goggin, of Spearfish, S. D.; Professor W. M. Callock, of La Junta; S. E. Lankard, of Santa Fe, and a candidate whose application had been mislaid, and whose name was not remembered by the secretary. All of the candidates, except Mr. Lankard, submitted certificates and recommendations. As Mrs. Rivenburg announced that Professor Callock would probably withdraw, the choice for superintendent lay between Professor Givens and Mr. Lankard.

Professor Givens is 26 years of age, and is in charge of the preparatory department at the normal school, Las Vegas. He is a native of New Mexico, was educated in the territory, attended the Albuquerque university, has been principal of the schools at Antonito, and taught at Boulder, Colo., and other places. He is highly recommended by Superintendent Hewitt, of the Las Vegas Normal School; by the school trustees of Antonito, and by many people of prominence in New Mexico and Colorado.

Professor Callock was highly recommended by Hon. Amado Chavez, of Santa Fe, and by many others.

Mr. Lankard, in his application, asked that he be paid about \$100 a month if elected superintendent.

President Weltmer called upon every one present to express himself upon the choice for superintendent, and about twenty addresses, some of them quite eloquent, were made. The speakers all agreed that Mr. Lankard is a good citizen, a perfect, moral gentleman, a good insurance agent, but not the man that the citizens in attendance at the board meeting cared to see in charge of Santa Fe schools. The speakers nearly all declared in favor of either Mr. Givens or Mr. Callock, as both being excellent and men of the sort that Santa Fe schools need.

The record of Mr. Lankard, when superintendent of the schools some years ago, was reviewed and commented upon very unfavorably. One point was that he was engaged in other business. Mr. Lankard was not present to correct or refute any statements.

Mesdames Rivenburg, Crichton, Thomas, Kaune and Messrs. Schumann, Boyle, Bischoff, Lutz, Burton, Major Muller and Hon. L. B. Prince spoke impressively to the school directors. Their remarks may be summed up as follows: The territorial legislature has established higher institutions of learning at Las Vegas, Silver City, Albuquerque, Roswell, Mesilla Park and Socorro, but none at Santa Fe. Santa Fe is, therefore, more dependent upon the character of its public schools than any of those towns. Unfortunately, this city has had inferior public schools for the last five years. Twenty years ago Santa Fe was the center of education for New Mexico, and parents sent their children here to be educated. To-day many send their children away to be educated. Santa Fe is not increasing in population. The bureau of immigration receives hundreds of letters from people desiring to come to New Mexico to settle, and the first question that is invariably asked is: "What are your school facilities?" Mechanic, capitalist, healthseeker, all object to Santa Fe because of the poor character of the public schools. Hundreds of people would have come to Santa Fe if there were better public school facilities here. Family after family has gone away to places where there are better advantages of this character. Efforts have been made to get private, non-sectarian schools established here, but without avail. Therefore, a thoroughly up-to-date superintendent should be elected, who would devote all of his energy and every moment during and after school hours to the schools. It is of tremendous importance to elect a good superintendent, for Santa Fe schools need something to lift them up. Some speakers thought the board should take a

month to consider the merits of the different applicants, for Santa Fe schools should have the very best man that can be secured for the money that Santa Fe is able to pay.

Instances were cited of families that had or will move away on account of the poor school facilities. Hope was also expressed that the next meeting of the school board be held at a more commodious place. The kindergarten school was suggested as a good place for meeting, as it has plenty of chairs and benches, is well ventilated, is in the center of the city, and would not cost any rent, whereas the board at present pays \$5 per month rent for cramped quarters.

Of the school directors, only Mr. Hogle and Mr. Conway spoke. Mr. Hogle said that great economy had been necessary for the past few years on account of the debt of \$9,500 caused some years ago by a defalcation. He desired to see the best man elected superintendent, and favored a new central school house.

Mr. Conway said that the board should elect a superintendent who is personally known to the board. He would not vote for Mr. Givens, because the latter was too young, but he could vote for Mr. Callock. He was pleased to see that citizens are interested in school affairs, and moved that the board adjourn to some other evening, in order to give the directors time to consider the merits of applicants for the position of superintendent.

A special meeting of the board will be held this evening at Mr. Weltmer's book store to fix upon a date to close the schools.

A prominent attorney of the city declares that if the school board elects Mr. Lankard as superintendent and the city council keeps up its present course, he will within two days circulate a petition to have the municipality discontinued.

MINOR CITY TOPICS.

Deputy Marshal Hall brought Louis Silva from Albuquerque last night to stay in the penitentiary six months for fornication.

This afternoon 11 cattle cars arrived over the Santa Fe and were transferred to the Rio Grande railway over which they will go to Antonio.

The Indian school nine and the St. Michael college nine played ball yesterday, the latter winning the game by 14 to 5.

An eloquent prayer imploring divine blessing upon the labors of the peace conference now in session at the Hague, was said at the church of the Holy Faith yesterday.

A meeting of fire commissioners will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at the fire station. The new chemical engine recently bought will arrive here this week from Denver.

Some one with little wit and no sense of honesty mailed to the New Mexican a call for a temperance meeting and drew the line and of the name of W. Strover to it. Not discovering the fraudulent signature, the paper printed the call in accordance with its liberal custom. The incident was not the cause of damage, though annoying. Such foolishness only makes it necessary to draw the line and requires authorized officers to come to the office to get calls published.

CONSPIRACY CASES

A Number of Witnesses Testified in the Case Today About the Charges.

HON. T. B. CATRON'S VIEWS

He Had Nothing Whatever to Do With Criminal Matters in Missouri—Detective Cook Tells of Missouri Crimes.

The hearing in the penitentiary conspiracy cases was resumed this morning before Judge McFie. The first witness examined was Hon. T. B. Catron. He denied in toto all knowledge of the events with which Garner had connected him in sworn statements. About six months ago O. L. Merrill had come to him and said that there was a prisoner named Schultz at the penitentiary who had been pardoned; that he had about \$375, of which he wanted to send \$125 to his wife in California, while he was willing to spend the rest for a pardon. Mr. Catron asked Mr. Merrill why he didn't go to his (Merrill's) friend Mr. Crist, and Mr. Merrill insisted that Mr. Catron should take the case. Mr. Catron did not take the case. In the matter, however, of the parties mentioned by Garner as being in Missouri, Mr. Catron had only seen Attorney Benton, and that was in congress at Washington. J. B. Hart was the first to give Mr. Catron an inkling of what Garner was alleging. Mr. Catron said that, judging from Garner's statements and other facts, although he had no knowledge of the man's previous reputation as to veracity, he would not believe him under oath. But he said there was good ground for holding the defendants on a charge of conspiracy for the following reasons: The statements of Garner and Hart, the reported sayings of Colonel Bergman and Mr. Merrill; Merrill's attempt to retain him for counsel for Garner, the attempt to get Fornoff to go out to the penitentiary, the introduction into the penitentiary at a dozen different times of poison in sufficient quantities to kill off the whole penitentiary population, Mr. Catron said, all seem to point to a conspiracy to charge him with some crime. He and Colonel Bergman had been friends for thirty-three years, and neither the latter nor Mr. Merrill had any reason to be plotting against him, and as friends should have told him about Garner's statements as soon as they heard of them, instead of trying to conceal the fact.

Detective J. B. Cook, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Detective Agency, was placed upon the stand next. He exhibited six packages of strychnine which had been given him by Colonel Bergmann in the presence of Governor Otero. Of the strychnine, some was of the chloride and the other of the alkali. Neither could be mixed with food on account of its bitterness without the person eating it discovering it upon the first mouthful. Cook said he had been in Missouri, and discovered the existence of a gang who had the password "9689" and other passwords. He also verified Garner's statements about the murder of Maggie Campbell and other crimes alleged to have been committed by the gang, but the railroad officials failed to give him any information about a hold-up of the Frisco train at Aurora. Cook had verified the disappearance of John Malnes in Missouri, and had conversed with John E. Tate and others mentioned in Garner's statement. Garner was well known in Newton county, and did all sorts of odd jobs when at home. Mr. Cook said that he would believe Garner under oath, and that Garner told him of the penitentiary conspiracy about a week after his imprisonment in the Santa Fe jail. The story was told in the presence of Sheriff Kinell and District Attorney Gortner. Cook said that he was employed in the case by Governor Otero, but that since the territory had no funds available at present for that purpose, Mr. Catron had guaranteed his pay.

W. H. Garner was recalled, and said that he told nothing of the penitentiary conspiracy to any one but Sheriff Kinell and Gortner, and a few words to Deputy Sheriff Huber.

Cook was then called as a witness for the defense. He acknowledged that Colonel Bergmann and Mr. Merrill had done all in their power to help him in his investigation, except once, when Colonel Bergmann refused at first to let him see several convicts, but afterward granted the request. Cook had many conversations with Garner, both at the penitentiary and at the jail, and some of those conversations were held when only Cook and Garner were in the room. Mr. Cook also produced a box of the medicine Garner had been peddling before he was arrested at Albuquerque. It consists probably of salt and soda.

The hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, with Mr. Cook on the stand.

IS IMPROVING.

"My husband has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for sour stomach and heartburn and it cured him. He has had better health the past season than ever before. My daughter has been ailing for quite a while, but she has begun taking Hood's and is improving." MRS. ELLEN GREEN, Draper, Utah.

Hood's Pills give strength even while their cathartic qualities are at work. Easy to take.

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West Side of Plaza, Santa Fe, N. M.

FLAG RAISING.

Patriotic Exercises at the Presbyterian Mission School Saturday.

HON. T. B. CATRON'S VIEWS

He Had Nothing Whatever to Do With Criminal Matters in Missouri—Detective Cook Tells of Missouri Crimes.

The Presbyterian mission school of this city completed another year's work Saturday. The closing exercises were of a most interesting character, and gave splendid evidence of faithful instruction. Saturday morning the girls were examined in geography, arithmetic, algebra and other branches, and their answers revealed a fine knowledge of the various subjects. It was remarkable that even those girls who a year ago could not speak a word of English should in so short a time speak so clearly and easily. The most conspicuous feature of all the school work is thoroughness. Misses Ella and Laura Moore, who have had charge of the school room, have shown themselves eminently qualified, both by character and culture, to instruct these bright-faced, intelligent girls.

The work in the sewing department deserves also to be commended. Specimens of sewing were exhibited to visitors, and it was seen that the little girls of 9 and 10 could take beautiful stitches and make very presentable patches. Mrs. Jones has had charge of this department.

The work also of the other teachers in the kitchen and laundry and house-keeping departments has been careful, ly done, and with such success that the girls return to their homes well equipped in practical knowledge of housework. Messrs. Brown, Morrow, and Brongie have had charge of these departments. Miss Allison, whose experience of seventeen years has enabled her to bring this school to its present efficiency, is justly regarded as one of the most worthy educators in the Presbyterian mission work.

The patriotic exercises Saturday afternoon attracted a number of townspeople, who were surprised and delighted at the work of the school. A very enjoyable program of music, recitations and drills with dolls and dumbbells was given, every feature of which was highly creditable. At 3 o'clock the school, teachers and visitors marched to the lawn, where a 10-foot flag was raised to the top of a 50-foot pole, which had been generously given to the school by Messrs. I. Sparks and C. W. Dudrow. As the beautiful "stars and stripes" slowly rose the whole company, led by the teachers and the girls, joined with enthusiasm in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Red, White and Blue." Then the flag was saluted by the girls and allegiance pledged to its grand principles. The whole scene was full of patriotism, and augured well for future citizenship. Returning to the school room, addresses, emphasizing the value of patriotic instruction, were delivered by Rev. W. Hayes Moore, Hon. G. H. Wallace, secretary of the territory, and Hon. W. M. Berger, of the Santa Fe bar. The exercises closed with singing of "America."

A resolution of thanks to Messrs. Sparks and Dudrow was passed unanimously.

Application for Bids for Territorial Certificates of Indebtedness to Pay Deficiencies.

The undersigned will receive sealed bids up to 10 o'clock a. m. on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1899, for the purchase at not less than par of the whole or any part of the following certificates of indebtedness of the territory of New Mexico, dated March 1, 1899, issued for the purpose of paying deficiencies in territorial revenue, amounting to \$125,073.47.

These certificates are issued under an act providing therefor, by the 33d legislative assembly, approved March 10, 1899; they are dated March 1, 1899, bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually evidenced by coupons; principal and interest payable at the office of the territorial treasurer, Santa Fe, New Mexico, principal payable five years after date, but may be paid at the option of the territory at any time after one year from date.

The law provides that one-fifth of the entire issue will be paid annually with interest.

These certificates will be issued in denominations of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof. Sales will be made of the entire issue, or of the entire issue in any series, or portions of any series will be sold in blocks of ten thousand dollars or more, to the highest and best bidder for cash, delivery to be made in Santa Fe.

For further particulars address the undersigned at his office in Santa Fe, New Mexico. SAMUEL ELSDORT, Treasurer of Territory of New Mexico.

Wanted—Clerk for store, must speak Spanish and be well recommended; \$25 per month and board. Address, H. S. Buckman, Espanola, N. M.

Fine Havana. Finest line of Havana cigars at Scheuch's.

The Exchange Hotel,

Best Located Hotel in City.

J. T. FORSHA, Prop

\$1.50 PER DAY. \$2

Special rates by the Week or Month for Table Board, with or without room. S. E. Corner of Plaza.

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THE CERRILLOS SMELTER.

Sold This Morning for \$15,000 and May Go to a Trust.

The Cerrillos smelter was sold this morning by General J. P. Victory, special master at the court house for \$15,000 to C. H. Wisner, of Detroit, who represents the plaintiff, Stephen Baldwin to whom the Mary Mining and Smelting company was indebted. Mr. Baldwin is a Detroit capitalist and may start up the smelter this year yet although Mr. Wisner would not commit himself on that point and refused to make any statement what so ever in regard to the future intention of Mr. Baldwin as to the smelter property. James Dunn, superintendent of the smelter, which has been idle ever since it was built, came up from Cerrillos yesterday and was in consultation with Mr. Wisner at the sanitarium. It is supposed that the smelter will be sold to a trust.

The Arcade has just received a fresh stock of fine Key West cigars. Only the best liquors served. Most complete cellar outfit for handling beer. A big glass 5 cents. Fine club rooms.

A Lunch Counter

That keeps everything in both eastern and western markets at the Bon Ton Restaurant. Give them a call!

WANTED—Situation by a graduate of P. C. P. class '94; married; competent to take charge; first-class references; nine years with present employer; owing to wife's health, makes a change imperative. Address W., care of Apperson's drug store, Dallas, Tex.

To Surveyors.

For sale cheap, one Young's solar compass with telescopic attachment, two sighting rods, etc. Inquire of Mrs. Josephine DuChemin, administratrix of Wm. White's estate.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING

Within the reach of all. Made-to-order Suits, Pants, and Overcoats at prices never known before. Every body can afford to be well and stylishly dressed. SUITS \$30 and upward; COATS \$20 and upward; OVERTURNERS \$25 and upward. Latest effects; choicest fabrics. Garments cut to your exact measure by expert cutters and made by first-class tailors. Let me take your measure. You get a stylish, well made, perfect fitting and good wearing garment. It is worth your while to investigate my prices and see my samples. Send me word by postal card and I will call on you at once.

E. H. BOWLER, Santa Fe, N. M.

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SOLE AGENT FOR

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ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER

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

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SUITS MADE TO ORDER—FIT GUARANTEED

Cleaning and Repairing.

East Side of Plaza.

Low Prices. Elegant Work.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS Offer

For Sale

A beautiful country home, 300 acres, four miles from Denver, under the agricultural ditch; two reservoirs covering 25 acres; capacity 10,000,000 cubic feet of water; two-story frame dwelling, 25 feet by 100 feet; 12 rooms; bath, closets; piped throughout for water; barn 40 feet by 100 feet; carriage shed 16 feet by 20 feet; corrugated iron sheds for machinery, etc., 12x100, 12x50 and 12x14, and corrals covering one acre. Land all under cultivation; large part in alfalfa. Also, modern 12-room house on Downing ave., and two modern 8-room houses on North Side; small cash payments, balance on long time at 5 per cent.

1755 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

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

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Of all kinds; sauces, relishes and high class canned goods. Cudahy's Diamond C hams and bacon. Choice fresh roasted coffees. We especially recommend our Stone Island brand of Hawaiian coffee. Try a can and you will be pleased. In teas we have only the best.

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