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Santa Fe New Mexican, 12-26-1899

New Mexican Printing Company

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 36.

SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1899.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL NO. 258

BRITON AND BOER

No Very Striking Change in the Situation in South Africa Is Announced.

BRITISH ARE MARKING TIME

News of a Conflict in Which More British Officers Were Killed or Wounded—General Roberts Reaches Gibraltar En Route to War.

London, December 26.—The latest cable dispatches from South Africa show the situation at the front is practically unchanged. With the exception of a desultory artillery practice, to which the Boers did not reply, the British continue to mark time.

The Boers heavily bombarded Ladysmith a couple of hours December 16, but did little damage. They killed one man and wounded two men of the garrison.

Advices from Cape Town say the New Zealanders with general French at Maunaboort were in a tight corner December 18. They were nearly surrounded by the Boers, and retired under a hail of bullets fired at short range, but sustained only a little loss.

Among the Boers killed at Stormberg were many of that locality who joined the Orange Free State forces.

Several newspaper correspondents have returned to Cape Town from Modder river, apparently confirming the belief of an immediate advance of British troops.

Pretoria, December 18.—General Joubert has recovered and returned to the front to-day. There were special services yesterday at the different laagers as a thanksgiving for the victories of Colenso, Stormberg and Modder river.

Durban, December 19.—The Norwegian bark Regina, from Java, loaded with stretchers and railway sleepers, has been captured near Delagoa bay and brought here by the British second-class cruiser Forte.

London, December 26.—The war office has received a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated December 24, announcing an engagement at Ladysmith December 22. Major A. C. King and Captains Wathen and Oakes and Lieutenants Hulise and Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett were wounded, nine non-commissioned officers and men killed and ten wounded. This battle had not been recorded before.

London, December 26.—A cable from Cape Town, dated December 20, says gladders has broken out among the American mules, in which there are 1,100 at the Stellenbosch Remount farm. Twenty-six mules have been destroyed and seventy-eight isolated. The disease is spreading.

Three members of the Cape parliament are alleged to be implicated, and one of them is said to have presented a Free State flag to a Boer commander, at the same time expressing the hope that he would carry it to glory and victory. Another member of parliament is said to be recruiting for the Boers. In addition, wealthy farmers are now aiding the invaders.

Gibraltar, December 26.—General Lord Kitchener has arrived here from Egypt.

London, December 26.—Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, and a member for the West Houghton division of Lancashire, has been ordered to join Lord Roberts' staff forthwith.

Modder River, Cape Colony, December 20.—British naval guns command the whole Boer position, and possess the exact range of every stone and bush. They frequently plant shells with good advantage amid groups of Boers.

The burghers are reported to be returning home for Christmas. Recent arrivals from Jacobdorp report that notwithstanding the Boer success the Free States do not expect ultimate victory. They complain of the overbearing conduct of General Cronje's men, who are alleged to be better fed and posted in the safest positions. The Transvaalers do not conceal their suspicions of the possible defection of the Free States, and threaten to shoot them at the least sign of wavering. The Free States are said to regard their subjection to the Transvaal as more to be feared than subjection to Great Britain.

London, December 26.—The war office received a dispatch from Cape Town saying there is no change in the situation at the Modder river. General Methuen is well entrenched, and the Boers have not disturbed him.

General Gatacre reports that 150 police occupied Dordrecht, the Boers retreating with no loss.

Part of a Mountain Fall.
Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The celebrated pinnacle rock which overhung Cumberland gap and was a natural spectacle fell from its lofty height. People were awakened as if by an earthquake. No lives have been reported lost, although considerable property was destroyed.

YAQUIS KILL PRISONERS.

A Priest a Victim—Ranch Houses of Mexicans Burned.

Austin, Tex., December 26.—A dispatch from Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, says that a force of Yaqui Indians that has been harassing General Torres' troops for the past few weeks has withdrawn into the mountains. The Indians divide into small bands at night and raid unprotected ranches and scouting parties of government troops. Many valuable ranch buildings belonging to Mexicans who left the country with their families to avoid being killed have been burned. The death of Colonel Alfonso Martinez, 11th battalion, who was wounded recently in a battle with the Yaquis, is announced. Confirmation has also been received of the killing by Indians of Father Beltran and all other Mexican prisoners. The military authorities of Guaymas have received no word as to the whereabouts of the 29th regiment of infantry.

CHRISTMAS SCRAPS.

Filipinos Do Not Have a Merry Holiday Time.

Manila, Dec. 26.—Colonel Bell, 36th Infantry, encountered 150 Filipinos Thursday near Atamisnos, province of Jambales and killed wounded or captured twenty-eight. One American was wounded.

A detachment of the 34th infantry encountered the enemy Saturday at Artao, province of New Vizcaya, and routed them, killing two and wounding or capturing 13. The 21st regiment attacked a Filipino out post Sunday near Calamba, scattering them killing five. The 32nd regiment Sunday had a brush with the enemy from the mountains northwest of Dinalupjan. One American was wounded. In the island of Panay Captain Brownell's company, 25th infantry, fought the enemy near Sala. The rebels lost heavily. The rebels who fled from Panay to Romblon island are surrendering to the American garrison from Panay.

The funeral of General Lawton will take place December 30. The remains will be embarked on the transport Thomas.

The Montana Senatorial Contest.
New York, December 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Members of the senate committee on privileges and elections declare they will carry on the investigation of Senator Clark's case without regard to the decision of the Montana supreme court, under which John B. Wellcome was disbarred from practice on charges of bribery in connection with Senator Clark's election. Former Judge Jerome Wilson, leading counsel for contesting Clark's seat, has indicated a desire to have summoned about twenty-four witnesses from Montana at a cost of about \$300 for each.

Manila News.

Washington, December 26.—Under today's date General Otis at Manila reports some details of engagements with the insurgents, following the death of General Lawton. His dispatch says:

"The following are the recent minor engagements: Captured San Mateo December 19, with General Lawton killed; Captain Kinn, 29th infantry; Lieutenant Breckenridge, 7th infantry, slightly wounded; and four enlisted men slightly wounded; captured the same date, Montalban; Lieutenant Cochett, 11th cavalry, and six enlisted men wounded, mostly slight; the enemy's casualties were heavy. In northern Zambales, on the 21st inst., Bell struck 150 insurgents and killed, wounded and captured twenty-eight and twenty rifles; Lieutenant Read, 36th infantry, was wounded in the right thigh, moderate."

The Pennsylvania Mine Horror.

Brwnsville, Pa., December 26.—The search for the dead was kept up at the Brazell mine all night, resulting in finding five more bodies, making twenty victims of the explosion. A thorough search of the mine was made this morning, but no more bodies found. It is believed the number of dead will not be increased.

A Dry Goods Firm Fails.

St. Louis, December 26.—The Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, which operated a large department store here, to-day filed a deed of trust in the sum of \$200,000 to secure all its creditors. The amount of the assets is not made public. Thomas H. McKittick, of the Hargadine-McKittick Dry Goods Company, one of the heaviest creditors, was named as trustee, and took immediate charge of the business.

Lowell Arms Company Fails.

Boston, December 26.—The John P. Lowell Arms Company assigned to-day to Charles B. Barnes. The failure is the result of the collapse of the Globe National Bank, to which the company was largely indebted. The company manufactured bicycles, firearms and sporting goods.

General Brooke Arrives.

St. Augustine, Fla., December 26.—Major General Brooke has arrived here en route to Washington from Havana.

CURRENCY MEASURE.

It Is Expected That the Senate Will Act Promptly.

New York, December 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who will have charge of the Republican currency bill in the senate, will try to put it through that body without amendment. Republicans who may favor changes in the bill are expected to abstain from offering amendments and bring matters they think should be changed to the attention of the finance committee. Once the bill is in conference, the Republican conferees from the two houses can draft a final compromise measure which will become law. There is every probability this measure will resemble the senate bill more than the house bill. It is expected to contain the senate re-funding feature and the house provision authorizing the establishment of national banks with \$25,000 capital. It is probable the conferees will incorporate in the bill a provision recommended by Comptroller Davies to so modify the permission for national banks to issue currency up to the par value of bonds deposited as to make 10 per cent of that circulation emergency circulation. This is to be done by imposing a tax of 3 per cent on the additional 10 per cent banks are to be allowed to issue.

Internal Revenue Deposits.

Washington, December 26.—It was stated at the treasury department that the total amount of bonds deposited and accepted by the treasury as security for internal revenue receipts to be deposited with national bank depositories is \$17,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 has been deposited by New York banks.

Saved a Soldier From Death.

Oshkosh, Wis., December 26.—William Scarborough, of this city, a private of company A, 34 United States Infantry, who was tried by a military court in the Philippines on a serious charge and sentenced to death, has been saved from execution by President McKinley. The president commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge and twenty years' imprisonment.

Fenians Hunting For a Fuss.

Buffalo, N. Y., December 26.—A special from Dunkirk says: The Fenians are said to be organizing here for an invasion of Canada. A man known to have a knowledge of the condition of Fenian affairs at Dunkirk says this city has been called upon to raise 600 men to form part of New York's quota of 125,000 men to be enrolled throughout the country. At present 500 men are known to be mustered with the Fenians here.

Washington, December 26.—The alleged attempts in different parts of the country to organize Fenians for a raid into Canada has not as yet been drawn to the attention of the state department. The officials do not give the smallest credence to the stories published, and are of the opinion that the purpose of setting them afloat is to frighten Canadians into keeping their soldiers at home. Should a Fenian movement be actually brought to the attention of the United States government, sharp and prompt repressive action will be taken to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws.

Spanish Get Free Transportation.

Washington, December 26.—At a cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to construe that portion of the treaty with Spain regarding the return of Spanish soldiers and prisoners of war in the most liberal way. Not only all Spanish prisoners in the hands of insurgents who are now falling into our hands, but their families and all Spanish civilian officials and families will be transported to Spain at the expense of the United States.

MARKET REPORT.

New York, Dec. 26.—Money on call easier at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4. Silver, 58 1/2. Lead, 44 1/2. Chicago—Wheat, Dec., 65 1/2; May, 69 1/2. Corn, Dec., 30 1/2; May, 33. Oats, Dec., 22 1/2; May, 23 1/2.

Kansas City—Cattle, receipts, 9,000; strong; native steers, \$4.25 @ \$6.25; Texas steers, \$3.15 @ \$5.60; Texas cows, \$2.40 @ \$3.25; native cows and heifers, \$2.15 @ \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 @ \$4.70; bulls, \$2.50 @ \$3.95. Sheep, 3,000; strong; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$5.50; natives, \$3.00 @ \$4.50.

Chicago—Cattle, receipts, 8,000; steady to strong; steers, \$4.35 @ \$6.75; cows, \$3.10 @ \$4.60; heifers, \$3.25 @ \$5.00; canners, \$2.25 @ \$3.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 @ \$4.60; Texas fed steers, \$4.40 @ \$5.25. Sheep, 17,000; strong to 10 higher; native wethers, \$4.10 @ \$4.70; western wethers, \$4.20 @ \$4.70; lambs, natives, \$4.25 @ \$5.85; westerns, \$4.85 @ \$5.60.

Prominent Pennsylvania Dead.

Philadelphia, December 26.—Allen B. Rorke, a prominent contractor and builder, a Republican politician, died to-day of paralysis.

Gold Going to Europe.

New York, Dec. 26.—Heldelbach, Ickelhamer & Co. will ship \$500,000 in gold to Europe tomorrow.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Program of Exercises for the Opening Day.

The educational association of New Mexico convenes to-morrow morning at 10 a. m. at the Palace hotel. Some teachers have already arrived, and quite a large delegation will be in to-night. The executive committee, consisting of President Herrick, of the university at Albuquerque; President Hewett, of the Normal University at Las Vegas, and Superintendent Richards, of Gallup, will meet at 10 a. m., and at 10:30 the organization of the association and appointment of committees will take place.

In the afternoon, beginning at 2 p. m., the following program will be given: A paper on "The Beginning of Moral Training," by W. W. Robertson, superintendent of schools of Deming; discussion, Professor Hegley, of Las Cruces; "The Kindergarten," Miss Clara W. Gardner, of the Normal School at Silver City; discussion, Miss Eleanor M. Hill, Normal University, Las Vegas; "The Home and the School," Mrs. Westmer, department of English, Santa Fe high school; discussion, Miss Mabel Alger, public schools of Albuquerque.

In the evening at 8 o'clock will occur the annual meeting, the program being as follows: Music; invocation; address of welcome, George H. Wallace, secretary of New Mexico; response, C. E. Hodgkin, principal of normal school, University of New Mexico; music; presidential address; music.

At the close of the above exercises the teachers and citizens of Santa Fe will tender a reception to the visitors. All are invited to attend all the above exercises, which are free.

Christmas in Prison.

Christmas was celebrated at the penitentiary yesterday afternoon by a program of speeches, recitations, vocal and instrumental music. The bottle solos by E. U. Trout were a special feature. Remarks by J. B. Hiller, Juan Romero, Oscar Moore and F. R. Chisolm, as well as recitations by B. Shaw and songs by A. C. Larriver and Fred Jiron were well received. The conditional pardon of Henry Brooks, formerly secretary of the penitentiary, Y. P. S. C. E., was read by Clerk Martin and received with touching enthusiasm. Mr. Martin gave Brooks some good advice in a pleasing manner. Brooks is a middle-aged man, who served under Colonel Shafter and Major Keyes for fifteen years. He is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wood. The chapel was filled, including the gallery, from which a number of visitors watched with great interest the credible exercises by the men.

The prisoners at the county jail received a good Christmas dinner yesterday. The menu included chicken, oranges and candy.

The County Debt Compromise.

The committee of ten appointed by the county commissioners to prepare a plan for the re-adjustment of the debt of Santa Fe county today sent its report by registered mail to the county commissioners. The majority report signed by nine of the members seeks to prove to the creditors of the county that the most and the best the county can do is to compromise the debt on a basis of 25 cents on the dollar. The minority report made by E. A. Fiske argues that the county can not compromise on more than 15 to 20 cents on the dollar.

Suffering From Injuries.

Census Supervisor Pedro Sanchez is confined to his bed at Taos as the result of injuries received at the wreck on the Chama bridge of the Denver & Rio Grande train and a cold caught at that time.

Agricultural College Ball Team Won.

Special to the New Mexican.
Las Cruces, December 26.—In the contest for the championship of the territory the agricultural college football team defeated the Albuquerque Indian school by a score of 38 to 0.

Funeral of Evangelist Moody.

East Northfield, Mass., December 26.—The funeral services over the remains of Dwight L. Moody were held at the Congregational church to-day before a large audience, following the private services at the house. Rev. C. I. Schofield, D. D., officiated, assisted by Rev. A. Torrey, of the Moody Bible institute, Chicago. The honorary pall-bearers were Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins, of Brooklyn; R. C. Morse, D. W. McWilliams, of New York; Rev. W. J. Herdman and Rev. George C. Needham, of Philadelphia. Many visitors viewed the remains. Mr. Moody's face had every appearance of one enjoying a peaceful sleep. Music was rendered by a choir of 150 students. Dr. Schofield delivered a eulogy, in which he gave an estimate of the man and his work, and made extended reference to the source of his greatness. Other speeches were made by Rev. Torrey, Rev. H. G. Weston, of the Crozier Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bishop Mallieau, of Boston, and Rev. J. W. Chapman, of New York. The burial was at Round Top, where a chorus sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" before the body was lowered into the grave.

CHRISTMAS NOTES.

Incidents Connected With Celebration of the Holiday.

The Christmas festival by the orphans at St. Vincent's orphan asylum Sunday evening was very enjoyable. A pretty Christmas tree was greatly admired by the children and visitors.

The Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. John's Methodist church last evening was a success. Presents were given to all in attendance. The Christmas tree was one of the most beautiful in the city.

The Sunday-school of the Presbyterian church will hold its Christmas festival this evening.

The members and friends of St. John's M. E. church presented Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hyde with a nickel-plated "Merry Christmas" which was a very highly appreciated by the recipients.

The employees of the New Mexican were remembered yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hyde with a box of fine bananas, which were, of course, greatly appreciated.

The New Mexican force was kindly remembered upon Christmas day by the management of St. Michael's college, a box of fine cigars being sent as a token of good will.

The Christmas services in the different churches of the city were well attended. The musical programs were exceptional fine.

The Christmas celebration at the Presbyterian mission school last evening was a delightful affair. The Christmas tree at the school was very artistically decorated.

Charles W. Dudrow, the popular chairman of the county commissioners and lumber dealer, Saturday when he paid off his employees presented each one of them with a "V."

At the Indian school a fine Christmas dinner was served yesterday. A large Christmas tree finely decorated was one of the features of the day's celebration. Owing to the crowded condition of the school, no outsiders were this year invited to the celebration of the festival.

Over three score of children and youths made merry in the handsome apartments of ex-Governor and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince last night, where an ample Christmas tree bore dainties for them all. Games, a magic lantern exhibition and many methods of amusement made the hours speed for the little ones. After Santa Claus in costume entertained the children, refreshments were served and the dozens of delighted youngsters went home with happy appreciation of the kindness of the host and hostess.

AGENTS WANTED—Incandescent vapor lamps; 120 candle-power; unsold goods may be returned. Wells, 304 Union Trust building, St. Louis, Mo.

Creeping Consumption
Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way. It creeps its way along. First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats. The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage. Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping. You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.
It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
A Book Free.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Elephant Butte Dam Decision.

Special to the New Mexican.

Las Cruces, Dec. 25.—Judge Parker went to his home at Hillsboro for Christmas and will not give out his decision in the dam case until about January 1.

Our coffee can't be beat. Try it at the Bon-Ton.

Minstrels Coming.

Duncan Clark's minstrels promise to give a fine entertainment at the opera house Thursday evening. The Boston Globe says of them: "Duncan Clark's lady minstrel company, with a large coterie of specialty artists thrown in, forming a double company, as it were, is the attraction at the Windsor theater this week. That it is worth seeing is shown by the two tremendous houses which greeted the performance yesterday. The first part, a lady minstrel scene, introduced thirty pleasing young ladies in attractive costumes. The afterpiece was a burlesque on "Ermie," "The Arrival of Sullivan," etc., and introduced the entire company. A feature was the duets parade, and the costuming throughout was in good taste. The program is one that cannot fail to pack the cozy South End theater afternoons and evenings for the balance of the week."

Indian Governor Apologized.

W. H. H. Woodward has returned from San Felipe pueblo, where he went last week to settle a difficulty between the governor of the pueblo and the teacher at the San Felipe Indian school. The governor threatened to chase the teacher out of the pueblo if he did not leave voluntarily. Mr. Woodward succeeded in securing the old chief into an apology to the teacher, and now everything is again serene at San Felipe.

U. S. Weather Bureau Notes.

Forecast for New Mexico: Fair tonight; colder in north portion; Wednesday fair weather.

Saturday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 47 degrees, at 3:45 p. m.; minimum, 25 degrees, at 4:05 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 36 degrees; mean daily humidity, 38 per cent.

Sunday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 42 degrees, at 4:05 p. m.; minimum, 26 degrees, at 5:00 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 34 degrees; mean daily humidity, 44 per cent.

Yesterday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 50 degrees, at 3:40 p. m.; minimum, 36 degrees, at 8:15 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 38 degrees; mean daily humidity, 29 per cent.

G. C. Berleth, manufacturer of tin, copper and iron ware. Roofing and guttering a specialty. San Francisco street, John Campbell's old stand. All tin roofing guaranteed for ten years.

A. Walker Co

Sell Everything That is Good to Eat!

Fresh Meat. Fresh Bread.

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

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

Fresh Spring Chickens and Turkeys on ice Mondays and Fridays.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, POTATOES, ETC AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE GRAIN & HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Corner 'Frisco and Sandoval Streets.

LEO HERSCH.

GOLD'S GENERAL STORE

AND DEALER IN

Mexican Drawn Work a Specialty.

SAN FRANCISCO ST., Op. A. Staab.

ABE GOLD.

Navajo Indian Blankets. Chimayo Indian Blankets. Yaqui Indian Blankets. Moqui Indian Blankets. Apache Indian Baskets. Yaqui Indian Baskets. Pueblo Indian Baskets.

Acoma Pottery. Yaqui Pottery. Santa Clara Pottery. San Ildefonso Pottery. Bows and Arrows. Tom-Tom Drums. War-Clubs and Rattles.

Buckskin Beaded Goods. Mexican Coin Jewelry. Mexican Opals. Mexican Blankets. Mexican Feather Cards. Mexican Cigars. Mexican Chocolate.

The Only and Original Gold's Curiosity Shop in the City!

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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

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Daily, one year, by mail..... 20.00
Weekly, per month..... 1.00
Weekly, per quarter..... 2.50
Weekly, per year..... 10.00

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Arizona wants to be sister to New Mexico in the statehood family. Arizona has been a little willful in her political behavior, but should be received into the family with the purpose of reforming her.

New Mexico will probably be harassed with Arizona in pulling for statehood. The neighbor has been somewhat balky in the past as to politics, but with New Mexico in the lead the team should move along together pretty well.

There was no time for the people of New Mexico to prepare to show off to the visiting senators and their party, but they were given a genuine western welcome, and had convincing proof that New Mexico's citizens will average up as well as residents of any part of the United States.

The meeting of governors at Salt Lake to indorse a proposed lease law for the public domain did not materialize. The governors probably concluded that they did not wish to be trapped into indorsing a scheme of land grabbers, and stayed at home because of "previous engagements."

The country will applaud if the senate will pass a currency bill with the promptness that marked the action of the house of representatives. Then the two bodies must get together upon a compromise bill and the gold standard will be fortified by a law that cannot be demolished unless the people desire to establish a different system of currency and elect congressmen for the purpose of making a change.

Villainous as are the practices of the Standard Oil Company in robbing the people of New Mexico by charging extravagant prices for its product, it cannot be charged with incompetence in business, for there is never any trouble to secure oil if the price be forthcoming. The coal monopoly run by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, however, not only keeps other companies from getting coal mines and supplying the trade, but fails to meet the demand itself. New Mexico has much developed coal, but her people cannot obtain any of it because the company is doing business on a narrow plan and giving corporations allied with it preference in disposing of the output.

San Juan For Statehood.

San Juan county borders on Colorado. Citizens living within a mile of one another have widely different privileges. Those on the Colorado side may vote for congressmen, for presidential electors, or may serve in a legislature that chooses senators. They have the choosing of their governor and judges. A residence of six months gives these political privileges. On the New Mexico side of the line, the Coloradoans' neighbors are denied the full rights of Americans, no matter what their age, term of residence or qualifications. This injustice is so keenly felt on the border that San Juan county is leading in the movement by the people for a demand for statehood. The first mass meeting to consider this matter has been called in that county for January 3 at Farmington.

Independent of Bryan.

Fifteen Democrats in the house did not vote against the currency bill, and eleven of them voted for the measure. They came under the class whom Bryan said, after the 1896 campaign, should be burned with the brand of traitor and never allowed to come back into the party. The Nebraska has since changed his vindictive declaration into consenting that all who desired to return into the party and vote for him and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform could do so, no matter if they did vote against him three years ago. These fifteen Democrats either voted as they believed right, as their constituents wished them to vote, or because they and their constituents both believed the currency bill was for the good of the country. They will probably continue to be Democrats, and with the Democrats stand regardless of the opinions of the one man who defines Democracy to mean the advocacy of Bryan, free silver and everything else which he happens to advise.

Should Know New Mexico.

New Mexico has long been kept out of her rights to statehood. It is an arrogant assumption of power by the states to say that the territory is not good enough to go in the same class with them. Many of the states were admitted when they had less population than this territory, less railroad interests, fewer farms, fewer public schools, and less of material wealth. No people have been more patient under delay in receiving full political privileges, and none have had their rights so long withheld. It is high time that the classes arrayed against the admission of this territory because they are of the "I am holier than thou" variety, should give up their conceit and know the truth, that while they have been moving along on a supposed plane of superior virtue, New Mexico, under a cloud of doubt cast upon her by the attitude of the rep-

resentatives of the states, has patiently gone ahead with advancement morally, educationally, with education, industry and material development, until she has become a territory to which no shame nor dishonor can attach in any respect.

Trying to Monopolize Public Lands.

The Denver Republican, which is anything but what its name indicates, in a long editorial argues that the arid lands of the government should be ceded to the states. The Stockman, the organ of the big cattle companies, urges that the domain should be leased to the range stock growers. Probably both papers are working to the same end, to get the laws so changed that the cattle monopolists can grab them in large bodies and by fencing secure absolute control, either under lease from the general government or the states. The Republican hoots at the idea that the national government will ever build irrigation reservoirs, and intimates that the various states would if they owned the lands and could secure revenue from rentals.

This question has been fought over at a number of sessions of the irrigation congress in the west, and at the Trans-mississippi congress, and has always resulted in the passage of resolutions against cession of the public domain. There is reason to believe that the pressure for the passage of a law giving the lands to the states and territories will result in strengthening the proposition to lease the public domain and let the states and territories have the rentals for irrigation purposes. This proposition may win support from congressmen who do not wish to give up the public lands of the nation and thus deprive citizens absolutely of the right to secure homesteads from the government. The leasing law would, however, practically annul the homestead law, for all the desirable land would be leased, and in leasing, the corporations or large cattle owners would have every advantage, as they could afford to fence where homesteaders would be unable to do so, perhaps, and the homesteader, should he succeed in getting a home, would find his little tract hemmed in by leased land, so that he could have no range for his bunch of cattle or his little flock of sheep. No other country has been so liberal to the poor settler as this government, in granting him a home and affording free grazing, and while there has been no revenue derived from grazing lands in the way of rental, yet indirectly the nation has been benefited by the acquisition of public land by industrious settlers, who could not have made a living while converting the wild land into productive fields had they not been able to combine stock raising with agriculture, through free range. This statement none will dispute, yet that which corporations and would-be cattle monopolists have been unable to do through business methods, supplant the small cattlemen and farmers in the arid regions, they are now seeking to do by a proposed lease law. To pass such a law will be to stop development in the grazing regions, prevent any more settlers acquiring land, and drive away many of those who contribute to the prosperity of the west, only to replace them by corporation agents. The settler and small cattleman who acquired land on the consideration that he would make a home of it, and who has refused to sell to the "big fellows" crowding around him, would find the ground cut from under his feet, and his home made valueless. He would be literally penned up and deprived of the privileges the government tacitly guaranteed him when he chose the spot for a home and rendered the industrial consideration and paid the fees required by the grantor. The lease law would be a species of bad faith to the homesteaders and settlers generally, who are in most cases cattle and sheep owners as well as farmers in many cases.

The territories and states can better do without the rentals from the public domain than to have the live stock industry go from the hands of thousands of people into the hands of a few scores of monopolists and the lands forbidden ground to the people. There is little likelihood of the general government giving away to the territories and states the entire public domain. The east is too jealous of the growing west and strongly devoted to the idea of keeping the lands as a heritage for the whole people. But there is danger that the advocates of cession, by uniting with the influences seeking to lease direct from the general government may secure a compromise that will give the would-be leasers a monopoly. Congress may be led to believe the people of the arid regions would receive substantial benefit in rentals and the lands be improved by limiting the use of them to leasers.

Has Plenty of Able Men.

It is the idea of some employees of departments of the federal government who are sent out for duty in the territories that they are needed because the citizens are not equal to the performance of such duties. Of course, they soon discover to the contrary, but until they do they are apt to write to their eastern friends that the people of New Mexico are not qualified to conduct a government of their own. It has been but a short time since the practice was adopted of appointing residents of New Mexico to the more important offices. There was found to be an embarrassment of available men in New Mexico rather than a scarcity. The territory never had a better, more zealous governor, nor a better judiciary than President McKinley selected from among the people of New Mexico. And the same is true of many other appointments. New Mexico might, as many states have done sometimes, elect incompetent officials and legislatures, but in the majority of instances would choose wisely and well. Certainly it cannot be held that the federal appointments have always been of good men, especially when they were chosen from the ranks of eastern politicians. And the people of no state, no matter how they have been wronged by officials of their own selection, would be willing to have the choosing of their officers taken from them, even upon a guarantee that none but residents would be appointed.

THE TERRITORIAL PRESS.

PLAYED A SNEAK.
(Carlsbad Argus.)
The men who are standing sponsors for the lease law bill, and announce themselves as having a knowledge of its provisions, state that the interest of the small owner has been fully protected—that he is well cared for. If so, why has this bill been so zealously guarded lest its provisions come to the knowledge of the public? It has reposed in the inside pocket of the big man, the corporation representative, and the general public, the people who are to be affected, have scarcely had knowledge that an effort was being made to pass a bill of any nature. If the measure is such a just one, fair alike to the man who counts his money by the thousands and the man who counts his money by the hundreds, why not exhibit it—why not let the people become familiar with it? And echo answers, why?

THAT LEASE BILL.

(Taos Crescent.)

The proposition for a national lease law, to permit the leasing of all government land, which is now being discussed, will be about the fatal and final finishing up of the sheep business in New Mexico, if the friends of the measure are successful in having it passed. The sheep industry is now, and has always been, the leading industry of the territory, and the larger part of its grazing lands are better adapted to that than to cattle pasturing, notwithstanding that there are many portions where the latter is carried on more successfully, but it is not general.

It has always been the inclination of the cattle trust to crowd out the sheep and the sheep business, and it never had any scruples as to what means was used to accomplish its ends, and the present proposed lease law is simply a scheme of a few corporations to gobble up the undisposed lands of the west; to the exclusion of sheep owners and all small holders. This might naturally be expected to follow the exclusion of the sheep from the forest reservations and the permitting of cattle to range thereon, which is a point they have recently gained, to the detriment and ruin of a large number of small sheep owners of this territory; also in other places. It is a matter in which the people of New Mexico should get up and take a hand, because it means much more to them, and will be more direct in its effect than anything that has come up in congress affecting the territory for some time.

ALL FOR STATEHOOD.

(Elizabethtown Miner.)

Every live progressive newspaper in New Mexico is in favor of the admission of the territory into the sisterhood of states; as is every live, progressive resident thereof. New Mexico as a state would stand well up in line with her sister states; the position occupied, the great resources and vast domain of the territory destined her for a grand, rich and populous commonwealth.

IMMIGRATION INVITED.

(Carlsbad Argus.)

Governor Otero's annual report has been made public, although copies thereof have not yet been distributed. It is very exhaustive in treating of all subjects germane to New Mexico. He invites immigration, saying that "the manifold resources of New Mexico command notice from the homeseeker and the immigrant, among other reasons because it is but a few years before the territory will produce sufficient to fill the demands of the home market. Pastoral and allied industries are inviting to the young farmer of the east who is seeking a broader field in which to toil, and where his remuneration will be more munificent than is possible in the central and eastern states."

SCHOOLS COUNT IN THE SCALES.

(Albuquerque Journal-Democrat.)
The four big public school buildings in Albuquerque, and the grand territorial institution at the top of the hill, will weigh more with the statehood committee than a volume of fine phrases, and a statement by Superintendent Hubbell of the number of public schools in the county and the number of pupils enrolled will be a revelation to them. The illiteracy of our people has been a great stumbling block in the way of New Mexico. That has always been the strong argument against us, and the school house is the best thing with which to answer it.

FAVOR STATEHOOD MEETINGS.

(Las Vegas Review.)

Mass meetings to adopt resolutions favoring statehood should be held in every city, village and hamlet in the territory within the next thirty days. Such meetings would undoubtedly have a force which congress could not overlook. Now is the time while the matter is still fresh in the minds of congressmen.

Proposals for building materials, labor, etc.—U. S. Indian School Service, Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 22, 1899.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Building Materials, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Santa Fe, N. M., will be received at this school until 2 o'clock p. m. of Monday, January 15, 1900, for furnishing and delivering about 17,000 feet of lumber, besides shingles, windows, nails, tin roofing, etc., a full list and description of which can be obtained at the school; also such stone, brick, sand, lime and labor as may be required to construct foundations, walls, etc., of an addition to a dormitory at the above school in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the offices of the Citizens of Albuquerque, N. M., the New Mexican of Santa Fe, N. M., and at the school. Bidders will state specifically the price of each article to be offered under contract. All materials will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids or any part of any bid deemed for the best interests of the service. Certified checks—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. Edgar A. Allen, Superintendent.

you can reach the very heart of Mexico. The Mexican Central Railway is a through route and offers all conveniences of modern railway travel. For rates and further information address
H. J. KUHN
Com'l Agt. El Paso, Tex.

THE PEOS SYSTEM.

Peos Valley & Northeastern Ry.
Peos & Northern Texas Ry.
Peos River Railroad.

The quick route to market. This line offers exceptional facilities to stock shippers, in the way of rates, time and shipping conveniences. Good water and shipping pens at all principal points. Excellent pasturage at reasonable rates can be obtained at several points on the line. Full particulars promptly furnished upon application to—
E. W. MARTINDALE, D. H. NICHOLS,
Actg. G. F. & P. A. General Mgr.
Amarillo, Texas. Carlsbad, N. M.

My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Some time ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited.—Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O. For sale by A. C. Ireland, druggist.

Finance.
Everybody ought to oppose these get-rich-quick schemes. I don't know about that, I'd like to make a fortune while I'm alive to enjoy it.—Chicago Record.

That's What They Call It.
Papa, what is broad-mindedness? Agreeing with headstrong people when you know they are wrong.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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.

Establishing His Rights.
I don't see what right you have to criticize Dewey.

Don't ask? Ain't I a buyer of patent medicines? Ain't there a revenue stamp on every pill box? Don't those revenue stamps represent the war tax? And where would Dewey's salary and his prize money come from if it wasn't for that same tax? I tell you, as long as I pay taxes and have the spirit of a man, you bet I'll criticize!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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 cures 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.

Proposal for building materials, etc.—U. S. Indian School Service, Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 12, 1899.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Building Materials, etc.," and addressed to the undersigned at Albuquerque, N. M., will be received at this school until two o'clock p. m. of January 5, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at Albuquerque Indian Industrial School of about 32,000 feet of lumber, 25,000 shingles, 1,400 square feet corrugated iron, lime, hair, shingles, etc., a full list and description of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. Bidders will state specifically the price of each article to be offered under contract. All articles will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service. Certified checks—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. Edgar A. Allen, Superintendent.

Personal For Ladies.

THE MONTHLY PERIOD IS THE dreaded time of every woman. Don't suffer longer from uncertainties. A woman who has been there herself best understands treating women. Mrs. M. M. Guillaume POSITIVELY GUARANTEES relief of the most obstinate and delayed suppressed menses with her French Regulating Pills. Succeeds when others fail or money returned. Not a single failure in 44 years. Will not injure health; no bad after effects, or interference with duties. Sent sealed for \$2.50. Correspondence confidential. By using Guillaume's Original Fountain Injector, price \$2.50 (now used by thousands of women and lasts a lifetime), together with Pills, doubly insures success and means the RELIEF DESIRED. Highest reference. DON'T DELAY FURTHER but order immediately. Address MME M. GUILLAUME, Galveston, Texas.

On the Wrong One.

She says her new dressmaker didn't give her the fit. No, but the bill gave her husband one.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

BY THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER
Guadalupe St. Santa Fe

GREAT VARIETY OF NEW MEXICO VIEWS.
GO TO—
Kaadt's PHOTOS.
West Side of Plaza.

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.
G. H. Owner of Plaza.

OJO CALIENTE (HOT SPRINGS.)

THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Raton Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages runs to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 90° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 5,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 188.24 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures attested to in the following diseases:—Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10:08 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7. For further particulars address—

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

The Palace Hotel...



Practical Embalmer and Funeral Director.

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

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Large stock of Tinware.

Woodenware, Hardware, Lamps, etc.

Lower Frisco St. Santa Fe, N. M.

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A Perfect Life Preserver.

After thousands of lives have been sacrificed, an apparatus is brought forward, which, after having been tested, is pronounced perfect. It is impossible to sink it, it weighs only four pounds and contains food and water for five days. It resulted from a horrible shipwreck experienced by its inventor. No discovery of great benefit to humanity seems possible without great loss of life. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as another instance. Before its advent, fifty years ago, people died from dyspepsia. Weak stomachs and liver disease were terrible until Hostetter's Stomach Bitters proved its power to cure them. If your stomach bothers you, try it, and see that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

An Outrage.

Some people have very crude notions of the way it is permissible to act in a civilized country. What a disgusting thing the starting of that report of Cortley's death was.

Yes, Confound it! I went around for nearly half a day telling people what an excellent fellow he was before I found out that the report was untrue. —Chicago Times-Herald.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land, and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by A. C. Ireland, druggist.

Hard Times.

I see no humor in making fun of one's racial characteristics, remarked the giraffe.

What's the matter? asked the elephant.

That monkey person constantly refers to me as Rubber. —Philadelphia North American.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters'; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts., guaranteed, at Fischer & Co.'s drug store.

Useful in His Business.

Ruggles, if I had such a cough as that I should do something for it.

That cough Whiggins is indispensable. When a life insurance agent calls to see me I turn it on and he never stays longer than about three minutes. —Chicago Tribune.

A THOUSAND TONGUES.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and \$1.00 at Fischer & Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

Scared.

Now sir, can you explain why you ran away after being called on this jury? asked the indignant judge.

I couldn't help it, judge, said the trembling jurymen. I heard some one say something about hanging the jury, and I am opposed to capital punishment. —Baltimore News.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Fischer & Co., druggists.

Not the Style.

Do many of the Filipino officers die with their boots on? enquired the foreign correspondent.

Bless you, no, responded Aguinaldo, there are very few of my officers that know what a boot is. —Chicago News.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Bolls, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Fischer & Co., druggists.

The Power Of Thought.

Briggs never fail to get a seat to himself every Saturday night in the street car.

How does he manage it?

Carries a chunk of ordinary cheese labeled limburger' ostentatiously, in his hand. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As a cure for rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation.

D. B. Johnston, of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1882. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and painful very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by A. C. Ireland, druggist."

The Other Side.

Mr. Naggs. Whatever is, my dear is right.

Mrs. N. Fudge. What about the mate to your right shoe? —Detroit Free Press.

THE SUPERB CLIMATE

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

NEARLY ALWAYS PLEASANT

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

A knowledge of the contour of New Mexico in relation to the surrounding country is necessary to clearly understand the cause of its climatic advantages, that are not possessed by any other part of the United States. A study of the Rocky mountain region reveals the fact that the great chain from the far north is broken in its continuity as it leaves Colorado. In New Mexico there are smaller ranges with here and there lofty peaks with timbered slopes and barren crowns to relieve the clouds of moisture. From them incline fertile valleys and grassy upland plains to the gulf region until when the southern border is reached, there are no mountains between New Mexico and the southern water. Three fourths of this territory has an altitude of 5,000 feet. At the southern border the valleys have dropped to from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, while the Santa Fe valley, at the capital city, has an altitude of 6,967 feet at the plaza.

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

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

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURE.

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

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

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

Station.	Mean Temperature.			
	Absolute.	8 a. m.	5 p. m.	Relative Humidity.
Boston.....	50	52	63	71
Buffalo.....	49	54	62	56
Chicago.....	57	58	68	56
Detroit.....	50	59	69	70
Denver.....	51	45	67	54
Des Moines.....	53	51	63	57
Indianapolis.....	56	51	61	56
Galveston.....	78	74	81	74
Kansas City.....	76	70	87	65
Memphis.....	76	75	87	65
New Orleans.....	74	71	79	79
New York.....	51	58	68	61
Philadelphia.....	61	58	70	63
St. Louis.....	61	58	70	63
Santa Fe.....	52	47	66	52
San Francisco.....	52	47	66	52
Washington.....	64	50	68	63

SANTA FE SUMMER.

Were Santa Fe located in sight of St. Louis or Chicago, with its present elevation, residents of such place would behold a city more than a mile and a quarter skyward, above the hot, malarial, moisture-soaked earth, in a pure atmosphere, which all would seek. Should they behold the city where she is they would find a still cooler and purer atmosphere, where there is little moisture, a porous soil to drain away the rain that comes, and a precipitous descent for escape of the snow-fed streams and gorges in sight of the city. The records show that no other city in the same latitude possesses so cool a summer temperature as Santa Fe, where the average is 67 degrees and the change between night and day temperature too slight to be detrimental to health. Thanks to elevation, to wooded mountains far southward, and shelter from the hot winds of Arizona that are ward off by the rising series of mountain ranges between Santa Fe and the sandy, lower levels of desert, this city is the coolest south of the upper lake region. It is far cooler than Denver, has thermometer readings about as low as San Diego, and is free from the humid heat of the coast.

THE WINTER SEASON.

One who has not seen the lay of the land might think that an elevated place would have a severe winter. Yet this is not true. The winter temperature is not so low as in the lower Ohio valley, and is free from moisture, there being less of cloudy weather in winter than in summer. To the north, the great mountains of Colorado receive the greatest snowfall, and break the force of north-



The cut is after an old painting of a man gambling with death with his life as a stake. Behind him the man stands good angel striving to save him.

This game with life as the stake is the every-day game of men and women. Behind the player stands the good angel Nature, striving to preserve the life. Even when a life game is almost in death's hands, the man who turns to Nature and lets her help him may yet save himself. Medical science knows this, and its highest authorities affirm that the utmost medical skill can do is to help Nature.

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of this fundamental scientific truth: Nature with her body building, tissue repairing, muscle making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With the help Nature supplies the strength to throw off diseases of the lungs, heal the sick stomach, re-establish the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purify and enrich the blood, and nourish the nerves.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better for him, it says better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have since receiving your diagnosis of my case as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me), to perfect health. I can now perform my highly and take pleasure in recommending them to any and all who suffer as I did. Four months ago I did not think to be in shape to assist our 'Uncle Samuel' in case of hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready for the Dons!"

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, paper-bound, sent for 21 cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only. Cloth-bound ten stamps more. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ern winds; other mountains closer stand guard to shelter the Santa Fe valley, which lies at their feet. To the east a range keeps out the cold northerly as they rush southward to Texas. Westward also, nature has interposed barriers to shield New Mexico from gales, and when a wind finds its way up the winding Rio Grande, Santa Fe receives but the feather edge of the blow.

NEW MEXICO SANITARIUMS.

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

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

SUNSHINE RECORDS.

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

Stations.	Temperature.				No. of Days.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Percentage Sunshine.	Precipitation.	Clear.	Partly Cloudy.	Rainy.	Unkn.
Boston.....	94	28	56	52.72	123	102	131	
Buffalo.....	94	27	57	52.72	123	102	131	
Chicago.....	91	26	59	54.44	127	108	127	
Detroit.....	91	26	59	54.44	127	108	127	
Galveston.....	78	74	81	74	75			
Kansas City.....	102	57	59	51.14	110	110	100	
Memphis.....	102	57	59	51.14	110	110	100	
New Orleans.....	101	56	61	60.14	121			
New York.....	91	26	59	54.44	127	108	127	
Philadelphia.....	91	26	59	54.44	127	108	127	
St. Louis.....	91	26	59	54.44	127	108	127	
Santa Fe.....	85	21	70	20.40	176	149	40	120
San Francisco.....	85	21	70	20.40	176	149	40	120
Washington.....	108	17	12	41	195	128	42	51

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

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

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

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day, and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Coconino Mills, Pa., without fee or hope of reward, that "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we have found none better in our household. If you have a cough, try it," it may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by A. C. Ireland, druggist.

To Winter in California.

Has become a fad, and never did fashion set on practice more wholesome, because the South Pacific coast is the most delightful of resorts. The fact of the Santa Fe route is to convince every man, woman and child going to California that it renders the most satisfactory service in every detail. Let us unite our fads.

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

Santa Fe Route

TIME TABLE.

(Effective Nov. 5, 1899.)

Going East		Coming West	
Read Down	Read Up	Read Down	Read Up
No. 2, No. 22.	No. 17, No. 1.	No. 2, No. 22.	No. 17, No. 1.
11:50 p 8:00 A Lv. Santa Fe.	Ar. 7:20 p 7:20 p		
4:05 A 1:20 p Ar. Las Vegas.	Lv. 3:30 p 1:45 p		
7:35 A 6:00 p Ar. Raton.	Lv. 12:15 p 9:00 A		
9:15 A 7:55 p Ar. Trinidad.	Lv. 10:30 A 7:10 A		
9:35 A 8:08 p Ar. El Moro.	Lv. 10:50 A 8:53 A		
12:10 p 5:40 A Ar. Pueblo.	Lv. 7:10 A 11:35 p		
2:30 p 10:00 A Ar. Colo. Springs.	Lv. 8:30 A 10:00 p		
4:05 A 10:00 A Ar. Denver.	Lv. 8:50 A 8:50 p		
11:05 A 10:40 p Ar. La Junta.	Lv. 7:25 A 4:25 A		
6:00 p 6:45 A Ar. Dodge City.	Lv. 12:55 A 9:40 p		
7:00 A 6:40 p Ar. Kan. City.	Lv. 2:30 p 10:50 A		
9:00 p 9:30 A Ar. Chicago.	Lv. 2:45 A 10:00 p		

