

"Once More to the Front!"

New York Clothing House

Albuquerque and Deming

Bed Rock Prices

Our three houses carry an immense stock which enables us to defy all competition. We call especial attention to our being

The Agents for Devlin & Co.

For suits to order in five days. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Also Agent for

Burt & Mear's Celebrated Hand-made Boots and Shoes.

Come one! come all! Latest styles this Fall, Our new House is open, The fresh stock unbroken Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes In any shape you choose, None lower than our margin— Go to the New York Clothing House to Bargain.

Gardner & Gillies, Propr's

BROWNE & MANZANARES

LAS VEGAS AND SOCORRO, N. M.



Wool, Hides, Pelts, etc., both here and in the Eastern Markets.

ROBERTS & WHEELOCK

KEEP A COMPLETE STOCK OF

STOVES AND TINWARE

Plumbing Goods, Steam Fittings, Gas Fixtures, House Furnishing Goods.

Cornice Making a Specialty

DOUGLAS AVENUE, WEST OF ST. NICHOLAS.

A. R. AREY

MANUFACTURER OF

All Kinds MATTRESSES All Kinds

Bed Springs of all Kinds, Pillows of all Kinds, Window Curtains of all Kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

East Las Vegas, 3d Door West of St. Nicholas Hotel

DO YOU REALIZE

—THAT AT—

M. D. MARCUS

CENTRE STREET, is the Neatest, Nicest and Cheapest Assortment of

CLOTHING!

Do you comprehend that at M. D. Marcus, Centre Street, is a perfect collection of HEAVY FALL AND WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

DO YOU BELIEVE

That right here is the place where you can buy just what you want for less money than you pay for inferior goods elsewhere? We are prepared to PROVE. Permit us to show our Goods and Prices. We also keep the Largest Stock of GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Call on

M. D. MARCUS

Centre Street, East Las Vegas, - - - - - New Mexico

HOPPER BROS.

JOBBER AND RETAILERS OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Boots Shoes and Gen's Furnishing Goods.

Country Produce a Specialty. Special attention given to Mining and Railroad orders. All goods guaranteed first-class.

RAILROAD AVENUE, East Las Vegas, New Mex.

HALF-WAY SAW MILL,

J. H. OVERHULLS, Proprietors,

Ten miles from Las Vegas, on the Gallinas

A SPLENDID ROAD

Planned and Unplanned Lumber of all Kinds Kept Constantly on Hand and Made to Order.

Stock Taken in Exchange for Lumber.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Guiteau Likely to Acknowledge the Morry Letter.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Dr. Spitzman resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case.

Emory Storrs, the Noted Criminal Lawyer on the Murder Trial.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Emory Storrs, the eminent criminal lawyer, whose testimony was such a surprise to the defense in the Guiteau trial, says, "I think Guiteau will be convicted."

Scoville Expresses Fears That Guiteau Will Be Shot

Chicago, Dec. 13.—George Scoville, last night, somebody will put a bullet into Guiteau's head before his trial is over.

Before His Trial is Brought to a Termination.

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A Wronged Husband Shoots His Faithless Wife Fatally.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—A man named Col. E. K. Kaubert was arrested here on the charge of forgery and embezzlement in New York, by which he realized \$5,000.

Full Extent of the Debris Bill by Representative Berry.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The House today introduced a bill to restrict Chinese immigration also for the protection of labor in the United States to regulate the immigration.

Much Interesting Congressional Matter From Washington.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Dr. Spitzman resumed his testimony in the Guiteau case.

News Items from Far and Near.

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Guiteau Trial.

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his family, and had rendered her service.

Guiteau called upon him to thank the family for their kindness.

Guiteau here took occasion to slander his wife by saying this man said he knew her before I did. You can draw your own inferences.

Adjourned.

Full Text of the Debris Bill.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The House today introduced a bill to restrict Chinese immigration also for the protection of labor in the United States to regulate the immigration.

Both these bills are designed to carry into effect the Chinese Treaty by proprietary immigration of Chinese laborers, except such as resided in this country at the date of the treaty.

The class which is especially exempted by their provisions are merchants, business men, students, and government agents.

These provisions are designed to protect mining and agricultural interests of California. Berry of California introduced a bill of similar purport.

The following is a full text of the Debris bill introduced by Representative Berry to-day.

WHEREAS—There are large bodies of mineral land of great value in the State of California, which are being mined or worked by the process called, hydraulic mining, and in which process large sums of money have been invested and permanent improvements made on said lands, and

WHEREAS—Gold production from the mineral lands amount to many millions of dollars annually and will increase under improvements of mining appliances, and consequently enhance the importance of gold producing interests not only in California but to the United States, and

WHEREAS—Operations of mines upon said lands by hydraulic process has not only already submerged with mining over 100,000 acres of valuable agricultural lands, but is showing them utterly worthless and in jeopardizing many hundreds of thousands more causing disastrous losses and sometimes complete ruin to individuals, breeding vengeances, expensive and acrimonious litigation between the owners of the land, and presiding bloody feuds between them. But the immensity of Debris deposits has also seriously injured navigation of the Feather and Sacramento Rivers, and is choking the waters of the Suisun San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and is working permanent injury to these valuable harbors and should the vast quantities of earth now lodged on the mountain streams, arrest still rapidly accumulating there from the operations and hydraulic mining, be precipitated by winter freshets into these rivers and harbors their inevitable destruction would ultimately follow, and

WHEREAS—The State of California to prevent the further destruction of property and injury to navigable waters and to avert possible collisions between the mining population and that of the cities and valleys, to create engineering to examine this subject and to report plans for arresting further damage concerning both mining and agricultural interests and saving cities and harbors from destruction, and to this end the State has expended large sums of money amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars and individual millions more, and

WHEREAS—These large expenditures by the State and individuals have proved entirely unavailing to arrest the evil results of the enormous quantities of debris flowing from mines, and agricultural interests have already been forced to onjoin mines operated by hydraulic mining, and to create engineering to suppress this class of mining entirely and which if accomplished will greatly limit the gold production of the State, and

WHEREAS—The Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army, after carefully examining, in pursuance of an act of Congress directing such examination, has reported to the War Department recommending immediate action by the general government to arrest the construction of stone dams in the river canyons which is believed by eminent engineers to be the only feasible remedy to arrest millions of tons of debris now in the upper river streams, and on its way to the levels below, and

WHEREAS—It is the duty of the general government to protect from injury and to improve navigable waters of the country in the interest of commerce and of the people, and that it is of vital interest to the commerce of the State of California.

Enacted, That the Secretary of War be and he is authorized to do, all things necessary and proper to carry into effect the purposes and intent of the foregoing provisions of this act.

Approved, December 13, 1881.

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nated as "cementing our coalition,"

and then, perhaps, with the same ink, had written a homily on civil service to be introduced into his message to Congress.

This was the way we were practicing civil service reform. Was the President to be blamed for this? Has he not a right to assume that everybody in the country who talked about civil service reform was merely playing with the gift of the people.

Were there not scores of men, now present in the Senate, who had heard read from that very desk of the clerk, communications from a former Secretary of the Treasury and former President of the United States, insisting upon the removal of one man. That very man was removed from the New York Custom House on the ground of dishonesty, was the man who was nominated to the next highest office in the gift of the people.

This was civil service reform as practiced by the leaders of the Republican party. Did not everybody know, every man high or low, black or white, who was charged with connection with the returning board of 76 received office from the administration which obtained the Presidency by virtue of these frauds.

Had not the members before him heard witnesses testify under oath in relation to this matter that they had purposely committed perjury for the sake of obtaining office?

The introduction of a resolution today in the Senate calling for copies of a correspondence between the State Department and the Ministers to Peru and Chili, in relation to the affairs of those governments is said to be a strike at Blaine from stalwart quarters.

It is claimed that Blaine has only given out such of the correspondence as relieves the State Department of any responsibility for any misunderstanding, but that the entire correspondence will show that the best advice to the United States was against the course adopted by Blaine, and that the State Department is to blame for the trouble.

Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill to reduce all tariff duties ten per cent.

HOUSE.

Taylor's resolution was unanimously adopted for a select committee of eleven to audit the claims for service during the President's illness and burial and to consider the question of a pension to his family.

Robison moved to appoint a select committee on the Consular Service Reform Law respecting the election of President and Vice-President.

A bill was introduced for the settlement of the Nicaragua claim, to repeal the tax on matches, bank checks, cigars, snuff and spirits distilled from fruits.

Adjourned.

Touching the Panama Canal.

New York, Dec. 13.—The World's Law says that the United States Minister here has received an elaborate dispatch from the United States Secretary of State citing strong historical evidence to show that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was regarded both in England and the United States as a factor to adjust the relative claims of the two powers to the controlling interest in the waters of the New World, and insisting on its abrogation as essential to a future Government understanding between them.

This dispatch was received at the legation here during the absence of Lowell, on the continent. And as Lowell was authorized to read it, the British Foreign Office Minister has expressed his surprise that it was disposed to take any action upon it until the return of the Minister. It is in the nature of a supplementary dispatch to consider the letter sent out by the Secretary of State to American agents in Europe, in which the United States distinctly refuse to entertain any proposition looking to joint European or American guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama Canal, or any other way opening between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The secretary of the United States to England crossed, as I have reason to believe, the dispatch from Earl Granville in reply to Blaine's circular touching on the Panama Canal.

The British Foreign Office Minister has invited the attention of the United States Government to the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, as binding us to a joint protectorate and guarantee transit of the Isthmus. This dispatch is now in the hands of Secretary West, at Washington. He doubtless has communicated before this to the State department there. Blaine's latter dispatch to Lowell cannot, officially speaking, be considered as a reply to it, but as it directly reverses the positions taken up by Earl Granville, it will make it necessary for the United States to either maintain the new dispatch directly addressed to the British Foreign Office, or to withdraw from the position taken up by the Department of State of the United States in Blaine's circular touching the Panama Canal, to American Agents in Euro pe.

Washington Notes.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Vest to-day introduced Eads' bill for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The bill provides that Eads shall first demonstrate the practicability of the scheme by the expenditure of seventy-five million dollars in preliminary work, and when the plan is proved practicable, Congress shall guarantee bonds to the amount of one hundred million dollars.

Davis, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for data on pension frauds, and what has been done to prevent and punish them. The idea is to punish frauds through the Senate Committee.

Curtain and other Pennsylvania Democrats intend to vote against several Democratic claims to a seat in Congress, because a number of them opposed the election of Curtin last year. Considerable ill feeling exists.

The Senate Committee on Finance approve Sherman's bill for the issue of three per cent. bonds. Secretary Folger will appear before the committee Thursday to give his views.

Senators Meyer, Vest, Groome and Ferry presented a petition for prohibition of unjust discriminations in railroad charges.

Hoar, from the Committee on Selects, reported back the resolution for a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the chair, on the extension of suffrage to women or the removal of their legal disabilities. He asked the unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Frighth of the Assassins

Chicago, Dec. 13.—The Tribune's Washington special says on the striking scene in yesterday's proceedings in the Guiteau trial—"Shoot him down; down him," was the answer which came from a clear ringing voice in the corner at the right of Judge Cox. The assassin's foul mouth was instantly closed. The quivering wretch turned

deathly pale; he cringed in his seat and was dumb with fear. He looked as if he thought his hour had come and he no longer blasphemed or called upon Deity. There was of course an excited movement in the court room and Judge Cox sharply called out from his bench: Who is that?

The officers could discover no offender and the incident passed. The cowed wretch, who had just been defying the court and abusing the counsel was still. The out-cry probably came from a spectator who could not restrain his indignation at the blackguard mouth of the assassin, and who had no purpose to assail the murderer in that place at least, where innocent might suffer, but there is a strong feeling which very deeply impressed Mr. Scoville that sometime a pistol may be fired first and the out-cry be made afterwards.

I am afraid, said George Scoville, last night, somebody will put a bullet into Guiteau's head before his trial is over. Those who sat in the dim light of the dingy court room this evening had some reason to think Scoville's fears were about to be realized.

Emory Storrs on the Guiteau Trial.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Emory Storrs, the eminent criminal lawyer, whose testimony was such a surprise to the defense in the Guiteau trial, says, "I think Guiteau will be convicted."

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