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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 37.

SECOND EDITION

SANTA FE, N. M., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

CITY AND NORTHERN MAIL NO. 3

BOERS PENNED UP

They Are Shelled Within Barricade and Are Said to Have Lost 800 Men From British Fire.

LADYSMITH TO BE RELIEVED

General Cronje Asked for Armistice for One Day—The Boers Have Abandoned All Positions South of the Tugela River.

BOERS IN A PEN.

Paardeberg Drift, Orange Free State, February 20, via Modder River.—One of the costliest actions of the war occurred at Paardeberg drift Sunday, February 18. General Kelly-Kenny, in pursuit of General Cronje, caught his rear guard at Kilp drift, followed the burghers to their laager at Koodoosrand drift, and began an action at daybreak, the mounted infantry driving the Boer rear guard up the river toward the main body, while another body of mounted infantry maneuvered on the right flank and flank of the Boers. The British main body advanced to outflank the Boer laager on the north bank of the river. Kelly-Kenny having seized two drifts, found the Boers strongly intrenched, and ordered an attack, with the Highland brigade on the left and General Knox's brigade on the center and right, while General Smith-Dorrien's brigade crossed the river and advanced along the north bank. On both the north and south banks the ground is level, and the advance across this was deadly and the British losses heavy. The battle was an exact replica of that of the Modder river. The soldiers were under fire all day. The fighting had no definite result, as the Boers laager was well barricaded, and they remained therein. The British guns shelled the laager vigorously. The Boers confessed to a loss of over 800 men. The terrific shelling was resumed Monday, when Cronje asked an armistice. The shelling was continued Tuesday, over fifty guns pouring lead into the Boer camp.

GARRISON IN GOOD SPIRITS.

London, February 22.—The Morning Post's second edition publishes a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated February 19, which says bombardment continues with unusual persistence and activity from Bulwer and Blaauwbank, but is doing small damage. The garrison is in good spirits over General Roberts' success and the advance of Buller, which is now visible.

SOON TO REACH LADYSMITH.

Chieveley, Natal, February 21.—The steady progress of the relief column is uninterrupted by the Boers. Tuesday they were forced from their last position south of the Tugela, resulting in the evacuation of Colenso, which was promptly recaptured by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Thorneycroft's horse. The Transvaal flag was captured. The Boers heavily shelled Hlangawana hill and Colenso Wednesday, 21st inst. The British advanced infantry was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but had an excellent cover, and the casualties were few.

The Boers had the railroad running from Colenso to Bulwer. The British continue to discover large quantities of ammunition. The Boers were well supplied with food; a quantity of provisions was left behind. It is expected further resistance will be half-hearted and Ladysmith will be reached in a few days.

BOTHA BEATEN.

London, February 22, 3:37 p. m.—A special from Paardeberg, dated Wednesday, 21st inst., says: "Commandant Botha has been attempting to relieve General Cronje. There has been severe fighting. Botha's force is scattered with heavy losses."

BRITISH CAPTURE A KOPIE.

Paardeberg, February 21, 6:30 p. m.—A Boer kopie has been captured, with fifty prisoners. Cronje's position is unchanged.

A CASUALTY LIST.

London, February 22.—General Buller reports his casualties February 19 were: Killed, Captain Thorburn, of the Royal Fusiliers. Wounded, two officers and fourteen men.

ROBERTS REPORTS.

London, February 22, 4:17 p. m.—The war office has received from Lord Roberts the following message, which was delayed in transmission, dated Paardeberg, Wednesday, February 21: "Yesterday afternoon I was satisfied, by careful reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position, that I could not assault it without very heavy loss, which I was most anxious to avoid. Accordingly, I decided to bombard him with artillery and turn my attention to the enemy's re-enforcements. The result was most satisfactory. The Boers were driven off in all directions, losing a good many killed and wounded and about fifty prisoners, who say they arrived from Ladysmith two days ago by railroad. They also say it was our artillery fire which caused them to abandon the kopie they were occupying. Our loss was two officers, Captain Campbell, of the 8th Lancashire, and Lieutenant Houston, of the artillery, and four men, all slightly wounded."

HURRY ORDERS.

London, February 22.—Artillery officers received hurry orders to-day to proceed to South Africa with fifty 1-pounder Maxim-Nordenfildt guns.

CRONJE SURROUNDED.

London, February 22.—From information received here it appears that Lord Roberts completely surrounds General Cronje with artillery, thus releasing the other arms of which the military expert asserts he has plenty to defeat all re-enforcements of Boers as they arrive in detail. The fact that Cronje asked an armistice points to great losses, as well as indicating that he recognized that his hope lies in securing delay in order to allow Boer re-enforcements to create a diversion in Roberts' rear.

ENGLAND ALONE.

London, February 22.—In the house of lords to-day, replying to a question, the premier, Lord Salisbury, declared the government had no engagement whatever with any power in respect to the course to be taken in the ultimate settlement with the Boer republics. No power, he added, had suggested entering into any arrangements.

A PRINCESS III.

New York, February 22.—Princess Cantacuzene, who was Julia Dent Grant, the granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, is ill with typhoid fever in St. Petersburg, Russia. Her mother, the wife of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, now in the Philippines, sailed on the American liner St. Louis yesterday to join her.

Rising Against a British Consul.

Beyroot, Syria, February 22.—A mob of Muslims wounded the son of the British vice consul at Abela, at Sidon, and surrounded the consulate. Troops have been dispatched, and the consul general has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

CHIEF WASHAKIE DEAD.

Was the Leader of the Shoshones for Half a Century.

Chicago, February 22.—A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Washakie, chief of the eastern Shoshone Indians, died at the Wind river reservation last evening. He was 53 years old. For fifty-three years he was at the head of his tribe. He was a devout Christian, and by example and teachings brought the Shoshones up to a high standard of intelligence. In his early history he was famous as a warrior, but in peace became one of the best, wisest and ablest of Indian statesmen.

General Grant, General Sherman and several of the presidents were warm admirers of the old chief, and often sent him presents as an evidence of their respect. In 1868, with a number of Shoshone chiefs, Washakie met Gen. Sherman and negotiated the treaty which gave the present Wind river reservation to the two tribes. He took a prominent part in the expedition of General Crook against the Sioux in 1876. It was at the close of this campaign that Gen. Grant gave the chief a fine saddle and bridle, beautifully ornamented and rich with trimmings. Washakie received the gift through the Indian agent, who, when presenting it, made a nice speech. The old chief in the meantime was silent, not moving a muscle or exhibiting any emotion. The agent asked: "What shall I say to General Grant?"

Washakie replied: "Nothing. Do a favor to a Frenchman, he feels it in his head and his tongue speaks. Show a kindness to an Indian, and he feels it in his heart. The heart has no tongue."

Washakie years ago resembled Henry Ward Beecher. His head was massive and his long hair flowed down over his shoulders. It is thought his son, Dick Washakie, will become his successor. He died in the Christian faith, having been baptized by Rev. Mr. Roberts, an Episcopal missionary.

Dewey Honored Again.

Wheeler, W. Va., February 22.—Wheeler's ovation to Admiral Dewey was enthusiastic, although rain was falling almost continuously since yesterday, and the parade was abandoned. The exercises took place in a large hall. A sword subscribed for by the citizens of Wheeler was presented to Lieutenant Dorrbridge by Admiral Dewey.

A Congressman Renominated.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 22.—Jesse Overstreet, author of the house financial bill, was renominated for congress in the seventh Indiana district by the Republican convention this afternoon.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Buyers Are Plenty and No Indications of Weakness Are Shown.

Boston, February 22.—There is a moderate demand for wool, together with a continued call for quarter-blood domestics, and territory wools, as a whole, have not been called for so much, although there are buyers in plenty that would take part if they could find lots which they think bargains. Fleece wools are nominal, but no indication of weakness is shown.

Quotations: Territory wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 22@24c; scored, 22@25c; staple, 68@70c. Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 19@22c; scored, 20@23c; staple, 65@68c. Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18@21c; scored, 20@23c; medium, 20@23c; scored, 47@52c.

Trap Shooting Champion.

Garden City, L. I., February 22.—C. A. Painter, of Pittsburg, won the amateur trap-shooting championship of America to-day, with ninety-four birds killed and six birds missed. R. A. Welch and Daniel I. Bradley each killed ninety-one, and divided second and third money.

KANSAS CITY WINS.

The Democratic National Convention Goes to Old Missouri.

Washington, February 22.—The Democratic national committee met at Hotel Raleigh to-day to fix the time and place of the national Democratic convention.

Washington, February 22.—The claims of Kansas City and Milwaukee for the honor of entertaining the convention were eloquently presented. Mayor Rose, ex-Governor Peck and others, speaking for Milwaukee, pledged the electoral vote of Wisconsin to the Democracy this year. They said the Germans were opposed to imperialism and McKinleyism.

Kansas City was chosen as the place for holding the convention. The vote was: Kansas City, 40; Milwaukee, 9. July 4 was named as the date of the convention.

THE SENATOR'S SON

Young Clark Says Money He Disbursed Was for Expenses of Clark Men.

DENIED WHITESIDE'S STORY

That the State Senator Did Not Ask For Money—Senator Clark's Letter Which Was in the Interest of Wellcome.

Washington, February 22.—In the Clark investigation to-day, C. W. Clark, son of the senator, was called. He was treasurer of the Clark campaign committee. The first effort of the committee, he said, was to take the state convention from the Daly people; next, the election of a Democratic state legislative ticket, making practically two campaigns. Money placed in his hands was for the purpose of covering both these campaigns. Clark thought there were an average of 170 persons in Helena in his father's behalf just before the election, and there were fully 300 people there from first to last. Most of these had come with the view of helping Clark, but the witness had no doubt some of them came "with the hope of earning a little expense money." Clark said he never authorized Mr. Whiteside to see members of the legislature in his father's behalf; never told him any state senator or legislative member was to get any specified sum for a vote. He denied all the incriminating testimony given by Whiteside. Clark said that at the first meeting with Whiteside the latter said he was tired of the Daly people; was unpledged and wanted to support Clark. He said he did not want any money, but wanted an equal chance with others in bidding upon the buildings contemplated by the father. This was promised. Whiteside then said he would vote for Clark.

Rev. Albert B. Martin, principal of a female seminary at Deer Lodge, produced a letter written him by Senator Clark last October, which the doctor had taken to Chief Justice Brantley. The letter was as follows:

"Dear Dr. Martin—If you could see our mutual friend, Judge B., and stating to him what John R. told you, outlining the plan of campaign, which practically showed everything was practically prearranged. I am sure he would have a better understanding of the Wellcome proceeding, and would not allow that splendid man to be disgraced. He has a lovely wife and children, and it is a shame that he should suffer disgrace through two such disreputable men as Whiteside and my namesake, W. A. Clark, of Madison county."

(Signed) "W. A. CLARK."

Martin said: "Our mutual friend, Judge B., was Judge Brantley, and John R. T. was John R. Toole, who told him the reports concerning Senator Clark's methods would be investigated by a committee. He felt interested in Wellcome because his father-in-law was an old Presbyterian minister. He hoped he could influence the supreme court to send the case back to the Silver Bow county court, and saw no impropriety in doing that."

C. W. Clark was recalled, and made specific denials of the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, February 22.—The house began holding early sessions to-day, meeting at 11 a. m., owing to the pressure for the time in the Porto Rico debate.

Mr. McClellan of New York opened the debate, speaking in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Brantley of California spoke against the bill, and particularly on the future of the Philippines. He declared the new Philippine commission could accomplish nothing, and if it went to the Philippines at all it should go with the authority and power which congress alone could grant.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio followed in support of the bill. Mr. Grosvenor said that, speaking as an individual and knowing all things involved in the situation, he thought nothing would give the president greater sorrow than the defeat of this bill and turning over this house to the Democratic minority.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, the only Republican member of the ways and means committee to dissent from the majority report, followed in opposition to the bill.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Penrose consented to let the Quay case go over until to-morrow. The senate then adjourned.

Washington's farewell address was read by Senator Foraker in the senate.

LAS CRUCES LETTER.

Notes of Interest From the Mesilla Valley Town.

Las Cruces, February 21.—The "Deestrick Skule" entertainment will be given by the Woman's Improvement Association at the Mesilla Valley Hotel, February 27. People of every class are taking a lively interest in it, and the attendance, it is confidently believed, will be large, as will also the amount of money raised, as the proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the purpose for which the association will apply them—in the improvement of the town.

The Wednesday Club met this week at the home of Mrs. F. C. Barker with a full attendance of ladies. A paper upon the "Age of Agustin Literature" was read by Mrs. Mordy, and another on women who influenced events before 1550, by Mrs. Newcomb. The annual meeting of the club for the purpose of electing officers will take place next Wednesday.

Among the improvements and additions to our town worthy to be mentioned is the recent establishment of a nice restaurant on Main street, only a few doors from the postoffice, by Mrs. Hector O'Neill. It is doubtful if Las Cruces ever had a restaurant before, and no town in the territory ever needed one so much, as the Hotel Don Bernardo cannot accommodate all who come, and the restaurant fills the bill exactly. If there were more competition in the various occupations and professions, business would be greatly benefited. For instance, we have but one dentist, and much of his time he is incapacitated to attend to all the practice, on account of bad health. There is a good opening for at least two other dentists here. The same statements apply with equal appropriateness to merchants, lawyers, hotels, boarding houses, preachers and dancing masters.

THE WARDNER INVESTIGATION.

Line of Procedure Puts State Officers On Trial.

Washington, February 22.—When the investigation of the Idaho labor troubles was resumed to-day before the house committee on military affairs, Chairman Hull stated that Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who is attending the investigation, had protested against the line of procedure which impugned the state officials. Mr. Hull said the governor held that the testimony, in effect, placed the state officials on trial, and they were entitled to be present and represented by counsel. The chairman called on Governor Steunenberg to make a statement. Representatives Lentz and Hay, of the committee, energetically opposed this procedure. The governor's statement was deferred. The committee will ask permission of the house to hold afternoon sessions.

THE CERRILLOS SMELTER.

The Superintendent Takes Charge To-morrow.

Special Cor. New Mexican.

Cerrillos, N. M., February 21.—The American flag goes up on the tall flag pole at the smelter at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of Washington. And it also has another significance which the good people of this Little Pittsburgh are glad to take into account, since patriotism and industry are going hand and hand nowadays.

The hoisting of this flag will be the first official act of L. S. Austin, superintendent and metallurgist of the Cerrillos smelter. Mr. Austin arrived from Leadville last night. To-day he was busy looking over the plant, inspecting the laboratory, etc., and making the acquaintance of business and mining men. To-morrow he "peels his coat" and gets down to work. From this date forward the smelter company stands ready to receive and pay the highest cash price for all smelting ore. "If we haven't capacity for treating all ores tendered, we'll make it," said General Manager R. B. Thomas.

Macrum Is an Ass.

St. Louis, Mo., February 22.—Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, arrived here to-day to speak before the Commercial Club to-night. In an interview Secretary Gage said of the case of ex-consul Macrum and his charges against the English government: "The administration thinks of Macrum exactly what every reasonable man must think—that he is an ass. I am convinced his charges are absolutely without foundation, and have been made in spite to embarrass the administration."

Paper for typewriters in quantities to suit at low prices at the New Mexican printing office.

FROM PHILIPPINES

Lieutenant Sherrard Coleman Gives His Impressions of Luzon and Its People.

THE INSURRECTION BROKEN

The Inhabitants of Luzon Welcome American Rule—The Tagals Are Not Fitted to Govern the Islands—A Rich Country.

W. H. Pope, assistant attorney of the court of private land claims, to-day received a highly interesting letter from Lieut. Sherrard Coleman, dated San Jose, Nueva Edja, Philippine islands, January 10, 1900. Among other things Lieutenant Coleman says: "I wish you could have seen our poor table at Thanksgiving and at Christmas. It consisted of hard tack and bacon, though we did have a bottle of some kind of wine labeled 'Vino Rancio', 1884, which came from Aggie's own sideboard, and had been captured by Captain Dame, together with other personal effects of his imperial majesty, and sent down to the colonel for his Christmas gift. Dame has done some good and effective work. He has had several fights with bands of the enemy, captured a great quantity of valuable papers, and taken about twenty-five prisoners, with arms, and considerable property."

"I suppose you have heard of my battalion, under Colonel Howze, who made a wonderful march to the northern end of the island, and then across the mountains to Aparri and back again, defeating the enemy in several pitched battles and recapturing Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Yorktown, and all American prisoners who were missing. My only capture has been seven rifles, Mausers, and one shotgun, that the natives came in and surrendered to me while I was commanding officer at this place. But this should be credited to Dame, who made life a burden for them up in the mountains here. Things have quieted down somewhat in this vicinity. Only a few armed natives are left, and we are hunting them with a persistence that must result in complete surrender in a few days of all insurgent forces in this part of the island. As it is, Aguinaldo's army is broken up and scattered to the winds, and he himself is a fugitive in disguise, a disguise so complete that, in the words of a Frenchman who saw him in the mountains some time ago, the 'Bon Dieu' would not know him."

"Pio del Pilar is still at large and operating down south of Manila, in what we call the south line."

"It was a sad blow to us to lose Lawton; he unnecessarily exposed himself, so it is reported."

"We are now in the second division, MacArthur's, and the 3d brigade, commanded by General Funston, who, by the way, is here with us on an inspection tour of his brigade. Funston is a fine man, and from what I have seen of him, will make an ideal volunteer officer. I like him personally very much."

"I am still away from my company, which is with Colonel Howze, in the northern part of Luzon, at Vigan and Laoag. My duties are very varied here at headquarters. I think from present indications that we will leave this place and go down to the San Isidro country, some sixty miles south of San Jose. We have been fortunate in having only about a dozen men wounded in action, while something over a dozen have died of disease. The health of the regiment is fine, and the spirits of the men are fairly good. I have never felt better myself."

"The weather here at this time is fine, and the climate reminds me very much of that of Santa Fe during the months of June and July."

DESCRIPTION OF LUZON.

"I will now try and give you a short description of the island and its people. This is not hearsay, but what I have observed myself of the native character, and comes therefore first-hand from the limits of what we have taken north of Manila."

"The country I have visited is in the provinces along the railroad between Manila and Dagupan, and a part of the mountain provinces north and east of this line, which is considered the richest part of the island. There is a long chain of mountains running the whole length of this range produces with little labor crops of sugar cane and rice and all the tropical fruits. Also large quantities of hemp and tobacco. There is very little timber, except bamboo, which, by the way, is used for everything by the natives. When you get to the foothills the forest proper commences, and stretches many miles over the mountains, with almost a virgin growth of every kind of hard wood, including mahogany, teak, and also a kind of cedar and a species of pine."

THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

"The mountains are beautiful, as beautiful as any we have in the United States. Clear, cool streams break out everywhere with water almost as cold as the Pecos. Water power can be secured almost anywhere along the foothills, and any amount of it, too. Good grass grows everywhere in the mountains, and what cattle there are are kept fat all the year around. Dame tells me that it is the finest cattle and sheep country that he ever saw. All kinds of vegetables are raised the same as at home, and the fruits of the temperate zone flourish."

"Gold is found in many places, both in placers and ledges. Copper is found in large quantities, as well as iron, zinc, lead and immense deposits of coal and sulphur; in fact, all kinds of mineral deposits, which have thus far only been scratched. This main mountain range rises 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level."

"Crossing over the mountain range, in the shadow of Caraballo Sur, looking east, the country is most beautiful, consisting of a number of smaller ranges and charming valleys, reminding me of the valleys of New Mexico, only many times larger and more beautiful. Every little valley has a river, nearly all of them deep enough to swim a horse, with water as clear as crystal and as swift as a millrace."

"Crossing the range from here by way of Canaangian, one reaches Nueva Viscaya, the finest province of the islands, where the most excellent coffee is raised, comparing favorably with Mocha and Java. Much of the coffee grows wild. Passing down the valley by the capital, Bayombong, the largest valley of Luzon is reached, that of Cayanagan, along the large river of that name. Isabella province is the greatest tobacco district of the Philippines, and there is more tobacco raised in this province than in any other, and yet it is almost entirely undeveloped, as is Nueva Viscaya. These two provinces are the garden of the Philippines. They are very inaccessible, however, and therefore development has been retarded. The great Rio Grande del Cayanagan is navigable for 300 miles, with a good harbor at the mouth, at Aparri, in the northern part of the island. The mountain streams are filled with fish, and deer can be seen anywhere; also quail, grouse, pheasants and wild chickens. Cocks crow in the wildest parts, and in the early morning one is awakened by them."

"I have seen no large snakes as yet. Lizards 3 to 4 feet long are found anywhere. Bats as big as buzzards and black as pitch may be seen by the thousands clinging to trees, fanning themselves in the heat of the day with their uncanny wings. They are vampires, but I have not heard of any one being harmed by them. Monkeys and parrots of all colors are everywhere. The former come into the houses here every day and night, and some of them are getting quite tame. Every soldier here has a monkey. There are many beautiful birds here."

"The country is as healthy as any country in the world under the same conditions. The mountain part in winter is truly delightful, and as healthy as New Mexico mountains to persons taking care of themselves. The rainy season, of course, is unhealthy in the flat country, where the whole land is simply a mudhole without bottom. In the mountains the water runs off rapidly. The rainy season commences about the 1st of June and lasts until the middle of October, varying in many localities. "None but the most primitive tools and implements are used. For instance, all the rice is transplanted by hand, and yet it pays a big profit at 2 cents a pound. Floors in houses are whipsawed out of the most beautiful hardwoods, including mahogany and ebony. There is no sawmill on the island, and there is a splendid opportunity for enterprise to make money with a little capital. But before anything can be done the people must be taught that their future lies in American domination."

PEOPLE OF THE ISLANDS.

"The people of the Philippines may be divided into three large classes: Malay, Chinese and Spanish, with a mixture of all three and many counter-crosses. There are more than thirty different tribes, speaking as many different tongues. The Tagals are the largest tribe, and certainly the predominant race so far as civilization goes. This is because they inhabit the part of Luzon nearest to Manila. They have been patronized by the Spanish and given greater opportunities for education than any of the other tribes. They are a dark people, very much in color like the Indians. They are rather small of stature, but I have seen magnificent specimens of manhood among them. In fact, some of them are the finest looking men, physically, that I ever saw. These are generally river boatmen, who live in cascos and bancas, and they push boats for a living. They are a kind and hospitable people, and will give the best they have upon the shortest acquaintance. I was surprised to find that the great majority of the Tagals can read and write, and that they are good musicians. Just wait till you hear the Filipino band that is going to the states. All the natives have been Christianized to a certain extent. For this they must thank the different religious orders of the Roman Catholic church. These orders converted the natives, who before that were the worst kind of savages. I have not seen a friar yet, but outside of Manila all church property has either been burned or destroyed in some other way. This was done in nearly all cases by the natives, who robbed and sacked every church and monastery in the country. The insurgents say they have cause for rebellion, because they were driven to rebellion by the greed of the monastic corporations, but Aguinaldo's greed and needs are at the bottom of it."

THE TAGALS.

"The Tagals are quick to learn, and I predict that the Americans will find them apt pupils in all kinds of trades. But the Tagals represent only a small minority of the people on the island, although they are the only tribe at war with the Americans. Other tribes being pressed into insurgent service against their will."

"The Tagals or any of the other tribes are capable of self-government. There are a few bright minds among them like Aguinaldo and Pio del Pilar, but if given power they would abuse it. But Aguinaldo is no longer a factor in the islands. From what I have seen of the people they are simple and law-abiding, and were it not for a few ambitious leaders would never have risen in insurrection. But after being aroused they are revengeful and unforgiving. These people are here to be governed by some one else. They have been under the Spanish yoke so long that it is part of their nature. They expect it, and have no respect for any one unless he treats them as servants. That is how Aguinaldo wielded such power over them. If he wanted a head cut off he simply had it cut off, and no one questioned him why. The people at large want American government. After we have taken a town the people flock back, and when we leave they beg us not to desert them. Straggling bands of insurgents come in and rob them, assault the women, behead the leading citizens and burn down their homes. That is why the Americans cannot abandon the islands, and must pacify them before leaving them. It will take some time and lots of money, but every cent is well spent, and will be paid back with interest, as the islands are rich beyond description, and in a few years the benefits arising from American occupation will be enormous commercially. The natives will be the tillers of the soil, the mechanics and the servants, while the American will be the manufacturer, the property holder and the capitalist."

"One more thing I wish to speak of, and that is the extraordinary virtue of the women. Outside of Manila I have not seen nor heard of a single woman who is not virtuous. The few cases of our soldiers who attempted to assault native women were punished with death or imprisonment for life, and there is now no more virtuous army in the world than the American army in the Philippines, outside of Manila."

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Andrew Carnegie said some time ago that he wished to die poor. As his late partner Frick is now suing him for an accounting and for a share of two millions, the old Scotchman may have his wish, for what Frick does not get the lawyers may secure.

Ex-Consul Macrum ought to apply to the national Democratic committee for a job as a campaign speaker, enlist in the Boer army or take some other method of getting away from the terrors of obscurity into which he will drop, unless he gets hurriedly away from the slippery position in which he placed himself.

Republican Until 1906.

If every United States senator chosen between now and March 4, 1906, should be a Democrat, then the Democratic party might have a majority, and not until then, in the senate, and go in for repealing the Dingley tariff law. And when the financial bill has become a law it is bound to stand until 1906, anyway, unless the senators who voted for it change their ideas and vote for a repeal of the law, or die and give place to a free silver majority. Unless every senator chosen between this date and March 4, 1906, be a free silver man, the financial law will remain for six years. Therefore, the election of a free silver candidate for president this year could not alter the operation of the gold standard law. The president cannot evade a law so plain as the act which congress will pass.

Santa Fe The Place.

The Albuquerque Commercial Club held a meeting this week and passed resolutions asking Delegate Pera to urge the establishment of a military post at that city. The scheme is a good one, but when the matter has been urged sufficiently to attract the attention of the war department to the advisability of keeping more troops in the southwest it can easily be seen that the old post here may be re-established more cheaply, and the buildings owned by the government utilized. Some repaving would be necessary, but that is a small matter to the government. Of course, Albuquerque is only anxious to have a post somewhere at an accessible point in the territory, and would not be unhappy if the soldiers were quartered at the capital.

The Army Canteen.

The army canteen question will not down. A few days ago President Lillian Stevens, of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, called upon President McKinley with a committee and asked him to abolish the canteen. The president informed her that he had twice referred the matter to the attorney general of the United States, and had twice been informed of the legality of the canteen, and that this decision must be accepted and abided by until congress should take action. The government would certainly see that canteens were not maintained if congress opposed them, the president said. The committee submitted several hundred letters addressed to him upon this subject, and stated that 15,000 petitions from churches and societies are in circulation, asking that the canteens be suppressed.

Some Americans Hard to Understand.

In a speech before a club in New York recently a member of President McKinley's cabinet, Attorney General Griggs said: "It is hard to understand why the presence of our flag anywhere on the face of the globe should give offense to some Americans, especially when all the rest of the world seems content about it. The truth is that the world perceives, and has perceived sooner than some of our own people, that the United States of America has become a great world power, not by any special process of election or choice, but by growth, development and an extension of her domain of territory, as well as of trade, into regions where we must encounter the rivalries and at the same time shall claim our share of the privileges that pertain to the dominant powers in administering the affairs of the world." As the speaker said, it is hard to understand why there is opposition, but it is of little use to assign motives for the opposition of those who are sincere and not influenced by political desires. What will be, will be. The die is cast, and the Philippine country cannot be permitted to go wrong, as it would if abandoned.

Abuse Of No Good.

The decaying city of Santa Fe is resuscitated temporarily by an exciting political campaign. There is really nothing before the people of the territory justifying the least bit of excitement in the selection of delegates to the Socorro convention, but certain men have hosed politics at Santa Fe so long that they really think they have acquired a divine right to run things. This is objected to by many of the people, hence the excitement. It will not be a matter of surprise to hear of serious disturbance at Santa Fe to-day.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The esteemed contemporary would perhaps do well to look at home conditions: at the beam in Albuquerque's

eye, instead of "hollering" about the splinter in Santa Fe's optic.

The Republican primaries here went off peacefully and in an orderly manner, fully as much so as did those in Albuquerque.

If it takes the Citizen to abuse Santa Fe, well and good. This chicken will perhaps come home to roost.

Ill-natured and untrue newspaper squibs concerning neighboring towns may seem smart, but they are never productive of good in any direction.

The policy of this paper is to help and build up every section, every city and every community in New Mexico, and this counts in the long run.

Retreat of the Boers.

The retreat of the Boers from Natal, when the enemy's combined forces came too close to the Boer positions, seems to have been a contingency that had been foreseen and arranged for by the Transvaal army. It is likely that the Boer forces will concentrate at some northern point for a second stand if they succeed in averting a decisive conflict with the British, who are pressing them on the retreat. The campaign, so far, has been one of obstruction upon the part of the Boers. While they punished the British terribly, the Boers failed to capture either garrison upon which their efforts have been concentrated, and in abandoning their positions in Natal can be said to have surrendered all the advantages heretofore gained. Their campaign of obstruction may be repeated in another region, but in the end the enemy will march into Pretoria. Germany is evidently not going to lift a hand to save the Transvaal government, and no other country in Europe has an interest in the matter.

A "Sure Thing" in Kentucky.

Editor Watterson of Kentucky, having drawn the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company into a controversy with regard to the Kentucky campaign, the railway management has given to the press a letter which Colonel Watterson wrote to the general manager of the road while trying to scare the company into supporting Goebel before the election. One sentence of the letter shows what a sure-thing game was fixed up for the people of Kentucky. Watterson wrote: "The Democratic state ticket just nominated will surely be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to chance."

The Courier-Journal denounced the Goebel law as infamous, when it was passed, but when the author of the measure became a candidate for governor Watterson and his paper not only stood in for the election of Goebel, but the editor wrote to the railway manager to assure him that it was impossible to be defeated under that law. Watterson and Goebel knew that it was barely possible that the opposition might poll the most votes if the schemes to control the election machinery did not work out satisfactorily enough to overcome a popular protest against the nominee, but the law provided further measures in leaving the result to a state election board to consider, and if this board should not resort to trickery, then the legislature could have the last say. As Goebel was a senator and had a combination in that body, he was sure of winning. Colonel Watterson stated the case very clearly. But the railway people had been the special object of attack from Goebel, and they voted and worked for the election of Governor Taylor.

Very Similar to New Mexico's Government.

One of the members of congress who hails from New York is opposed to Hawaii having a delegate to the house of representatives, and declares that if this privilege be granted, soon there will be senators and representatives from the island, while the mixed population, largely of foreigners, will be unfit to exercise the franchise. The New York member probably forgets that New Mexico has for fifty years been denied the representation he thinks Hawaii would too quickly secure, although there are here several hundred thousands of citizens who are natives of the United States, and practically no alien population. If the government waits fifty years before allowing a native people on the continent to have political rights, it is not likely to be premature about letting the islanders send senators to Washington.

The form of government proposed by the bill under debate in congress for the Hawaiian Islands is territorial, with a governor, secretary, both appointed by the president; a treasurer, an attorney general, a commissioner of public lands, a commissioner of agriculture and forestry, a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, an auditor and a deputy auditor, a surveyor and high sheriff, appointed by the governor.

The governor shall be a citizen of the territory for the reason that it was deemed advisable that the governor of a territory so remote should have familiarity with the needs of the territory, which cannot well be the case with any one chosen from this side of the ocean.

The legislature will consist of a senate and house of representatives, elected by the people. The territory is to be represented by a delegate in congress, and be made a judicial district of the United States, with a district court, while the judicial power of the territory is to be vested in a supreme court and in superior courts to be established by the legislature. The constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new territory, and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the constitution or the laws of the United States are continued in force. The territory is made a customs and revenue district, and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States.

The bill strikes out the disqualification made under the republic permanently to disfranchise many of the inhabitants, and especially natives, supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the legislature are provided. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the islands. The existing land laws of Hawaii will remain in force until congress shall otherwise provide, but all land transactions shall receive the approval of the secretary of the interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend or annul any of said transactions.

RUN OFF OF STREAMS.

The Forestry Division Is to Investigate the Subject.

The division of forestry has selected southern California as the field for an exhaustive series of measurements and investigations for the purpose of securing accurate knowledge of the relation of forest to the run-off of streams. The question has become an exceedingly important one in many parts of the United States where lumbering is extensive, and has caused much diversity of opinion among scientific men. After examining many watersheds and securing the advice of a number of hydraulic engineers, the division of forestry has chosen the watershed which embraces the sources of the Mohave river, in the San Bernardino mountains, as the best center for experiments.

The work will commence soon, and will embrace a comprehensive study of the present forest cover, considered in relation to the rainfall and the flood capacity of streams. The area selected contains three distinct types—the Holcomb shed, a brush-covered district; the Little Bear shed, which has been denuded by lumbering; and the Deep Creek shed, still covered with heavy virgin forest. These areas are under the control of the Arrowhead Irrigation Company, which has kept twenty-eight rain-gauge stations in operation for seven years, and has also measured the flow of the streams during that time; so that the government experts will have much data already on hand. The soil is similar on all portions, and the geological formation uniformly granitic. The rainfall on the forested and logged-off tracts is practically the same, but is slightly less on the Holcomb shed, which approaches desert conditions. It is believed that conditions are so nearly similar throughout the region that the observations will be as instructive as if made on the same tract before and after lumbering. The effects of grazing and fires will also be noted.

The flood capacity of the streams will be made the basis of investigation. It is well known that, although the rainfall may be less, a barren area will often produce greater floods than a wooded area. This is because the water, unobstructed by vegetable cover, runs off the surface rapidly and is practically wasted. A lesser total rainfall, if conserved by the forest, will soak into the ground and flow steadily throughout the year. The investigations projected will be the first, however, in this country, to attempt to prove by figures that the flood extreme of streams is in proportion to the lack of forest covering. The results will be applicable in a general way to any portion of the country, and will be of special value to all regions where irrigation is practiced.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

Bills Now Before Congress For Such a Department.

Congressman Osborne of Wyoming has introduced a bill creating a national department of mines and mining, a secretary and assistant secretary of mineralogy and mining, and recognizing the importance of the industry. The bill is worthy of commendation, and would not be opposed by any miner anywhere who understands existing requirements. House bill No. 5039, "a bill to create an executive department of mines and mining," was introduced by Congressman Barham of California, and has been reported favorably. Its full text is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the "department of mines and mining," the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire, by examination, practical and scientific experiments, geological research, or otherwise, useful information on subjects connected with mining in the general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to diffuse the same among the people of the United States.

Sec. 2. That said department shall be under the supervision of a secretary of mines and mining, who shall be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate; and section 158 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to include said department, and the provisions of title 4 of said Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department.

Sec. 3. That there shall be in said department an assistant secretary of mines and mining, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the secretary thereof.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of mines and mining shall receive the same salary as is paid to the secretary of each of the executive departments, and the salary of the assistant secretary of mines and mining shall be the same as that now paid to the first assistant secretary of the department of the interior.

Sec. 5. That the duties now imposed by all laws and parts of laws relating to mines and mining affairs exclusively upon any existing department of the government, or any division or bureau thereof, shall, on and after the day this act takes effect, be performed by the department of mines and mining.

Sec. 6. That the geological survey is hereby transferred to the department of mines and mining.

Sec. 7. That on the organization of this department all officers or employees wholly engaged in official work in any department of the government, or any division or bureau thereof, engaged in the performance of the duties referred to in section 5 of this act, and all such employed in the departments referred to in section 6 hereof, shall be transferred to the department of mines and mining.

Sec. 8. That all records, maps, documents, instruments, surveys, machinery and other materials now in the possession and use of any existing department of the government, or any division or bureau thereof referred to in sections 5 and 6 of this act, are transferred to the department of mines and mining.

Sec. 9. That this act shall go into effect on the 4th day of March, 1900.

Acker's Saved Her Life

"About two miles from Vassar, Mich. I kept a drug store, lives Mrs. T. M. Pratt. She was very sick and hopeless with consumption. I watched her case with interest, and she began taking Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, because I had heard so much about its wonderful cures. Well, sir, perhaps you will doubt it, but with my own eyes I saw this woman get well and strong on that remedy. In a very short time she cough stopped, her lungs were healed up, the soreness went away, and she began taking on flesh. She herself said: 'Mr. Bullard, I owe my life to Acker's English Remedy. It is a certain cure.' In Mrs. Pratt's neighborhood her recovery has occasioned much comment, as you can easily understand. Her case was one where everybody thought it was only a question of a little while until she would die. I feel it a duty as a druggist to write this letter, so that there need be no more deaths from consumption." (Signed) E. A. BULLARD, Vassar, Mich.

Sold at 25c, 50c, and \$1 a bottle, throughout the United States and Canada; and in England, at 2d, 3d, 4d, and 6d. If you are not satisfied after buying, return the bottle to your druggist and get your money back. We authorize the above guarantee. W. H. BUCKNER & CO., Proprietors, New York. For sale at Fischer's drug store.

COLORADO OPPOSITION TO LEASING.

The Majority of Stock Owners Oppose the Scheme. (Denver News.)

The meeting of the cattle growers of the western and northwestern counties of Colorado at Glenwood Springs voiced the sentiment of that section on the proposition pending in congress to lease the public domain for grazing purposes. The assemblage was composed of stockmen from Garfield, Eagle, Mesa, Gunnison and Routt counties, and fully represented the range industry of that portion of the state. The resolutions passed such action on the part of congress, and a ringing denunciation of all attempts to monopolize the grazing lands of the nation. The state land board is warned that the leasing of state lands to cattle syndicates will not be tolerated, and the recent convention of the National Live Stock Association at Fort Worth is condemned as having been controlled by corporations and monopolists in the passing of a resolution favorable to leasing. These resolutions may be accepted as expressive of the opinion of the whole range country outside the circle of large corporate combinations. Farmers, homesteaders and small herd owners in all of the public land states are bitterly opposed to the leasing system, and see the ruin of their stock holdings as soon as a leasing system is adopted. About all they have left is the right to graze their sheep and cattle upon the public domain, and if this is taken from them they realize that they will become the victims of corporate rapacity, as people in other lines of business have already done. An example of the manner in which the little fish will be swallowed up by the big ones is found in the attempts now being made by certain syndicates to get control of 118,000 acres of state lands, so located purposely as to command the grazing of large additional tracts, and thus monopolize the whole range. The wrath of the people is certain to follow those who, in state or nation, turn over the ranges to the big corporations, to the injury and exclusion of the small owners.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, and producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor of Columbia, S. C., had an episode with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a railroad conductor for many years, and I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by the physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease."

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

S.S.S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous minerals. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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FOR THAT HUNGRY FEELING!

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THE BON-TON HOTEL, J. V. Conway, Mgr.

A DAMP PROPOSITION.—For family and medicinal purposes use the celebrated LEMP'S keg and bottled beer, sold by all saloons on draught or bottle. The doctors recommend it. Phone any saloon for small orders and Phone No. 38. HENRY KRICK, Wholesale Dealer.

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We extend a cordial and welcome invitation to all to visit and examine this beautiful and popular style of jewelry manufactured by the Santa Fe Filigree & Jewelry Manufacturing Co. Parties anticipating buying filigree jewelry should call at our store and inspect before purchasing.

N. MONDRAGON, Manager.

K-O-D-A-K-S.

We have some Special Bargains in KODAKS. We want to close out our present stock to make room for a new assortment. One-third off list price. We also have all kinds of Kodak supplies. FISCHER & CO.

FREE SILVER

Has no novelty, but I have novelties in all kinds of Sterling Silver. Sterling Silver tableware; Sterling Silver toilet sets; Sterling Silver manicure sets; Rogers Bros. spoons for souvenir gifts. Everything in Silver. Pop her the question and buy her the ring at S. SPITZ, The Jeweler.

ARE YOUR FEET MATES?

If they are I can fit them. I am making special prices on my entire winter stock of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' shoes—no novelties, but there are many interesting bargains. Men's and boys' Seamless Camp Shoes. A foot of style at bargain price. Repairing. CHAS. HASPELMATH.

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Dealer in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Imported and Native Wines for family use. Our Specialties: Old Crow, McBrayer, Guckenhelm Rye, and Taylor and Paxton Whiskies. P. O. 75 Santa Fe, N. M.

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SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO. On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week. SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel.

FRANK E. MILSTED Prop.

LECTURE COURSE.

The committee having charge of the course of lectures to be delivered at the court house of this city during the present winter, under the auspices of Carleton Post, G. A. R., take pleasure in announcing to the public the engagement of the following distinguished talent, who will appear at the respective dates named below. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Santa Fe will cordially unite with the committee in making this lecture course an eminent success in every respect.

February 22.

Hon. A. L. Morrison, of Santa Fe, N. M.; subject, "George Washington and His Contemporaries."

March 1.

Hon. J. P. Victory, Subject, "The Bench and Bar; Their Moods—Grave, Gay and Otherwise."

Tickets for the full course, \$1.50; single admissions, 50 cents. Season tickets for pupils of colleges or schools, 75 cents. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Ireland's drug store, at Weimer's stationery store, from the committee, or comrades of Carleton post. J. P. Victory, G. W. Knaebel, S. H. Day, committee.

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At Denver prices. Crescent, \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$60. Columbia, \$35, \$50, \$60 and \$75. Renting.

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Of putting down drink of standard brands. Come in and help us along. Fancy mixtures a specialty. Try the New Orleans Mix. It will appeal to your better taste. Green River whisky. THE OXFORD CLUB, J. E. Lacombe, Prop.

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SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.



Montezuma Lodge No. 1. A. F. & A. M. Regular convocation first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. W. S. HARRISON, W. M. F. P. CHURCHTON, Secretary.



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



Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocation second 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. 2. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers always welcome. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, N. G. F. C. WASHLEY, Recording Secretary.



CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F. Regular convocation the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriots welcome. MISS SALLIE VASSEL, Noble Grand. MISS TESSIE GALL, Secretary.



MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. MISS SALLIE VASSEL, Noble Grand. MISS TESSIE GALL, Secretary.



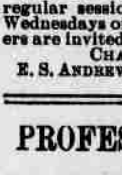
ATLANTIC LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. L. M. BROWN, N. G. JOHN C. SHARS, Secretary.

K. O. P.



SANTA FE LODGE No. 2. K. O. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. DAVID M. WHITE, Chancellor. W. N. TOWSEND, E. of S. and S.

A. O. U. W.



GOLDEN LODGE No. 3. A. O. U. W. meets every second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m. W. S. HARRISON, Master Workman. JOHN C. SHARS, Recorder.

B. P. O. ELKS.



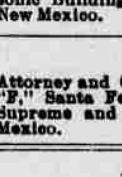
Santa Fe Lodge No. 460. B. P. O. Elks. Its regular sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome. CHAS. F. BASLEY, Exalted Ruler. E. S. ANDREWS, Secretary.



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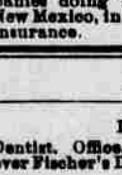


R. C. GORTNER, Attorney at Law. District attorney for the 1st judicial district, counties of Santa Fe, San Juan, Rio Arriba and Teco. Practices in all courts of the territory. Offices in the Masonic Building and Court House, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



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Another Big Ocean Liner

It is rumored that another big ocean liner is to be built, which will rival even the famous Olympic in size. As usual, American enterprise is at the head of the project. America seems determined to have the greatest, whether it be steamships, art, inventions or medicine. Take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an example of what has been accomplished in medicine. It has proved its worth by over 50 years of cures of stomach diseases. There is nothing like this famous remedy for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and nervousness. It also cures liver and kidney trouble and prevents malaria, fever and ague. Be sure you get the genuine, with Private Revenue Stamp over neck of bottle, or you will not be benefited.

Needed Sympathy.

Ah! said the good old lady who was visiting the prisoners, how your poor wife must weep as she thinks of you here.

Which one, ma'am? asked the convict addressed. I'm up for bigamy.—Philadelphia Record.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight, so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures headache, constipation. Only 25c at Fischer & Co.'s drug store.

Heard in France.

Priest—Ze English do not win! Soldier—Zat is because zey have not ze brave officers like Esterhazy, Mercier, Boleaffre, Paty du Clam and all ze others, who fought so nobly against Dreyfus!—Moonshine.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Takes on the Color.
Hogan—There is wan thing about a black eye that is dacent.
Grogan—And plaw is that?
Hogan—It turns green before it goes. Indianapolis Press.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Palm Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermitage, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Palm Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Peace.
Peace, she said, is assured.
What! he cried. Let me see that paper. It can't be possible that Senator Patterson has laid down his arms and agreed to live in peace and harmony with the American people.—Chicago Post.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

A Simple Remedy.
Dobble (anxiously)—Doctor, financial worry is killing me; can't you give me something to stop it?
Doctor (dryly)—Perhaps if you give me something a large part of it would stop.—Indianapolis Journal.

No Right to Ugliness.
The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Fischer & Co.'s drug store.

Of Course Not.
Funny, how mothers will believe that their children are so much better than anybody else's children, said one lady to another. I know it, replied the latter. Now, if all children were like my little George it would not be so strange.

Volcanic Eruptions.
Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Buckle's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, feline, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Fischer & Co., druggists.

Telepathy.
You couldn't lend me 10 francs till tomorrow, could you?
What a thought reader you are.—The Cigarette.

The modern and most effective cure for constipation and all liver troubles—the famous little pills known as Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers. Ireland's Pharmacy.

A Cheerful Proposition.
Tallor—Look here! I have worried my self 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.—Tie Bits.

J. I. Benvy, Loganton, Pa., writes, "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia, entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. Ireland's Pharmacy.

Those who have poor looking letter heads should see the engraved and embossed stationery supplied from the New Mexican office. A thousand sheets cost but little more than inferior articles.

THIRTEEN.

"Thirteen is unlucky," says John Gray. That time he got married the thirteenth of May. But John he fast grinned and said I was sore. Because it wasn't me that was getting him Moore.

Well, it's twelve years since then, and three weeks ago.

I was out to John's house in New Mexico. And we hadn't met in ten years, I guess. When one day I saw him in Deering with Ben.

They coaxed and insisted and I must go. To pay 'em a visit at their place, and so I did in their wagon, and when we got there I thought we had hit on a Bonnybrook fair.

"It's only the children," says Ben, "and I'll send them in right away to see our old friend."

And then they came in, the big and the small. And I counted the lot. There was thirteen in all. And I looked up at John, and John looked away. And says I to him, "How's the thirteenth of May?"

And John said he guessed he hadn't nothing to say. P. S.—There was two pair of twins. —New York Sun.

FINDLAY'S CONFESSION

It Doesn't Pay to Be Dishonest, Even Though You Win.
BY LAYTON BREWER.
Copyright, 1899, by Edwin Wardman.

The funds were ready for them at their broker's office in the form they had specified when Findlay and Walters called. Only that morning had their holdings, a large amount secured originally by a narrow margin, been turned into coin. Walters acted the principal in the operation, but both men signed the broker's receipt. Findlay, however, under an assumed name. Then the two left the office and Findlay bore the money in a messenger's satchel, which was fastened to his wrist by a leather strap.

They were bound for Findlay's home in a near suburb, but neither spoke because of their whirling brains. As the cool harbor breezes refreshed them on the voyage across the bay, Findlay was in some difficulty to restrain his exuberance and at the same time guiltily uneasy. After a brisk walk from the ferry house they entered a cottage, of which Findlay used the key. He ushered his companion into a library and now assumed a proprietorship over the money which he had hitherto disguised. From the bag he lifted several canvas pouches that clinked heavily as he placed them upon a table, and two thick packets of notes. "Ten per cent to you," he said, repeating a phrase well worn between them as he opened the bills and began a rapid counting.

"Yes," assented Walters. "Well, there's nothing to sign between us. Here you are," and Findlay pushed over the sum mentioned. He hastily verified the remaining packages and mumbled an apology for a moment's absence. In the library where Walters waited he could hear moving about directly overhead.

Presently Findlay returned. "I told her this morning to place a cover for you. I have a reasonable claret, but there is only a cork here, so the service is what one chooses to make for himself."

Walters accepted the invitation readily enough, and soon after the woman announced dinner.

After the meal, when they were secure from further interruption, they opened on the one topic of interest. Smoke wreaths drifted between them. Findlay often raised his long tumbler of Scotch and soda, slowly relaxing from his weeks of anxiety. Walters drank little.

"Thank the Lord, it is over and my tracks are covered!" exclaimed Findlay. "Then you're out of it for good?" asked Walters. He displayed, evidently against his purpose, greater eagerness than one manifests in the affairs of a friend.

"For good"—A muffled telephone bell interrupted his declaration. He pushed his chair back from the table. "That's the work. They have me on a private line with the office in case anything important turns up while I'm here. They'll be on the books all tonight. Just one moment."

When Findlay was seated once more, he resumed: "Why, look at it! To get a few thousand ahead I took life and death chances—worse. Do you know what this week's boom meant for me? See here. They're closing up the books over there. So far my shortage has been covered by coin in the vaults—which wasn't there. Tomorrow that coin will be counted and it will be there. But if the market hadn't boomed, the corporation and the missus would have divided the life insurance, but the missus would have had the disgrace all to herself."

"It was a close squeeze," admitted Walters, "but I knew it for a sure thing."

"Certain enough for an investor, perhaps?" "You land well ahead, at any rate?" "A couple of thousand maybe."

"Why not take a turn with that? I can place?"

"No, sir! I'm going to spend it," cried Findlay boisterously. "I'm going to make that brute money pay me some recompense in luxury for the misery it cost me. Alice comes home tomorrow and I've arranged for a leave, and we shall make a little journey, first class. I have discounted either outcome, you see."

Walters bit his mustache. "Couldn't you stake me \$1,500 over tomorrow, then? I'll pay you what you like."

Wish I could lose the taste of it," and Findlay spat. "But I need it—need it, but I have a sure play in sight."

"Sorry, old chap, but that money stays right with me until I spend it. I've got a grudge against it, I tell you. It's got to work for me—get me things. It's a personal matter. Don't try to come between a man and his pet enemy. That slave can't be seduced," laughed Findlay.

So Walters dropped the matter. He rose to go soon. Findlay was noisily hospitable in his farewell. After speeding his guest he walked to the dining room, drank a stiff nip and put out the lights. In his bedroom he handled the money again and called it names, waxing rather melodramatic. Then he put it in his safe and turned the key. "I'm glad I'm not one to attract burglars," he said as he smiled at his simple strong box. The drink and a week's sleeplessness conquered his overwrought nerves as soon as he touched his sheets and he slept heavily.

Some hours later the tiny midnight noises of a sleeping house were sharply silenced by a loud creaking of the stairs. Then everything was breathlessly still. Again the stairway creaked, but more cautiously. A slight odor of sulphur, the green flicker of a match, and then a little candle flame shed a dim light in the upper hall just outside Findlay's bedroom. His door was tried and yielded slowly, while the intruder listened to Findlay's breathing.

Presently the vague light crossed his room and played around the safe. A moment later its feeble rays were searching his clothes—such a long, long search it made! Some keys lay loudly to the floor. But the sleeper breathed with heavy regularity.

Next the candle appeared beside the safe. A key clicked and the little door swung wide. From out of its dark recesses the man dragged its treasure to the last coin.

Suddenly the air thrilled under the shrill roll of the telephone bell hanging directly beside the head of the bed. The thief sprang to the instrument and vainly tried to stifle its alarm. But in the darkness Findlay turned on his bed, stretched and slowly raised himself on one elbow, to feel the cold ring of a revolver's muzzle thrust against his forehead.

"One move and you're a dead man!" he heard. The blind night terror was on him, and, shivering, he held himself stiff against the muzzle. Somebody talked into his telephone, but he could not see an outline in the black room. The cold ring pressed unwaveringly against his face.

"Yes, it is I." It seemed his own voice speaking.

"No, I don't remember."

"No; of course I won't come at this hour."

"No, I won't. I won't be there at all—I won't be there at all."

"Because I'm \$10,000 short."

The revolver pressed harder as Findlay started.

"Steady!" cautioned the voice in a thrilling whisper.

"No; I'm going to shoot myself."

A frightened clerk held the telephone receiver at the Combined Oil company's office. Facing his companions, he cried: "For God's sake! Here's Findlay says he's \$10,000 short!" The others came running to him. "He says he's going to shoot"—then he held the receiver gingerly from his ear they all heard the echoed report of the shot. —New York Press.

What One Bears in the Telephone.

"It is very hard to realize that the voice one hears over the telephone is not the voice of the person who is talking," said an electrician, chatting about the oddities of the business. "It seems exactly like the real tones, drawn out thin and small and carried from a long distance by some mechanical means, but it isn't. When one speaks into the instrument, a little diaphragm, like a drumhead, begins to vibrate, and each vibration sends a wave of electricity over the wire. These waves set up a mimic vibration in another diaphragm at the opposite end, which jars the air and produces an imitation of the original voice.

"That's not a very scientific explanation, but it's accurate. The telegraph, which makes a facsimile of handwriting, is a fair parallel. You write your message with a pen, attached to a special electric apparatus, and a little ink siphon at the other end of the line exactly imitates every dot and curve. The result seems like the real thing, but is merely a first class counterfeit. It's the same way exactly with the voice in the 'phone.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Convicts Who Smoke Marijuana.
In southern Mexico the jail and prison officials experience great difficulty in trying to prevent the smuggling into their institutions of the seductive marijuana.

This is a kind of "loco" weed, more powerful than opium. It grows from seed by cultivation in southern Arizona and in Mexico. It is a dangerous thing for the uninitiated to handle, but those who know its uses say it produces more delightful dreams than opium.

The Mexicans mix it with tobacco and smoke it in cigarettes, inhaling the smoke. When used in this way, it produces a hilarious spirit in the smoker that cannot be equaled by any other form of dissipation. The governor of the prison at Yuma has just unearthed a large quantity of the weed that had been hidden within reach of the convicts who work in outside gangs.—Stray Stories.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of long trouble following grippe. Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Ireland's Pharmacy.

The New Mexican job salt and its large force of employees can fill any order expeditiously.

Dr. Pierce's FAVORITE Prescription



THE IDEAL BENEFACTOR OF MATERNITY
MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
SICK WOMEN WELL.

Proposals for Repairing and Renovating the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Proposals for bids for the following materials to be furnished and labor to be performed in the repairing and renovating the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of said asylum at his office in Santa Fe, N. M., up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 10, 1900. Bids must be made for all or any part of the materials and labor named:

Masonry and Plastering.—Point all cracks and openings in brick work of outside walls of building, in good, strong lime mortar. Fill up all broken places and cracks in inside walls and ceilings, and around all casings, with plaster of paris, leaving the surface hard and smooth. Removing a brick wall from one of the rooms, plastering and kalsomining the wall so as to leave it in good condition.

Kalsomining.—Wash all the walls and ceilings in all the halls, rooms, and closets of the first and second stories free from smoke, and old kalsomine. Then kalsomine the same in colors as directed, applying two, or even three coats where needed, to make a first-class job, using such material as the board shall select. The third story, or attic, to have two coats of kalsomine.

Carpenter Work.—Put down hardwood thresholds to all doors throughout the building when needed, of proper thickness to exclude the cold air, accurately fitted, and securely fastened. Make necessary repairs to all locks and fastenings of doors and windows, so that they shall all open and shut easily and be securely fastened, supplying new hardware where needed.

Build a coal and wood shed where directed with 1x12 surfaced boards for side walls, floor, and roof, securely nailed to 2x4 scantling at 16-inch centers, with doors and chutes well made and supplied with 8-inch strap hinges and 6-inch hinge hasps, hooks and staples, and a good padlock to each door.

Plumbing.—Fit up bath room where directed with two 16-ounce nickel-plated copper tubs, 5 feet 6 inches long, supplied with nickel bibs, etc., 1 1/2-inch lead waste pipes, properly trapped, to empty into drain; see that the drain pipe is clear from end to end; the tubs are to be raised sufficiently high from the floor to allow for keeping the space clean and sweet; all openings in floor to have lead flanges soldered to pipes and left tight. Supply one 60-gallon galvanized circulating boiler and stand in kitchen, with water-back to stove; make all needed connections with galvanized pipe from city water main to boiler, stove and tubs, making a first-class job in every respect.

Window Shades.—Supply, fit and hang window shades of first quality with worsted fringe, nickel pull, wrought brackets, 1 1/4-inch Hartshorn rollers, accurately cut, fitted and hung, and in colors as selected by the board, to all windows (about twenty-one) in the building.

Painting.—Paint five doors (the outside only), and all the windows that need painting (the outside only), two coats of the best material.

All bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders on the day named above, and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Work to be done within thirty days from signing of contract and to be approved by the person designated by the board.

By order of the board.
BENJAMIN M. READ, Secretary

February 20, 1900.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Price 50c and \$1. Large size contains 3 1/2 times as much. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO. Chicago.

For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy

L. T. Travis, Agent Southern R. R., Selma, Ga., writes, "I can not say too much in praise of One Minute Cough Cure. In my case it worked like a charm." The only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures throat and lung troubles. Ireland's Pharmacy.

The Tribune Almanac.

During the exciting presidential campaign of 1900 the Tribune Almanac will be found a perfect mine of useful information for the guidance of those taking part in or wishing to understand public discussions. It has long been conceded that the next best thing to the actual possession of knowledge is knowing where to procure it on a moment's notice. Indeed, many people are so constituted that they would much prefer the latter method of getting hold of a large mass of information for which they have any use. Hence the need of a volume like the Tribune Almanac, which reduces to the least possible compass a vast and varied amount of valuable information of every-day utility. The Tribune Almanac has been compiled carefully and accurately, without haste, and in a workmanlike manner. Besides every possible variety of public statistics, the political platform, laws of congress and all that, the Tribune Almanac prints the names of the executive officers of all the states, presidents of colleges, etc. Several historical reviews also appear, relating to Cuba, Venezuela, the Philippines, the peace treaty, the Mazet committee, the war in the Transvaal, etc. 385 pages, 25 cents a copy. Address The Tribune, New York City.

ACKER'S DYSPESIA TABLETS ARE SOLD ON A

Positive guarantee. Cures heart-burn, raising of the food, distress after eating or any form of dyspepsia. One little tablet gives immediate relief. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

For sale at Fischer's drug store.

The Main Question.

A young man who loved a soubrette, told her fondly, with eyes that were wet.

How far her he'd win fame, And glory and name; Then she asked him: And what will I get?

—Indianapolis Journal.

MOKI TEA POSITIVELY CURES SICK HEADACHE.
Indigestion and constipation. A delightful herb drink. Removes all eruptions of the skin, producing a perfect complexion, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

For sale at Fischer's drug store.

Conditionally Engaged.

Edythe—Are Percy and Beatrice engaged?
Ethel—Well—er—conditionally! If her papa's wheat deal goes through all right, of course she would look higher than Percy, and if her papa's wheat deal goes to smash, of course Percy would take to the woods!—Puck.

YOUR FACE

Shows the state of your feelings and the state of your health as well. Impure blood makes itself apparent in a pale and sallow complexion, Pimples and Skin Eruptions. If you are feeling weak and worn out and do not have a healthy appearance, you should try Acker's Blood Elixir. It cures all blood diseases where cheap Sarsaparilla and so-called purifiers fail; knowing this, we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee.

For sale at Fischer's drug store.

About the Size of It.

Biggs—What do you think of this faith cure business?
Diggs—Oh, it's all right in some cases. Diggs—For example?
Biggs—Well, for instance when a person imagines something ails him and then imagines he is cured of it.—Chicago News.

ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY WILL STOP A COUGH

At any time, and will cure the worst cold in twelve hours, or money refunded. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

For sale at Fischer's drug store.

History Repeating Itself.

Assistant rector (with self-complacent conceit)—Aw—m—I did pretty well in my address today, didn't I, deacon?
Deacon Jenkins (who is not a special admirer of the rector's assistant, cautiously)—Waal—er—I must say it reminded me of suthin' similar I've read in the Scripser.

Assistant rector—You probably refer to Paul preaching at Mar's hill.
Deacon Jenkins—Not exactly; what I was thinkin' of was the time Balaam's assistant spoke.—New York World.

If the reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by A. C. Ireland.

Her Face Was Her Misfortune.

"You claim you were insane when you proposed to Miss Autumnleaf," said the lawyer to his client, who posed as the defendant in a breach-of-promise suit. "Can you prove it?"

"No proof will be required," replied the victim of circumstances.

"Why not?" asked the limb of the law. "Because," answered the other, "the minute the jury gets a glimpse of the plaintiff's face the case will be dismissed."—Chicago News.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise. This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular size 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free at Fischer & Co.'s drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

A Unique Calendar.

New Edition of the Aztec Calendar. January to June, 1900, now on sale at A. T. & S. F. Ry. Ticket Office. Contains six separate reproductions in color (8 1/2 inches) of Burbank's Pueblo Indian portraits—the season's art sensation. Also engraved calendar representing ancient Aztec calendar stones. A handsome and unique souvenir; edition limited; order early. Price 25 cents.

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1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

Farming Lands Under Irrigation System.

In tracts 20 acres and upward, with perpetual water rights—cheap and on easy terms of 10 annual payments with 7 per cent interest—Alfalfa, Grain and Fruit of all kinds grow to perfection.

Choice Prairie or Mountain Grazing Lands.

Well watered and with good shelter, interspersed with fine ranches suitable for raising grain and fruits—in size of tracts to suit purchasers.

LARGER PASTURES FOR LEASE, for long terms of years, fenced or unfenced; shipping facilities over two railroads.

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

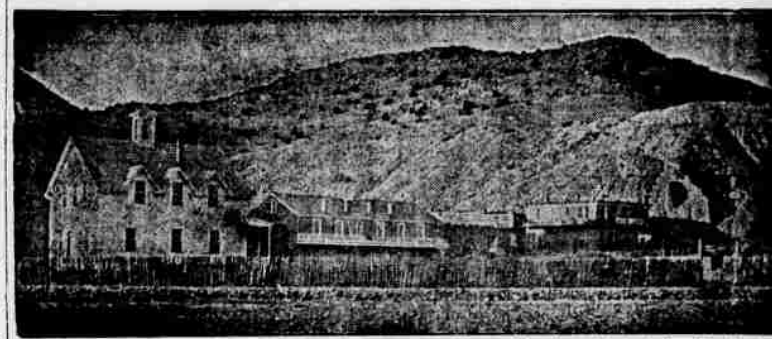
Stage leaves every morning, except Sundays, from Springer for these camps.

TITLE perfect, founded on United States Patent and confirmed by decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

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OJO CALIENTE (HOT SPRINGS.)



THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancestral Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, 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 run to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 90° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 6,000 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 108.24 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures attested to in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10:28 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—

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