

# Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

On yesterday the 202d New York volunteers marched through the streets of Havana. The end of Spanish rule in Cuba is in sight.

The cruiser New York is now anchored in the harbor at Havana, the first American warship to enter that port since the Maine was destroyed. However, after the events of the past year no apprehension for the safety of the ship and her crew need be felt.

The enterprising correspondents of the yellow journals have learned that Japan has offered the United States \$200,000,000 for the Philippine Islands. Should the report prove true, which is extremely doubtful, the reputation of the Yankees for driving good bargains will receive another boost among European nations and American diplomacy will be respected accordingly.

With the governor, a delegate, a delegate-elect and an ex-delegate in Washington working for statehood, New Mexico ought to stand a pretty fair chance of being admitted into the Union as a state. If the friends of the movement in the territory will give their support to the representatives of the people now in Washington, favorable action on an enabling act by congress should not be much longer delayed.

Despite the frigid state of the weather in Chicago, that city is having a warm time over street railway franchises. The Independent Anti-boodle League, headed by Mayor Harrison, is kicking up such a row over the proposition to extend the present franchises for a term of 50 years, that the aldermen are wondering where the usual perquisites of their offices are coming in.

A resolution has been introduced in congress offering the thanks of that body, and providing that durable expression of the national gratitude in the form of a medal of honor be given Miss Helen Gould for her patriotic and valuable services during the war with Spain. Miss Gould, out of her abundance of this world's goods and the goodness of her heart, did a noble work among the soldiers engaged in the struggle, and it is fitting that such services should be recognized in the manner suggested.

In his speech delivered before the German rehschlag, which convened last week, Emperor William indorsed the czar's universal peace plan in unmistakable terms. The czar seems to have struck a popular chord in his endeavors to secure the disarming and disbanding of the enormous European armies, but the jealousies and distrusts of the nations which would be immediately affected by such a movement are so strong that it is to be feared that the consummation of the plan will be deferred until it is forgotten.

It is generally recognized that some action must be taken by the 33d legislative assembly looking to the better assessment and collection of taxes. As the revenues of the territory are now collected, the burden of expenses is unequally distributed, and a few persons and corporations bearing them all while the majority escapes by the simple act of dodging. Aside from the injustice of this method of doing business, the treasures of the various counties and of the territory are kept at the lowest possible stage, when, were taxes collected in an equitable manner, the funds derived would be sufficient to pay current expenses and provide a fund for the payment of outstanding bonds.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain has been concluded and signed by the commissioners at Paris. It now remains for the senate to ratify it. In this connection, when so much has been heard about different senators opposing the treaty, a careful poll of these has been made and it is positively known that there are two votes more than the necessary two-thirds in favor of accepting the treaty when sent to that body. The seven senators who are known to be openly against the ratification of the treaty are: Caffery, of Louisiana; Hale, of Maine; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Jones, of Arkansas; Morrill, of Vermont; Tillman, of South Carolina; and McHenry, of Louisiana. Of these it is thought that at least three will vote in favor of accepting the treaty in the end. Based upon the poll of the senate, the friends of the treaty and

its provisions are confident that no further trouble will grow out of the final adjustment of peace between the two countries so lately engaged in war.

## An Energetic Governor.

For several months the American public have been paying compliments to General Leonard S. Wood, military governor of the province of Santiago, de Cuba, to his unusual executive ability in administering the complicated affairs of that disordered country, restoring order out of chaos, and readjusting the local conditions from a Spanish to an American basis. The compliments bestowed have been richly deserved, and an appreciative administration only recently authorized General Wood to add a second star to each one of his shoulder straps.

But this most excellent officer is not alone as an exemplary military administrator. Major General Guy V. Henry, recently colonel of the 10th cavalry, is making a shining reputation for himself in Puerto Rico as the new military governor of that department, having taken hold with a vigor and a patriotic purpose that calls for commendation of all good citizens. He is preparing to hold elections in all of the municipalities for mayor and councilmen, and to secure fairness, the elections will be held under military supervision. Moreover, General Henry is appointing a commission, which will compel the courts of the island to try and punish persons now in jail on charge of incendiarism and assault, and American policemen are to be installed in every town. In addition to all this, Captain Lemly, of the 7th artillery, has been detailed to visit the schools of Puerto Rico and report on their condition, with a view to placing the American school system in charge of the idea factories of the new possession, and thus the quicker instilling within the local mind more correct conceptions of civil and religious liberty, freedom of conscience and a republican form of government. Then, the new military governor is providing for a thorough patrol of the island for the maintenance of order and to bring offenders against the public peace to quick and effective trial.

The dispatches state that Puerto Ricans are duly impressed with Governor Henry's activity in the directions above enumerated. They have every reason to be. The island's government is being rapidly changed from a regime of Spanish misrule, corruption and extortion to the best form of government on earth, and with a soldier like General Henry to direct the transformation, it will not be long before the people of Puerto Rico will rise up and fervently thank the kindly hand of an all wise Providence that drove the cruel, crafty, bloodthirsty Spaniard from the island and planted the stars and stripes above their heads. General Henry has long been known as one of the ablest and most patriotic soldiers in the American army. He graduated from the military academy in 1861, and at once was sent into the civil war as a second lieutenant in the first artillery, only to be made a first lieutenant four days afterwards. The members of his class, like the last class at the academy, were given their diplomas and sent into the field one month before the regular time of graduation, owing to the exigencies of the day. Lieutenant Henry was made colonel of the 4th Massachusetts volunteers in 1863, was made brevet brigadier general a year later, and after being honorably mustered out in 1865, was appointed captain in the regular army, and then successively, major of the 9th cavalry, lieutenant colonel of the 7th, 5th and 3d cavalry regiments, and was made colonel of the 10th cavalry in June, 1867. For gallantry before Santiago, Colonel Henry was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, only later to be made a brigadier in the regular army to succeed General Graham, retired, and at the same time with General Wood, General Henry was made major general of volunteers.

He has long been a great favorite with the New York national guard, to whose encampments he has been often detailed by the government. His relations with the New York 7th, especially, have been cordial, and he has been generally considered a model officer. General Henry is shown to be the right man in the right place in command at Puerto Rico, and the administration is to be congratulated on his selection.

## What is in Store for Spain?

The signing of the treaty between the United States and Spain, at Paris, brings to this country peace with all foreign nations, and since relations are friendly with all countries that condition will not likely be disturbed in the near future. Of course, the questions concerning the Philippines may cause some diplomatic friction in certain quarters, but all indications point to another long term of years in which the country will not be disturbed by war, and it is to be hoped that never again will the call for volunteers by the president be necessary. But what of Spain? The result of the recent war and the loss of her colonies leaves that country in a state of practical bankruptcy, with not only the debts of the Madrid government to pay, but the enormous amount of bonds which have been issued, that are known as the Cuban debentures, in the hands of angry and insistent creditors. It would seem that the only course left open for the Spanish is to repudiate their outstanding indebtedness, but that course would undoubtedly result in renewed trouble with nations nearer home and capable of injuring more than the United States. The statements of that country are between two fires regarding the financial condition of the nation, and time alone can tell which will scorch the least. Into which will they jump? is the question which is interesting half of Europe. The rumors which have been set afloat in Paris that the French government would take up the Cuban bonds matter and compel the United States to assume them or at least provide some means for their payment, are the sheerest nonsense and will avail nothing.

Even were the debts which are slowly but surely bringing the Spanish people to utter ruin, settled, the future would be no brighter. The various factions among the leaders of the country are contending for the mastery, and the queen regent knows not whom to trust. The cabinet which succeeded in securing peace for the nation is on the eve of resigning, fearing the effect of the terms of the treaty will be to unseat the present boy king and involve the land

in a revolution, and that their lives in the end would be the price of the defeat and humiliation of the government. In addition to the dissatisfaction which exists among the people over the treaty, the Carlists, headed by the active and vindictive pretender, are unusually active, and consider that the time has come for them to make a demonstration against the present government and to attempt the seating of Don Carlos on the throne. That Carlos has been preparing for such an attempt for the past year in a manner which will admit of no doubt of his intentions, is well known. It is said that he has succeeded in raising a large loan for the purpose, pledging the Canary Islands for that purpose (though by what right he can do that or upon what supposition capitalists are working when they accept such uncertain security, no one knows), and is all ready to strike when the cortes ratifies the treaty.

The once proud and powerful kingdom of Ferdinand and Isabella has reached a point in its history where the struggle for its very existence is sharp and well defined. No longer does the throne of the Iberian peninsula dictate to the greater part of the civilized world. Its glory has all departed since the beginning of the present century, and there is no surety that the end will not come before 1900 is ushered in. The powers of southern Europe which once controlled the world have, one by one, passed away or become unimportant and poverty stricken. The descendants of the Britons and Saxons, once the serfs of luxurious Mediterranean countries, now dominate and rule. The last of those great nations, Spain, is fast going the road traveled by the others, and the end seems only around the bend.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

### INJURING NEW MEXICO.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) E. F. Page, Jr., of Las Vegas, mails a ridiculously false letter to the Manchester, N. H., Union, in which he charges the usual worn-out and slanderous charges against the native people of New Mexico. Mr. Page is violently opposed to statehood, and pens several bald falsehoods about Pedro Perea and the Republicans of the territory. It is useless to try to reply to such as this Page. He hears a mass of falsehoods and pens them to an eastern paper without trying to investigate the truth. Such men have done New Mexico a great deal of injury.

## NEW MEXICO MINES.

The winter season in the mining world is usually significant of increased production and more active development. The present winter is no exception to the rule, and miners are happy with the knowledge that they have fat contracts for assessment and development work or steady work in the producing mines, and that they will be able to pay the store bills contracted during the dull summer months.

The placer season is over, and the tremendous output of gold is momentarily staid, yet the mining industry is apparently enjoying a greater boom than ever, although the results are not so great. There are no idle miners in the territory and in many localities investors are advertising contracts to let—an unusual occurrence in mining camps. There is apparently no disposition on the part of prospectors and small investors to allow their interests to terminate with the close of the year. In fact, the general inclination is to finish all assessment work prior to that date and push development with renewed zest in 1899.

The war bugaboo, which was for some months an excuse for withholding investments, is now a back number and no excuse exists why the plans for increased production, reorganization of companies, etc., should not be carried through successfully during December and January.

## MINING NOTES.

The Edison mine management in the Keystone district has broken ground for a stamp mill. When it is finished C. C. Cotton is to be the manager.

The Charter Oak mill, Hillsboro district, has been running steadily for two weeks on ores from the Cincinnati and Prosper mines.

Half a dozen men are developing Bitter Creek (Red River) claims for Texas parties.

Otto Dorn will contract for a 500 feet extension of the 200 feet tunnel on the Humburg gulch near Elizabethtown.

The Cooney mine in the Mogollons has produced, since its exploitation, 10,000 tons of ore, valued at \$500,000. The tunnel is to be extended to 300 feet to tap an ore chute 650 feet in depth.

The Helen mine of the Confidence group has produced 50,000 tons of ore, and the management is now erecting a pipe line and water power to run the mill and light the mine with electricity, as well as to furnish 500 horse power hoisting.

There are 500 partially developed claims in the Cooney district owned by poor prospectors, which it is claimed could be bought at reasonable prices. The camp has had a great deal to contend with in the past. In the first place, it was fighting Indians, and in 1885, when the Indians disappeared, the lawyers took their places and succeeded in tying up some of the best properties in litigation.

## COCHITI DISTRICT.

Mine operators in the Cochiti district, the Cripple Creek of New Mexico, are making a determined effort to protect the timber suitable for mine and mill use, and easy of access, from people who have been in the habit of cutting it for fuel. Fifty thousand feet of good timber is being destroyed per day.

the third level. The Lone Star will crowd its future production and treat nothing but high grade ore.

The assessment work on the Allerton has developed a valuable body of ore and the property will henceforth rank as a regular producer.

The Good Hope is being placed in condition for active future work and levels run to open stopping ground for the 1899 production. The property will make regular shipments to the Bland custom mill.

Assessment work is being pushed on the Hopewell, Red Cloud Denver Girl, Uncle Joe and Sixty-three claims. All are very promising prospects.

RED RIVER DISTRICT. Work has been resumed on the Stella mine. The property shows a seven-foot vein of \$30 ore, but is yet in the prospect stage.

A steam hoist and force of eight men are engaged in seeking better values in the Jumbo vein.

Denver investors have secured an option on the Edison mine and will erect a milling plant. The ground has been broken for the foundation, and the machinery ordered. The Edison ore shows plenty of free gold, the values averaging \$20 per ton.

Pueblo owners have given M. D. Pierce a contract to extend the Globe tunnel 1,000 feet.

During the past week work was resumed on the following properties: Copper King, Arlington, Ragged Pants and Memphis.

Assessment work is being pushed on the Morris Swartz and Gold Coin claims. Bitter Creek prospectors are humping themselves. Fourteen claims are in process of exploitation.

## THE NAVY RESERVE.

(Jack o' the Turret Talk.) He can give you tips on etekart an gun mounts. He got his regeringshings like a book. He's a bully 'cuz he is to when the battle lanterns glimmer. For he's heart from keel to fightin' top-yeer's luck! He's a greenhorn-ravin green as his old prairie— An the salt spray never kissed him till las' But he cut an slashed with corn knives, worked a Hotchkiss from a house top. An he made hisself a bloomin' naval freak. Like as not his dad owns half the town he hails from. An the kid had beer an steak to stop a shark. But he heaves inboard his biskits like he never knowed what pie was. An heaves 'em up quite cheerfull—same's a lark.

He's the only chap the bo'sun ever called "Sir." While the old man stamped his quarter deck for joy! With blisters an his hands torn an his sea legs still a-comin. We'd not trade him for the admiral that boy.

If you'd see the kid a-coalin' off Sanyago. Strainin', gaspin', tumblin' over in his place. If you'd watch him grip his clink bar, with the forced drag scream, ravin. You'd know why we like his pink an peev- in face.

He's a bit prosoamin sometimes. When old Two Stars Piped his volunteers to sink the Merrimack. They was sixty fool reserves on the Oregon what bellered. Cuz they couldn't go with Hobson—that's a fact!

He'll go back to school an business an street cars. When the red an yell'er's hammered back to Spain. But he'll miss the salt an savor, an his mates will cure the peace moth. For we want him always—heart an nerve an brain.

—Daniel V. Casey in Scorpion, Published at Camp Tampa by the Boys.

## A RESTRICTED DIET.

Being an Incident Showing One of the Charms of War. The Fifth boys bring home some jolly stories, stories that can be laughed at now, however serious they may have appeared at the time.

At Fernandina one week the ration supply ran low. There was talk of moving the camp. Part of the equipage had been taken away. Part of it was packed up. The kitchen department was boxed and hauled to the nearest railway station. But the boys still lingered, waiting for the orders that didn't come. Pretty soon everything edible had vanished except some canned salmon and hard tack. So the boys ate canned salmon and hard tack for breakfast, ditto dinner, ditto supper. Canned salmon is delicious at times, but it can be abused. Canned salmon three times a day approaches the character of a nauseating drug.

There was canned salmon and hard tack for breakfast next morning. Hard tack for everybody, and canned salmon for those who enjoyed it.

One of the boys declared he was getting pink around the gills. For dinner there was hard tack and canned salmon.

Along in the middle of the afternoon a smart young orderly pranced up and asked for a detail to go after supplies. It didn't take long to hustle 'em off with the camp wagon. Then the hungry men sat around and made bets on the sort of food that was coming. They smacked their lips and smiled in pleased anticipation. There was nothing mentioned that didn't seem a heavenly improvement on that infernal salmon.

Pretty soon the wagon came in sight. As it got a little nearer the eager eyes could discern the boxes that were piled within it.

Steadily it approached and finally with a sharp whip crack halted in front of the commissary headquarters. A crowd of wild eyed men listened with bated breath as the young orderly came to the front.

"Supplies from the station," he briskly announced. "Four boxes of English shoe blacking!" And that was all.

They had hard tack for supper that night. Nobody touched the salmon.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Explained. "How that boy of mine has improved in his penmanship!" exclaimed Mr. Billus, with fatherly pride, glancing over a letter he had just received from his oldest son, away from home on his first visit.

## SOCIETIES.

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

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

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. J. B. BRADY, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADES LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers welcome. SIGLE LEHOW, N. G. H. W. STREVEN, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. THOMAS A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS A. GOODWIN, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. J. TAYLOR, N. G. W. H. WOODWARD, 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 give a cordial welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary. LEE MUEHLBAISER, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX PROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Castro Block. CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "P," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico. T. F. CORWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CORWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. R. BRENHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms at Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office. FOR SALE—Justice of the peace blanks in English and Spanish at the New Mexican Printing Office. FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

Notaries Records. The New Mexican Printing Company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

RIO GRANDE & SANTA FE AND DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. The Route of the World. Time Table No. 40.

SAFE BOUND	WAST BOUND
No. 40.	No. 40.
10:25 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe Ar. ... 4:25 p. m.	10:25 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe Ar. ... 4:25 p. m.
1:10 p. m. Lv. Embudo Lv. ... 3:25 p. m.	1:10 p. m. Lv. Embudo Lv. ... 3:25 p. m.
1:35 p. m. Lv. Hartsess Lv. ... 3:45 p. m.	1:35 p. m. Lv. Hartsess Lv. ... 3:45 p. m.
2:37 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras Lv. ... 4:15 p. m.	2:37 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras Lv. ... 4:15 p. m.
3:55 p. m. Lv. Antonito Lv. ... 11:40 a. m.	3:55 p. m. Lv. Antonito Lv. ... 11:40 a. m.
4:20 p. m. Lv. Alamosa Lv. ... 10:30 a. m.	4:20 p. m. Lv. Alamosa Lv. ... 10:30 a. m.
10:30 a. m. Lv. Salida Lv. ... 4:50 a. m.	10:30 a. m. Lv. Salida Lv. ... 4:50 a. m.
1:30 p. m. Lv. Florence Lv. ... 1:50 p. m.	1:30 p. m. Lv. Florence Lv. ... 1:50 p. m.
3:10 p. m. Lv. Pueblo Lv. ... 3:40 p. m.	3:10 p. m. Lv. Pueblo Lv. ... 3:40 p. m.
4:40 a. m. Lv. Colo Spgs. Lv. ... 1:50 a. m.	4:40 a. m. Lv. Colo Spgs. Lv. ... 1:50 a. m.
7:30 a. m. Lv. Denver Lv. ... 10:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m. Lv. Denver Lv. ... 10:30 p. m.

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

A Salidas with main line for all points east and west, including Leadville. At Florence with F. & C. R. R. for the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Victor. At Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all Missouri river lines for all points east.

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

For further information address the undersigned. T. J. HELM, General Agent, Santa Fe, N. M. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. A., Denver, Colo.

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From all principal points in the east homeseekers tickets will be on sale at one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, to all points on the A., T. & S. F. Ry., Santa Fe Pacific and Southern Pacific R. R. Tickets will be on sale October 4 and 18, November 1, November 15, December 6, December 20. Good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within 21 days from date of sale. For particulars call on agents of the Santa Fe route. H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

### PECOS VALLEY & NORTHEASTERN RY.

Time card in effect October 30, 1898 (Central Time): Leave Pecos, Tex., daily except Sunday at 4:00 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 1:00 p. m. Leave Roswell, N. M., daily except Sunday at 9:50 a. m., arriving at Pecos, Tex., at 8:15 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific Ry., for all points north, south, east and west. Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. For low rates and information regarding the resources of this valley, and the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to D. H. NICHOLS, Superintendent, Eddy, N. M.

### The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.

CONSTRUCTING The El Paso & Northeastern R'y AND The El Paso & Northeastern R. R. To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construction trains to and from the end of its track (86 miles). Daily Except Sunday. Commencing September 23, trains will leave El Paso at 8:30 a. m., and returning will leave Alamosa at 3 p. m., daily, except Sunday. Connection can be made at Alamosa with stages for La Luz, Tularosa and the White Oaks country. A. S. GREIG, General Superintendent.

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Notice for Publication. (Homestead Entry No. 450.) LAND OFFICE at SANTA FE, N. M., November 25, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on January 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the following described land, to-wit: 17.17 a. R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Manuel Soto, Manuel Jimenez, Jesus Jimenez, Manuel Jimenez, Santa Fe, N. M. MANUEL B. ORTIZ, Register.

### OFFICE FITTINGS.

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