

8-11-1899

## Santa Fe New Mexican, 08-11-1899

New Mexican Printing Company

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# SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 36.

SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1899.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL.

NO. 146

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  
IDE  
OF  
PLAZA Tel. No. 4.**

**TOO  
HOT TO?**

USE MORE CANNED GOODS.

1 lb can ROAST BEEF .....15c  
1 lb can CORNED BEEF .....15c  
CHIPPED BEEF .....15c and 25c  
BONED TURKEY and CHICKEN, 50c  
ROAST CHICKEN, TURKEY, AND  
DUCK .....35c  
3 lb can BAKED BEANS, tomato  
sauce .....15c  
3 lb can BAKED BEANS, plain .....15c  
3 lb can SWEET POTATOES .....15c  
3 lb can KRAUT and PORK .....15c  
3 lb can LYE HOMINY .....15c

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

We have an especially interesting line of thin blown glassware for iced tea, lemonade, sherbert, champagne, wine, mineral water, etc., etc.

**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

We can please you in cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco. PLANTATION CIGARS ..... 5c  
An extra long and extra mild cigar.

**GROCERIES.**

**Wheat, Grain, Potatoes,  
Flour and Salt**  
In large or small quantities.

**No. 4 Bakery**

We always have a variety of cakes, made with Best Creamery Butter, Dr. Price's Extracts, and Wichita Patent Imperial Flour.



**CHAS. WAGNER  
FURNITURE CO.**

(Incorporated Feb. 2, 1899.)

Practical Embalmer and  
Funeral Director.

TELEPHONE 88.  
(Residence Over Store.)

The only house in the city that carries everything in the household line. Sold on easy payments.

**CARPETS AND RUGS.**

**Glassware and Queensware,  
Large stock of Tinware.**

Woodenware, Hard-  
ware, Lamps, etc.

Lower Frisco St.

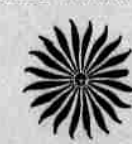
Santa Fe, N. M.

**THE  
NEW MEXICO  
SOCORRO,  
NEW MEXICO.**

**School of  
Mines.**

FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11, 1899.

REGULAR DEGREE COURSES OF STUDY—



**I. Chemistry and Metallurgy.  
II. Mining Engineering.  
III. Civil Engineering.**

Special courses are offered in Assaying, Chemistry, and Surveying.

A preparatory course is maintained for the benefit of those who have not had the necessary advantages before coming to the School of Mines.

Tuition—\$5.00 for the preparatory course; \$10.00 for the technical course.

There is a great demand at good salaries for young men with a technical knowledge of mining.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS—

**F. A. JONES, Director.**

**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

## CAUGHT ASLEEP

Filipinos Were Awakened by Men  
With Bells When Americans  
Invaded a Town.

## SLAIN IN THEIR DITCHES

An Armored Car With Gatlings and Revolv-  
ing Cannon Made Things Lively—Filip-  
inos Shot of Cartridges—Otis  
Not to Be Removed.

Manila, Aug. 11.—General MacArthur's troops remained last night at Calulit. The rebels evidently fled far beyond rifle range, for the American outposts were not disturbed and not a shot fired during the night. At daybreak this morning a reconnoitering party consisting of a battalion of the 17th Infantry, with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached to within 1,300 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire which the battalion of the 17th with a few volleys silenced.

The strength of the insurgents is not known. The situation was reported to General MacArthur, who directed the party to return until the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the rebels set fire to the town and fled.

Everything indicates that all the rebels are scattered for miles in every direction around Calulit.

The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Calulit. It is believed that 100 were killed and 300 or 400 wounded. The Iowa regiment killed 30 in one place and one company of the 17th encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed 12.

The American loss was five killed and 31 wounded, including three officers.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea of the movement intended until an armored car opened a deadly fire with two gatlings, a revolving cannon and six pounders.

The heavy artillery opened on flanks a moment later.

The majority of the Filipinos were asleep when attacked. Men with large bells were heard running among shrieks arousing soldiers.

There is reason to believe the reports recently received that the insurgents are short of ammunition, as well as in former natives at Calulit say the insurgents had only 40 rounds of ammunition and five rounds extra were used just before the fight.

**OTIS TO STAY IN COMMAND.**

New York, Aug. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: Major General Otis will remain in supreme command of the Philippines. Should he request to be relieved Major General Lawton will be assigned to duty as his successor.

This decision was reached by the president and Secretary Root at a conference at Lake Champlain. Secretary Root made no secret today of the purpose of the president to retain General Otis in control at Manila, and so informed General Miles in a long conference.

It is learned that former Secretary Alger just before retiring recommended that General Otis be relieved on the ground that he had not proven himself equal to the emergency.

**AN OFFICER A PRISONER.**

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram has been received from General Otis:

"Manila—Adjutant General, Washington—From southern Luzon a report comes that an American officer is held there as a prisoner and the description given indicates Major Rockefeller."

"Otis."

Major Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago shortly after his arrival in the Philippines and nothing has been heard of him since.

**May Smoke Out Weyler.**

Madrid, Aug. 11.—The Gazette today publishes the verdict of the supreme court martial which in addition to acquitting General Toral and Pareja for surrendering Santiago de Cuba without having exhausted all means of defense, orders an additional inquiry to discover the responsibility for lack of means of defense, which necessitated capitulation at that place.

**Oom Paul's Ammunition.**

Lorenzo, Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 11.—The German East Africa line steamer Reichstag has arrived here from Hamburg, Naples and Mombasa with 400 cases of cartridges and other war stores for the Transvaal.

**A BOER THREAT.**

Will Destroy Mines and Ruin the Stock-  
holders.

London, Aug. 11.—The Boer organ in London, the Diggers News, today publishes a Johannesburg dispatch threatening Great Britain in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and irretrievably ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions of dollars worth of machinery, adding that war means absolute ruin to Johannesburg both as a town and mining center.

Another Johannesburg dispatch predicts further concession, and says: "The reply of the Transvaal to a proposal for joint inquiry is being delayed until the government is prepared with a scheme granting Outlanders immediate and substantial representation. The Transvaal will make every effort to avert intervention in the international affairs of the country."

**GOT A LIFE SENTENCE.**

Outlaw Caught Near Alamogordo Found Guilty.

Jim Nite, the only surviving member of the Dalton gang, was convicted of murder at Henderson, Texas, Saturday, and given a life sentence in the penitentiary. He was charged with killing the cashier and another citizen during the robbery of the Longview bank in 1894. Nite was arrested with two companions near Alamogordo several months ago by Sheriff Stewart, of Eddy county, and two deputies, after a fight with Winchester.

## POOR PORTO RICO

Hurricane Killed Hundreds of People  
and a Hundred Thousand Are  
Destitute.

## AMERICANS' CHARITY ASKED

The Army Subsistence Department Will  
Help the Natives Until Supplies Can Be  
Sent—President McKinley Desires  
the People to Contribute.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War department today received a cablegram from General Davis giving fuller details of the damage done at Porto Rico by the hurricane.

General Davis says that famine is impending and asks authority to issue rations to the destitute. The message, dated yesterday, says:

"Later reports show that the hurricane was far more severe in the interior and southern part of the island than here. The data for an estimate of the number of Porto Ricans who lost everything is deficient, but I am forced to believe the number cannot fall below 100,000 and famine is impending."

"I ask 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal quantities of each, to be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce and some here. I have urgent appeals of all post commanders for food for the destitute. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues? Rice and beans only desired. There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far only one soldier is reported dangerously injured. Several towns are reported entirely demolished. As yet I have reports from only four posts."

There was complete destruction of all barracks at two and at two others one company each had barracks destroyed. The troops are in canvas. No reports yet from the largest posts, Ponce and Mayaguez, but they were in the vortex of the storm.

"At least half the people of Porto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables and the storm entirely destroyed this source of supply."

**PONCE IN BAD FIX.**

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 11.—It is now said that 500 persons lost their lives at Ponce during the hurricane. Terrible distress prevails there. Arroyo, on the south side, has been destroyed. Sixteen lives were lost there and the town still submerged.

At Guayama few houses are still standing. Several persons were killed there. A number of houses were pillaged, and squads of soldiers are unable to maintain order and starvation threatens the population. The water supply at San Juan is stopped. The Canino Spring Hotel has been wrecked. It belonged to a Porto Rico company in Philadelphia.

**AMERICAN PEOPLE APPEALED TO**

Washington, Aug. 11.—Secretary Root has prepared an appeal to the people of the United States for aid to those who suffered in Porto Rico by the recent cyclone. This action was taken upon receipt of a telegram from President McKinley suggesting that it be done. The subsistence department of the army in Porto Rico has been directed to render such temporary aid as it can until supplies arrive.

**CALL FOR HELP.**

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following to General Schwan was today received at the War department:

"San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—My country devastated; for God's sake help us. Captain Lugo Vina."

Lugo Vina is a Porto Rican general Schwan met during the campaign.

**IN SANTO DOMINGO.**

Puerto Plata, Aug. 11.—All telegraph lines are down and communication with the interior is impossible. Railroad lines at Soba are badly damaged.

**SUPPLIES GOING.**

Washington, Aug. 11.—The War department has taken prompt action on General Davis' report. The army transport McPherson has been ordered to sail from New York to San Juan and Ponce next Monday with supplies to relieve the destitute of Porto Rico. Acting Commissary General Weston has ordered the purchase of 600,000 pounds of rice and 600,000 pounds of beans to be shipped on the McPherson and such other food supplies as may be obtained at the time the McPherson sails will be sent.

**Mines Resume Work.**

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 11.—Six hundred striking miners at Exeter colliery, West Pittston, resumed work today pending an agreement with Superintendent Connors of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, to receive a committee and hear grievances and proposals and concede everything demanded within bounds. At the Babylon colliery of the Temple Iron company, at Duryea and Stevens colliery, also at West Pittston, men have been on a strike this week with similar complaints, also resumed work today and the difficulty is expected to be quickly adjusted. At the mines nearly 1,000 workmen are affected.

**Six Thousand Idle Miners.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 11.—The miners at Stevens' colliery near Pittston have gone on a strike because the company refused to grant an increase of 33 per cent in wages. The men number 550 and say they are determined to remain out until their demands are granted. The number of miners now reported on strike in this district is nearly 6,000.

**Anti-Trust Delegates.**

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Governor Roosevelt has appointed the following delegates to the conference on trusts to be held in Chicago beginning on the 13th of September next: Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. John G. Carlisle, Dr. Albert Shaw, Hon. W. Bourke Cochrane, George Gunton, G. F. Barker and Henry White. It is possible the list may be added to later.

**Low Rates to Mexico City.**

The Mexican Central Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from El Paso to Mexico City on July 22, 23, 25, 30, August 5, 6, 12 and 13, at \$35.00, United States currency, for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days from date of sale, and allow stop-overs. For further information address

**B. J. KUHN, Commercial Agent,  
El Paso, Tex.**

## COULD NOT KEEP IT.

A Man with Ten Millions a Year Ago Is  
Insolvent.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria says the steamer Queen arrived today from Skagway with 600 passengers and \$250,000 in gold. Dawson passengers told of the failure of Alexander McDonald. Last year he was the possessor of \$10,000,000 and now he has again reverted to the station of a common miner, for on July 29 he filed notice of insolvency. McDonald states that his liabilities are approximately \$6,000,000. Incompetent agents are said to be responsible for McDonald's failure.

**Vice President Hobart's Brother Hurt.**

Lima, O., Aug. 11.—C. T. Hobart, chief engineer of the Lima, Columbus & Milwaukee railway, brother of Vice President Hobart, was probably fatally injured at Gomer, 8 miles north of here. He attempted to pass between a big crane at the Watkins elevator and the railroad track when a construction train passed and caught him. His hip was crushed and he was injured internally.

**Army of India Ready to Move.**

Bombay, Aug. 11.—Preparations are about completed for the despatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and Calcutta.

**Stone for Bryan.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—"I am for Bryan for president, always have been for him and expect to remain so. I think there is not a shadow of doubt about his nomination by the next Democratic national convention." This statement was made by Vice Chairman W. J. Stone, of the national Democratic committee, today, when asked about reports from Washington that he was preparing to forsake Bryan and take up Rear Admiral Schley as a candidate.

**MARKET REPORT.**

New York, Aug. 11.—Money on call steady at 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½ @ 5. Silver, 60½; lead, \$4.35.

Chicago.—Wheat, Sept., 70½; Dec., 73½. Corn, Aug., 31; Sept., 31½ @ 31¾.

Oats, Aug., 20½; Sept., 19½ @ 19¾.

Kansas City—Cattle, receipts, 3,000 natives, 1,300 Texans; market steady; native steers, \$4.50 @ \$5.75; Texas steers, \$3.75 @ \$5.00; Texas cows, \$2.50 @ \$3.35; native cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ \$3.00; stockers and feeders, \$1.85 @ \$2.00; bulls, \$3.00 @ \$4.00. Sheep, receipts, 4,000; market steady; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$5.55; muttons, \$3.40 @ \$4.50.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 2,500; steady; beefs, \$4.00 @ \$6.20; cows and heifers, \$2.90 @ \$5.00; Texas steers, \$3.75 @ \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 @ \$4.90. Sheep, receipts, 7,000; steady; sheep, \$3.00 @ \$4.50; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$6.50.

**NEW MEXICO MINES**

**SIERRA COUNTY.**

The Lady Franklin mines at Black Peak have commenced shipping to the El Paso smelter.

A three-foot vein of milling ore has been recovered in the Warren mine owned by Dr. Warren and William M. Robins.

A new strike of ore was made in the Brush Heap mine at Kingston.

Representatives of Denver capitalists are making an examination of the El Oro with a view to purchase.

John H. Fricke has been awarded a contract to sink a new working shaft on the Star.

The Verdigris copper mine at the Hillsboro Hot Springs is being retimbered.

The El Dorado and Dell mines have been thrown open to leasers.

The K. K. mine owners intend to rebuild their Bonanza mill to crush the ore of their mine.

James Rock and Fred Meister have leased the Silver Islet mine on Trujillo creek from Robins & Hilly.

J. W. Orchard and William Williams have leased the Captain B mine on Trujillo creek from Hon. J. M. Webster.

G. M. Tomlinson has a force of men at work running a 250-foot tunnel on his mine near Hillsboro.

The main workings of the Summit mine are now in ore.

Two leasing crews are at work upon the Golden Star and Vanderbilt properties owned by Col. R. Woolsey.

John E. Wheeler and Charles Larson have taken a lease on the Lookout mine.

Hon. W. S. Hopewell has put six men to work on his Saddle claim.

A 20-horse power gasoline engine will be put in on the Siammahoning company's mines.

**How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.**

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,733]

"I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries."

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone, and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine."

"The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—Mrs. E. J. Gooden, Ackley, Ia.

Pay ore is at present being taken out of three shafts and four tunnels on the Opportunity.

A 30 ton exhibit of ore from mines in the Hillsboro district is being arranged for the Albuquerque fair.

Seven men have been employed by Crumrine & Orchard on their lease on the Snake mine.

The main shaft on the Tripp mine will be sunk 1,000 feet.

The first shipment of native copper will shortly be made from the Copper King.

William Cooper and his associates have taken a contract to do 1,200 feet of development work on the Sheridan.

A big chute of \$95 ore was encountered in the Butte.

**TAOS COUNTY.**

Charles Compton is doing assessment work on the Compton lode near the mouth of the Columbine. The claim assayed over \$15 per ton on the surface.

I. Schwartz is working on a 50-foot contract on the Spurlock and Schneider property at Red River.

The Peerless group of mines on the upper Red River is at present exciting much attention. Four veins about 20 feet apart running parallel and showing from 12 to 36 inches of ore have been uncovered for a distance of 500 feet. A crosscut tunnel of 80 feet is being driven to give stopping ground. The ores are sulphide and easily concentrated. The ore runs from \$15 to \$70 per ton. A recent assay of specimen ore gave values of \$460 per ton.

**COLFAX COUNTY.**

The Black Copper people have given a contract to H. H. Hankins to haul their ore to the Confidence mill at Elizabethtown.

Patrick O'Malley and Conrad O'Donnell have commenced work on the Montezuma Company's property adjoining the Black Copper.

The Empire owners are well pleased with a run of ore at the mill which saved \$15 per ton on the plates.

A rich strike of ore worth \$100 to \$140 per ton has been made on the Mt. Baldy.

Edward Slattery, of Elizabethtown, struck \$20 gold ore in an old abandoned tunnel. The ore also carries a good percent of copper. He has christened it the Copper Maid.

**GRANT COUNTY.**

Practically all work in Santa Rita camp has been suspended, all leases except that of Crawford & Derbyshire having expired. The work of developing the immense properties and of constructing the concentrating, smelting and leaching plants for the new owners will probably commence next month. This work alone will necessitate the employment of 500 men. There are some reports, however, that the new company will suspend all operations for a year or more.

**New Mexico Territorial Fair, Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 19 to 23, 1899.**

\$2.50 for the round trip for the above occasion, tickets will be on sale September 18 to 22, inclusive, good for return passage until September 25. Equally low rates from all points in New Mexico and Colorado to Albuquerque. For further particulars call on any agent of the Santa Fe Route.

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

W. J. BLACK, G. P. A.,  
Topeka, Kansas.

**A. Walker Co**

Sell Everything That is Good to Eat!

**Fresh**

**Meat.**

In this line we keep nothing but the very best; money can not buy anything better. It is fit for a King

**Fresh**

**Bread.**

Our bread is made fresh every morning from Best Patent high grade Kansas flour, with Fleischman's yeast. Try it!

**Fresh Spring Chickens and Turkeys  
on ice Mondays and Fridays.**

**FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

**FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, ETC.,**

**AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.**

**THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE**

**GRAIN & HOUSE**

**IN THE CITY.**

**Corner 'Frisco and Sandoval Streets.**

**LEO HERSCH.**

**SURPLUS IS A  
Mountain of Strength**

**EQUITABLE MUTUAL NEW YORK**

**\$56,731,703  
44,458,685  
37,876,179**

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



GEN. SUPT. & GEN. REPAIRS  
 H. Alexander,  
 Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.



### A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. BURCKLE, Liberty, R. I. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

**A Happy Medium.**  
Some people love to show their gold. And some prefer to hide it. But on the whole we most admire the people who divide it.  
—Detroit Free Press.

**A Generous Offer.**  
Hicks—Lend me five dollars, will you, old man?  
Wicks—I'm sorry to say I haven't got it just now, old fellow, but I'll lend you that five dollars I lent to Johnson a few years ago, if you can collect it.—Somerville Journal.

**Michigan Filler, Brown Paper.**  
Wiggles (proudly)—What do you think of that now, for a five cent cigar?  
Waggles—Only five? Why, I thought I had counted twelve or thirteen cents already.—Somerville Journal.

**Crushing the Old Man.**  
Purse Proud Father—Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?  
Complacent Young Man—I could if I were contented with it, but I hope to give her something better.—Somerville Journal.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by A. C. Ireland.

**As a Corrective.**  
Johnson—Aren't you afraid that when your daughter comes home from college she will know more than you do?  
Jackson—She thinks she does now. That's just why we are sending her away, to have her learn how little she really does know.—Somerville Journal.

**How Ever Does.**  
She—I wonder if it is hard to write dialect stories?  
He—I should think it might be. I know it's hard to read them.—Somerville Journal.

**Uncle Bill's Idea.**  
Fun and funerals look alike to some women.  
Flattery is like whitewash; the amount you can use depends upon the quality of the object it is applied to.—Cleveland Leader.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Redford Street Methodist church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by A. C. Ireland.

**Another Tragic Episode.**  
Miss Giggins, said the young man with the obtrusive hand, were you ever engaged?  
Mr. Scaddon! she exclaimed, as she blushed a rosy red and sighed. You have no right to ask such question unless—unless—

I merely desired to know, he went on in a cruel, monotonous voice, if you were ever engaged in conversation with Professor Fossil. He's a wonderfully brainy man—you ought to talk to him.—Washington Star.

**SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES**  
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes light or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

**The Fishy Boy.**  
With bated breath he sat alone. But found that he had overrated His boasted skill—he might have known His hook should also have been baited. Cleveland Leader.

**The Serpent.**  
Greene—Why do they discover so many sea serpents at popular bathing beaches?  
DeWitt—Oh, it's just another case of tempting the women.—Cleveland Leader.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

**Yellow Journalism**  
(From Life.)  
Sixty-nine pages of rubbish. Twenty-two pages of rot. Forty-six pages of scandal vile. Served to us piping hot. Seventeen hundred pictures—Death, disease and despair—Lies and laces, and laces and lies. Stuck in most everywhere. Thirty-four sad, comic pages. Printed in reds, greens and blues; Thousands of items we don't care to read But only two columns of news.

**NERVITA** **NERVITA** **NERVITA**  
Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and weakens, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. It is a certain cure for all nervous diseases. It gives the brain power and restores the lost vitality. By mail \$5.00 per bottle. 5 bottles for \$25.00 with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Nervita Medicine Co., 1200 S. Jackson St., Chicago, Ireland's pharmacy, sole agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

### THE SUPERB CLIMATE

**Santa Fe Has Fine Summers and Moderate Winters with Equable Temperature.**

**NEARLY ALWAYS PLEASANT**

**The Salubrious Atmosphere of the Territory and Reasons Why the Climate Is Healthful and the Country Chosen for Sanitariums.**

A knowledge of the contour of New Mexico in relation to the surrounding country is necessary to clearly understand the cause of its climatic advantages, that are not possessed by any other part of the United States. A study of the Rocky mountain region reveals the fact that the great chain from the far north is broken in its continuity as it leaves Colorado. In New Mexico there are smaller ranges with here and there lofty peaks with timbered slopes and barren crowns to relieve the clouds of moisture. From them incline fertile valleys and grassy upland plains to the Gulf region until where the southern border is reached, there are no mountains between New Mexico and the southern states. Four fourths of this territory has an altitude of 5,000 feet. At the southern border the valleys have dropped to from 8,000 to 4,000 feet, while the Santa Fe valley, at the capital city, has an altitude of 6,967 feet at the plaza.

A country of such varied altitudes must have some variety in climate, but the variation is in degrees of temperature mainly, for in general the climate of New Mexico is dry and salubrious. The rainfall is principally confined to showers in the summer, with little rain or snow in the winter, except in the northern part of the territory.

Near the extreme southern line, in the Sacramento mountains, a lofty peak is the first considerable elevation met with, as the moisture-laden gulf clouds drift to the northwest, and there precipitates rain to greater extent than any other mountain, the rainfall there having in exceptional seasons been estimated at 48 inches. But over the territory the normal precipitation ranges from 8 to 35 inches, according to elevation.

**COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE.**  
The southern valleys are, of course, the warmest portions of New Mexico in the summer, but the hottest are pleasant in midsummer than the east, because the air is dry, rapidly absorbs the dampness of the skin and has a cooling effect. The weather is never oppressive, the nights are always cool enough to sleep under cover and generally under a blanket.

Santa Fe, being up out of the great valley of the territory, is especially blessed as to summer temperature. The highest record by the thermometer in this city in twenty-six years was 96 degrees in 1878, an extreme rarely approached. In the last ten years 91 was the highest absolute temperature. It should be borne in mind that in a dry climate the record of the metallic thermometer does not indicate the real temperature felt by a human body, which is cooled by the drying effect of the air. It has been demonstrated that a temperature of 90 at Santa Fe is not more oppressive and heating than 72 at St. Louis, or at any place with a humid climate.

The following table was made up from reports of the climate and crop service of the weather bureau, and gives a general idea of the relative intensity of heat as indicated by the metallic thermometer:

Locations.	Mean Temperature.		Absolute.	Relative.	Humidity.
	5 a. m.	5 p. m.			
Boston.....	50	65	82	85	72
Buffalo.....	50	64	82	85	71
Chicago.....	50	63	82	85	72
Cincinnati.....	50	63	82	85	72
Cleveland.....	50	63	82	85	72
Des Moines.....	50	63	82	85	72
El Paso.....	50	63	82	85	72
Galveston.....	50	63	82	85	72
Kansas City.....	50	63	82	85	72
Memphis.....	50	63	82	85	72
New Orleans.....	50	63	82	85	72
New York.....	50	63	82	85	72
Philadelphia.....	50	63	82	85	72
St. Louis.....	50	63	82	85	72
San Francisco.....	50	63	82	85	72
Santa Fe.....	50	63	82	85	72
Washington.....	50	63	82	85	72

**SANTA FE SUMMER.**

Where Santa Fe is located in sight of St. Louis or Chicago, with its present elevation, residents of such place would behold a city more than a mile and a quarter skyward, above the hot, malarial, moisture-soaked earth, in a pure atmosphere, which all would seek. Should they behold the city where she is they would find a still cooler and purer atmosphere, where there is little moisture, a porous soil to drain away the rain that comes, and a precipitous descent for escape of the snow-fed streams and gorges in sight of the city.

The records show that no other city in the same latitude possesses so cool a summer temperature as Santa Fe, where the average is 87 degrees and the change between night and day temperature too slight to be detrimental to health. Thanks to elevation, to wooded mountains far southward, and shelter from the hot winds of Arizona that are warmed off by the rising series of mountain ranges between Santa Fe and the sandy, lower levels of desert, this city is the coolest south of the upper lake region. It is far cooler than Denver, has thermometer readings about as low as San Diego, and is free from the humid heat of the coast.

**THE WINTER SEASON.**  
One who has not seen the lay of the land might think that an elevated place having so delightful a summer climate would have a severe winter. Yet this is not true. The winter temperature is not so low as in the lower Ohio valley, and is free from moisture, there being less of cloudy weather in winter than in summer. To the north, the great mountains of Colorado receive the greatest snowfall, and break the force of northern winds; other mountains closer stand guard to shelter the Santa Fe valley, which lies at their feet. To the east a range keeps out the cold northern air

they rush southward to Texas. Westward also, nature has interposed barriers to shield New Mexico from gales, and when a wind finds its way up the winding Rio Grande, Santa Fe receives but the feather edge of the blow.

**NEW MEXICO SANITARIUMS.**  
Sunny, bright days mark the winter season, which, until Christmas at least, is quite as delightful as the glorious summer, though crisp and cool. Even the spring months in Santa Fe cannot be equaled for mildness in any eastern state. While hundreds of tourists visit the city in summer and make a more or less protracted stay, the number who come to remain permanently for the curative effect upon tuberculous diseases is all the while increasing. The proportion of the latter will be undoubtedly enlarged in consequence of the indorsement given New Mexico's climate by the United States marine hospital service, which has in 1899 established two permanent sanitariums in the territory, and will maintain them as homes for soldiers and sailors afflicted or threatened with tubercular troubles. Many years of life at New Mexico army posts and a careful examination by experts and the authorities to take this action in the interest of military invalids, and it is also intended to remove to New Mexico consumptive inmates of soldiers' homes in California and eastern states.

Favorable conditions exist all over New Mexico for restoration to health or for improving the condition of such sufferers; a dry, aseptic air, light atmospheric pressure, well drained soil, a minimum of cold and heat, the absence of great changes in temperature and a maximum of sunshine.

**SUNSHINE RECORDS.**  
As to the latter point, the latest figures available from the government records are those of 1897, the year book of 1898 having not yet been published. The summer of 1897, as it happened, was unusually cloudy and rainy at Santa Fe, yet the superiority of this city in the matter of days that were sunny throughout, can be seen by a few comparisons with places in various parts of the country.

Locations.	Temperatures.		No. of Days.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Boston.....	94	33	121
Buffalo.....	94	33	121
Chicago.....	94	33	121
Cincinnati.....	94	33	121
Cleveland.....	94	33	121
Des Moines.....	94	33	121
El Paso.....	94	33	121
Galveston.....	94	33	121
Kansas City.....	94	33	121
Memphis.....	94	33	121
New Orleans.....	94	33	121
New York.....	94	33	121
Philadelphia.....	94	33	121
St. Louis.....	94	33	121
San Francisco.....	94	33	121
Santa Fe.....	94	33	121
Washington.....	94	33	121

This table shows that in the year 1897 only El Paso had more sunshine than Santa Fe, but that Texas city has much hotter summers and almost as great an extreme of cold, with an excessive amount of wind in the winter.

The government records do not show that any place in the United States excels Santa Fe in sunshine, year in and year out, the average number of hours of sunshine daily in a period of five years being seven hours and forty-five minutes, which is just about right for variety, comfort and health.

A favorable point in comparison with the east is that the most sunshine here is in the fall and winter, November leading, while in the east the sun is more in evidence in the summer months, when it is sometimes neither wanted nor needed.

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