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## Santa Fe New Mexican, 01-04-1900

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# SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 136.

SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL NO. 265

## BOERS AND BRITONS

They Are Having a Daily Tug of War in South Africa At Almost All Hours.

## DASH OUT OF LADYSMITH

General French Is Surrounding Colesberg, But the Boers Dispute Every Inch of Ground—Boaters Rising Against the Boers.

London, Jan. 4.—The position at Colesberg is by no means clear, but it is apparent that without reinforcements General French is finding considerable difficulty in driving the Boers from the hills surrounding the town.

From Ladysmith it is reported all is well, though this statement must be taken in connection with news that sickness is increasing and medical appliances not too abundant. The indications are that General Buller will take the offensive before many days, but more than one hard fought action will probably be necessary before the relief of Ladysmith is accomplished.

New York, Jan. 4.—A Kimberly dispatch to the Herald says: The De Beers company has decided not to pay a dividend but to husband their resources, owing to the complete stoppage of work.

Native rumors are current to the effect that the Boer commandos have risen against the Boers and captured two guns. The enemy remain quiescent. In view of the probable prolongation of the siege, steps are being taken by the military authorities to ration all the inhabitants.

Boer Camp, Colesberg, Jan. 3.—The British naval guns at Chieveley camp, continue ineffective with long range fire night and day in order to divert Boer attention from the movements of troops. Federal scouts yesterday penetrated the Boer lines and discovered that the British pickets discovered them and wounded one Boer. General Lucas Meyer resumes command of the division here. General Joubert denies he ever protested against the use of lyddite. He avers that up to the present he has not lost a single man from lyddite.

Hoodlagers, Ladysmith, Jan. 4.—The garrison at Ladysmith, during the night, threw out feelers on all sides, exchanging shots with the Boer pickets. At midnight a couple of shells fell into a Boer camp, killing a burgher. General Joubert preached Sunday. Rev. Mr. Manning, who has just arrived from America, addressed the burghers this afternoon, dwelling on the expiring century witnessing a life struggle of the people.

This morning shells filled with confectory containing the season's greetings were sent into Ladysmith. Federal shells are falling in Ladysmith at from 30 shillings to 45 sterling.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—Colonel Pilcher, it is officially announced, being only on a raiding expedition and for military reasons being unable to occupy Douglas permanently, evacuated the town, bringing off all his troops. He has now returned safely to close proximity of Belmont. When he announced the necessity of evacuating the place the inhabitants declared their lives not worth five minutes' purchase after the troops left. Colonel Pilcher therefore invited them to accompany him to Belmont. Preparations were speedily completed but the vehicles of the town were totally inadequate to convey the refugees, so the troops gave up the transport wagons to the women and children. The Canadians acted as escort of the refugees, carried the babies for the women and kept everybody lively by singing as they marched pluckily along in spite of sore feet, occasioned by the heavy sand which made marching extremely trying.

The force received General Buller's congratulations on the success of the expedition with great satisfaction.

Paris, Jan. 4.—A report was current on the bourse today that General Buller had met another check in his efforts to relieve Ladysmith.

Pretoria, Jan. 2.—Since starting, the mint has coined 140,000 sovereigns. The machinery is in full swing.

Vans Emsburg reports from Derdepoort that the Kaffir stations have been destroyed and the inhabitants are fleeing. Chief Lydenburg, with 3,000 Kaffirs, attacked a Boer laager, but the natives were dispersed. A representative of the Associated Press who had been in Johannesburg three days, says the utmost order prevails there. Looting is exceptional and where discovered is severely punished. The sanitary condition of the town is perfect. Sickness is rare. About 1,300 British subjects are still in the Rand district.

Hoodlagers, Ladysmith, Jan. 3.—Six horsemen made a dash from Ladysmith a few nights ago, and though pursued escaped. It is believed the party included Colonel Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, and Dr. Jamison.

Orange River, Cape Colony, Jan. 4.—There was a small skirmish near Belmont this morning. The British fired a few shells, but the Boers did not respond. A detachment of about 40 Boers attempted to rush Klokfontein this morning, but were beaten back by mounted infantry. Possibly this force consisted of fugitives from Sunnyside. Re-enforcements of infantry and artillery have been dispatched to General French from Denar.

London, Jan. 4.—There is great satisfaction in news that Deasir has been able to send General French re-enforcements of guns and infantry, of which he appears so much in need. Fighting in the hills is incessant. The latest telegrams say General French has almost surrounded Colesberg, but the Boers are stiffly defending it at all positions close to town, preventing the British capturing it. A dispatch from Rensburg this morning says the heavy artillery duel was recommenced at day break.

Further details of the fighting between General Gatacre and the Boers at Cyphergat today show 3,000 Boers with artillery attacked the British outpost between Cyphergat and Molteno. General Gatacre with mounted troops and field artillery moved out in front of Sterkstroom and found the Boers strongly posted at Coperberg, whence they were quickly dislodged. The Boers fleeing in the direction of Stormberg. The Boers used the British guns captured December 10 and shot well, but the British kept under cover as there was no casualties on their side.

## Bar Association Addressed

A Strong Argument For Statehood Made by Hon. H. D. Estabrook of Chicago-- Speeches by Other Attorneys.

The New Mexico Bar Association held a public session yesterday afternoon at the court house. The audience that filled the hall was a representative one, and liberally applauded each one of the speakers. Col. R. E. Twitchell appointed a committee to escort to the chair the new president of the bar association, Judge A. A. Freeman, who had in the forenoon been unanimously elected. Colonel Twitchell introduced his successor with a well-deserved eulogy upon the ability and character of the new official.

Hon. H. D. Estabrook, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, and counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, who came to New Mexico by invitation of the bar association to deliver an address, was then introduced to the audience. He began his address with a very pleasing allusion to his arrival in the territory upon a previous visit, paid a tribute to the climate of New Mexico, related his experience upon a fishing jaunt in the mountains, and then came to the subject matter of his address. He asserted that had destiny ordained that he should be a New Mexico lawyer he would have settled down contentedly, believing he would have a useful and prosperous career. But he would certainly have gone to work to help bring about some changes in the condition of matters.

The speaker quoted from the writings of various persons who have told of the languid habits of the early settlers of New Mexico, and hinted very politely that there was too much truth in the accusation, and that the territory is half asleep, which is the reason, while rich in resources and potentialities, it has not attracted more immigration. The illiteracy of the people in the past, said the speaker, had caused much prejudice against the admission of the territory to statehood among people who feared that the state would be but a "sedentary pueblo." Viewing the statehood question as a whole, he would vote for admission were he in congress, as the best thing to do and in recognition of the moral right of New Mexico. As to having a political right, he considered that none existed, because the law gives none, and congress is not required by any law to admit a territory to statehood. But to hold a people in perpetual vassalage is an anomaly in the American form of government. Its excuse is in the exigency of the moment, and should disappear with the exigency which created it. Proof of this proposition is found in the fundamental principles to which the republic is pledged to allow self-government, the largest individual liberty compatible with social liberty, and the amplest local government compatible with safety to the general government. It is found in the uniform policy of legislation, giving even to municipalities larger and larger powers of local government. It is found in the history of those vast territories which from time to time have been ceded to the United States—first dividing them into limited areas, establishing territorial governments therein, and shortly admitting these territories as states of the Union. It is found in the right of petition, guaranteed by the constitution, voicing the unanimous wishes of a people, which voice of a community every government ought to respect, and which this government is bound to respect.

More particularly as regards New Mexico, it is found in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, under which New Mexico and its inhabitants were transferred to the United States. Here, indeed, save for a parenthesis of less than a dozen words, New Mexico could almost claim a legal contractual right to be admitted to the Union. The ninth article of the treaty provides that Mexicans, who shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, as otherwise stipulated, "shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the constitution." Will any one pretend that this article did not contemplate an almost immediate admission of all the newly ceded territory into the Union? Or that congress meditated the possibility of postponing action for fifty years? Read the article; parse it; analyze it according to the most elementary rules of grammar, and its literal and spiritual meaning correspond. He argued that the burden of proof is upon those who deny New Mexico statehood. Said he:

Let us consider somewhat the objections that have been made. First comes the assertion that New Mexico is sparsely settled; that people have not struggled to locate within her boundaries. If this be true, what of it? Assuming that a paucity of settlement is due to a paucity of soil, when have the political rights of a people been made to depend upon the quality of their soil? Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont are not what you would call fecund. But the soil of New Mexico is rich and fertile, so much is conceded; and whatever of fact there is in this first objection is due to two wholly different reasons, for both of which the federal government is largely responsible.

In the first place, New Mexico is a territory, and has been for fifty years. The elective franchise is worth something. No man would be worthy of it if he did not hesitate to surrender it. Who would not rather govern than be governed? Without some unusual inducement men will not relinquish the full rights of a citizen which they possess under state sovereignty for the domi-

itary rights of a commoner, which is about the measure of their political rights in a territory. No territory has ever prospered as such. It is only when a territory has been admitted to statehood that its real development has begun.

The injurious effects of the big land grants and the doubt as to their titles were referred to, and the general government blamed for not having sooner settled this trouble.

The assertion that New Mexico is sparsely settled is only comparatively true. How many inhabitants should a territory have to justify its admission to the Union? Illinois was admitted to statehood when its population was only 12,332. Minnesota was admitted with a population of only 6,077. New Mexico, as I have already stated, has a population of about 250,000, exclusive of Indians on reservations. Some better excuse than want of population must be



Hon. H. D. Estabrook of Chicago.

conjured up, or else all precedent goes for naught.

Objection is next made to the character of the population. Of course, the objection does not reach to the 30,000 or 40,000 Anglo-Saxons who inhabit the territory. They are admittedly as worthy as their fellows elsewhere. But the American government was not created for the exclusive benefit of the Anglo-Saxons.

But leaving out of account the New Mexicanized Anglo-Saxon, and coming back to the natives and inhabitants of Latin extraction, permit me to ask, What is the matter with them? For the most part they are native born. The percentage of foreign born in New Mexico is perhaps less than in any state of the Union. In New York, Massachusetts and Michigan the proportion of foreign born to native is 35 to 100. In Minnesota it is 55 to 100. In North Dakota it is 80 to 100. In New Mexico it is 8 to 100.

Why, there is scarcely a New Mexican who is not eligible to the presidency of the United States. Scarcely a mother's son who could not remove to any state in the Union and become almost immediately vested with full powers of citizenship. Why should he, by the simple act of removal, be accorded the right to participate in the government of Massachusetts, for instance, and be denied the right of government on his native heath? Congress cannot object to him individually; is there any particular reason why it should object to him collectively? What is the matter with the New Mexicans? Are they not loyal, patriotic, wedded to American institutions? It is notorious that our war with Mexico was contrived by slave owners, in the expectation that the territory to be acquired would become slave territory. And yet in the war of the rebellion New Mexico remained loyal to the Union. Out of a population of

less than 100,000, she contributed 6,561 soldiers to the federal cause; more than Colorado; more than Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon combined; more than North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming combined. And the quality of these troops was tested at Valverde, Peralta and Golieta, hurling back the confederate invasion from Texas, which, had it succeeded, might have changed the attitude of California.

But if, peradventure, congress has forgotten the war of the rebellion, it surely cannot have forgotten our recent war with Spain, nor the heroic charge of the rough riders up San Juan hill. In that regiment of rough riders there were 500 New Mexicans, officers and men. As for the abilities and patriotic services of the late lamented Lieutenant Luna, they are too new in our gratitude to have been forgotten.

It is a significant fact that while New Mexico, unaided by federal contribution, has built its penitentiary, insane asylum, agricultural college, and university, and even its capitol, there is not a poor house in all the territory, and if there was, there would be no pauper to occupy it. The New Mexican may be poor, dreary, damp, even, but he is not a pauper. A pauper is a cringing, obsequious remnant of humanity.

Moreover, the charge of general illiteracy is no longer true. Between 1880 and 1890 immigration increased 28 per cent and school attendance 283 per cent.

An eloquent tribute to the law and lawyers closed the brilliant address of Mr. Estabrook, which was warmly applauded, and constituted an able argument for statehood for New Mexico.

Neill B. Field, Esq., of Albuquerque, was the second speaker, and addressed the audience upon "The Relations of the Bar and the Bench." He stated that he had lost his manuscript, this being the first address he ever contemplated reading from manuscript. He said that the fundamental principle of American liberties lies in the truth "That all men are equal before the law." When this is no longer true, then this nation is on the road to decay. It is the bar and the bench more than the statesman and the warrior who have made this nation great and free, and the brightest page in American history was written by the courts of the country. Mr. Field then dwelt eloquently upon the relations that should exist between the bar and the bench.

Upon the topic, "Modern Trusts," Judge Freeman spoke entertainingly, giving a history of trusts, showing that they had existed almost from time immemorial in different forms, and that in very many countries there had been legislative efforts made either to control or to abolish them. Trusts were not per se wrong; combination of capital was not a necessary evil; the only good that could be accomplished by legislation was to prevent trusts from imposing any burden or restriction upon competing interests; that so long as the people are left free to contract for themselves, no serious injury could grow out of them. Contracts made in restraint of trade are unlawful, and could be so declared by the courts. He was of the opinion that a great deal of unnecessary political capital was being made out of the subject; that party conventions would declare against them more for the purpose of catching votes than for anything else. He did not apprehend that trusts would ever seriously impair the prosperity of the country.

These figures should be increased for the last decade, it is said. When, as a state, New Mexico can make available the lands granted by congress in aid of education, it is evident from the disposition of the people, indicated by these figures, that she could not build school houses fast enough.

But, after all, how does the alleged indolence, indigence or illiteracy of the native constitute any argument against admitting New Mexico to statehood? Will the state of New Mexico be any greater menace to our institutions, our peace of mind, or comfort of body, than the territory of New Mexico? Would not Governor Otero govern a state as well as he governs a territory? A greater degree of ignorance, poverty and downright mendacity exists in many of the states to-day. Do you think our country would be better off if any state in the Union were being administered as a territory? The truth is, a state government should assume the burden and obligations of local conditions and work out its own salvation. That New Mexico would be financially able to support itself is evident from the fact that her territorial bonds sell to-day as readily as the bonds of any state of the republic, and from the further fact that the assessed value of her property is already forty millions of dollars and upward. That the laws which as a state she would enact for her own government would be wise and salutary is reasonably inferable from the laws which we find on her territorial statute book, and from the provisions of the several constitutions which she has from time to time presented for the approval of congress, all of them models in their statement of fundamental principles.

The speaker advised the bar that the most important work now before it is procuring statehood, saying: "Whose work is it to be of acquiring

statehood? And how is it to be accomplished? Primarily, I think, it is work for you lawyers. It is your duty, by every means in your power, to bring about the Lord knows, and he has a way of helping those only who help themselves. It is easy to specify how the longed-for event will not happen. It will not happen through academic discussions of abstract rights among yourselves. It will not happen through a serene contemplation of your thumbs, however long continued. You will not fall into the Union as a somnambulist sometimes falls into a well, with ease and unconscious dignity. I have not been a resident of Chicago long enough to learn how that dynamic municipality does things, but I have an abiding faith that if Chicago wanted Cook county to be admitted to the Union as a separate state, Cook county would be admitted. Why? Because everybody in Chicago would go at it, and keep going. Every state legislature would be induced to pass resolutions in favor of the project; every newspaper in the country would be wheedled into advocating it. Chicago furnishing the editorials and paying for their appearance if need be; every organization in Chicago would deluge the world with literature on the subject; every doctor, lawyer, merchant, broker, manufacturer, business man, would have his demands and the reasons for them blazoned on his stationery, so that even private letters, treating of personal matters, would treat first and foremost of the public matter nearest the Chicago heart. One way to break down opposition is to beat it down, to weary it in actual conflict."

Mr. Schroeder, head of the general delegation, opened the argument against Roberts. The argument was largely technical. The evidence clearly shows, proceeded Schroeder, that since 1880 Roberts has been in status a polygamist and the question is as to the effect of this status.

The Schley-Sampson Controversy. New York, Jan. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: As a result of a conference held at the White house between the president, Secretary Long and the captains of the Santiago fleet, no action will be taken contemplating the advancement of either Rear Admiral Sampson or Rear Admiral Schley. Nor will a court of inquiry be appointed unless an official request be received from Admiral Schley, now at Buenos Ayres.

President McKinley Will Not Intervene. New York, Jan. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There is reason to believe the Transvaal government has recently requested the government to use its good offices to end the war with Great Britain. The proposition came through the American consul at Pretoria. No answer has been given by the state department and unless Great Britain intimates she is desirous of the president exercising his good offices there is no reason to believe he will comply with the Boer request.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, January 4.—In the house to-day Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, presented the Sulzer resolution as modified by the committee, for immediate consideration. Mr. Sulzer said he would accept the amendments.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked for five minutes, which he desired to yield to Mr. Levy (Dem.) of New York. The request was complied with, and Mr. Levy offered an amendment to the resolution, which included a request for the secretary's reasons for delaying deposits in national banks until a panic occurred. Mr. Levy said he warned the secretary of the treasury in September that a panic was imminent.

Superintendent Dyer Makes a Change. Denver, Jan. 4.—Charles Dyer superintendent of the Colorado division of the Santa Fe road has been appointed superintendent of the Colorado and Southern, succeeding T. F. Dunaway, resigned. The appointment takes effect Feb. 1.

Grand Jury Has the Money. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 4.—The box said to hold \$4,000 in bills and five \$100 bills, which amount was to be paid passed in the alleged bribery transaction, between Col. John H. Whallen and Senator Harrell was delivered to the grand jury today to be opened.

The United Verde Sale. New York, Jan. 4.—U. S. Senator Clark, and the other directors of the United Verde Copper company, obtained decision in favor of their plan of reorganization from Justice Gilderleeve of the supreme court today. He denied a motion to continue the temporary injunction asked for by George A. Treadwell, a minority stockholder vacated the preliminary injunction granted restraining the sale of the property of the corporation, which was originally announced to take place December 19. The sale will now take place January 9. The judge says the complaint fails to state a cause of action. No illegal act is alleged, he says, which if established by competent testimony will support a conclusion that there is an intention on the part of the defendants to injure the property rights of the plaintiff.

Pleading and Practice, publisher's price, at New Mexico.

## THE ROBERTS CASE.

Statements and Telegrams from Utah Not Admitted As Testimony.

Washington, January 4.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its session to-day for the purpose of hearing arguments and bringing the inquiry to an early conclusion. It was expected to present to sum up the case against Roberts, and that Roberts would make an argument in his own behalf. Word came from Mr. Carlisle, however, that he had not understood his personal presence was desired, but he was ready to submit written arguments on any of the questions involved.

Chairman Taylor of Ohio said a statement of a witness absent in Utah had been received, but as Mr. Roberts declined to admit it in an informal manner the matter would have to be taken up later. Roberts said he wished to present a matter tending to show the untrustworthiness of witnesses appearing against him, and also offered a telegram from the proprietors of the Salt Lake Herald concerning the testimony of Mr. McDaniels.

Chairman Taylor excluded the telegram, saying there was no color of right or propriety in receiving a telegram as testimony, in view of Mr. Roberts' refusal to admit a statement of the absent Utah witness.

Mr. Schroeder, head of the general delegation, opened the argument against Roberts. The argument was largely technical. The evidence clearly shows, proceeded Schroeder, that since 1880 Roberts has been in status a polygamist and the question is as to the effect of this status.

The Pettigrew resolution concerning advances reported to have been made by Aguinaldo through General Torres to General Otis, after beginning hostilities in the Philippines, was postponed until Monday for action.

Mr. Hoar said he had received numerous letters urging him not to vote for seating Senator Quay upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania, on the ground of charges against the personal character of Quay. Such requests he considered in the nature of appeals to him to stuff the ballot box and make false returns simply because the petitioners think some one else should be appointed. He hoped his explanation would be a sufficient reply to the writers of letters.

Senator Pettigrew called up the bill providing for a settlement of the accounts of the national treasury with the public land under the law granting 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to states, and extending this provision so as to make it cover lands embraced in Indian and military reservations. Mr. Pettigrew stated that the passage of the bill would require the payment of about \$12,000,000 by the national government.

Senator Berry antagonized the measure, charging that its passage would involve the wasting of public money and be unfair and unjust to the states in which there were no reservations. On motion of Mr. Berry the bill was amended, by a vote of 42 to 4, so as not to apply to reservation lands. It was then committed to the committee on public lands.

A message from the president was read, transmitting the testimony taken by the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war by the war department.

The resolutions introduced by Senator Allen requesting information concerning the Hanover and City National Banks of New York were modified and passed.

The Pettigrew resolution, calling on the secretary of the navy for the report of Admiral Dewey in April, 1898, in which the admiral said he could take Manila at any time, went over under objection by Mr. Spooner.

The financial bill was taken up, and the senate substitute was read. Senator Aldrich made the opening speech, reviewing the various sections of the bill and explaining their provisions.

The senate then adjourned until Monday.

Had the secretary heeded the warning and deposited the government funds in national banks in September and October, instead of buying bonds, a panic would have been averted.

The amendment was promptly ruled out of order. The resolution was adopted.

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania to-day introduced a resolution, giving the thanks of congress to Rear Admiral William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, and the officers and men under them, for the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

The house at 12:20 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts offered a resolution, which was adopted, reducing mileage fees to be paid witnesses in cases before the senate to \$3 per day while in attendance, and actual traveling expenses. This will reduce the amount for witnesses in the Clark case about one-half.

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T. B. CATRON, Attorney.



## Santa Fe New Mexican

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

The most recent wave of Democratic editors is that free trade with the Philippines will ruin the industries and the workmen of this country. Strange, a year or two ago those same editors were against protection to industries and of the workmen, not only as far as the Philippines were concerned, but also as to Germany, Great Britain, China and the rest of the world.

The grim humor of the Boers is an unexpected characteristic of that nation. Christmas day they filled shells with plum pudding and bombarded Ladysmith with them. The plum pudding contained slips conveying the compliments of the season. If an Englishman could choose his mode of death he would choose no other method than to be shot and killed with a plum pudding.

Great Britain may be willing to have an open door in China, but wishes the Portuguese would turn the key at Delagoa bay, the side door to the Transvaal. Undoubtedly this opening must be closed if recruits and supplies for the Boers are to be kept from reaching them. But how to close the port easily and quickly is a problem. A forcible seizure may be necessary, for though Portugal wishes to sell, there are obstacles to overcome before diplomacy will bring the desired result.

Ever since Eddy changed its name to Carlsbad some people have believed that it cannot be far from the sulphurous regions. The artesian well being drilled at town expense is filling up with sulphur water with a small akin to rotten eggs, instead of the pure, limpid fluid that was expected to moisten the lips and tongues of the Carlsbad people. The day is still long distant when Carlsbad will be a prohibition town if nature furnishes only sulphur water for the people.

After reading the New Year's edition of several Denver papers, the reader is forced to the conclusion that as to mining interests Cripple Creek is Colorado, and that if Cripple Creek is taken away the rest of the Colorado mineral country could be comfortably tucked away in a precinct or two of New Mexico. Fortunately, this territory is not dependent altogether for its fame as a mining region or for its wealth upon the production of one mineral district.

The men of the bar and the press are the two agencies which more than any other control the destiny of the nation today. Take out of the country the men who have studied or are practicing law, and the men who have been in newspaper work or are editing the newspapers, and there would be vacancies in almost every official position from the president down. But not only in office-holding but in making or unmaking public opinion, the bar and the press lead the nation.

Lyman Gage, secretary of the treasury, may walk the plank, the same as Alger did. He is a gold Democrat rather than a Republican, but has flattered his position well. Several of his recent acts, however, were not as tactful as they might have been, and gave the yellow papers an occasion or excuse to attack the administration through him. By present appearances, he may be hounded out of office the same as Alger was, and the yellow papers will have scored another victory as meddlers.

One of the leading speakers for the silver cause during the last campaign in Montana declares that the great silver state of the northwest will not again give a majority to Colonel Bryan, because the state and the country have prospered under the old standard, and the third party combine is advocating so many things which free silver men of the west do not approve, furling the flag, for instance, that the silver party will not again follow the old leader, Montana preferring to take her chances along with the rest of the country in business enterprise and industries which thrive without political agitation and special legislation in their favor.

There have been times when some of the states of the east feared that admitting the territories of the southwest might lessen the power of the eastern states to control legislation, and there has been a disposition to be jealous of the west. The policy of non-expansion has sometimes been favored for this reason by men of narrow ideas. But within the past year the country has taken such a leap forward that men of such narrowness have been thrown off their feet. The vision of growing greatness has caused many people to become more liberal than to desire to hold back the development of any part of the United States for more local advantage for older communities. The country at large has received no shock in running the machinery of the government as the result of admitting the northwest, and there would be no jar if Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico sent senators to Washington.

**Cruelty in the Philippines.**  
The people who write letters and make speeches over the horrors of the Philippine war and the cruelty they imagine humane Americans there practicing

should read the history of similar days in the islands. After Spanish authority had been established in the Philippines, there were, between the years 1890 and 1896, four terrible massacres, in each of which nearly 10,000 people were killed. The streets of Manila literally ran blood; also in 1893 there was a massacre of 7,000 Chinese and other foreigners, and as late as 1899 the natives and Spaniards turned on the Chinese and Japanese, Dutch and English, and slew other thousands, and that in those bygone days of Spanish misrule there was slaughter by pirates, slaughter by soldiers, and slaughter by natives. The rebellion of 1896-97 about 50,000 natives were killed in the first year of the war. Many of them fell in battle, but not a few of them were shot down as prisoners. Week in and week out the Spaniards were wont to shoot a score of prisoners a day on the Luneta of Manila. Under Spanish rule sixty in every 100 prisoners thrown into dungeons died over night of suffocation.

### Protection Wanted in the South.

The Georgia senate lately passed a resolution favoring an import duty of 50 per cent on all long stapled cotton imported into the United States. This resolution was introduced as a protest against the free importation of Egyptian or other long-stapled cotton. Senator Dickerson stated after the resolution was introduced that it was in the interests of the growers of the sea island cotton in that state, claiming that this once profitable industry was languishing under present conditions, and was giving unmistakable signs of dying unless some relief was forthcoming. The resolution states that the low price of long-stapled cotton is not due to overproduction in Georgia, but to the enormous annual importation of Egyptian cotton, the product of pauper labor. Further claim is made that the indisputable cause for low prices, financial depression and agricultural discontent is due to this importation, and hence the protest. The author of the resolution is quoted as saying that he does not think the memorial un-democratic, as the party had not deemed it derogatory to principles to have a duty placed on wool, rice, hides and tobacco, and that this duty has proved of direct and considerable benefit to the people.

The practical common sense of the protective principle wins its way slowly among a people trained to fight that principle ever since the day when the south, having a monopoly of cotton raising, concluded it could profit most by selling the raw material in the dearest market and by buying its manufactured articles in the cheapest market. Adherence to this false and foolish theory for about seventy years cost the south billions of dollars by retarding her industrial development, while the states of the north were piling up wealth, population and power. Latterly the people of the south have begun to see the light of reason and expediency, and in consequence free trade has lost ground rapidly among them. The Georgia senate's resolution shows it.

### Colorado Is Prosperous Again.

The Denver papers make a great showing of prosperity in the centennial state, in summing up progress for the past year. A state which has increased in wealth and productiveness as Colorado has in the past year has no kick coming because her pet hobby horse has not been fed and groomed at the national expense. It is evident that the people of Colorado are working with an eye to real business rather than to the silver mine. Capital which shunned the state when the third party and all its socialist proclivities had the endorsement of the people, is now once more going to Colorado for investment, and there will be henceforth more rapid growth than at any period since the days of the silver boom, which was followed by depression as soon as unnatural conditions began to abate. The present development is founded upon the production of gold, a metal with a stable price, upon silver mining only where it can be produced with profit at even a lower market value than at present, and upon the products of field, farm and orchard, as well as upon the mining of coal and base metals like copper, lead and zinc, for which there is a natural industrial demand. Colorado is all right. No foolish boom and subsequent collapse lie before her. Nothing but wild political agitation can now give the state a setback. Having been burned lately by that species of fire, the state is not likely to again play with it soon.

### Utilizing Convict Labor.

The governor of Colorado has decided that the scheme of his attorney general to work mining property belonging to the state by using convict labor would be a violation of the law against employing convicts. As the mining claims of the state will not be worked by any other method, and their output would not in the least interfere with the price of any product which Colorado produces through her free citizens, the law stands in the way of use of men whose maintenance is a public tax. The employment of prisoners is sometimes justifiable, even if it does so may result in citizens having to seek other work. There is plenty of employment for all free men in Colorado, as well as in New Mexico, independent of that work which the government may have done. Laborers are being imported because the domestic supply is inadequate. Take the work upon the capital of New Mexico, for instance. There has been a saving of many thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of the territory through the employment of the convicts, and yet no hardship has been caused thereby, for the country offers plenty of work for those who desire to labor. There are branches of industry in which few or no people in the territory are employed and little capital invested. One article made in the territory in such cases cut no ice in the matter of supplying the demand, and this demand is met through shipments into the territory. In such instances it is well that the convicts be employed in supplying the market. The people can thus buy at cheaper prices than they must pay for goods made thousands of miles away, be relieved of the taxes necessary to maintain the penitentiary, and little harm can come to any local interests. It is the intention

## Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was discouraged for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the use of it until I was completely cured. I have never had a sign of the disease return.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

## S.S.S. The Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from those dangerous minerals.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

### PRESS COMMENT.

**ONE-SIDED.**  
(Chicago Journal.)  
The Cubans are desirous that Uncle Sam keep faith with them, but they are not so particular about keeping faith with him, as the wholesale arrests for smuggling indicate.

**NOT YET, NOR EVER.**  
(Boston Journal.)  
It is tolerably certain that both houses of congress will feel that this is not the time for passing any declaratory resolution regarding the Philippines which could possibly be interpreted as giving aid and comfort to men who are resisting the authority of the United States.

**THE FENIAN DREAM.**  
(Philadelphia Times.)  
The main purpose of this Omaha sensation is probably to annoy the English and get them to saying ugly things about the United States, which are expected to annoy Americans in turn, and thus to disturb the good relations between the two countries. To this end even a paper read on Canada may be serviceable, though it need not cause much excitement.

**GOEBEL A GONER.**  
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)  
Goebel's contest before the legislature will end just as it did before the state election board. The candidate who had the most votes has been inaugurated, and the legislature will not disturb this arrangement. Notwithstanding that Democratic majority in the legislature, Goebel is politically dead. All Kentucky Democrats are not dishonest. Fortunately for themselves and the state, a very large proportion of them have some regard for the will of the people.

**WHAT GAGE IS BLAMED FOR.**  
(Washington Times.)  
Already the Democrats are making campaign material out of Secretary Gage's order directing that all the internal revenue of the country be deposited with the City National Bank of New York. The amount of government funds which it is estimated will be turned over to this institution will approximate \$1,000,000 a day. It is claimed that this means the depository will have at its disposal for loan purposes a sum which will afford a handsome profit to the City National Bank, whose president is a brother-in-law of the Rockefeller, who are said to be the largest owners of the concern's stock. In discussing this matter yesterday with a Times representative, a southern Democratic senator predicted that serious scandals to the administration would grow out of it.

**LAWTON ON THE FIRE IN THE REAR.**  
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)  
Like a voice from the dead comes a letter written by General Lawton to Hon. John Barrett and read by the latter a few nights ago at the annual meeting of the New England society in New York. "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet," wrote General Lawton, "it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from my own observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America." In view of the circumstances this is the most striking thing said on the subject. Lawton's epitaph on himself, outlined a short time before a Tagal bullet pierced his heart, was that he faced a fire inspired by the Tagal sympathizers in the United States. The blood-guiltiness is placed where it belongs by his own hand and in a form that is indelible. Every capitalist and sneaking enemy of the soldier, the last thing from his pen that has reached the public.

It has been the habit of opponents of the treaty to speak of Lawton as one of themselves, and to assert that he believed the war to be unholy. Now he exposes their falsehood and fixes their complicity in the revolt by the last stroke of his pen. The Tagal cutthroats lingering in the field are nerved to hold out, as General Lawton declared, by "reports that are sent out from America." He is not the first to point this out by any means, but his declaration, sealed with his blood, comes with the

force of a thunderbolt to the Atkinsons, the Bryans, the Hoars, the Masons and all the smaller fry of Tagal helpers. When Lawton's remains reach home the American Tagals ought to hide themselves until his funeral is over. His indictment of them, coming as it does, is simply awful. They may say with Macbeth, as he looks on the ghost of Banquo, that if the murdered return in this way "our monuments shall be the mass of kites."

**VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.**  
Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Fischer & Co., druggists.

**In Sunny California.**  
Are islands as charming as Capri, a coast as gay as the Riviera, mountains as wonderful as any in Italy or Spain, hotels as sumptuous as can be desired, outdoor diversions and a winter climate unrivaled in the world. Thousands of tourists are already there, thousands are on the way. The Santa Fe route will conduct you there at the minimum of cost in time and money, and with the maximum of comfort.

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

## Personally Conducted Excursions To the East

**Via the Santa Fe Route.**  
Three times a week from Santa Fe in improved wide-vestibled Pullman tourist sleeping cars. Better than ever before, at lowest possible rates. Experienced excursion conductors. Also daily service between Santa Fe and Kansas City and Chicago. Correspondence solicited.  
H. S. LUTZ, Agent,  
THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY.,  
SANTA FE, N. M.

Proposals for building materials, labor, etc.—U. S. Indian School Service, Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 12, 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 doors, windows, nails, the 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 Citizen, 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 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. For any further information apply to A. H. Viets, Supt.

## Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

**THE SANTA RITA RAILROAD COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of The Santa Rita Railroad Company will be held at Santa Fe, in the territory of New Mexico, on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and that there will be submitted to the stockholders at that meeting for action the question as to the approval of a sale to and purchase by The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company of the railroad of The Santa Rita Railroad Company, together with all the rights, powers, privileges, franchises, immunities and other property used in connection therewith or pertaining thereto.  
E. WILDER, Secretary.

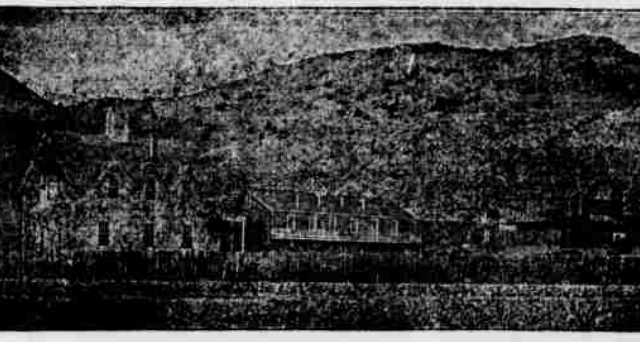
## Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

**THE HANOVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of The Hanover Railroad Company will be held at Santa Fe, in the territory of New Mexico, on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that there will be submitted to the stockholders at that meeting for action the question as to the approval of a sale to and purchase by The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company of the railroad of The Hanover Railroad Company, together with all the rights, powers, privileges, franchises, immunities and other property used in connection therewith or pertaining thereto.  
E. WILDER, Secretary.

Proposal for building materials, etc.—U. S. Indian School Service, Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 12, 1899.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Building Materials," and addressed to the undersigned at Albuquerque, N. M., will be received at this school until 2 o'clock p. m. of January 5, 1900, for furnishing and delivering at Albuquerque Indian Industrial School of about 35,000 feet of lumber, 38,000 brick, 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 any and 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.

## OJO CALIENTE

(HOT SPRINGS.)



These Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Las Alamos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages 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 168.3 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. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.00 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 10:30 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.

## EUROPEAN PLAN.

Special Rates by Week or Month.

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**CHAS. WAGNER FURNITURE CO.**  
(Incorporated Feb. 2, 1899.)  
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.

**Glassware and Queensware, Stoves and Ranges.**  
Large stock of Tinware.  
Woodenware, Hardware, Lamps, etc.  
Lower Frisco St. - Santa Fe, N. M.

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**WEST SIDE OF PLAZA.**  
CALLS ATTENTION TO  
"OUR PLACE."  
Here business is conducted on Business Principles. Here can be obtained Strictly First Class Goods in the form of Liquid Refreshments and Cigars.  
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**PERIODICALS:**  
**SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES.**  
Stationery Sundries, Etc.  
Books not in stock ordered at eastern prices, and subscriptions received for all periodicals.

**HENRY KRICK,**  
SOLE AGENT FOR  
**Lemp's St. Louis Beer.**

**ALL KINDS OF MINERAL WATER**  
Guadalupe St. - Santa Fe

**J. A. DAVIS, Sanitary Plumber.**  
Special Attention Given to General Stove Repairs.  
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**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.  
Southeast Corner of Plaza.

**A Boston Lover.**  
Mamma—Did Mr. Smiddle say anything that leads you to think that he intends to propose?  
Daughter—He asked me if there was a mortgage on the house.—Boston Transcript.

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**CHAS. A. SPIESS,**  
Attorney at Law, Will practice in all territorial courts, East Las Vegas, N. M.

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**EDWARD L. BARTLETT,**  
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**CHAS. F. HASKLEY,**  
(Late Surveyor General.)  
Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

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Attorney at Law, District attorney for the 1st judicial district, counties of Santa Fe, San Juan, Rio Arriba and Taos. Practices in all courts of the territory. Office in the Masonic Building and Court House, Santa Fe New Mexico.

**R. A. FISKE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "Y," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

**A. B. RENEHAN,**  
Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Courts of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 5 Spiegelberg Block.

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**S. E. LANKARD,**  
Insurance Agent, Office: Catron Block, E. Side of Plaza. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

**DENTISTS.**  
**D. W. MANLEY,**  
Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza over Fischer's Drug Store.

**SOCIETIES.**  
**MASONIC.**

Montezuma Lodge No. 1. A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
ARTHUR BOYLE, W. M.  
J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1. R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
ADDISON WALKER, H. P.  
ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
S. G. CARTWRIGHT, E. C.  
F. S. DAVIS, Recorder.

**I. O. O. F.**  
**PARADISE LODGE**  
No. 1. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
ALEX. BRAD N. G.  
J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Recording Secretary.

**CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F.**  
Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriarchs welcome.  
NATE GEORGE, C. P.  
JOHN L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

**MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 8. I. O. O. F.**  
Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting brothers and sisters welcome.  
MISS SALLIE VANASSELD, Noble Grand.  
MISS TESSIE GALL, Secretary.

**AZULON LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F.**  
meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.  
JOHN C. SEAM, Secretary.

**SANTA FE LODGE No. 2. K. of P.**  
Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome.  
W. N. TOWNSEND, Chancellor.  
L. M. MURPHY, K. of R. and S.

**A. O. U. W.**  
**GOLDEN LODGE No. 3. A. O. U. W.**  
meets every second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m. W. L. JONES, Master Workman.  
JOHN C. SEAM, Recorder.

**B. P. O. ELKS.**  
Santa Fe Lodge No. 400. B. P. O. E. holds its regular sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome.  
CHAS. F. HASKLEY, Exalted Ruler.  
F. S. ANDREWS, Secretary.

**E. PASO & NORTHEASTERN**  
ALAMOGORDO & SACRAMENTO MOUNTAIN RY.

**TIME TABLE NO. 2**  
[Mountain Time.]  
Train No. 1 leaves El Paso... 10:30 a. m.  
Train No. 2 arrives El Paso... 7:15 p. m.  
(Daily Except Sunday.)  
Train No. 1 ar Alamogordo... 3:45 p. m.  
Train No. 2 lv Alamogordo... 3:30 p. m.  
(Daily Except Sunday.)  
Connects at Alamogordo with stage line to Nogales, Mesquero, Ft. Stanton and White Oaks.

No one should leave Alamogordo without making a trip on the...  
ALAMOGORDO & SACRAMENTO MOUNTAIN RAILWAY  
—THAT FAMOUS—  
"CLOUD CLIMBING ROUTE"  
—And Cool Off At—  
"Cloudercroft"

The Breathing Spot of the Southwest  
for information of any kind regarding the railroads or the country adjacent thereon, call on or write to  
M. Alexander,  
Gen. Supt. of the Santa Fe Ry.  
Sst. O. F. & P. Agt.

**ALBUQUERQUE STEAM LAUNDRY,**  
GEO. F. AMBROSE, Agt.  
Leave orders at Kerr's barber shop. Basket leaves Tuesday at 2:30 o'clock and returns on Friday. We pay all express charges.

**EUGENIO SENA,**  
Manufacturer of MEXICAN FILIGREE JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER SOUTHERN SPOONS  
All kinds of Jewelry made to order and repaired. Fine stone setting a specialty. Singer sewing machines and supplies.  
San Francisco St. Santa Fe, N. M.

**J. MURALTER, Merchant Tailor.**  
Suits made to order—FIT GUARANTEED  
Cleaning and Repairing.  
East Side of Plaza.  
Low Prices. Elegant Work.

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East Side of Plaza.  
Low Prices. Elegant Work.

**ALBUQUERQUE STEAM LAUNDRY,</**



# Transvaal Loss of Life.

Moralists are discussing the terrible loss of life brought about by the Transvaal war. Yet here life is sacrificed for a purpose—for an honest principle. It is better to preach against the needless sacrifice of life. Thousands of people succumb to ailments which might easily have been checked in the beginning. Dyspepsia carries off more people than are killed in war. The use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would save many lives. Constipation may seem a little thing, but it invariably develops into something worse, and the longer it is allowed to run, the harder it is to cure. The Bitters cures indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, naturally and permanently, without shocking the system. It is good for everybody.

## Winger Wurst.

Wraggy Wragson—O! beautiful lady, please give me something to eat. Mrs. W. H. Winger—My poor man, I haven't anything but German sausage. Wraggy Wragson—Well lady, I came prepared for the worst.—Philadelphia Press.

## Trouble Ahead.

Mrs. W.—Did your stenographer address those "household" cards of mine to the list I gave you? Yes, but she made a slight error. She sent them to a list of our creditors.—Life.

## Having a Great Run On Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

## An Effulgent Feature.

Don't you think his face is very plain? Not when it lights up. Well, it seems to me that nose of his lights it up all the time.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher, of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by A. C. Ireland.

## Between Friends.

Did you know that Miss B Jones was going to marry young Smith? I knew it, but I cannot understand how a girl as intelligent as she can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her.—Harlem Life.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so rejoiced." Sold by A. C. Ireland.

## A Good Reason.

It must have taken lots of nerve for him to laugh and joke with the doctors while they were taking his leg off at the knee. Didn't he seem excited? Well, I thought he talked in rather a disjunct manner.—Chicago Chronicle.

## An Inconvenient Patient.

Tailor—Look here! I have worried myself sick over that bill of yours. Casket (the undertaker)—That's all right old man. If worst comes to worst, you can take it out in trade.—Tit-Bits.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

## The Cannibal and his Captive.

The cannibal's captive now had recourse to argument. In a hot corner, he urged strictly vegetable diet as conducive to longevity. Whose longevity? demanded the cannibal, with a loud insulting laugh. In the native state, man's sense of humor is often stronger than his sense of propriety.—Detroit Journal.

## 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.

## The Needs of a Painter.

Miss Silleigh—I think I shall go in for landscape painting. It is difficult to learn? De Aubrey—No, it's comparatively easy. All one has to do is to select the right colors and put them on the right places.—Spare Moments.

## REMARKABLE RESCUE.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle, and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use, and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. This Great Discovery at Fisher & Co.'s drug store. Only 50 cents and \$1; every bottle guaranteed.

# 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 it 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:

Stations.	Mean Temperature.			
	8 a. m.	5 p. m.	Absolute.	Mean Humidity.
Boston.....	60	68	82	79
Buffalo.....	57	65	83	72
New York.....	57	65	83	72
Cincinnati.....	60	68	80	70
Chicago.....	60	68	80	70
St. Louis.....	63	71	83	77
Indianapolis.....	63	71	83	77
Detroit.....	63	71	83	77
St. Paul.....	63	71	83	77
Minneapolis.....	63	71	83	77
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# BRILLIANT BAR BANQUET.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the New Mexico Bar Association Was a Memorable Affair.

The banquet given last evening by the New Mexico Bar Association at the Palace hotel was, as Judge A. A. Freeman expressed it, the consummation of the events that attended the fourteenth annual meeting of the association. It was a perfectly appointed affair, an event to be remembered for years, a banquet which set the standard for similar occurrences of the future. The forty or more guests who enjoyed the splendid feast of viands and wit gathered in the lobby and parlors of the hotel and at 9 o'clock, to the inspiring strains of Perez orchestra marched into the superbly decorated dining room. The long walls of the banquet hall were draped with large American flags and bunting. Pinon trees and greens nestled against the folds of the banners and gave a touch of nature to the scene. The banquet table, which was in the shape of an elongated horseshoe was a vision of beauty. Along the whole length of the table on both sides a wide, scarlet ribbon seemed to cut the snowy white linen into three long narrow bands. The center of the banquet board green sash in sinuous curves made a fresh, green trail which circled around beautiful vases holding long-stemmed, dark carnations and at the head of the table a splendid bouquet of dark red beauty roses. From each side of the table, the entire length, hung garlands of smilax looped to the linen at each seat with a dark, red ribbon. From the table to the center of the space between the two ends of the horseshoe wide, crimson, silk ribbons were draped, coming together in the shape of a baldachin over the point of an imaginary May pole. The rolls served to each guest were also tied with red ribbon in accordance with the color scheme of the decorations, which was red and green. Artistic silver candelabra with red candles shed a soft glow over the table. The decorations, which were the work of a work of the creation of District Clerk A. M. Bergere, ably assisted by Mrs. Otero, Supreme Court Clerk Sena and a few others who lent willing aid yesterday afternoon.

At the head of the table sat Colonel R. E. Twitchell, the retiring president of the association. To his right, in the following order, were: Governor Otero, Hon. H. D. Estabrook, Chief Justice Mills, Judge Parker, Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett, District Clerk A. M. Bergere and Hon. T. B. Catron. On his left sat Judge A. A. Freeman, the new president of the association, Secretary Wallace, Judge McElie, District Attorney R. P. Barnes, Colonel George W. Knaebel, ex-Governor L. B. Prince, Hon. Frank Springer and F. W. Clancy. The other guests were Colonel E. W. Dobson, District Attorney C. A. Spies, Adjutant General Whitman, E. A. Fiske, A. A. Jones, A. C. Good, E. W. Johnston, A. N. Jordan, E. E. Curtin, W. H. Winter, A. B. McMillan, District Clerk Secundino Romero, J. D. W. Veeder, W. J. McPherson, A. B. Renahan, W. H. Pope, J. P. Victory, H. S. Clancy, W. M. Berger, E. E. Noel, H. B. Holt, T. S. Hedlin, T. C. Matteson, Supreme Court Clerk J. D. Sena, N. B. Field and J. M. Hawkins.

The menu of the affair was a choice one. It was well balanced and the viands were of the most select kind and exquisitely prepared by Caterer Wm. Vaughn. It was 10 o'clock when the toastmaster, Colonel R. E. Twitchell, proposed a toast to the president of the United States, in which all joined, standing. He then introduced Governor Otero as the best governor that New Mexico has had since the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

"THE TERRITORY."

The governor responded to the toast of "The Territory of New Mexico." He said that he would rather respond to the toast of the state of New Mexico than that of the territory of New Mexico, though it would take a week to do justice to such a subject. He successfully combated the prevalent idea that the people of New Mexico are illiterate, for while in 1890 the territory had more illiterates than any other commonwealth excepting South Carolina, it today has but 20 per cent of illiterates where ten years ago it had 44 per cent. Not until 1895 did the territory receive any government aid for its schools. The general government has been spending millions of money in supporting the Indians in indolence. Had New Mexico received one-tenth of the money thus expended, the showing would be vastly different today. The governor pointed out the difficulties in New Mexico in the way of maintaining a successful public school system. He referred to a scurrilous article printed about a year ago in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin which cast aspersions upon the loyalty of the people of New Mexico, and referred to the erroneous idea prevalent in the east about the inhabitants of the territory. He made a brilliant defense of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the territory. New Mexico responded to the first call of the president for volunteers. It furnished a greater percentage, with Arizona, of the soldiers who enlisted against Spain than any other commonwealth in the Union. In the war with the Philippines New Mexico and Arizona furnished more volunteers than a group of states represented in congress by 12 senators and 10 congressmen. New Mexico alone furnished in the Spanish war and the war in the Philippines over 1,400 men. The official assessment of taxable property of the territory is returned at \$10,000,000; it should be at least, were taxable property assessed more in proportion to its real value, \$80,000,000. But as it is, the valuation of \$10,000,000 is in excess of that of the valuation of several of the states. Governor Otero then paid tribute to the work that the bar has done for the territory. "New Mexico has a bar that is second to none in the United States," said he, "the courts are equal to the best and the jury as good if not better than can be found anywhere, and yet there are some who say that New Mexico is unfit for statehood."

Before closing Governor Otero came to the earnest defense of Col. R. E. Twitchell against a criticism made on him by a Silver City paper because he advocated statehood. "But I say that Mr. Twitchell is absolutely correct in his arguments for statehood, and I will always stand by him in whatever he does and says in that line," said the speaker. Mr. Twitchell is one of the most unselfish of men I know, and his highest ambition is for the good of the territory. Would to God that New Mexico had more Twitchells! He is of the

## THE BAR AND THE PEOPLE.

Colonel Twitchell introduced the next speaker, Hon. Frank Springer, as a most successful lawyer, who not only can get clients, but who can also keep them. Mr. Springer spoke of the good natured rally people indulge in at the expense of lawyers, but said after all they treat the bar with a profound confidence that no other profession receives, at least as far as earthly matters are concerned. In prosperity and in adversity the lawyer is sought for advice, counsel, protection and defense. The client unlocks the precious secrets of his heart, and very rarely indeed is the trust betrayed by the lawyer. Of course, this cannot be said of the shy, or those brilliant characters like Rufus Choate, of whom it was said that he made murder safe, and after whose health thieves inquired before going on a marauding expedition. Mr. Springer cited from Erskine, who first set the standard of ethics that the bar observes. Erskine said that he would at all hazards maintain the integrity of the bar, and though intimidated and threatened, insisted that human liberties are at an end when the lawyer cannot stand between the people and the crown. Through the bar were evolved, formulated and put into practical use the principles of equity and the American constitution. The legal profession harnesses theories and puts them to practical use. The bar stands behind the bench, its mentor, its adviser and its restraint. There is no tyranny so oppressive as that of the multitude, and no spectacle as terrible as the mob led by unprincipled agitators, and it is the bar that often saves the public against itself. The bar is that which fixed the legal status of the strike, thus preventing anarchy. The bar pointed out certain preventatives and remedies, and thus added the unwritten amendment to the constitution that a man may quit work when he pleases, but cannot prevent others from working. They want to. Of all classes of men, the lawyer makes the best legislator, for he is of the inquiring nature, which is the best judge of the necessity and utility of a proposed law. He lives his life, representing other people than himself. He has no interests worth speaking of apart from those of his constituency. If it does not always bring gain, yet the profession of law does bring power and respectability.

## THE JUDICIARY.

Toastmaster Twitchell introduced Chief Justice Mills by referring to the adage that the mills of the gods grind slowly, but that this Mills administers the law with expedition, as is shown by the batch of thirteen unlucky prisoners sent to the penitentiary recently by him from Las Vegas. Justice Mills, in response to the toast, "The Judiciary," said that according to Bacon, "Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more sedate than plausible." He described the three courts in the territory which are actively engaged in hearing general litigation—Justices of the peace, district courts and the supreme court. The justices of the peace are virtually dictators in their several precincts, and comparatively few cases are appealed from them to the district court. Lawyers have generally learned when they bring a suit in a justice of the peace court to have the justice of the peace draw up the complaint, for a justice of the peace never quashes a complaint he has drawn up himself. Judge Mills, in a reminiscent mood, told wittily of a number of justices of the peace whom he knows, and who are characters in their way. The judge then referred to the variety of cases heard in the district court, from petty misdemeanors to capital crimes, from cases involving a pittance to those like the Elephant Butte dam case, involving the welfare of large districts. In no part of this broad land judges do more work or see more of human nature than in New Mexico. A judge must be extremely careful, for a foul sentence may do more harm than many four examples, as one only pollutes the stream, while the other pollutes the source from which it flows. One trouble judges have to face is that attorneys sometimes mistake their remedies. There is a remedy for every wrong. Lawyers should take example from the negro who, after futile praying, "Lord, send a turkey to the turkey," and behold, the Lord did. In speaking of the supreme court, Judge Mills said that correct decisions and pure judgments are the voice of God speaking through men. The real throne of the country is in the supreme court. Just laws and true policy are one. To the credit of the supreme court of New Mexico, it can be said that of all the appeals which have been taken from it, only three of them have been reversed by the supreme court of the United States. "I cannot imagine any judge doing what he does not believe to be right," said he. Judge Mills paid a tribute to the bar, which has done so much to aid the bench in giving correct decisions. He said to his knowledge no reputable lawyer ever sought to mislead him or was discourteous to him. He warned the bar to keep up its standard for the admission of candidates, lest the association become decrepit and die.

## THE BAR.

Colonel Twitchell introduced the next speaker, Hon. T. B. Catron, as the recognized leader of the bar, and with one exception, the oldest practitioner in New Mexico. Mr. Catron responded to the toast, "The Bar," and did so eloquently and with wit and humor. The lawyer is the connecting link between the law and the people, said Mr. Catron. He helps to make the law, he helps to execute it. He leads or goes with his client among the intricacies and difficulties that surround him. If he would succeed he must apply himself, he must understand his case and the bearing of the law in connection with the facts in the case. Every judge who administers the law has been at one time a member of the bar. In order to succeed the lawyer must have confidence in the judge. The bar is the superior in honesty, integrity and intelligence to any other portion of the human race. The justice, powerful as they are, are but insignificant in power to the bar when it acts in harmony. No country could withstand the wishes of the bar or prevent what it seeks to accomplish when it acts together. It can overturn any government or revolutionize any system when acting in harmony. There has never been a legislature nor a legislator who did not receive his inspiration from a lawyer. Lawyers are remembered when judges are forgotten. Themistocles, Demosthenes, Cicero, Caesar, Cato, were members of the bar, and they are remembered, though the judges before whom they pleaded are forgotten and unknown. From the time of Moses to the time of the dawn of liberty in England the name of not a single judge is remembered, unless it is as a member of the bar. The greatest amount of civil liberty exists where there are most members of the bar, and where they wield the greatest influence. In every country where laws exist and are respected, even under a despotic government, there is liberty to be found, for liberty is found solely upon the law and the enforcement of the law. The lawyer has the grandest of all professions, and the most delightful of all avocations. The bar has done more to bring New Mexico forward, to present it to the public and to get recognition from congress than any other body of men. Eliminate the bar from New Mexico, and it would drop back half a century. The judge is a servant of the people and the bar, subordinate to the law, and must do the bidding of the bar. Without the bar the judiciary would decay and would fall into favoritism. The bar of New Mexico is equal in rectitude, conduct and ability of its members to the bar of any other commonwealth.

## THE TRIAL COURT.

District Attorney Barnes, of Silver City, was next introduced. Mr. Barnes responded to the toast, "The Trial Court." His address was replete with wit and humor. Mr. Barnes said that all men are constantly in trial court, and each man is a judge of those who surround him or upon passing events. Lawyers try more cases in their private offices than are tried in the courts. Thousands of cases never go beyond the lawyer's office to the trial court. He also referred to the hard and good work done by the district clerks. The trial court is the palladium of human liberty. The charge that New Mexico cannot take care of itself as a state is utterly unfounded as long as the present system of courts exists. Life, liberty and possessions are less in danger, and there is less danger of wrong being tolerated in New Mexico with the present system of law courts than there is in New York City, said the attorney.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

Cases Dismissed This Morning Or Reset for Hearing.

The territorial supreme court met this forenoon at the court house, with Chief Justice Mills and Associate Justices McElie and Parker on the bench. In case No. 780, the First National Bank of Albuquerque vs. W. W. McClellan et al., a motion for rehearing was overruled. A judgment had been given in the case in favor of the plaintiff in March, and the judgment satisfied.

Case No. 741, The Winters Cattle Raising Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of New Mexico, defendant in error, a tax case, has been reset for January 11.

Case No. 816, Marcelino Garcia, auditor, plaintiff in error, vs. H. O. Bursum, defendant in error, was submitted on record without oral argument. This is a mandamus case.

Case No. 821, Jose P. Ruiz, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of New Mexico, defendant in error, was reset for January 19.

Case No. 823, The First National Bank of Albuquerque et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William W. McClellan et al., defendants in error, was dismissed by plaintiff.

The following twelve applicants, who had been admitted to practice in the courts of one or more states, and had practiced for the last three years or more, were reported as eligible for admission to practice in New Mexico: C. E. Smith, Edward E. Noel, Frank C. Matteson and Arthur C. Good, Otero county; E. S. Whitehead, San Juan county; Manley M. Dawson, Martin R. Baker, Coconino county; W. H. Winter, Socorro county; Edmund C. Abbott, Edward Peirce, Taos county; Arthur N. Jordan, San Miguel county; Oscar A. Appel, Grant county. The court admitted the candidates, as recommended. Four candidates for admission have not yet completed their examination. The report on the above twelve candidates was signed by Judge A. A. Freeman, Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett and F. W. Clancy, Esq.

## THE BAR AND THE PEOPLE.

Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett last night received the following dispatch from John H. Knaebel, Esq., of Denver: "I was unexpectedly detained from the banquet to-night. I can only tender to the association brethren greetings for the future and congratulations at their accomplishments in the great work of law reform."

The beautiful flowers which formed an important part of the decorations at

the banquet were furnished by the Clarendon garden of this city.

As secretary of the bar association, Solicitor General E. L. Bartlett had the main charge of the preparation and arrangements for the banquet. In this connection it is proper to remark that General Bartlett has been the secretary of the association for fourteen years, and that to his untiring work, energy, diplomacy and tact much of the success of the association is due. The banquet in every respect was all that could be desired or expected of the occasion, and he is entitled to the gratitude of all those who had the good fortune to attend it for the achievement in making it a most pleasing and pleasant social occasion.

## New Mexico Reports, publisher's price, at New Mexican.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge H. L. Waldo, solicitor of the Santa Fe railway system for New Mexico, is in the capital on legal business.

Jose E. Gomez, a well known merchant of San Ildefonso, in the northern part of this county, was in the city yesterday, purchasing goods and paying taxes. Mr. Gomez reports that as scarce in his neighborhood and that snow is greatly needed.

Hon. Celso Baca, of Eden, Guadalupe county, who has been here several days on business, returned this morning to his home.

J. E. Hurley, division superintendent of the Santa Fe railway, with headquarters at Las Vegas, is in the capital today on business.

Hon. F. A. Manzanarez of Las Vegas, is in the city in attendance as a director of the New Mexico Town company and Rio Grande Land company at the meetings of these companies.

Fred W. Harrington, general counsel of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company with offices in Denver, Colo., arrived last night and spent the day looking after legal business for his company.

A. V. Randall, a well-known mining man of Golden, is in the city on business.

Secundino Romero, of Las Vegas, the genial clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, is spending a few days in the capital on pleasure and on business.

William Parson left this afternoon for Tucson, Arizona, where he has secured the position of porter at the Ormendorf hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Gates, who spent several days in this city left today for California. They will stop at Isleta, Phoenix and other places on their way.

## Steel Die Stamping.

A large number of faces and designs for office stationery, as well as some 50 different styles of paper, can be seen at the New Mexican. Delivered at eastern prices.

## New Mexico Reports, publisher's price, at New Mexican.

## U. S. Weather Bureau Notes.

Forecast for New Mexico: Light snow tonight; threatening weather Friday.

Yesterday the thermometer registered as follows: Maximum temperature, 47 degrees, at 2:15 p. m.; minimum, 25 degrees, at 7:55 a. m. The mean temperature for the 24 hours was 36 degrees; mean daily humidity, 46 per cent.

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—ESTABLISHED 1862—

(Sign of the Old Cart.)

## GOLD'S OLD

## Q-Rosby Shop

Opposite Lowitzki's Livery Stable.

Hyman Lowitzki, Prop.

## INDIAN AND MEXICAN POTTERY & CURIOSITIES.

Feather and Wax Work, Fine Opals, Indian and Spanish Relics, Buckskin Suits, Bows, Arrows, Shields, Moccasins, Stone Vessels from the Cliff Dwellers, Garnets and Turquoise.

LARGEST COLLECTION IN UNITED STATES  
P. O. BOX 153  
Santa Fe, N. M.

## MINOR CITY TOPICS.

Regular meeting of the Guild will be held tomorrow, Friday, afternoon at 2:30 at the residence of Mrs. W. S. Harroun.

Tax collector Fred Muller's office is crowded with tax payers these days. The collector is a very busy man just now.

The capitol rebuilding commission will meet again on the 10th instant at the office of its secretary, Col. Geo. W. Knaebel, and will then open bids for the furnishing of the new capitol.

Meetings of the New Mexico Town company and of the Rio Grande Land company, subsidiaries of the A. T. & S. F. railway, were held today at the First National bank.

Engraved or embossed stationery for attorneys looks business like.

The Carlisle Indian school foot-ball team arrived last night in a special car from Albuquerque. There were twenty-one people in the party. The visitors were entertained to-day at the government Indian school and spent part of the day sightseeing in the city. They will leave for the east this evening.

Justice of the Peace Canuto Alarid united in marriage yesterday afternoon Salvador Oltavarez, of Albuquerque, and Miss Anna Herbert, of this city.

The trains from the south and the flyer from the east were delayed several hours this afternoon on account of some necessary work in progress between the city and Lamby.

Briefs for attorneys are printed at the New Mexican office on short notice.

Lewis Morrison and his company will be at the opera house January 24 to present "Faust." The company is one of national reputation, and Lewis Morrison as "Faust" is one of the best known actors of the American stage. The scenery carried by the company is superb, and such scenes as the Transformation Broken scene has never been surpassed.

Readers of the New Mexican should not fail to notice the advertisement of Paul Wunschmann & Co. Mr. Wunschmann is the leading insurance agent of the southwest. His carefulness and his energy in looking after the interests of his patrons have built up a large business. Mr. O. C. Watson, of Albuquerque, has gone into partnership with him, and as he is a hustler the firm is sure to do the bulk of the insurance business of this section.

## At the Hotels.

At the Palace: Secundino Romero, John S. Clark, Las Vegas; Gus Burke, La Junta.

At the Exchange: A. V. Randall, Golden; M. E. Ray, Denver; A. E. Marek, Antonio; Col. J. M. Mason, Topeka; John Schaeffer, Albuquerque.

At the Claire: D. P. Jones, H. J. Elliott, Madrid; Fred Harrington, Denver; F. Barron, Sioux City; F. J. Butler, Lawrence, Kan.; Lewis S. Riley, Antonio, Colo.

## Territorial Funds.

Territorial Treasurer Vaughn to-day received from the First National Bank at Roswell \$34.23 interest on deposits; and from J. A. Gilmour, collector of Chaves county, \$44.77 of 1898 taxes, of which \$27.80 is for territorial purposes, and \$8.13 for territorial institutions; also, \$825.44 of 1899 taxes, of which \$359.77 is for territorial purposes and \$185.40 for territorial institutions.

## The Claire.

The Claire is the only brick hotel, new building, elegantly furnished, in the heart of the city, electric lights, fine office 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.

## Big Closing Out Sale.

I have bought two carloads of new patterns of furniture which will be here by January 20. To make room and keep up with the fashion I will sell bed room suits, sideboards, beds, center tables, extension tables, couches, chiffoniers, wardrobes and fancy rockers at cost for cash, or good notes with one per cent interest per month. It is not money we want, it is room and to lead in styles and prices.

## CHAS. WAGNER FURNITURE CO.

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## CHAS. WAGNER FURNITURE CO.

French Tansy Waters, the world's famous remedy for irregular and painful periods of ladies; are never failing and safe. Married ladies' friend. French Tansy Waters are the only reliable female remedy in the world; imported from Paris; take nothing else, but insist on genuine; in red wrapper with crown trade mark. La France Drug Company, Importers, 108 Turk st., San Francisco. For sale by Fischer & Co., sole agents for Santa Fe.

Best in the land at the Bon-Ton.

## CLOCKS. OPTICAL GOODS.

## Jewelry Novelties

YOU WILL FIND WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE LINE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

## DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

STERLING SILVER TABLE AND TOILET WARE.

CUT GLASS AND FINE CHINA.

## Mexican Carved Leather Goods.

BELTS, PURSES, CARD CASES, ETC.

## OPALS AND TURQUOIS.

LOOSE AND MOUNTED.

## S. SPITZ,

South side of Plaza.

All goods engraved—Everything just free of charge.

Special Sales all Along the Line.

# Santa Fe Mercantile Co.

THE OLD CARTWRIGHT CORNER.

Ad. Gusdorf, Manager.

# DRY GOODS & MILLINERY

## WALL PAPER

Just received, a new line, spring patterns, at eastern prices.

Closing out sale of entire line of millinery.

Call and buy a walking hat at your own figure.

A sweeping reduction in prices of our entire line of woolen goods, such as dress goods, hosiery, underwear, etc., both in ladies and gents, will be inaugurated Friday, the 5th inst.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

\$14.75-100 Misfit Suits-\$14.75

We still have about 100 of those misfit suits at \$14.75. The assortment of sizes is still good. These suits have given satisfaction to all who made their selection already.