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Santa Fe New Mexican, 09-01-1899

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 36. SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL.

NO. 163

Diamond, Opal, Turquois
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.

FINE COFFEES!
AT INSIDE PRICES.

We are in a position to furnish our
customers exceptional values in
HIGH GRADE COFFEES,
and we do it.

40c "Perfection" Java and Mocha 2
pounds .75

35c "Finest" Java and Mocha 3 lbs. 1.00

"Our Own" Java Blend, a unusual
bargain, 1 lb. cans .25

CHASE & SANBORN'S
PACKAGE TEAS satisfy critical palates.

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

DRESSED POULTRY.

During the hot summer months we
receive poultry by express on Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays.

GROCERIES.

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

No. 4 Bakery

Have you tried our VANILLA WAF-
ERS and ANGEL FOOD? There is
nothing quite so nice.

Fresh Fish every Friday.



**CHAS. WAGNER
FURNITURE CO.**

(Incorporated Feb. 2, 1899.)

**Practical Embalmer and
Funeral Director.**

TELEPHONE 55.
(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.**

Stoves and Ranges.

Lower Frisco St. - - Santa Fe, N. M.

THE NEW MEXICO School of Mines.
SOCORRO,
NEW MEXICO.

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 ADDR S—

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

FOR REPARATION.

One Venerable Officer Thinks the
Court Is Rearing an Edifice of
Reparation.

MANUAL WAS NO SECRET.

Witness Testifies That Dreyfus Did Not
Write the Bordereau, Because It Had
Mistakes He Could Not Have Made.

Rennes, September 1.—In the Dreyfus
trial to-day a groom named Germain
testified that he saw Dreyfus at the
German army maneuvers in Alsace. The
German declared he saddled a horse for
Dreyfus to follow the maneuvers. He
said Major Infreville accompanied
Dreyfus.

Jouaust questioned Dreyfus, who said
he could not remember whether he
hired horses of Germain's employer or
not. Germain's employer, named Kuhl-
man, declared that all German had said
was untrue. Major Infreville declared
he never knew Dreyfus.

Captain Lemmonnier, probationer on
the headquarters staff at the same time
as Dreyfus, deposed that the prisoner
told him he was well acquainted with
a certain German position, because he
followed the Alsatian maneuvers.

Dreyfus replied that Lemmonnier
must have mixed up his remarks. He
added that he was acquainted with that
part of Alsace, because he spent his
youth there.

A witness named Villon then told how
he overheard a conversation in a Ber-
lin cafe between two German officers,
in which the remark was made that
mobilization plans were expected from
Dreyfus.

Commissary Fischer testified that he
was charged to investigate the leakage
of documents at the gunnery school at
Bourges, and found nothing to incriminate
Dreyfus.

Lieutenant Bernheim testified that he
lent Esterhazy documents dealing with
the artillery, and was unable to get them
back.

Artillery Lieutenant Brugers, who at-
tended the gunnery course at Chalons,
testified that it was easy for an out-
sider to obtain particulars about guns.
He said he himself on one occasion lent
his firing manual to an infantry officer.

General Roguet said this witness wrote
M. Cavignac, then minister of war, a
violent letter of resignation, in which
he declared it was a dishonor to serve
in the French army.

Lieutenant Brugers cried: "I protest
against General Roguet's words. I affirm
I never said any such thing."

Roguet then said: "Well, that was the
general sense of the letter."

M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust agreed
that the letter should be obtained from
the minister of war and read in court.

Captain Carvalbo emphatically de-
clared there were no special precautions
to keep the mechanism of the "120 short
gun" a secret. Moreover, he added, from
April, 1894, artillery officers had a de-
scription of the hydro-pneumatic brake
given them. "Here," said Captain Car-
valbo, "is an actual copy of the manual
which I hand over to the court-mar-
shal."

Labori then had an animated discus-
sion with Colonel Jouaust, who at first
refused counsel's request to read a let-
ter the latter received yesterday evening
signed Comingue, setting forth that
the firing manual had been copied by
men referred to as "A" and "B." Col.
Pleiquart confirmed the statements
made in the letter, and said he thought
Major Lauth could say something on
that point, whereupon the Major de-
clared he did not know "Comingue."

Labori then asked to be allowed to
question Major Lauth.

Jouaust refused. Labori cried: "You
suppress all awkward questions." (Sen-
sation.)

General Sebert testified that the writ-
er was not an artillery officer, and such
an officer as Dreyfus could not make
the mistakes he referred to. General
Sebert entered into lengthy explana-
tions of his statements, pointing out
that an artillery officer would have
known the interesting parts of the firing
manual, and would not have written it
in the bordereau, "take what interests
you."

General Sebert, who is a venerable
gentleman, concluded fearlessly: "I am
happy to have had strength to carry
here my stone towards the edifice of
reparation which the court is building
up with so much care and confidence,
while holding itself aloof from outside
passions."

Major Ducros deposed that he com-
manded a field battery. He knew Dreyfus
offered him certain information, but
Dreyfus never asked him a question,
although he knew he possessed particu-
lars about the hydro-pneumatic brake.

Major Hartman of the artillery, ex-
pressed an opinion that the author of
the bordereau did not know what he
was writing about, since he spoke of
"120 short" gun, when he meant "120."
His evidence was directed entirely to
showing that Dreyfus was not the au-
thor of the bordereau, and that the ar-
tillery information mentioned in it was
accessible to any officers of all arms in
the spring of 1894.

Bound to Fight.

Bulawayo, Matabeleland, South Afri-
ca, September 1.—Recruits for Colonel
Plummer's camp are going to that place
daily. Sixty South Rhodesia volunteers
were sworn in to-day.

Strike at Shipyards.

Philadelphia, September 1.—Expert
machinists and helpers to the number
of 150 employed at the Cramps' ship
yards struck to-day. The men demand-
ed a nine-hour day and the reinstat-
ment of discharged employees. The en-
tire works will be closed down to-night
and remain closed until September 11.
The only reason given for the shut-
down is that the firm desires that visit-
ing Grand Army veterans shall have
full opportunity next week to visit the
works.

FUNSTON SAYS WHIP 'EM.

Thinks the Insurgents Will Finally Sneak
Back to Work.

Manila, September 1.—Of the troops
about to return to the United States,
the Kansas men will leave on board the
transport Tartar, the Washington reg-
iment on the Pennsylvania, and the Ne-
vada cavalry on the Ohio. All these de-
partures will occur within the next
week. Eight hundred men of the Kan-
sas regiment will return and 200 will
remain, 150 re-enlisting. Three officers
and thirty men of the Kansas regiment
were killed, nineteen died during the
smallpox epidemic, while 122 were
wounded.

Of the Washingtons, 875 are embark-
ing, while eight officers and 206 men
will stay, most of them enlisting. One
officer of this regiment was killed, one
wounded and one died of disease; 24
men were killed, 123 wounded, and 9
died.

General Frederick Funston and Mrs.
Funston are with the general's regi-
ment. Funston has undergone an opera-
tion necessitated by injury resulting
from a fall from a horse while serving
in the Cuban army with General Gomez.

In an interview, Funston said: "The
only solution of the problem will be to
give a thorough whipping to the insur-
gents. I do not think they will surren-
der. When we begin active operations
against them on a large scale in the
autumn we will scatter them into small
bodies, and I think when the soldiers
composing these bands see they are per-
sistently pursued they will throw away
or hide their arms and return to their
pursuits of peace."

A Naval Change.

San Francisco, September 1.—Captain
C. F. Goodrich, of the cruiser Newark,
has been detached from that command,
and to-day assumed command of the
battle-ship Iowa, relieving Captain Ter-
ry, who is ordered home on waiting or-
ders. The command of the Newark will
devolve upon Captain B. H. McCallan.
It is expected that Captain Terry will
soon be promoted to the rank of rear
admiral.

'RAH FOR JIMINEZ.

He Has Not Yet Arrived But There Is a
Temporary Government.

Port au Prince, Hayti, September 1.—
The revolutionary forces of Santo Do-
mingo occupy Puerto Plata and Santi-
ago. A provisional government has been
established at Santiago. The arrival of
Jiminez is momentarily expected.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, September 1.—
On receipt of a telegram from Jiminez,
the leader of the revolution of Santo Do-
mingo, saying he had been set at lib-
erty and is leaving Santiago de Cuba for
Puerto Plata, General Imbert, the ac-
tual governor of Puerto Plata, an-
nounced that Jiminez would soon arrive
in Puerto Plata. The whole country, it
is added, is awaiting his arrival, and
the population is calm.

General Guellito, governor of Monte
Christi, alone refuses to capitulate. He
declares he is awaiting confirmation of
news of the success of the revolution to
give up the city and commit suicide.

General Ildiro Jiminez will arrive
here next week, according to cable ad-
vices from Santiago de Cuba. It is
thought he will be able to succeed Fig-
uero as president. General Escobosa is
dead.

COWBOYS CHASED BY YAQUIS.

They Lost Their Herd and One Man Was
Killed.

Potom, Mex., September 1.—A party
of vaqueros left Potom for Pitaya
mountains to bring in some cattle that
were in danger of falling into the hands
of the Yaquis. They were warned by
General Lorenzo Torres of the danger,
but were determined to make an effort
to secure their property. They reached
Guamuchil on the return, with a num-
ber exhausted and with one of their
number missing. Joaquin Pena, cham-
pion vaquero of Sonora, has been killed.
While the party was driving stock to
the valley Indians took possession of
the herd and pursued the cowboys to
within a few miles of settlements. The
fact has been well established that
quite a number of Mayo Indians are
fighting against the government with
the Yaquis.

To Mail Soldiers on Credit.

Topeka, Kan., September 1.—The
Santa Fe railway agrees to transport
the 20th Kansas regiment from San
Francisco to Topeka, and wait for pay-
ment until the next session of the legis-
lature.

A Tribal War.

Brussels, September 1.—News has
been received here of sharp fighting be-
tween the Congo Free State troops, un-
der Baron Ochanis, and Batetia natives
beyond Songolo. The rebels were driven
back with a loss of 100 men. The Con-
go troops lost twenty-five native sol-
diers. The rebels were not followed be-
cause they retreated over famine and
smallpox devastated tracts. The coun-
try is now reported quiet.

Las Vegas Notes.

An election has been called to vote
\$150,000 in bonds for water works.
The wool-scouring plant has pur-
chased 100,000 pounds of wool from
Stern & Nahn and 65,000 pounds from
Teodoro Casans.

A Suit Settled.

The suit of Manuel Naranjo, mayor-
domo, vs. Anastacio Madrid, mayor-
domo, over ditch and water rights on
the Santa Cruz river, was settled to-day
out of court.

Information from Porto Rico.

Captain Day of the Water company,
today received a letter from his brother,
Major S. A. Day, who is on General
Davis's staff in Porto Rico. Major
Day describes graphically the havoc
wrought by the terrible tornado that
swept over Porto Rico a few weeks ago.
Major Day also sent a number of copies
of the San Juan News, a daily English
paper published at San Juan.

Yellow Fever in Florida.

Washington, September 1.—General
Frank, commanding the department of
the gulf, has telegraphed the war de-
partment that four cases of yellow fe-
ver have appeared at Key West, and
asked for instructions. In reply, Gen-
eral Miles sent telegraphic instructions
directing the removal of the garrison
from Key West to such a point as Gen-
eral Frank may deem best, but sug-
gesting Fort McPherson.

Sampson Will Be Relieved.

Washington, September 1.—At the
conclusion of the Dewey celebration in
New York Admiral Sampson will be re-
lieved of the command of the North
Atlantic squadron at his request. Samp-
son's successor will probably be Remy
or Farquhar.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Pittsburg, September 1.—By the ex-
plosion of a boiler of the Republic iron
works here early to-day, four people
were instantly killed and several so-
riously injured. Other men seriously in-
jured are believed to be in the wreck-
age. The dead are: David Matthews,
heater; Thomas Beavens, heater; Wil-
liam Thomas, heater; John Warminski,
heater; an unknown man crushed al-
most beyond recognition. Injured: Mal-
achi Donohue, puddler, fatally burned;
Neil Donohue, his son, will die; Fred-
erick Herb, will die; Stephen Malacaski,
Henry Sanders, Peter Schitzer.

NEW MEXICO MINES

SOCORRO COUNTY.

The Graphic smelter at Magdalena
has resumed operations.

Hon. Mr. Craig, M. P., and his son
Ernest Craig, English capitalists, have
bought the Last Chance mine in the
Mogollons for \$60,000 from Frank W.
Graham.

GRANT COUNTY.

James Dodd has resumed work on the
Dodd & Worthen group of copper mines
on the west slope of the Burro moun-
tains.

About 125 tons of ore is being pro-
duced daily from the Montoya and Yo-
semite mines at Santa Rita, leased by
Crawford & Derbyshire.

Judge F. W. Parker has granted an
injunction in the suit of Burrage vs.
Hamilton, restraining the defendant
from working on the Pescado and Chase
mines, two unpatented claims at Santa
Rita.

Burnside, Gillett and others have been
granted an extension of the bond they
have on the Lucas and Clark properties
near Santa Rita.

Glechrist & Dawson have for \$12,000
acquired the Hutchinson mine, which is
the second extension northeast of the
Hanover.

Final payment of the purchase price
of the Hanover Annex has been made
by R. J. McKinnis. This property and
others lately acquired by Dr. James T.
Reed for Mr. McKinnis are being sur-
veyed by James T. Reed, deputy United
States mineral surveyor.

A crusher and other machinery to be
used for breaking up the large masses
of iron ore at the Colorado Fuel and
Iron Company's mines has arrived at
Hanover. Over 100 men and teams are
employed upon the grade on the rail-
road switchback to the mines. The
grade will be in operation by Septem-
ber 15.

Thomas Fox has leased and bonded
the Copper Glance mine near Stein's
Pass to O. K. Nelson. The lease and
bond are for one year.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

GRAIN & HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

Corner 'Frisco and Sandoval Streets.

LEO HERSCH.

SURPLUS IS A

'Mountain of Strength

EQUITABLE..... \$56,731,703

MUTUAL..... 44,458,685

NEW YORK..... 37,876,179

Surplus is the only fund from

which dividends to policy hold-

ers can be paid.

DIVIDENDS

5 years, 1893-1897..... \$11,030,733

1898..... 9,035,048

1899..... 9,824,733

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER N. PARKHURST, General Manager,

New Mexico and Arizona Department,

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Resident Agents—

S. E. LANKARD,

GEO. W. KNAEDEL, SANTA FE.

The water in the Anson S. at Han-
over has been lowered to a depth of 275
feet in the incline. The mine will be
free of water in two weeks.

COCHITI.

A. J. Brant, of Georgetown, British
Guiana, who represents foreign capital,
is investigating the Cochiti mines.

Patrick Hartney has completed 50 feet
of development work, including a 20-
foot tunnel, on the Del Pino claim in
Colla canon. The lead is widening with
depth, and the values obtained range
from \$4.50 to \$9.

Assays from ore found in the Good
Hope mine give a value of \$77.77 per ton.
This is an average for the entire devel-
opment in the upper level from the
mouth of the tunnel to the breast, a
distance of over 100 feet.

Considerable development work has
been performed on the Tom Boy in Har-
rison gulch. The claim is owned by E.
Beckman, L. F. Lamb, Harry Giles and
S. Sandon. A fine looking streak of
quartz has been uncovered in the tun-
nel. A large body of talc was encoun-
tered, the walls of which are of a por-
phyry formation. The assays run \$1.00
to \$5.00 per ton. There is a large
amount of ore on the dump.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Bert Timoney, who owns one-third of
the Boston Boy mine, has begun devel-
opment work on the prospect.

All the cordwood, mining timbers, ca-
bles, etc., belonging to the Vanderbilt
Gold Mining Company at Nogal, were
sold at sheriff's sale.

Development work has been com-
menced on the Rockford, Cashier and
Clipper gold properties at Nogal. The
properties belong to Colonel Theodore
W. Heman. At the surface the ore is

free milling ore, but with depth the ore
becomes refractory and richer.

DONA ANA COUNTY.

Captain Greenway has suspended
work on his copper mines in the San
Andreas mountains until September 15.
He has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., to buy
mining machinery, and upon his return
will put a big force of men to work.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it
fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L.
B. Q. on each tablet.

MARKET REPORT.

New York, Sept. 1.—Money on call
firm at 3 per cent. Prime mer-
cantile paper, 4½ @ 5 per cent. Sil-
ver, 59; lead, \$4.35.

Chicago.—Wheat, Sept., 60½; Dec.,
71½. Corn, Sept., 30½; Oct., 30½. Oats,
Sept., 20½; Dec., 19½ @ 20.

Kansas City.—Cattle, receipts, 4,000;
steady to strong; native steers, \$1.80 @
\$6.25; Texas steers, \$3.25 @ \$4.20; Texas
cows, \$2.50 @ \$3.20; native cows and
heifers, \$1.50 @ \$1.55; stockers and feed-
ers, \$3.50 @ \$5.25; bulls, \$2.00 @ \$4.25.
Sheep, 2,000; strong; lambs, \$3.65 @
\$5.25; muttons, \$3.00 @ \$4.10.

Chicago—Cattle, receipts, 1,000; strong;
Beaves, \$4.50 @ \$6.35; cows and
heifers, \$1.75 @ \$5.15; Texas steers,
\$4.00 @ \$5.15; stockers and feeders,
\$3.25 @ \$5.50. Sheep, 6,000; steady; sheep
\$2.50 @ \$4.35; lambs, \$3.50 @ \$5.50.

Now is the time to have your plumb-
ing attended to, and J. A. Davis is the
man to do it, at reasonable figures and
in a first-class manner.

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, H

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	\$1.00
Daily, per month by mail	3.00
Daily, per quarter by mail	8.00
Daily, per six months by mail	15.00
Daily, per year by mail	28.00
Weekly, per month by mail	1.00
Weekly, per quarter by mail	2.50
Weekly, per six months by mail	5.00
Weekly, per year by mail	9.00

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 and a half, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of a copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Ohio Democrats have nominated a man for governor who can pay the freight.

Ex-Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, is another Democratic back number who wishes for the nomination that Colonel Bryan has an idea of appropriating.

Milwaukee proposes to raise \$100,000 in order to secure the Democratic national convention. All things being even, Milwaukee should win, for the city can boast of some attractions which no good Democrat would fail to approve.

The lesson taught in Sierra county by cowboys, who fatally shot a ranchman after the jealous brute had wounded a woman, will probably result in bad men being gentler in conduct toward women when a round-up is in sight.

The Democrats complain that President McKinley is too much given to waving the American flag. It is the men who are not ashamed to wave the flag with the enthusiasm of school boys who win battles for their country. Long may she wave!

The Nebraska Silver Republican convention at Lincoln numbered 100 delegates. The combined strength of the Populist and Democratic conventions in the same city on the same day numbered 2,000. The silver century band were only the curl papers on the tail of the combination kite to assist in preventing it taking a premature header.

Politicians are given to misjudging the people and trying to anticipate popular judgment upon important questions. Often mistakes are made by men who think they are placing themselves in a favorable position to be picked up by a tide that never materializes. This remark will stick if applied to politicians who expect a tidal wave next year in opposition to the Republican foreign policy.

Ohio Democrats have rubbed up against wise Republicans so much that absorption of some political sense should have resulted by this time. Yet they wildly rant about oppression of the Philippines and the misuse of the American army, and repeat the silly assertion set afloat by the Iowa platform that England and the United States have made a secret alliance. The Ohio Democrats do not improve with age.

In Iowa only 100 Populists are left to assemble in a state convention, and in Nebraska 100 silver Republicans. In 1896 one could not have shot a scatter gun in any direction without peppering more than that number. Most of them, like Pfeffer, have returned to the parties from which they came. Two-thirds of the Populists in Iowa and Nebraska were originally Republicans, and are back in the ranks of that party, as local elections have shown.

Cochiti continues to advance. The sale of a group of mines there recently to a man of the reputation of ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York and his associates shows that the camp has begun to hit the high places. And unlike alleged sales in ambitious camps where fiction and not facts pass current, in this instance the district can show the hard cash in evidence as the initial payment, amounting to \$10,000, has been made.

Only 100 Populists attended the Iowa state convention of that party this week, but they had the nerve to nominate a ticket for the state officers, declare they wanted "no fusion in there," and endorsed those straight-out homophones, Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania and Lenatus Donnelly of Minnesota for president and vice president. That is what Bryan gets for going off to California right in the busy season.

The Boer people are said to be disaffected with Oom Paul because he has been too moderate and modest in telling England what the Boers will do to the enemy. But their Uncle Paul has been in London, and knows what it is he must go up against, while the average follower of the president is ignorant of the British strength, having succeeded several times in thwarting the foreign power in minor conflicts, where Great Britain had less to gain by pushing a contest than she now has.

Congressman Shattuck, who offended Aguinaldo by asking to have his name struck from the list to whom reasonable documents are mailed, has responded to the threat of the Boston man to have him defeated in the next congressional race in Ohio. The Boston agitator is told in this reply that the sentiment in Shattuck's congressional district is such that neither Atkinson nor one of his kind could find a precinct in which he could be elected delegate to a convention to nominate a director for a county poor house.

The people cannot have any more patriotic addresses than President McKinley utters as he journeys about the country. In addressing a religious gathering a few days ago the president said:

"Piety and patriotism go well together. Love of the flag, love of country, is not inconsistent with our religious faith, and I think we have more love for our country and more people love our flag than ever before. Wherever the flag is raised it stands not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity. And what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all peoples and all lands, which, by the fortunes of war, have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines."

New Mexico in Better Shape.

Colorado is soon to have the extra session of the legislature which the governor has tried to avoid. The necessity arises from the fact that when the regular session was held the fusion legislature was incompetent to transact business properly. As a result of ineffective legislation, the assessment and tax laws are inefficient and the public revenue falls short of what was expected. The public institutions cannot be conducted without some measure is adopted to secure funds. The failure of the Colorado incompetents is in strong contrast with the success of the Republican legislature and administration in New Mexico in placing upon the statutes of this territory the best revenue law it has ever had, and which is bringing in taxes more promptly than was ever before the case, and with less grumbling from taxpayers than is usual.

An Electric Railway.

The proposition for an electric railway from Santa Fe to the Cochiti mining district at Bland may look like a dream to thoughtless people who do not know that capitalists are seeking opportunities for such an enterprise. In the east many electric lines are being built for passenger and freight service of greater length than such a line would be. Operation from Madrid, where a coal supply is available, is declared to be feasible. Already an electric plant has been provided for, to be located at the coal mines to operate the Albemarle plant in the Cochiti country. The principal advocate of such a railway proposition is A. W. Tennant, who has recently made sales of valuable mines in the Cochiti camp and of others in Grant county, to New York capitalists. He has the ear of capital, and if he has really undertaken to promote this enterprise it is likely to be an accomplished work before long.

Stone is Devilish Sly.

The most loudly professing supporter of Colonel Bryan is former Governor Stone of Missouri, who is vice chairman of the Democratic national committee and manager in fact, while Senator Jones of Arkansas is in Europe. But while asserting three times a day and four times on Sunday that the man is a dastard who thinks he desires to sneak the nomination from his party's chief, Stone declares in the excess of his patriotism, which is of the flamboyant kind just now, that his country is at war, and he is for his country right or wrong. That is a very popular if not original sentiment, as the Missourian well knows. But it is in direct opposition to the utterances of the party leader whom he professes to love and to be supporting. Stone asserts that he is in favor of fighting the war to a finish. Bryan would withdraw the troops. Stone believes in annexing Cuba and Porto Rico. Bryan believes in keeping hands off. Those who know the Missourian believe that he thinks he can call the turn better than his chief, and that if the party next year declines to go on record in support of Bryan's ideas on the subject of a foreign policy, then some other man than Bryan must be nominated, and the one who loves his country right or wrong, and who said so in ample time, may be considered the fellow for the task of proving that the party was never otherwise inclined.

Willing But Incompetent.

The Ohio Democratic state platform declares that the party will adhere to its position on silver until "case comes to the agricultural classes, till a fair wage is paid to the mechanic, and till content and satisfaction come to those who toil."

These desired conditions come nearer being realized now under the Republican administration than ever before. Certainly they were never approached under Democratic rule, nor aided by silver legislation. This solicitude for the agricultural class and the mechanic, and the desire to see them better paid breaks out in Democratic conventions periodically. The party always desires to improve the conditions of the laborers and farmers, especially when seeking their votes. But they are doubtless tired of taking the will for the deed.

The Democratic party when in power certainly has not helped labor. It has surely hurt the farmers by free trade. Factories have been closed and railroads crippled to the detriment of labor by turning the home market over to foreign manufacturers.

The splendid home market for the product of American labor on farm and in factory has been restored. The improved conditions that surround the laborer in this year of our Lord 1899 are due to the Republican party. The Democratic party might spoil but not better the present state of affairs.

How New Mexico is Benefited.

The reports from Boston to-day indicate that the wool market will be stronger yet, as never before has manufacturing of woolen fabrics been carried on so extensively, nor the demand over the country been so great. A prosperous people make a good market. In Cleveland free trade times the poorer people wore clothes made of shoddy, the material coming from Europe, not because they desired to do so, but because money to buy better could not be earned. New Mexico wool growers are not wasting time regretting that they have sold their wool prematurely, for they received twice as much for it as in the period when the Democratic party had wool on the free list. They are paying their debts with the profits and getting ready to increase the output of wool for next year, knowing that the present prices can be maintained and even increased without reaching the point where foreign wool can be shipped in, thanks to the duty imposed by a Republican congress to keep out the foreign product.

THE TERRITORIAL PRESS.

FAVOR SEWERS.

(Roswell Record.) There is a strong sentiment in favor of the installation of a sewerage system, as brought out by a searching canvass of leading business men and prominent citizens, and published in these columns. We take this as an indication of a healthy state of business sentiment, as well as an increasing disposition to be fair in advancing the interests of the city. Far and wide Roswell people sound the praise of the pearl of the Pecos as a health resort. They have declared Roswell air and artesian water to be panaceas for nearly all of the ills to which human flesh is heir—and it is the truth—but at the same time Roswell is minus the first requirement in the structure of perfect health conditions, in that it has no sewerage system.

WELCOME TO REMAINS.

(Raton Gazette.) Arizona wants Black Jack for a murder committed some years ago, but she can't have him yet awhile. Maybe by the time we are done with him he won't be worth having.

FORT BAYARD SANITARIUM.

(Silver City Independent.) Dr. Bullock, an eminent specialist, has reached Fort Bayard from Washington, D. C., and is making the necessary arrangements preceding to the reception of patients at the proposed sanitarium. The general plan will be to proportion the soldiers who are sent to the fort to recuperate their health in the form of companies, occupying separate quarters. The hospital facilities will also be kept up to the highest standard. Troop K of the 9th cavalry will remain there, and sufficient patients will be brought out to fill the post to its utmost capacity. For the present, the quarters will not be enlarged, but extensive repairs will be inaugurated to render the same habitable and comfortable, as the same have fallen into more or less decay since the absence of the troops at the commencement of the Spanish-American war.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE BEEF QUESTION.

(Philadelphia Times.) We notice that organizations are being formed to fight the beef trust. Very well, let the fight go on, but if it can be overthrown the news would be most welcome to the ranchmen of the west and south, who would gladly multiply their stock of cattle if they could have assurance of a fair show in the markets, but even with the arbitrary power of the beef trust withdrawn it would require several years before an increased supply of meats could be matured. We thus have increased prices for meats, which are likely to continue for some time, and however free from immediate responsibility the combination may be for the present rise in meats, it is responsible to the country for the needless burdens put upon the people, as they are the logical result of the systematic oppression of the prosperous cattle growers by one of the most heartless combinations ever made in the country.

TRUSTS.

(Chicago Democrat.) Which of them can, then, be said to be good? As a matter of fact, every trust is a monopoly. Some are not so powerful as others. In that respect they may be said to be less evil, but not one of them possesses the positive quality of being good. Absolutely it may be declared, therefore, that there are no good trusts. The principles upon which these combines are founded are wrong, and nothing but evil for the people can flow from them.

AS COMBINES ENCROACH.

(Indianapolis News.) But meanwhile the public does not lose sight of the feeling that springs from the instinct of self-preservation, that it is warranted in interfering with private enterprise that encroaches on public right, and the present condition seems likely to bring out of the political agitation marked changes in laws that shall apply to it. Whatever may be the way, and however much the hardship involved, it seems certain that when this condition becomes sufficiently oppressive the power law will be successfully invoked to change it.

AN INEVITABLE CONFLICT.

(Boston Journal.) There is not one loyal supporter of the national administration who would not have been glad if the war in Luzon could have been avoided. President McKinley's instructions to General Otis were to prevent a clash at all hazards and to trust everything to diplomacy. This injunction was carried so far as to provoke the derision of the Tagalog soldiers and to exasperate the American soldiers into a hot contempt for what seemed to be the peace-at-any-price tactics of their commander. The truth is that the war with Aguinaldo came because it had to come. He himself finally declared it; his men began it; his proclamation of it was a quarter for any American of any age or either sex attests not only the ferocity but the deliberation of his purpose. That is an inevitable conflict which is now going on in Luzon—as inevitable as the war for the deliverance of Cuba.

WAR WELL FINANCED.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Nothing in the condition of the treasury indicates that heavy taxes will be necessary, and those in existence bear lightly upon the people. There is an ample balance of cash on hand. The United States came out of the war with Spain in extraordinarily good financial shape, and paid a large sum to the defeated nation instead of asking one. At the end of modern wars, as a rule, both combatants have contended with huge additions to national debts and have been compelled to meet the emergency with increased taxation, or, for the winning side, a demand for immense indemnity. When war with Spain became a certainty the average estimate of the probable cost was about \$700,000,000. That was the general judgment, and the great difference between that figure and the actual expenditure is the just measure of the financial efficiency and foresight of the administration.

Notice for Publication.

(Homestead Entry No. 5192.) LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., August 17, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 25, 1900, viz: George Holmes for the NW 1/4 of sec. 1, T. 17 N., R. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Juan Pedro Williams, Marcelino Lucero, Petrolino Armas, Bernardo Gonzales, all of Santa Fe, New Mexico. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(Homestead Entry No. 5281.) LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M., August 9, 1899. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at Arriba County, at Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, on September 20, 1899, viz: Luciano Archuleta for the NW 1/4 of sec. 2, T. 12 N., R. 10 E. and NW 1/4 of sec. 3, T. 12 N., R. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Antonio Ma. Archuleta, Miguel S. Salazar, Guadalupe Herrera, Francisco Archuleta, all of Coyote, New Mexico. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

MAGAZINE AND LAW BOOK BINDING

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(Central Time) Train No. 1 leaves Pecos daily 3:30 a. m., arrives Carlsbad 7:30 a. m., Roswell 11:45 a. m., Amarillo 9:30 p. m., connecting with A. T. & S. F. and E. W. & D. G. Rys. Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily 5:35 a. m., arrives Roswell 9:25 p. m., Carlsbad 6:15 p. m., Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry. Stages for Lincoln, White Oak and Nogal, N. M., leave Roswell, N. M., daily except Sunday at 7 a. m. For low rates, for information regarding the resources of this valley, prices of lands, etc., address

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RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE AND DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

The Neenic Route of the World. Time Table No. 49. (Effective January 15, 1899.)

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

Connections with the main line and branches as follows: At Antonito for Durango, Silverton and all points in the San Juan country. At Alamosa for Jimtown, Creede, Del Norte, Monte Vista and all points in the San Luis valley.

At Salida with main line for all points east and west, including Leadville. At Florence with F. & C. C. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor.

At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all Missouri river lines for all points east.

Through passengers from Santa Fe will have reserved berths in sleepers from Alamosa if desired.

For further information address the undersigned.

T. J. HELM, General Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

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Santa Fe Route TIME TABLE.

(Effective, June 1, 1899.)

Going East		Coming West	
Read Down	Read Up	Read Up	Read Down
No. 2, No. 22.	No. 17, No. 1.	No. 17, No. 1.	No. 2, No. 22.
12:05 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar.	7:30 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
4:00 a. m. Lv. Las Vegas, Ar.	3:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:00 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Lv. Raton, Ar.	12:15 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:30 a. m. Lv. Trinidad, Ar.	10:30 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:40 a. m. Lv. El Moro, Ar.	10:05 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	9:40 a. m.
12:30 p. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar.	7:30 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
2:30 p. m. Lv. Colo Springs, Ar.	6:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m. Lv. Denver, Ar.	3:30 a. m.	3:30 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
11:30 p. m. Lv. La Junta, Ar.	7:25 a. m.	7:25 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
6:00 p. m. Lv. Dodge City, Ar.	12:55 a. m.	12:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
6:30 p. m. Lv. Kan. City, Ar.	2:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
7:00 p. m. Lv. Chicago, Ar.	1:45 a. m.	1:45 a. m.	7:00 p. m.

Going West		Coming East	
Read Down	Read Up	Read Up	Read Down
No. 17, No. 1.	No. 2, No. 22.	No. 2, No. 22.	No. 17, No. 1.
3:55 p. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar.	12:05 a. m.	12:05 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
5:25 p. m. Lv. Los Cerrillos, Ar.	9:15 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	5:25 p. m.
7:25 p. m. Lv. Albuquerque, Ar.	7:25 p. m.	7:25 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
8:45 p. m. Lv. Elmore, Ar.	11:35 p. m.	11:35 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
9:45 a. m. Lv. Deming, Ar.	10:05 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
11:15 a. m. Lv. Las Cruces, Ar.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
9:30 a. m. Lv. El Paso, Ar.	9:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
11:30 p. m. Lv. Ash Fork, Ar.	5:55 a. m.	5:55 a. m.	11:30 p. m.
3:10 p. m. Lv. Prescott, Ar.	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
6:45 a. m. Lv. El Paso, Ar.	10:05 p. m.	10:05 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Lv. Los Angeles, Ar.	10:25 p. m.	10:25 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
1:30 p. m. Lv. San Diego, Ar.	3:10 a. m.	3:10 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
1:45 p. m. Lv. Arden, Ar.	4:30 a. m.	4:30 a. m.	1:45 p. m.

CHICAGO, MEXICO & CALIFORNIA LINE

No. 1 and 17 carry through Pullman and tourist sleepers between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. No. 2, eastbound, carries same equipment, and makes close connection at Trinidad with train for Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver.

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A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR.

Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

(From the Times, Hillsdale, Va.)
I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time, and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day, and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by A. C. Ireland.

Liberty.

New Cook—Then I am not to wear your bonnets when I like?
Mistress—No, but think how large your wages are!
New Cook (haughtily)—My liberty is not for sale!—Detroit Journal.

Modern Base Ball.

Merritt—I'll try to explain the game to you. Now, when the batter gets hit he takes a base.
Cora—And what does the umpire take when he gets hit?
Merritt—An ambulance.—New York World.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Fair Proposition.

Are you able to support my daughter? asked the old gentleman. You know she has pretty expensive tastes, and I don't mind saying that the burden has been pretty hard for me at times.
That's just the point, exclaimed the prospective benefactor. If I marry her we can divide the expense.—Chicago Post.

On the Square.

At least Mr. Bryan does not equivocate. If you support him, you do it with your eyes open.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form, and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Offered a Substitute.

Oh! had I Jubal's lyre, sang the vocalist. Won't my wife do as well, called out the man in the crowd.—Pick-Me-Up.

Note Bene: Her Youth.

Just now, said the sweet young Boston thing, I overheard some men speaking with evident relish of opening a jack-pot, and I've been wondering if they meant bean-pot.—Detroit Journal.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Now She's Got Him.

Harry tells me that his father died of indigestion, said the bride of a month. I'm awfully glad I found it out.
Why so? asked her dearest friend.
Because, was the reply, Harry will never dare refer to the bread and pies mother used to make.—Chicago News.

As usually treated a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

A Different Matter.

Mae—When are you to be married?
Ethel—Married! Who said I was to be married?
Mae—Why, everybody knows that you are engaged.
Ethel—What has that got to do with it!—New York Journal.

French Marksmanship.

I understand now why Frenchman do so little damage to each other in pistol duels.
Yes?
Yes. You see they can't shoot straight when they are watching each other. But just give them a chance to plug a man in the back and they are dead shots. Look at Labor!

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 tight 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.

A Fast Company.

Did the last show have a good run? Inquired the advance agent.
I should think so, stranger, responded Amber Pete. "90 miles with dog and gun behind you is a pretty good run, ain't it."

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The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Fischer & Co.

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The Animal Said to Yield Larger Returns Than Sheep and Cattle.

THRIVES IN ARID MOUNTAINS

Will Thrive and Grow Fat Where Sheep Will Starve—The Angora is the Most Profitable Variety in Most Respects.

The stock raisers throughout the United States are fast appreciating the great commercial value of the goat, and undoubtedly there may be a great future for the animal in this country yet. The department of agriculture has taken the goat up seriously and says in a pamphlet on "Keeping Goats for Profit" that there is great money in him. According to the department he is a much harder animal than the sheep, is much less trouble and much less expensive. He can feed himself in summer on uplands worthless at the start-off for any other use, and in a few years he will have cleared the ground of all the undergrowth, bushes, briars, mullein, dock, ironweed, etc., leaving it ready for the timothy and clover. In winter he will thrive on cornstalks.

The useful objects of goat keeping are three, viz, for the production of the skins, so extensively known to the commerce of manufacturing countries; for the production of fleeces of hair or wool, used also in increasing quantity in manufacturing clothing fabrics, and for the production of milk, mostly for home consumption, and of cheese for home use and market. In some sections the meat is also relished for food in place of mutton. Often these objects of production are combined to some extent and with varying prominence; for goats best suited economically for skins for leather or for hair or wool products may also be bred as serviceable dairy animals, while those bred particularly for dairy purposes are secondarily valuable, at least, for the final products (skins, meat, etc.), especially where kept in considerable numbers.

Common goats are, of course, the most numerous class wherever skins are the principal object sought, and they furnish, besides, the milk and meat required by their owners or keepers. Next to these in aggregate numbers are the goats kept primarily for dairy products, select common stock, just as numbers of American dairy herds are made up wholly or in part of select cows from stock not artificially modified; but in particular it includes certain strains naturally possessing high milking qualities, as the Nubian, and kindred or similar breeds of Bengal and China, to which must be added classes bred with continuous care to the same end, as the goats of Malta, France, Switzerland, and, in recent years, of England.

The Nubian and Bengalese goats are said to be much alike, and make excellent dairy breeds, but unfit to stand exposure in cold countries. Some have a record of nearly a gallon of milk per day while in full milk.

The third class includes goats kept primarily for their valuable fleece products, such as the Angora and the Cashmere, the first producing a moderate fleece of fine, long, silky hair, generally about 5 pounds per year.

The Angora is supposed to have originated in Thibet, although now unknown there. All the stock outside of Asiatic Turkey having been drawn therefrom, the species takes its name from Angora, in Asia Minor, where it is kept pure and in considerable numbers. Importations from there have been made from time to time, at a great cost, into Europe, the United States, and more recently into Africa, in which latter country the production of mohair for the English market has become a prominent industry.

There are probably about 200,000 Angora goats that could be reasonably classed as such in the United States. They can be raised almost anywhere in the states except in swampy districts; but seem to do best where the climate is dry and the altitude not less than 500 feet. On the Pacific coast, notably in California and Oregon, Angora goats are raised very successfully and in large numbers, and farther south, in New Mexico and Texas, in which latter state are some of the finest and oldest established flocks in America. Much interest has of late been taken in the industry in Iowa, where many farmers are handling some flocks in connection with other stock on their bushy lands. Good foundation herds can be purchased for about \$2 per head and upward, and males from \$10 to \$25 each. A thousand head can be run in a flock, where the nature and size of the range permit, but these should be divided up at kidding time.

The statistics now show that half of the goats in the country are kept in the state of Texas, where there is a complete demonstration of suitable conditions for raising them.

The only impetus given to the goat raising industry in this country which has resulted in organization up to the present time seems to have shown itself in Oregon and California. In the former the Oregon Angora goat breeders' association was organized in 1896. The California association has a similar name.

The handling of Angora goats is somewhat similar to that of sheep, but they are more active and travel more than sheep; the kids have to be left behind in the pens, when the goats go out until they are about six weeks old.

Hilly, bushy lands are best suited to the needs of the Angora goat. In a pasture of this kind they can be kept in reasonable number without interfering with other stock, as they will live on what other stock do not eat.

Goatskins, from which is derived the greatest amount of the profits of goat keeping in regions where the largest

numbers of these animals are usually raised, were in no little demand in the United States prior to 1864 that they were not separately classified for duty on importation, but were included with "hides and skins" of all kinds, except fur, which together were valued at that year at \$7,500,000, and said to import duty of 5 per cent ad valorem. In 1864 goatskins were first separately classified, being valued at \$1,799,156, while the imported "hides" were valued at \$4,177,512; and this is the starting point of their distinct and officially stated invoice value. In 1865, with the duty doubled, importation diminished; but under succeeding demand and rates of duty, or, as now, duty free up to June 30, 1898, importation had increased in value to \$15,776,601, and the increase of the fiscal year 1898 over 1897 was 23.2 per cent.

No concerted movement is yet noted in this country in the interest of the systematic raising of goats, but it is just a question of time when the stockmen of this country will enter into the business as systematically and scientifically as any branch of stock breeding.

RED HOT FROM THE GUN

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Fischer & Co., druggists.

ELIZABETHTOWN MINES.

This Vigorous Camp in New Mexico Piling Up Ore.

Ore is piling up at the bins of the Confidence mill from the Blackfoot mine of Red River preparatory to making a 100-ton test run.

The Bobtail mine has had assays from the ore in the new shaft of \$1,150 per ton. The tests are being made by Trinidad assays.

The Paragon is producing one ton first class and three tons second class every eight-hour shift.

Mr. Newton J. Thatcher of Hughes block, Denver, has sold to J. F. Butler of this place, his bond and lease on the Heart of the World extension, adjoining the Bobtail and the Iron Mask.

Judge Morse, editor of the Miner, has in company with Judge John Carrington located a valuable copper proposition a short distance from the city limits. Copper Judge would be a good name for the mine.

Judge Morse has returned to his mining operations in Elizabethtown, having conducted successfully some mining deals of importance at White Oaks and Las Vegas.

The Johnson lease on the Rebel Chief group continues prosperous and two strata to be operated by steam power are about completed.

Dr. Gallagher of La Belle, was in the city arranging for some tests on his valuable gold claims near the head of Foreman gulch. By an extensive expenditure of well directed work the doctor has opened his own bodies to the advantage and several local capitalists are negotiating with the owner for the purchase of the mines.

The Memphis mine of Bitter creek had a most successful run on its ore at the Confidence mill at Elizabethtown. Baron Von Zuylen carefully managed the treatment of it and saved about \$5 per ton on the plates, where, from the sulphide nature of the ore, but half of that was expected. The concentrates were very rich and Mr. Pooler and his son will at once negotiate for a plant to concentrate the product directly at the mine, where abundance of wood and water are to be had and other advantages for the economic treatment of ore.—Denver Mining Record.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Fischer & Co., druggists. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Grammar.

He (a tutor)—Grammarians have never been quite sure of the proper distinction between "I shall" and "I will," but to my mind there is no difficulty.

She—I don't quite know the distinction myself.

He (thinking he sees his opportunity)—Well, take the question, "Will you marry me?" Supposing I ask you, your reply would be not "I will" but—

She (emphatically)—I won't.

BRAVE MEN FALL.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything, and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at Fischer & Co.'s drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Consumption of Wool in This Country Is Greater Than for Years.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter of Boston says today:

The past week has been the quietest experienced in the wool market for several months, the actual sales aggregating less than 4,000,000 pounds. That consumers are still interested in wool, however, is shown by the presence in the market of several manufacturers, including one or two of the largest in the country, who thoroughly tested the situation, but holders could not be induced to make concessions.

The consumption of wool in this country is greater than for many years. Indeed, it ever has been surpassed in amount, and the needs of the mills must be supplied from domestic wools unless the latter advance to a point which renders importations impossible. Territory wools, however, are still far below the level of prices at which importations of wools in competition with them are admissible.

It Is.

Fisher—I'll bet you don't know what a landing-net is?
Miss Anglin (coolly)—It's a slang term for hammock, isn't it?

THE MAN AND THE WIND.

THE MAN.
Wind on the hilltop!
Wind in the tree!
Is there naught in earth or heaven
That bindeth thee and me?

I through the long hours
Foolly creep and crawl
O'er the green smooth shoulders
Of the huge mountain wall.
Whilst thou in a moment
With roaring skirts outspread
Leapst from the valley
To the black mountain head.

THE WIND.
Little puny brother,
Why question thus of me?
There is need of me; I doubt not
There is need of thee.

I would smite thee were I bidden
Without pity, without wrath,
As I smite the gassy May fly
On the rain swept path!

I envy not, nor question,
As I play my eager part,
But I think that thou art as eager
To the Father's heart!
—A. C. Benson in Spectator.

HIS TOP NOTE.

Miss Mary Emerson was acknowledged to be the prettiest girl in Bradford.

Among the many who sighed for her were two who seemed so far advanced in the court they paid that they might be called suitors. One, Charles Norton, was toward the front because he deserved to be, for he was a good fellow, bright and earnest, albeit guilty of harmless vanities, not to say the self conceit with which some people charged him. His one dangerous rival was the concert master of the Bradford orchestra, Theodore Schreiner. Schreiner's apparent lack in the race for Miss Emerson's affections was due wholly to his boundless assurance. The proof of this came to him with unpleasant clearness on the day when he proposed, only to be rejected. Mary let him understand distinctly that she was promised to Charles Norton and that her accepted lover had her entire affection and trust.

For a day or two Schreiner was morose and inclined, so he said, to suicide. Then came the annual charity concert, for which a long programme had been arranged. Norton, who was a popular fellow and a good singer, was down for a song, and the piece he had chosen was one of his own compositions. As manager of the enterprise I had encouraged him to sing the thing. I hadn't heard it, and to tell the truth, cared very little whether or not it was meritorious. It struck me simply as a good feature to advertise a song by a popular local composer, "written for the occasion," as I unblushingly announced in big type on the billboards.

The fact was that Charles had hampered the music in the ecstasy following his acceptance by Miss Emerson, and the piece was privately dedicated to her. The accompaniment was arranged for the string band, and as it was a simple thing there was no necessity for a conductor. Schreiner, as first violin, marked the time from his desk as well as played his part in it.

At the rehearsal the song went well. The violinists read their parts without an error, and Charles sailed up to the climax, a very high note, in the most effective style. We were all sure that it would be the hit of the evening, and that Charles would score a brilliant success with that fetching top note.

"I hope so," he said good naturedly, "for if they want a higher note than that they will be disappointed. It's my limit. I couldn't sing a half tone higher or save my life."

Evening came and there was a crowded house. Miss Emerson was in a conspicuous box with the members of the family. There were an overture, two or three arias by important talent, and a violin solo by Schreiner before it came Norton's turn. Norton was in the green room while Schreiner's solo was in progress, and then he was approached by Gustave Mollenhauer, the first clarinet of the orchestra. Mollenhauer looked worried.

"Charles," said he, "did you mean it when you said you couldn't sing higher than that top note in your song?"

"Fact," replied Norton composedly. "It is B flat. Why do you ask?"

"Because those fool violinists, led on by that ill tempered coxcomb Schreiner, won't let you sing B flat."

"What the mischief do you mean, Gus?"

"You may well use the word mischief, Charles. Schreiner has put up a job on you. When it comes your turn, every stringed instrument in the band will be tuned up a whole note. Schreiner tells 'em that you want it that way in order to make a more brilliant climax. He wants you to break!"

Mollenhauer stopped abruptly, for Charles was pale as a ghost. He had awful visions of the break in his voice, the ridiculous squeak that would occur if he tried his top note at the high pitch set by Schreiner, the laughter of the audience, the mortification, but, above all, the exhibition of himself before pretty Mary Emerson in the procession.

"Can't it be stopped?" he gasped.

Mollenhauer shook his head. "I tried to say something," he answered, "but the conductor called me down for making a noise. The thing wasn't cooked up till after the men got on the stage. You'll have to sing some other note."

"And ruin the climax? It won't do! It would spoil the song! But, confound it, what can I do?"

For a moment Mollenhauer was in as great despair as Charles was. Then his face lightened.

"Have you another copy of the song?" he asked. Charles shook his head gloomily.

"How many measures is it from the beginning to the top note?"

The composer singer counted his manuscript and answered, "Sixty-seven."

"All right, then," said the clarinetist, "you go ahead and sing your song for 67 measures; then open your mouth."

Charles took a deep breath and began. He sang the first 67 measures, and then he opened his mouth.

Charles took a deep breath and began. He sang the first 67 measures, and then he opened his mouth.

Charles took a deep breath and began. He sang the first 67 measures, and then he opened his mouth.

THE YOUNG MOTHER

devotes herself to her first child as she never does to another. As child succeeds child she no longer reads them stories, tells them tales at twilight or joins with them in a merry romp at bed time. Does she give her later children less because she loves them less? No. She gives them less because she has less to give. The birth of each child has left her a little more weak, a little more nervous, a little more worn out. She hasn't strength to be their intimate and playmate. What a loss this means to mother and to children. It is so cruel.



mothers, worn with the burden of motherhood and drained of vitality, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes as the greatest of blessings. The timely use of this remedy prevents the strain and stops the drain from child bearing. Where this strain and drain have been experienced, mothers find that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acting directly upon the delicate organs which bear the burden of motherhood, restores them to a normal condition of health and elasticity. Irritations are cured. Inflammations are removed. The appetite becomes good, sleep is refreshing, the nerves grow quiet. There is a new brightness in the eye; a new lightness in the step. There has come the perfect happiness of perfect health.

"I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' in August, 1897," writes Mrs. Mollie E. Gimes, of Flomaton, Escambia Co., Ala., "and took it until after my baby was born. I was in better health than I ever was with any of my other children. I think all women with child should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with all the rest of my children, and I was also subject to miscarriage. Now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. She was the largest one of all my babies and at the birth I had an easier and healthier time than I ever had. I am stouter and healthier than I ever was."

as if you were going to lift the roof and keep still. I'll do the rest. Here, let me see your copy."

Feverish with excitement, Mollenhauer examined the song, committing its final measures to memory. Charles saw what he intended to do, and though the singer was somewhat cheered, he was yet very nervous. What if Mollenhauer should count wrong? What if he should come in a half measure too soon or a measure too late? What if everybody should tumble?

He was urging these doubts on the clarinetist when I sent a callboy to tell him that it was his turn. I wondered when he passed me on his way to the stage why he looked so frightened, and I wondered, too, why Gus Mollenhauer went to his place just back of the violas. Gus was never known to sit on the stage when he had nothing to do, and there was no part for him in Norton's song. Nevertheless I saw Gus take up his B flat clarinet and test the tune of it to the A that Schreiner was scraping on his fiddle. Knowing nothing about pitch I didn't dream that Schreiner was tuning his instruments unearthy high, and supposing Gus knew his business I paid no attention to him, but watched Charles, for I anticipated his success and was eager to enjoy it.

The first part of the song was splendidly done. Charles's nervousness seemed to disappear after he had taken a glance at the box where Miss Emerson sat. In truth, as he told me afterward, he was moved and steadied by desperation.

Just before the climax I saw him turn suddenly toward Miss Emerson's box, and I saw her smile encouragingly upon him. I happened also to glance at Schreiner, who was saving away decorously, looking out of the corners of his eyes at his fellow performers. There was a smile on Schreiner's face, too, but I thought nothing of it till it changed to an expression of amazement and unmistakable chagrin. Charles's lips were parted wide, his face was overspread with rosy color, his eyes were fixed on the chandelier, all just as it should be for a tenor climax, and the top note of the song was sounding beautifully clear and sweet, without a suspicion of that forced quality that sometimes injures such effect.

I thought I had never heard Charles give such a pure tone, and I was delighted, but following Schreiner's glance, for his keen ear had detected the fraud instantly, I was just in time to see Mollenhauer taking his clarinet from his lips. Then I understood.

The clarinetist was but five or six feet behind the singer, and there was not one person in the audience who failed to believe that the top note came from Charles's throat. A couple of chords from the strings to close the piece were inaudible on account of the tumultuous applause. Charles went out to bow again and again, but nothing could induce him to give an "encore." He knew that the trick would not succeed twice. The ugly Schreiner would have done something to spoil it a second time.

And up in the box Miss Mary sat smiling, enjoying her lover's triumph and when, months after they were married and she taxed him for the reason why he never could be persuaded to sing the charity concert song, even in private, he told her it was because he never could produce again that silver top note. Then he confessed how it was done, and like the true woman that she was, she kissed him and told him it wouldn't have made the least difference to her if his voice had broken in a thousand pieces.

"I know that now," said Charles, "but it would have tickled Schreiner. The trick was worth the fun for his discomfiture."—Frederick R. Burton in Chicago News.

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On this Grant near its western boundary are situated the famous Gold Mining Districts of Elizabethtown and Baldy, where mines have been successfully operated for 25 years, and new rich discoveries were made in 1895 in the vicinity of the new camps of Hematite and Harry Bluff a rich as any camp in Colorado, but with lots of as yet unlocated ground open to prospectors on terms similar to, and as favorable as, the United States Government Laws and Regulation.

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GALLUP COAL MINES

Record of the Production and Value of the Mines Thereabouts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Details in Regard to the Mines in the Thriving Camp—Finely Equipped Plant of United States Senator Clark of Montana.

It is not only gold, silver and copper upon which the mineral prosperity of New Mexico is being built, but upon coal also, and upon that will largely depend the future industrial progress of the territory. A state or a country without coal within its borders is handicapped in its development. Coal made England mistress of the sea and the factory of the world; coal has made Pennsylvania the leading manufacturing state of the Union, and the immense coal fields of New Mexico, barely scratched as yet, will give this territory a Pittsburgh and a Pueblo, if not a Manchester and a Sheffield.

There are at present employed in the coal mines of New Mexico 1,880 men. Coal is mined in seven counties, ranking as follows in importance: Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Colfax, Rio Arriba, Lincoln, San Juan and Socorro. The mines, twenty-six in number, produced last year 1,049,024 tons of coal valued at \$1,600,588.

The coal fields of Bernalillo county that have been developed are all situated in the vicinity of Gallup. There are nine producing coal mines thereabouts. The one employing the most men is the Gallup mine, where 275 men find employment. The mine is located about three miles northwest of the town and is owned and operated by the Crescent Coal Company. It is situated on a spur about three miles in length, connecting with the Santa Fe Pacific railroad. W. W. Weaver is the general manager, Hugh McGinnis superintendent and P. O'Neill pit boss. The coal is lignite, and the vein is 6 feet thick. The total output of the mine for the fiscal year ending June 30 was 151,525 tons, valued at \$212,000. The depth of the slope is 3,000 feet. The mine was operated 241 days during the last fiscal year, and shipped its coal to New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California and Mexico.

The Otero mine is located two and a half miles from Gallup, in an easterly direction, and is owned and operated by the Caledonian Coal Company, which employs 172 men and produces lignite coal from a vein 4 feet 6 inches thick. The total output for the fiscal year was 96,473 tons, valued at \$144,709.50. The depth of the slope is 1,400 feet. The number of days the mine was operated during the last fiscal year was 233. The mine is situated on a spur track about one mile in length, and has a capacity of 700 tons a day. It is ventilated by an air shaft and furnace. Alexander Bowie is general manager, John Stewart superintendent and Jas. W. Bowie mining engineer.

The Sunshine mine employs 125 men, and is one and a half miles from Gallup, north of the town. Hugh McGinnis is superintendent and W. M. Weaver general manager. The mine is owned by the Crescent company. The coal is lignite, from a vein 5 feet thick. The output during the year was 37,723 tons, valued at \$39,000. Depth of the slope is 2,100 feet. The mine was worked 154 days last year. A railroad spur one and a half miles long runs to the mine, which is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon fan. The mine has not been operated since February 15, 1899.

The Crown Point, Hugh McGinnis general manager, is operated by the Crescent company. This is situated three miles north of Gallup, on a three-mile spur of track. The coal is lignite, from a vein 2 feet 6 inches to 5 feet in thickness. The total output for the fiscal year was 45,490 tons, valued at \$63,700. The depth of the shaft is 225 feet. The mine was worked during the fiscal year 239 days. It is operated by a double compartment shaft 225 feet deep, and ventilated by a 12-foot Crawford & McCrimmon fan and an air shaft.

The Catalpa employs 105 men. It is three miles southwest of Gallup, on a three-mile railroad spur, and operated by the Crescent company. Hugh McGinnis being the superintendent and W. M. Weaver the general manager. The mine has a capacity of 700 tons a day, and is ventilated by a furnace. The mine was operated 236 days this year, against forty-six days last year. The coal is lignite, in a vein 6 feet thick. The total output for the year was 58,061 tons, valued at \$81,280. The depth of the slope is 1,000 feet.

The Rocky Cliff is situated on a railroad spur two miles east of Gallup, and is owned and operated by Stephen Canavan. The lignite is taken from a vein 4 feet 6 inches thick. The output for the last fiscal year was 5,000 tons, valued at \$7,500. Ten men were employed 200 days. The depth of the slope is 900 feet. The mine is ventilated by a furnace, and has a capacity of 150 tons per day.

The Stewart mine is owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and is leased by William Stewart. It is one and a half miles from Gallup. The coal is lignite, taken from a 6-foot vein. The total output of the mine last year was 2,000 tons, valued at \$3,000. The

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Sold throughout the world. Foreign Agents and Carriers. Cuticura, Boston. How to Use Cuticura Ointment.

depth of slope is 400 feet. Nine men were employed 200 days last year. This is a new mine, which has been operated in a small way only since July 1, 1898. The coal is hauled in wagons to Gallup, where it is shipped to points in Arizona, California and New Mexico, and also sold to the local trade. The mine is ventilated by an air shaft, and has a capacity of fifty tons a day.

The Thatcher mine employs thirty-three people, and is operated by the Caledonian Coal Company. This is a new mine, that commenced to ship on January 1, 1899. It is situated three miles east of Gallup, on a two-mile spur from the Otero mine. The capacity of the mine is 300 tons of lignite per day, taken from a vein 4 feet 6 inches thick. The total output for the last six months was 11,311 tons, valued at \$16,967. The depth of the slope is 1,100 feet. The mine is ventilated by an air shaft, and the coal is hoisted by steam power.

The W. A. Clark mine, owned and operated by Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, employs ninety men, and is located five miles from Gallup. It was operated 270 days last year, and produced 46,986 tons, valued at \$73,158.62. The coal is a soft lignite, taken from a vein 5 to 7 feet thick. The depth of the slope is 1,500 feet. A spur runs from the railroad four miles west of Gallup to the mine. The capacity of the mine is 500 tons per day. The property consists of 1,280 acres of coal land, which carries several seams of coal, only one being worked at present. The W. A. Clark mine is one of the best equipped in the Gallup district. It has two 100 horsepower boilers, one 150 horsepower engine, and one twenty-five horsepower engine, two Westinghouse electric house generators furnishing a 250-volt current; one No. 6 Cornwell blower to carry off coal slack, one electric and one steam deep well pump to furnish the necessary water for the town of Clarksville, located at the mines, and for steam use. The mining is done by two electric undercutting machines, which cut 5 and 6 feet deep, and one rib-shearing machine; also one Morgan-Gardner electric drill for shooting coal down. Hauling is done, first, by horses entirely, and by a link-belt ten-ton electric motor, which hauls out on the tipples over a 5 per cent grade. The tipples is the latest Mitchell patent automatic dumper. The pit scales are 10 feet long, large and strong, for pit cars of eastern make. The mine is equipped with shaking screens, which are used for assorting the coal into four different sizes as desired, and for thoroughly cleaning out all slack. The mine is ventilated by various air shafts, raised through from the vein of coal to the surface, a method which has proved very successful. Last year fifty adobe dwellings were put up for residences for employees. A large power house and a store building were also erected. The store is a two-story brick building. A large boarding house is maintained by the company, which is also erecting a brick building for a free library. A large school house has been built by the company, where school is attended ten months of the year by forty pupils.

The total number of men employed in the Gallup district is 942, who mined 444,869 tons of coal in the last fiscal year, which was valued at \$641,814.

Cooked corned beef and boiled ham at Walker's.

Frog legs at the Bon-Ton.

MINOR CITY TOPICS.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Helwig gave a birthday party Tuesday evening to celebrate the birthday anniversary of their daughter Gertrude. The evening was spent very pleasantly. Refreshments were served and the evening's festivities were completed with dancing. The guests were Valentine Herbert and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Warner, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. George Dietzel and two daughters.

The young girls belonging to the Sunday-school of the Episcopal church, having formed a junior branch of the women's auxiliary, intend having an ice-cream sale Saturday afternoon September 2. Hon. T. B. Catron has kindly given them the use of the vacant store in his building, formerly used as a jewelry store by Mr. George W. Hickox. The sale will begin at 3 o'clock. Ice cream and cake, 5 cents; smaller plates for children, 10 cents.

Deputy Sheriff Huber yesterday afternoon closed the curiosity shop of Jacob Gold on San Francisco street on an execution of \$190 in favor of J. G. Schumann. This morning the deputy sheriff was busy taking stock account of the shop.

The train from El Paso did not arrive here until 6 o'clock this morning, being seven hours late.

Catalino Lovato was arrested last evening for being drunk and was lodged in the county jail. Justice J. M. Garcia sentenced Lovato to ten days in jail.

In view of the opening of the schools, public and private, next week, the Rev. W. Hayes Moore will preach a sermon Sabbath morning on "Teachers and Teaching."

Last evening after dinner, C. A. Wood assumed the proprietorship of the Palace hotel, William Vaughn retiring from the management. Mr. Vaughn was a very successful and popular host, and no doubt Mr. Wood will strive to maintain the fame and excellence the hotel attained during Mr. Vaughn's administration. Mr. Wood has engaged William Bowman, of Denver, as cook; Miss Rebecca Lawrence and Miss Jennie Howard, of Denver, who arrived in this city Wednesday evening, as waitresses. David Shoemaker has been chosen head waiter. Most of the help of the old management will be retained in service. Guy R. Collins has accepted the position of clerk at the hotel.

F. T. Zimmer, of Buckman, will on Monday start a freighting business in this city. It is his intention to run a heavy freight line from here to Bland, Buckman's and other camps. He will make a specialty of hauling heavy machinery.

Mr. R. Zellner, Jr., representing the Zellner Piano Company of Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city, stopping at Hotel Claire. He has samples with him of some of the finest styles and makes that the firm represents. He will offer these instruments for sale, to introduce them, at reduced prices and on easy terms. Any one contemplating purchasing a piano should not fail to call at Hotel Claire and inspect the instruments and get Mr. Zellner's prices and terms.

A Rich Sugar Beet. Hon. E. F. Hobart is in receipt of a letter from the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts stating that a sample of sugar beet he sent to have analyzed yielded 20.6 per cent of sugar in juice, of a purity of 82.7 per cent. Professor Goss states that the sample was the best thus far received at the agricultural station. Mr. Hobart has two acres in sugar beets and they are in splendid condition. The beets he raises are for table use, the surplus being fed to cattle.

RED RIVER CANON.

Ore Veins and Placers Are Receiving Attention.

In the Red river country in Taos and Colfax counties there is considerable prospecting, and some rich discoveries have been made. At the mouth of the canon of the Red river, where it widens out into the valley, lies at the foot of the mountains the old settlement of Rio Colorado. The tradition is that rich silver mines in that vicinity were worked by the Spaniards during the seventeenth century, the mines being located up the canons of the Red river and the Cabresto, which form a junction near the old location of smelting furnaces, built for reduction of the ores. Search has been made for one of these mines in Red river canon, the location of which is believed to be near the mouth of Columbine creek, a tributary of Red river, but so carefully covered up were all traces of these old workings that nothing of that nature has yet been found in that vicinity.

Messrs. Percy & Manson have a body of hematite ore about 3 feet in width on Pioneer gulch, from which they have had assays as high as \$50 and \$60. It is opened up by a 60-foot shaft. It is on the hematite belt, which crosses Black mountain and on which are the Stella, Golden Treasure and other rich leads. The Willard has 100 tons of good grade ore on the dump from its 8-foot shaft. It is a compact vein, nearly vertical between granite and porphyry walls, and has given assays as high as \$470. A 600-foot tunnel has been run in 300 feet. It will open the vein 600 feet below the surface, where it shows 5 feet of ore that averages across the vein \$6 per ton gold.

Patent will soon be issued for O. D. Walette's Willow placer of 120 acres, just below the townsite.

Pierce & Monson's group of gold claims in Malette canon have a tunnel in 70 feet on a 20-inch vein of ore that returns from \$10 to \$18.

Fresh oysters at the Bon-Ton.

Eddy County Court.

On account of the serious illness of Judge C. A. Leland, it is probable that Judge F. W. Parker will hold the next term of court of Eddy county.

At the Hotels.

At the Bon-Ton: Thomas Blackwood, Mary Osborn, Mrs. C. Kelley, Winslow, Ariz.; Ursulo Borrego, Las Vegas; Charles Burnett, Durango; G. H. Merton, Denver; F. A. Black, Pueblo; Thos. Trujillo, Pojoaque.

At the Palace: John S. Cunningham, F. A. Townsend, H. Goldsmith, Denver; Miss Sampson, Seymour, Wis.; W. J. McConnell, Idaho; E. W. Dobson, Albuquerque; Rebecca Lawrence, Jennie Howard, William Bowman, Denver; Frank P. Sieglitz, Chicago; Charles Seymour, New York; W. A. Hawkins, Alamogordo; C. F. Blackington, Socorro; Abram Abeyta, Socorro; A. R. Burdick, Chicago.

At the Claire: John Laud, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Hamblin, East Las Vegas; A. W. Tennant, Chicago; J. H. Schroeder, St. Louis; M. M. Leish, Chicago; J. G. Hall, Denver; John L. Hunter, Albuquerque; O. B. Steen, Taos; R. Zellner, Jr., Los Angeles; Charles E. Beinert, Cincinnati.

At the Exchange: E. Romero, Grants; H. E. Bergmann, Raton; W. L. Crawford, Baker City, Ore.; H. S. Hyde, Salt Lake City, Utah; S. V. Palmer, Tusas; J. H. Butler, Gallup; Edward Henry, Las Vegas.

A Boy Drowned.

Near Detroit, Socorro county, while endeavoring to water his horse at a pool Eddie Yoast, the 8-year-old son of John Yoast, a stockman of Detroit, was drowned. The lad struck a hole, submerging himself and animal. While trying to extricate himself the horse hurled him headlong into the river. The boy made a desperate effort to reach the river bank, but the suction held him fast. John Stewart, a pumper for the Baldwin Cattle Company, rushed to the rescue, but when he reached the lad life was extinct.

The boy's father was on a cattle train coming from El Paso, and the young man was awaiting the arrival of the train when he went to his death. As the stock train came in sight the pump man was issuing from the water with the dead boy in his arms. He flagged the train, brought it to a full stop and then imparted the sad intelligence to the heart-broken man.

An Insurance Settlement.

Pablo Martinez, the Sandoval street merchant, whose store and dwelling were consumed by fire last Monday night, has made settlement for the insurance on the buildings with Edward Henry, the Las Vegas fire insurance adjuster, for the sum of \$550. Mr. Martinez states that the settlement is satisfactory and was speedily arranged. The payment of the loss on the stock of goods will be made next week, an insurance adjuster from Denver being expected to reach Santa Fe for that purpose Monday next.

Santa Fe Railway Figures.

The Santa Fe has issued a leaflet entitled: "Facts for Folks, Fond of Figures." It contains a lot of information gathered from the latest statistical report of the interstate commerce commission. Under the head of employees and disbursements, these figures are given: "The compensation of general officers averages \$9.19 per day and of trackmen \$1.17 per day. Of the operating force, engine-men receive the highest pay, viz.: \$3.65 per day. The amount of wages paid out in 1896 was \$468,824,531 (over 60 per cent of the total operating expenses), \$231,816,270 more than was paid out in 1895. Of the total wages paid, less than two per cent was paid to general officers."

New Mexico Appointments.

Sidney E. Houghton, of Albuquerque, has been appointed a letter carrier. Stephen Bondra of Waynesboro, Pa., has been appointed industrial teacher at the Indian school at Santa Fe.

A Rich Sugar Beet.

Hon. E. F. Hobart is in receipt of a letter from the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts stating that a sample of sugar beet he sent to have analyzed yielded 20.6 per cent of sugar in juice, of a purity of 82.7 per cent. Professor Goss states that the sample was the best thus far received at the agricultural station. Mr. Hobart has two acres in sugar beets and they are in splendid condition. The beets he raises are for table use, the surplus being fed to cattle.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. L. Hamblin, a well known Las Vegas citizen, is a visitor in the capital. C. F. Blackington, sheriff, and Abram Abeyta, treasurer and collector of Socorro county, came up from Socorro last evening on business.

John L. Hunter of Albuquerque, is a visitor in this city.

Colonel E. W. Dobson, an attorney from Albuquerque, is a visitor in Santa Fe.

Alexander Jordan returned home yesterday afternoon from Buckman, where he established a saloon.

Miss Bessie Bruce of Seligman, Ariz., arrived in this city last evening and will remain a month as the guest of Mrs. Huber. Mr. and Mrs. Huber went to Lamy last night to meet her.

W. H. Buntlin, superintendent of forest reserves, left last evening on a trip to New York and Washington.

Elders A. Clifford and H. S. Hyde of Durango, passed through this city last evening on their way to a conference of Mormons to be held at Las Vegas for three days.

H. C. Wisner and Miss Mary Wisner returned to this city last evening from a visit to Corralles.

A. B. Renshaw, Esq., accompanied his wife who left for Washington, D. C. last night as far as Glorieta.

Edward Henry, an insurance agent from Las Vegas, is in the capital on a business visit.

H. W. S. Otero, son of Hon. M. R. Otero, and Eliseo Salazar of Rio Arriba county, left this afternoon for Roswell where they will attend the New Mexico Military Institute.

A. R. Burdick, a Chicago capitalist, who is interested in mines in New Mexico and Arizona and has other landed interests in this territory, is in the capital today on business.

Judge McFie went to Albuquerque yesterday afternoon. He will probably visit Las Cruces before returning to Santa Fe.

Manuel and Edward Otero returned last night from the Berge ranch at Estancia, Valencia county.

P. E. Harroun, United States hydrographic engineer, came up from Albuquerque last night.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince and O. B. Steen returned last evening from Cerrillos.

H. S. Kaune and Julius H. Gerdes returned last evening from an outing to the Jemez and the Sulphurs.

Mrs. A. C. Ireland and Miss Atkinson left yesterday afternoon for Acama to witness the Indian festivities at that pueblo.

A. W. Tennant, the well-known mining man, returned to Santa Fe last evening from a trip to Chicago and New York.

W. A. Hawkins, who is at the head of the legal department of the El Paso & Northeastern Railway Company, is in the city from his headquarters at Alamogordo on legal business.

Raton Water Tax.

At a meeting of the Raton city council M. B. Stockton resigned as mayor and John Orrin was elected president of the council. The aldermen also levied a 4 mill tax for water purposes and reduced the whole tax levy for the year to 10 mills, the limit allowed by law and to comply with the writ of mandamus issued against them by Chief Justice William J. Mills.

Spring of '99 chicks at the Bon-Ton.

You may Bend the Sapling, But Not the Tree.

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it. That is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Sarsaparilla when disease first shows itself—in pimples, headaches, indigestion, or other troubles which tell of poor blood, weak stomach or disordered liver or kidneys. This great medicine regulates the whole system. It never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic.

U. S. Weather Bureau Notes.

Forecast for New Mexico: Generally fair, continued warm weather tonight and Saturday.

Yesterday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 85 degrees, at 1:05 p. m.; minimum, 60 degrees, at 6:10 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 72 degrees; mean daily humidity, 36 per cent.

Take "The Official Route" the Santa Fe to Philadelphia for the G. A. R. encampment.

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

The Claire

is the only brick hotel, newly building, elegantly furnished, in the heart of the city, electric lights, fine offices on ground floor, free sample rooms, first-class dining room, special rates and attention to commercial men.

FRED D. MICHAEL, Proprietor

Santa Fe, N. M.

Sliced watermelon on ice at Walker's.

Notices.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Fairview Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the Santa Fe Daily New Mexican at 8 p. m. on Wednesday, the 27th of September proximo, to elect a board of directors and officers for the ensuing year, and for other business.

H. W. STEVENS, Secretary.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

Records for a Period of 25 Years Compiled by the Bureau.

The following facts relating to weather for the month of September have been compiled by the weather bureau in this city. The records cover a period of twenty-five years.

The normal temperature is 61 degrees. The warmest September was that of 1879, when the average temperature was 65 degrees, and the coldest September was that of 1880, when the temperature averaged 56 degrees. The highest September temperature recorded was 90 degrees, September 7, 1879, and the lowest, 27 degrees, on September 27, 1880. The average date of the first killing frost in autumn is October 10; average date of last killing frost in spring is April 21. The average precipitation for September is 1.47 inches; average number of days with .01 inch or more is 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 4.69 inches, in 1891; the least monthly precipitation was a trace in 1892; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.70 inches, on September 27 and 28, 1893. Average number of cloudy days, 16; partly cloudy days, 11; cloudy days, 3. The prevailing winds have been from the southeast; the highest velocity of the wind was 46 miles per hour, from the north, on September 13, 1899.

Fine 25c meals at the Bon-Ton.

Half Fare to the Fair.

For the territorial horticultural exhibition in this city the Denver & Rio Grande railroad has agreed to sell half fare tickets from all stations between this city, Alamogordo and Durango, on October 3, 4 and 5 and to be good to return until October 9. This should ensure a good attendance from the northwest.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$3.50.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

J. B. WEATHERHEAD, holding Normal School Certificate and having ten years practical experience, will open and conduct a Private School in the Gallegos Block. Instruction given in all English branches. School opens September 4th.

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.

R. R. Corcoran, Prop.

E. S. ANDREWS

CRESCENT BICYCLES

Chain \$2.50 Chainless \$3.00

Standard Sewing Machines,

Machine Needles and Supplies

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE

(Forms to conform to Code)

Patton's Forms of Pleading, under the Missouri Code, have been placed with the New Mexican Printing Co. for sale.

A complete and comprehensive book of forms adopted to the new Code of Civil Procedure now in effect in New Mexico.

Part I. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part II. Attachments; Certiorari; Garnishment; Habeas Corpus; Injunction; Mandamus; Writ of Habeas; Prohibition; Quo Warranto and Replevin. Part III. Miscellaneous. Covering advertisements; Affidavits; Arbitrations; Assignments; Depositions; Naturalizations, etc., etc. Bound in full law sheep. Delivered at any postoffice in New Mexico upon receipt of publisher's price, \$5.00. Purchaser's name printed on the book free of cost. Address New Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe, N. M.

THE NEW MEXICO

MILITARY INSTITUTE

Roswell, New Mexico.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL OF NEW MEXICO ESTABLISHED AND SUPPORTED BY THE TERRITORY.

Session Begins September 19, Ends June, 1900.