

SANTIAGO INVESTED

Shells from Fleet Set Fire to City in Four Places—Church Destroyed.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DEMAND

Spanish Commander Has Referred Matter of Surrender to Madrid Government—American Soldiers Prepared to Resume Attack Any Moment.

Copyright by Associated Press—Siboney, July 11, 7 p. m., via Kingston, July 12.—A concerted movement has been made by the United States army and navy on Santiago during the past 24 hours which the American officers here believe will result in almost the immediate fall of the city.

During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city so that at noon today every road and trail leading out of the city was guarded, and the escape of the Spanish soldiers seemed impossible.

The Americans suffered no loss. At noon today General Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then General Shafter sent General Wheeler into the Spanish lines under a flag of truce with a message to General Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American troops had the city completely surrounded and 18,000 Spanish troops and Cuban citizens were starving to death at El Caney, and pointing out that the army had no means of feeding them.

General Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city which he coupled this demand with the statement that unless General Toral acceded, the assault upon the city, both by land and sea forces, would be renewed at once.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from General Toral. Then he sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid government, and would send his final answer so soon as he could receive instructions from Madrid. It was then late in the afternoon and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible, and to be prepared to resume the attack at any moment.

Spanish Cabinet Has Resigned. Madrid, July 12.—A dispatch to El Temps from Madrid says: "It is rumored that the ministers have handed their resignations to Senor Sagasta, who accepted them and who, with the queen regent's sanction, will form a new cabinet with Senores Gamazo, Navarra, Rodrigo, Almodovar de Rio, Rias and General Chinchella. Marshal Martinez de Campos being made captain general of Madrid."

Premier Cannot be Found. Madrid, via Bayonne France July 12.—All the Spanish ministers have handed their resignation to Premier Sagasta, who explained the situation to the queen regent. But the difficulty is that nobody is willing to accept the premiership. Marshal Martinez de Campos would accept it, but does not command a majority in the chamber of deputies. While the military party urges war, a large portion of the civil population is desirous of peace. It is pointed out, however, if the United States insists upon the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands the general feeling will be in favor of a continuation of hostilities, many Spaniards believing the situation in Cuba will enable Spain to prolong the struggle.

SUPPLY SHIP CAPTURED.

Sloop Flying British Flag Taken to Key West As a Prize—English Register Thought to be Subterfuge. Key West, July 12.—The sloop Wary, flying the British flag, was brought here today as a prize of war. She was captured by the St. Louis about 110 miles from Santiago while bound from Jamaica for Santa Cruz with a cargo of provisions. It is thought her English register is a subterfuge to enable her to land supplies in Cuba.

Wants to Furnish Arizona Men. Tucson, A. T., July 12.—Judge J. F. Martin, of the Arizona National Guard, has wired Governor McCord: "I understand that New Mexico is two companies short under the second call for volunteers. I can furnish two more companies out of the Arizona National Guard in 48 hours."

RUSSIA GETTING UNEASY.

Disposition of Philippine Islands Worrying Russia's Statesmen—Pretor to See Spain Retain Possession Under Protection of United States.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—In discussing the eyes of the war between Spain and the United States, which it regards as practically over, the Novoe Vremya observes that the political situation largely depends upon the attitude of Russia. It adds: "With respect to the Philippine Islands, the time has arrived to clearly state Russia's policy." Continuing, the Novoe Vremya remarks: "If they are divided the best parts will fall to Germany, Great Britain and Japan, thereby strengthening them in the Pacific. Therefore it is to Russia's advantage that the Philippine Islands remain in the possession of a single power, Russia would prefer to see the islands in possession of Spain and under the protection of the United States, who would keep out other claimants."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Seven Men Killed This Morning—Several Soldiers Among the Dead—Second Disaster in the Works.

Dover, N. J., July 12.—An explosion at the works of the Latini & Rand powder company, in Prompton Lakes, today killed seven men, among them being soldiers detailed to guard the powder works. A short time ago there was an explosion which killed six men. Since the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, Colonel Lee, of the 3rd New Jersey volunteers, and a battalion of his regiment, have been stationed at the works to prevent their destruction. The camp of soldiers has been close to the powder plant. At 11 o'clock there was a terrific explosion which shook the buildings and scattered the troops and employes. Seven men are reported killed and many soldiers and employes are wounded, some of them seriously. The officials of the company once sent a special train from Dover to the mills and the wounded were placed on board to be removed to the Patterson hospital for treatment. The military formed in line and stood guard about the plant refusing to allow any one to approach.

Seven men were killed. One of the known dead only one is a soldier, the others are employes. The eight men missing were probably blown to pieces. There were two explosions. First the boiler blew up and then the mixing room where the powder was sorted, was blown up by the explosion. After the explosion several buildings burned. The Latini & Rand company is filling large government orders, and much powder that was about ready in the mixing building was blown up.

WILL BE WELL PAID.

Men Who Destroyed Cervera's Fleet Will Receive Large Sum of Prize Money. Washington, July 12.—Over \$300,000 will be paid by this government "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Admiral Cervera's fleet. The law provides for the payment of \$1,200 a head for every man on ships of an enemy when the ships are destroyed.

IMPRISONED BELOW THE LAKE.

Eleven Men Caught in a Tunnel By An Explosion—No Hopes of Rescuing Them Alive. Cleveland, O., July 12.—There seems to be little if any prospect that any of the 11 workmen imprisoned in the water-works tunnel, as the result of an explosion last night, will be found alive. J. W. Reynolds, superintendent of construction of the tunnel, stated today that he had not the slightest hope in the world of rescuing the men alive. He said the pipe in which the air is forced into the tunnel ends about 200 feet nearer the shore than the workings where the men were employed when the explosion occurred. Owing to that fact foul air would be forced in to them before it would begin to escape into other portions of the tunnel. Even though a constant current of air from the clay roof and sides of the tunnel came in there is but small chance of water finding its way in, as the tunnel is 65 feet below the bed of the lake and the surrounding ground is usually firm and compact. The only thing with which the rescuers will have to contend at present is the foul air and the chance of another explosion taking place.

MARKET REPORT.

New York, July 12.—Money on call nominally 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/4 @ 4. Silver, 59 1/2, lead, \$3.80; copper, 10 1/2. Chicago. Wheat, July, 75; Sept., 67 1/2. Corn, July, 31 1/2; Sept., 32 1/4. Oats, July, 22 1/2; Sept., 19 1/2. Chicago. Cattle, receipts, 4,500; market steady; beefs, \$4.10 @ \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.35 @ \$4.75; Texas steers, \$3.50 @ \$4.45; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 @ \$4.75; sheep, receipts, 9,000; steady; wethers, \$3.25 @ \$5.00; westerns, \$4.00 @ \$4.65; lambs, \$4.00 @ \$6.50. Kansas City—Cattle, receipts, 6,000; best strong, others steady; native steers, \$4.25 @ \$5.35; Texas steers, \$3.10 @ \$4.70; Texas cows, \$2.25 @ \$4.40; native cows and heifers, \$2.05 @ \$4.70; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 @ \$5.00; bulls, \$2.80 @ \$4.00. Sheep, receipts, 2,000; steady; lambs, \$4.50 @ \$6.00; mutants, \$2.50 @ \$4.75.

POUND WOODEN GUNS.

Spanish Trenches Before Santiago Deserted—Believed Capture of City Will Result Within 24 Hours. Copyrighted by Associated Press—General Shafter's headquarters, July 11, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12, 10:30 a. m.—Fighting continued during the day and at this hour it is believed the City of Santiago will be captured by the American forces within 24 hours. The Americans had advanced steadily all day. In several Spanish trenches our troops found only dummy wooden guns and no Spanish soldiers. There was a very weak fire from the Spanish troops, and the American troops received further evidence of great distress existing in Santiago.

Forecaster Dunn Has Resigned.

Washington, July 12.—Professor Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has sent Forecaster Dunn, who has been in charge of the bureau's work at New York for some years, a telegram accepting his resignation. Mr. Dunn re-

signed because he was ordered to go to the West Indies, or accept the station at Cleveland O., and in resigning questioned Chief Moore's right to send him out of the country.

RUMORED CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

Rome, July 12.—The Tribuna publishes a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, affirming the report that Santiago has capitulated.

POWERS DESIRE PEACE.

Fear of Revolution Prevents Spanish Government Opening Negotiations—Sagasta's Ministry Held in Contempt Throughout Europe.

London, July 12.—A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says: "It is semi-officially announced that the ambassadors of the powers at Madrid have expressed to Premier Sagasta a desire that peace negotiations be opened. It is stated that in spite of official denials, a desire for peace pervades all classes in Spain, but the government is afraid the revolutionary parties might take advantage of the situation if the government should open up negotiations."

Willing to Give Up Cuba.

Madrid, July 12.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The conservative papers declare that Spain is prepared to accept peace, provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But they assert Spain would prefer war to a truce if the United States should claim Puerto Rico and New York. The lines were completely extended.

Spanish Ministers Fear Their Own Safety.

New York, July 12.—A dispatch to the World from London says: "France's new foreign minister, M. Delcasse, has notified the Spanish ambassador at Paris, Senor Leon Castillo, the French government is ready to tender the offices of the French ambassador at Washington in opening negotiations for peace, if the Madrid government permit it to do so. It is expected in diplomatic and ministerial quarters here that peace negotiations will be opened through the French ambassador at Washington."

Insurgent Leaders Captured and Shot.

Madrid, July 12.—An official dispatch from Hiale, Philippine Islands, says that General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is being held on the coast with a squadron of merchantmen. The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated and three insurgent leaders captured and shot.

PUERTO RICAN EXPEDITION.

Movement on San Juan Really Begun—Invading Army Will Consist of From 25,000 to 30,000 Men. New York, July 12.—A special to the Times from Washington says the movement of the American army on Puerto Rico may be said to have begun. No troops have yet left these shores openly and the only movement is the continued forwarding of additional regiments to Santiago when it is recognized that General Shafter has a large army as he needs to take that town, is in reality laying the foundation of the Puerto Rican expeditionary force. The expedition to go against Puerto Rico will consist of from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

sentenced to the Electric Chair.

New York, July 12.—Mrs. Martha M. Place, convicted of the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, was today sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning August 29. Mrs. Place broke down when sentence was pronounced. She is 44 years of age and has a young child. Her husband, Place, was insanely jealous of her step-daughter, with whom she had frequent quarrels. She smothered the young woman to death with a pillow. If Mrs. Place is executed, she will be the first woman to be put to death in this state, in the electric chair.

DESTITUTION IN PUERTO RICO.

Majority of Inhabitants in Sympathy With the United States—Hope for Relief from Rule of Spain. Princetown, Mass., July 12.—Captain McKenna, of the British brig Ethel, who arrived here today from Arceibo, Puerto Rico, brings a story of great destitution at San Juan and other places, and a deep interest among the inhabitants of the island in the progress of the war. A majority express sympathy with the United States, whose efforts they believe will result in bringing them relief from the irksome rule of Spain.

SANTIAGO SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

City Completely Invested by American Soldiers—General Alger Thinks the Garrison Will Surrender. Washington, D. C., July 12.—At the cabinet meeting today telegrams from General Shafter were read and discussed, but no new plan of campaign was considered or important orders given. General Shafter's report that he had the city of Santiago completely invested was received with satisfaction as there had been some apprehension that the Spaniards were contemplating a night evacuation. Secretary Alger, in a question of prompt surrender or a fight, which would result in their capture. It was Secretary Alger's opinion, as well as that of the other members of the cabinet, that the Spaniards would surrender rather than take the risks of a general assault.

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WILL REMOVE MINES

Submarine Explosives in United States Harbors No Longer Considered Necessary.

GEN. MILES AT SANTIAGO

Preparations for Sending Watson's Squadron East Being Pushed—Believed San Juan de Puerto Rico Defenses Will Be Easily Destroyed.

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all submarine mines which protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at today's cabinet meeting. After thoroughly considering the subject it has been decided by the engineers that the safest and quickest means of removing the mines is by exploding them, and orders to do this have been given all United States engineer officers in charge of mines.

General Miles, who arrived at Siboney on the Yale yesterday, made the following report to Secretary Alger today: "Arrived at noon and had a consultation with Admiral Sampson, and with General Shafter by telephone. The troops brought from Tampa, Charleston and New York, have arrived and are leaving for the front. The line of investment is being extended."

General Miles will not take charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. He is at the front simply in his capacity as commanding general of the army, to look over the field and ascertain whether operations are going along as they should. With him on the Yale, were more than 1,000 men and considerable artillery, while the Columbia, which formed a part of the expedition, is expected to report her arrival at any moment with the remainder of the troops.

The naval officers regard their part in the operations at Santiago as practically at an end. They are rushing preparations for the dispatch of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron. This is decidedly a more attractive cruise from a naval point of view than the demonstration proposed against San Juan de Puerto Rico, which the naval authorities believe will not amount to much, because of the easy reduction of the defenses.

Secretary Long has received telegrams of a personal nature from Commodore Schley, and it is believed from Admiral Sampson as well. It is supposed they have been called forth by the newspaper controversy over the credit for the victory over the Spanish squadron, a controversy which is most earnestly deprecated by the officials of the Navy department. Secretary Long desires to make public these cables, and it is thought it is believed they tend to demonstrate the existence of good relations between the two officers, and a disposition on part of both to be adjudged strictly according to the canons of naval law.

FLAG OF TRUCE FLYING.

Considering Proposition for Surrender—More Batteries Arrived—Suffering Among Refugees from Santiago. Washington, D. C., July 12.—The following dispatch was received from General Shafter at 9:30 a. m. Playa del Este, via Hayti.—It has been very quiet and but little fighting. A flag of truce has been up since 2 o'clock while considering a proposition for surrender, now that I have the town surrounded. The lines were completely right down to the bay. The line is rather thin but will have it strengthened in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two new batteries in position tomorrow. There is a great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but have not been entirely successful.

No Late Dispatches.

Washington, July 12, 3 p. m.—Secretary Alger has given out that he has received no message whatever from General Shafter since the dispatch given out in the forenoon. He thought matters were unchanged and therefore assumed the flag of truce was still flying and the enemy negotiating for surrender. The only message received from General Miles regarding the proposition, in which he said: "The rains are the heaviest I have ever known."

Illinois Democrats in Convention.

Springfield, Ill., July 12.—The Democratic state convention was called to order this afternoon by Chairman Orr, of the state central committee. Preceding the convention there was a hot fight at the meeting of the delegates from the 10th congressional district, over the selection of a member of the state central committee. Bon T. Cable, who two years ago was a Gold Democrat, was put in nomination and was bitterly opposed by A. W. Bastian and others who contended that, if he wished to return to the Democratic fold he should wait two years on probation. It was decided to hold the election in full accord with the Chicago platform and he was elected.

WOUNDED DOING WELL.

Gratifying Report Received from Surgeons With the Fleet—Wounds Healing Rapidly. Washington, July 12.—Surgeon General Van Reyben, of the navy, has received a report from the surgeons with the fleet, showing that in many cases the wounded, some serious, no rise of temperature or accumulation of pus has appeared. From a medical standpoint this is said to be a marked advance from the conditions during the civil war and is attributed to the introduction of the anti-septic treatment of wounds, and with the absence of pus the wounds heal rapidly without complications.

SCHLEY VISITED CERVERA.

Spanish Admiral Much Cast Down by His Defeat—Losses Sustained by the Spaniards.

Correspondence of Associated Press.—Off Santiago, July 4.—On the return of the U. S. cruiser Brooklyn to the blockade off Santiago on the evening of July 3, the Iowa reported to Commodore Schley that Admiral Cervera, admiral of the Spanish fleet, was on board. Commodore Schley at once went over to pay his respects to the Spanish admiral, who was much cast down by his defeat, but preserved a dignified and courteous demeanor. He said he deeply appreciated the fact that the men of the Brooklyn did not exact a prisoner when it was learned he was a prisoner on the Iowa. He replied in response to Commodore Schley's remark that it was the fortune of war: "Yes, but I lost my career now that I have been defeated." Commodore Schley, however, told him that such a brave deed as that which he had done would never be looked upon otherwise than as a most gallant feat, upon which Admiral Cervera threw his arms around the commodore and said: "Ah, sailors always are gentlemen."

He then said he thought his dead would number probably 750. He spoke of the accuracy and deadliness of the Brooklyn's fire, saying that in the early part of the action one of her shells trawled the entire length of the gun deck killing and wounding probably 50 men. The Vizcaya alone there were 10 men killed. Admiral Cervera said he feared the losses might be greater than he anticipated, for many men were below the protective decks and when the ships were on fire it must have been difficult for them to escape. He added that all his captains were killed or wounded, but later it was found that the captain of the Cristobal Colon was saved. Commodore Schley also said he had no doubt that at least three ships would have gotten away had it not been for the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas.

BOUNTIFUL RAINS.

Reported from All Sections of New Mexico—Crops and Cattle in the Pink of Condition. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, New Mexico Section. (Santa Fe, N. M., July 12, 1898.) The weather for the week ending July 11 continued warm and showery, and all vegetation made rapid and satisfactory growth. The temperatures have not reached so high a point as previously in the season, but an unusual sultriness has obtained which, although having a depressing effect on the people, has stimulated the growth of grass, grains and fruits, and all reports indicate a most promising outlook both for the farmer and the stock raiser. Nowhere in the territory is there a likelihood, or scarcely a possibility, of a failure of the water supply during this season.

The last fortnight has been excellent "corn weather," and although this crop was delayed during the planting season on account of the drought, the later conditions have been very favorable, and at the present writing the fields are well advanced for the season. Cutting wheat and the second crop of alfalfa is progressing satisfactorily, although in some localities the work was interfered with by local showers. Wheat harvest has not yet begun in northern sections; the more advanced localities will begin cutting probably the latter part of this week. The second crop of alfalfa is turning out a fine yield. In the northern part of the territory early beans and potatoes are coming into market; the later crops of corn, large shipments of fine fruits are being made. Not considering the orchards and vineyards in the north and north-central sections injured by the frosts of May, the fruit outlook for this year bids fair to rival that of any previous year, and making up in quality what it lacks in quantity. Thinning the sugar beet crop is about finished; the plants are growing luxuriantly, and the prospects are very promising.

The following detailed remarks are extracted from the reports of correspondents: Aztec—C. E. Mead—Cloudy weather with considerable precipitation and rather warm nights; conditions very favorable for the growth of all vegetation. First crop of alfalfa has been cut and the second crop is about a foot high in some fields. Some winter wheat has been cut. Corn is about three feet high, and growing rapidly. String beans and new potatoes coming into market. Melon vines in bloom. A fine rain on the 4th. Highest temperature 90 on the 29th. Total rain, 0.50. Bluewater—J. S. Van Doren—Good warm rains all the week, slightly interfering with cutting alfalfa. All crops doing well; also root crops. Weeds keeping the farmers busy. Pasturage is good, and stock in prime condition. Highest temperature 90 on 9th. Rainfall, 1.30. Farmington—L. G. Willett—Warm and rainy every day. Corn has grown rapidly and is waist high; wheat is ripe, second crop of alfalfa will soon be in. Fruits have come on nicely; peaches will soon be ripe and a large crop. Cattle on the range are fat. Gallinas Springs—Jas. E. Whitmore—A fine week for all growing crops and pastures. The Gallinas river is higher than at any time before this summer. Splendid rains on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The highest temperature was 98 on the 7th. Jewett—E. Marcelino—Nearly 100 percent of sunshine and no rain during the week. Las Cruces—Cayetano Thompson—Sultry weather for the past week. Wheat harvest progressing; some are also cutting alfalfa. Corn is growing

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rapidly, and is rank in a few places. Plenty of water in the ditches. Highest temperature, 94 on the 8th. Showers on the 3rd, 5th and 6th. Rainfall, 0.12. Ojo Caliente—A. Joseph—Copious showers this week and crops have been greatly benefited. The hills and plains are now covered with a thick growth of water, and the cattlemen as well as the farmers are elated with the promising prospects. Highest temperature 90, Rainfall, 0.92. Old Albuquerque—A. Montoya, Jr.—Cloudy the greater part of week, with light rain on the 11th, and a very heavy one on the 5th. Wheat is being harvested. Grapes continue very promising.

Pajarito—J. F. Hubbell—Vegetables, corn and all crops coming on very well. Cutting the second crop of alfalfa, and next week will begin harvesting wheat. Two good showers during week. Santa Fe—J. W. McCord—Wheat all harvested; second crop of alfalfa being cut. Corn looks fine. Grapes are fine, and promise a large yield; peaches ripe and apples beginning to ripen. Melons are growing nicely. Plenty of water in the ditches. Good showers on the 1st, 4th and 6th. Highest temperature, 89, on several dates. Rainfall, 0.46. Santa Fe—U. S. Weather Bureau—Warm and showery; excellent growing weather. Corn has made rapid growth during the week. Fruits continue very promising, and will be abundant. The highest temperature was 82 on the 6th; total rainfall, 0.27. Watrous—M. C. Needham—The past week was very favorable to the growth of grass and crops. Harvesting the first crop of alfalfa has been delayed to some extent by local showers. Crops and stock are now at their best, with plenty of water and grass on the ranges. Highest temperature, 93. Total rainfall, 1.53.

A BERNALILLO MURDER.

Pantaleon Flores Died from Injuries Received in a Fight—Lungo Garcia Charged with Causing the Death. Last Saturday Lungo Garcia, of Bernalillo, an ally of Jose L. Perea, was brought to the city and lodged in the county jail, charged with the killing of Pantaleon Flores, says the Albuquerque Citizen. The two men became involved in a bitter quarrel on July 4, which ended in a fight. Flores was badly injured and died from his wounds Saturday afternoon. Garcia, who had previously paid a fine for fighting and disturbing the peace, was then rearrested on the serious charge of murder. Last night Garcia furnished a bond in the sum of \$2,000, with Jose L. Perea and Jacobo Perea as bondsmen, and was given his liberty. Persons who know Garcia say he has always been a quiet and hard-working man, while Flores was well known to officers in this city, he having served several sentences in the county jail.

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