

Wool growing has always been regarded as one of the great industries of New Mexico...

It would make the campaign much more interesting if Breckenridge should be nominated...

One of the things demanded by the people at the hands of the present congress is the head of the sugar trust on a platter...

The Pueblo Chief thinks it is the duty of the people of the west to do all in their power to help the members of the army of the Commonwealth on their way to Washington...

The Indianapolis Sentinel, the leading democratic newspaper of Indiana, declares that in order to obtain a genuine reform of the tariff, the house should continue the struggle against the democratic traitors in the senate...

The republicans of the severe Kansas district are so much in the money question, and the next congressman will be elected on a platform with the following plank:

"We favor bimetalism and are opposed to monometallicism, whether of gold or silver. We believe that by wise legislation, the annual output of the silver mines of our country can be added to the money of our country without disturbing the equal values of our gold and silver coin...

The democratic threat to destroy the policy of protection under which our laborers have enjoyed the highest wages and the steadiest employment in the world's history has made the depression caused by unwise and unjust financial legislation worse, and yet there are many public journals and public men who maintain that congress has no right and no power to enact any measure for the benefit of the unemployed workmen of the country...

The San Francisco Chronicle thinks the side issue in the bribery investigation in the senate will probably be more interesting than the main inquiry. If the subject of speculation in sugar stock, on the strength of exclusive information obtained in committee rooms be investigated, the results will probably be unpleasant for some democratic statesmen...

Secretary of the Navy Herbert is visiting the Pacific coast upon an official tour of inspection, and the Denver Sun thinks when he returns to Washington he will be able to give information to his chief with regard to the vast extent and magnificent character of that part of the national domain that lies so far west as to be entirely beyond the president's range of vision...

The Cochiti district in New Mexico is looming up, and from present indications it will in a short time become one of the most noted gold camps in the west. There seems to be no doubt that it contains a great deal of gold, and already considerable Denver capital has been invested there...

Cochiti is a great deal bigger thing than Denver yet realizes, but it is so far outside the boundaries of the state that it will never do her much good till she builds that railroad down to the camp. The trade of New Mexico would prefer to go to Denver, but circumstances have always forced it to go elsewhere, and the same will be true of the Cochiti business...

Here are a few facts which working people should remember. They are not "campaign lies," nor political "roor-backs," but plain, cool facts, which any man can demonstrate for himself from the figures if he will take the trouble to inform himself...

Not a change proposed in the Wilson bill as it passed the house or as it has been amended by the senate, will save \$2 a year to the purchaser of any article. Not a change proposed will work toward the increase of wages or toward reduction of the price of things bought with wages...

LAW OF APEx.

The state courts, and also the courts of the United States, except the supreme court, have uniformly held that Apex and side line rights can be maintained to the extent of the strike of the vein within the side lines of a location, whether or not the apex thereof passes through either or both the end lines of said location.

That falling to pass through one or both of the end lines, the right to the vein and apex is only limited to the area between the points of departure from the side lines, provided the location is made substantially along the course of the vein or strike. But now the supreme court of the United States has taken a new departure...

By its late decision in the Amy vs. Silversmith case, it has overturned all former rulings of the lower courts and upsets all practice that has heretofore prevailed in mining jurisprudence. This upon the ground that if the supreme court cannot construe itself a locator or corrector of location boundaries; the locator of a vein should be presumed to know positively the exact line of strike of his vein, so as to take his surface area just so many feet on each side of that vein, or at least, that his vein, or the apex thereof, shall positively depart from both end lines of his location.

The question of the admission of New Mexico as a state has been almost a perennial one in congress and it is again before that body. New Mexico has been a territory and exercising most of the rights of self government possessed by a state, except the choice of her own governors and judges and participation in national affairs, for nearly a half century. Out of her original territory has been formed Arizona and part of Colorado. Treaty stipulations whereby this territory was acquired, guaranteed the full rights of American citizenship to its people. Both the great political parties of the country granted to New Mexico state representation in their last national conventions. It possesses greater population and more assessed valuation—its per capita wealth being placed at \$1,300—than any of the states admitted since that territory was organized.

In 1858 Minnesota was admitted into the Union, and one year later Oregon was let in, though they had by the previous census a population of only 6,377 and 13,294 respectively, while New Mexico, with 61,574, was kept out.

In 1864, Nevada, and in 1867 Nebraska, were admitted into the Union, though the previous census showed these territories to have only 2,327 and 28,841 people respectively, while New Mexico with 63,516 was kept out. In 1876 Colorado was admitted into the Union with a population, according to the preceding census, of 39,861, while New Mexico, with a population of 61,574, was kept out. The preceding census of 1870, showed that New Mexico had not real, as, in the meantime, Arizona, with a population of 10,000 had been formed out of New Mexico's territory.

In 1889 Washington was admitted and Dakota was divided and admitted as two states, though by the preceding census the population of Washington was 75,115, and of both Dakotas 133,177, while New Mexico with 119,565, was kept out. In 1890 Idaho, Montana and Wyoming were admitted, though according to the census then being taken they had only 34,385, 132,150 and 69,705 people respectively, and New Mexico with 133,553, was kept out.

In 1890 New Mexico had a greater population than either Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho or Montana, and has now more than any of these states except Montana. It is strange that any man can be so blinded by prejudice as to still refuse New Mexico her rights.

It still makes all the difference in the world whose steer is getting hooked. For instance, those Louisiana democrats who yawned so lustily for "Cleveland and tariff reform," hadn't any idea that the reform bill they were turning loose was going to point his horns at sugar, and now when they see him coming towards them with head down and tail up, they cry piteously for help. It is all right to repeat those duties that Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio are interested in, but when it comes to sugar, why that's a different matter altogether—that's one of our things, and it won't do to hurt that. The absurdity of this position is well illustrated by the following good article which we take from the Chicago Herald, a consistent, all-round free trade paper.

The outcome of the Louisiana sugar convention signifies that when it comes to protection for the cane planters there is about the same difference between a Louisiana democrat and a Louisiana republican that there is between two razor-back hogs; they both root for everything they can get at, and they both know that before and needed no convention to proclaim the fact.

The advertised intention was to adopt resolutions telling congress that the people of Louisiana were for sugar first, last and all the time, and to keep party politics out of it. But every politician would not stay out, albeit the delegates were altogether harmonious as to sugar. Warmoth, the republican leader in the state, wanted to commit the convention to the whole scheme of McKinleyism. The sugar democrats would none of that. They were for sugar McKinleyism only. They would take in rice, as that is grown in Louisiana to some extent, but not another "herring."

Warmoth was right in point, both of strategy and honor among thieves. The sugar and rice robbers cannot expect to win without allies. There must be an organized banditti extending over the whole country if the robber system is to survive. Said Blaine, adopting the words of the elder Adams to the uses of the protectees: "We must all hang together or we shall all hang separately." Warmoth evidently understood that better than the Louisiana democrats do. Any while he may not understand or care, it is none the less true that the New England and Pennsylvania manufacturers have just as much right as the Louisiana sugar and rice planters to pluck the American people by the aid of the government at Washington.

construction of the law of congress will create unparalleled confusion and inflict a serious wrong upon the mining interests of the country.

A. W. HARRIS. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 18, 1904.

The supreme court of the United States has just rendered a decision which completely upsets one of the laws that has always been observed in mining operations, and the result is the liveliest kind of a sensation in mining circles throughout Colorado, Montana, Idaho and in short all the mining states and territories. An article by Col. Harris, in another column, fully explains the effect of the decision in question.

The attention of people in other sections of the country is being turned to the injustice done New Mexico by the general government in keeping her out of the Union while admitting so many other territories less able than she to bear the burdens and exercise the rights of statehood. In the San Bernardino (Calif) Times Index of the 15th, we find the following editorial, under the caption, "The Admission of New Mexico."

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TWO MEN KILLED.

A Democratic Party at Nogales Last Wednesday. About 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Dan A. Bechtel, of Mogollon, became very obstreperous upon the streets of the town, swearing he could whip anything or anybody in the country, says the Silver City Enterprise. Deputy Sheriff William Hogan went to him and succeeded in pacifying him for a short time, but he soon became belligerent again. The officer told him he must be quiet and must put away a shotgun with which he had been making demonstrations. Hogan, after using some conciliatory but firm counsel with Bechtel, started to walk away when Bechtel, who was at or inside his doorway, turned and calling Hogan a vile name fired at him, the load of buckshot shattering his arm and a portion penetrating the chest and lungs. The officer had pulled his revolver as he saw Bechtel's intent to shoot, but the charge disabled the hand in which he held his pistol so that he was compelled to support it with the other hand while he fired. Nevertheless his aim was good, and he brought Bechtel down with a shot through the body in the region of the kidneys. Messengers reached this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to summon medical aid, and Dr. Williams immediately started for Mogollon, but much sympathy is expressed for the officer Bechtel, for many years has been noted for his violent disposition, and while in his semi-insane freaks has made numerous gun plays. The officer made a brave fight against the desperate odds of a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot against a pistol, and at very close range.

The following important papers have been filed with Secretary Miller since the last report: 16—Articles of incorporation of the Texas and New Mexico Smelting and Mining company, filed. Incorporators—Max H. Voigt, of Austin, Texas; James E. Carpenter, of New York City, N. Y.; and George W. Ellis, of Dona Ana county, N. M. Capital stock, \$200,000; single shares, one dollar. Principal place of business, Las Cruces, N. M. Directors, the incorporators and Patrick Brown and Alonzo A. McLaughlin.

17—Articles of incorporation of the Baldy Queen Mining, Milling and Smelting company, filed. Incorporators—James Gillen, C. Ferguson, Jesse V. Dailey, Jesse G. Northcutt, J. W. Bayne, H. C. Fortson, Edwin B. Franks, A. F. Reed, F. W. Blair, E. H. Smith, John McKwan and W. D. Hobbs. Capital stock, \$500,000; single shares, \$1. Directors—J. V. Dailey, F. W. Blair, J. W. Bayne and A. F. Reed, of Trinidad, Colo.; C. Ferguson and James Gillen, of Baldy, N. M.; and Edward H. Smith, of Raton, N. M. Principal place of business, Baldy, Colfax county N. M.

The following notaries public were appointed: Candelario Martinez, of Santa Fe, Santa Fe county; Frank P. Hayes, of Fort Stanton, Lincoln county. Charles Edgar Mills, of 117 Broadway, New York City, was appointed commissioner of deeds for New Mexico.

Executive proclamations issued offering rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of Vicente Silva, who murdered Gabriel Sandoval in San Miguel county, also for the arrest and conviction of unknown party engaged with Herman Masatas in the murder of Pedro Romero, in San Miguel county, and also for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Fred Welsh, in San Miguel county.

Another Good Mine. G. A. Smith showed THE CITIZEN a sample of ore taken from the Little Colorado mine, up in the Cochiti mining district, that runs well in gold and silver. A piece of the rock was sent to Assayer Wilson, of Pueblo, and the returns, received the other day, give about \$41 in gold and \$85 in silver, making a total of \$126 to the ton. The Little Colorado is located in Cochiti canon, and the valuable claim is owned by Mr. Smith, Dr. B. F. Haskins, F. D. Pitinsky, of La Junta; and J. W. Smith, of this city. The latter gentleman is now at the mine, doing the assessment work. Our informant states that there are tons of paying ore in sight.

A Sheep Thief Caught. For some time the sheep raisers east of the city, especially in the vicinity of San Pedro, have been considerably annoyed by sheep thieves, and a few days ago 150 sheep, from a flock of about 300 belonging to Elias Garcia, were found missing by Pedro Garcia, Susano Ortiz, of San Pedro, who is known as a thief, was suspected, and Pedro started out to find whether the suspicions were true. He accused Ortiz of the stealing, but the man denied the accusation. Pedro further investigated, and discovered, in actual possession of Ortiz, forty five of the 150 sheep stolen. Mr. Garcia brought Ortiz here yesterday afternoon, turning him over to Policeman Hubbell. He will have a hearing before Justice Lockhart tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Found Dead. On last Saturday, Conductors Somerville and White, of the Atlantic & Pacific road, reported at headquarters here that they found a man lying dead on the ground near the Bluewater switch, and upon investigation discovered that he had been shot through the head. It is the opinion of the conductors that the man was shot either Wednesday night or early Thursday morning of last week, as his head and hands were turning black when they discovered him. The remains represent a man about 30 years old, and fairly well dressed. The name of the unfortunate is not learned. John Denair, superintendent of transportation, Atlantic & Pacific, notified the coroner of Valencia county last Saturday, (the crime being committed in that county), at Los Lunas, by telegraph of the finding of the dead body, but it was learned last night that the body had not been removed. Trainers have piled a lot of the ground the body to pre-

vent coyotes from devouring the remains. Sheriff Luna should investigate into the crime; it is more than likely some one at either Grants, Bluewater or Coalbridge could throw some light upon the killing, for he was undoubtedly shot and killed while asleep, as the remnants of a fire were near where the remains were found.

Unreasonable Demands. The want of logic and the unreason that characterizes the demands of the free-trader, populist and Coxeyite of the present day is so apparent that it is almost a waste of time and thought to attempt any serious criticism as to their merit or probable result. We are, however, confronted with a condition. Vast crowds of disaffected and idle men are attempting a crusade to Washington, not with the sacred cross upon their banners, intent upon the deliverance of the Holy Sepulcher like the equally deluded followers of Peter, the Hermit, but for the sole purpose of influencing or compelling legislation.

The ballot and petition have been ruthlessly discarded and an irresponsible band of mendicants and foragers have substituted therefor a system of force and terrorism. They can only succeed in reaching their desired haven by an enforced exaction or by resorting to an unlawful impoundment of private property for their transportation.

At first the Coxey movement was slightly regarded, made light of, thought to be merely the froth from the witch broth of populism; the impurities of the populist or hayseed olla podrida rising to the surface, soon to be decolorized, absorbed by the elements, and regarded as a thing of the past; a composite mass of incoherencies; a body of men that, in the language of a late populist leader, was "run by lawyers without clients, by doctors without patients, by preachers without pulpits, by women without husbands, by farmers without farms, by financiers without finance by educators without education and by statesmen out of a job." This was the reason given by Mr. E. F. Wade, of Kansas, for leaving the party.

But by reason of a misguided sympathy, the froth is still rising and bids fair to necessitate summary measures for its eradication. Two wrongs can never make a right, particularly when the last condition is infinitely worse than the first, and when anarchy and the overthrow of all governmental authority is resorted to to cure a lesser evil.

The noble words of Cassius M. Clay should be ever cherished and remembered: "Our country right, but right or wrong, our country." A disregard of law is a menace to property rights and a peril to the lives of our citizens. Governments are instituted by and with the consent of the governed for mutual protection to life and property. To conserve this object and aim, but in extreme emergencies the ruling powers may go beyond this province and exercise a degree of paternalism that may be wholly justifiable. When this is the case it need not unduly alarm the country nor necessarily be shadowed by anism.

The hide bound free trader in his frantic endeavors to equalize planetary conditions, and by one fell stroke place the inhabitants thereof upon the same political, social and economic plane, fills the air with protests against the crime of paternalism. Like the nursery maid who terrifies timid children with tales of bears and bogies, so also politicians intimidate children of a larger growth with the specks and hotlogbins of protection.

No complaints, however, arose from the democratic ranks when the Kearny and letters demanded the exclusion of the offensive Chinese in the interest of high wages, and invoked the paternal powers of the government, even to the extent of violating the social obligations of the people into acquiescence with the leveling principle of free trade in connection with which the Chinese influx was but the entering wedge.

Whenever a protest is made against a threatened wage reduction such as is contemplated in the passage of the Wilson bill, which from the stand point of the protectionist would be a logical result, these political nursery maids shriek out: "Paternalism! Beware of paternalism." They sing with weird cadence to the laboring man:

Hush, Hush, Hush, Here comes the Bogie man, You'll get no show, You'll lose your job, He'll catch you if he can, You'll sleep where he will stand, You'll go to work for him, Here comes the Bogie man.

The Bogie man of protection has become a living principle, and will no longer be used to intimidate and mislead the people by being held up as a fraud and a snare. Practical experience, the great educator, has been enlightening the masses, and they begin to understand the true designs of the free trader. They bring to mind the innumerable but unsuccessful attempts of the mother country in our early history by their manufacturers to cripple our industries and prevent their establishment.

The work was commenced before our independence. They have continued it ever since and now with the assistance of the democratic majority feel sure of success. In the year 1815 very heavy consignments were made to this country and were disposed of at auction at a very heavy loss, this to break down the formidable rivalry of our growing manufacturers. This policy had the approval of British statesmen Lord Brougham declared in reference to the losses incurred by this transaction "that it was even worth while to incur a loss upon this first exportation in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle the rising manufacturers of the United States." Does this incident in connection with the persistent efforts of foreign manufacturers and their free trade allies in this country "point a moral?"

The coal and iron master miner sees before him as a result of the passage of the Wilson bill a certain reduction of price for his product and can be blamed

ed for meeting the coming reduction of the price by a corresponding reduction in the cost! The prudent manager sees before him only one of two things, to reduce the cost of his product or to shut down. Is it right to compel the manufacturer to continue work at a loss for the sake of giving employment to those who refuse to accept lower wages? It is difficult to trace the cause of this condition to the application of the tariff reform (F) principle! But say the reformers, "this matter will soon regulate itself—by getting free raw material (and they class many things as raw when in their rawness labor comprehends seven-eighths of the cost of the raw material)—we can manufacture for and command the markets of the world." Surprising wisdom and assurance truly.

How do we propose to command these markets save by employing cheap labor to compete with the product of cheap labor. Perhaps the foreign market will give us the preference and pay us more in view of our enlarged ideas, and republican prowers. Don't believe it. The foreign purchaser does not stop to philosophize over the mental or social condition of the producer who offers his wares in the open market. His ears are closed to the wails of the starving family of the poor laborer, who wearily toils to furnish a product in competition with a low caste and half starved East Indian whose sole garment is a solitary breech cloth. He does not stop to inquire whether the producer of the article he is contracting for has beefsteak and coffee for breakfast, or like the Hungarian peasant lives on black bread and dog meat.

The pathetic song of the shirt producer as responsive echo in his breast, but the motto of the reformer is his rallying cry, "Buy where you can buy the cheapest and sell where you can sell the dearest." To this principle our free trade reformer is committed; this his fetish, his alpha and omega, his larva and penates, the grand consummation of all his hopes, fears and fond desires. He clings to it though destruction awaits him and his beloved country with all her prestige as the land of the free and the home of the brave. She is offered on the altar as a willing sacrifice to the hydra headed monster of free trade and equal wrongs. This is no idle picture, for as surely as he persists in his reckless course and succeeds, just so surely will this fair fabric of representative government crumble into ruins. Just so surely will the fate of Troy be hers. Listen to the prophecy:

"That great arising day, When Troy's proud ruins in the dust shall lay, 'Tis our powers and our power's self shall fall, And our own halting ruin cover all."

A Few Items from this Excellent Gold Region. GOLDEN, N. M., May 19. Editor Citizen. The machinery of the Brewster Mining company, of which Mr. Armstrong is the promoter, has arrived, with Mr. Cudner in charge, and has been hauled from Cerrillos, and is being put up about three miles below town at Rice's camp on the land of the Irrigation & Hydraulic Mining company, and will soon be ready for operation. It is the object of this company to wash the placer gravel by new and improved machinery by steam power and on a large scale, where the hydraulic process can not be advantageously used on account of the ground being too level. From what I have seen of Mr. Cudner I consider him an expert in this line of business.

Henry Porter, representing the Gold Mining and Concentrating company of Denver, has been here the past week looking over the placer grounds of this camp, and I understand has been trying to negotiate with John Kelly for the purchase of his water well and I property above town, but up to this writing has been unable to agree upon terms.

Messrs. Comstock and Hemingway, of Denver, Colo., were being shown over the camp by Geo. Baldwin, of the Mining Review. Judge Root and Mr. Jones, of Denver, Colo., were looking over the prospects of the camp in company of Mr. O'Brian, of Santa Fe.

Messrs. Frazier and Garrett have located an ore claim in the North mountain, and they are doing work on same and seem to think they have a second Gypsy. Wm. White, Daly and Downs have two men working on their Columbia mine, and they are having good prospect on their lead.

The Hotel Clark had a good run of customers during the past week. L. C. Sands, Jr., returned east the first of the week and he expressed himself as being delighted with what he had seen in New Mexico.

The Irrigation and Hydraulic Mining company have completed their well below town at about 1275 feet and have perforated their 64 string of casing and have a good supply of water. Mr. Harold has a new rig for another well nearly up and will commence drilling on same as soon as it is completed, and will move the old rig on to another site for the third well.

Messrs. Reckard and Sayman have staked several claims and speak in high terms of the prospects of their vicinity. As predicted in a former letter, this camp is taking on a boom, and prospectors and mining experts are coming in every day and looking over our camp, and all I have talked with speak very highly of what they have seen, and I am still firm in the belief that we will not be second to Cochiti before the summer is over.

For over Fifty Years. AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been sold for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is a valuable household remedy. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Miss Kate Kirkpatrick, who has been teaching school at Los Cerrillos, has returned home to spend her vacation. Prof. C. E. Hodgkin and wife, H. Stone and wife, W. O. Bryce and wife spent Sunday out in Bear canon. P. H. Peterson, in the employ of the Atlantic & Pacific, came in from Los Fork last night and is registered at the Windsor.

Cooley Beaver, who was here attending the races and was lucky in naming several winners, went north to Santa Fe this morning. Adolph Schultz, brother of Mrs. Nora Feld and Mrs. B. Spitz, has arrived from El Paso, and will visit his sisters during the week.

Mrs. E. B. Tyler, wife of the dentist has arrived from Fort Wayne, Ind., and is stopping at Dr. D. S. Smith's on the Highlands. W. S. Hancock, division master and chanic for the Atlantic & Pacific at Needles, Cal., is in the city. George W. Bixler, formerly station agent for the Atlantic & Pacific at Midwell, now located at Coolidge, is at the Windsor, accompanied by his wife. Frank Dempster, one of the first engineers to pull an engine on the Santa Fe road down in New Mexico, is registered at the Windsor from Dos Moines, Iowa. Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, of Las Cruces, manager of one of the biggest mining companies of Hillaroba, Sierra county, was in the city last night, registered at the European.

Alfred A. Post and son, Alfred C. Post are at the San Felipe from New York. They are health and pleasure seekers and have arranged to stay in the Grande valley for an indefinite period. Mrs. S. J. Leavitt and daughters, Mrs. Mary E. Knery and Miss Sophie S. Leavitt, have arrived from Balford, Maine, and will remain in the territorial metropolis for a few weeks.

Frank Pagaly, one of the owners of the Washington mine, Cochiti mining district, went up to the mine yesterday morning. Chas. Honsall has been appointed receiver of the mine by Judge Collier. Major A. S. Tower and his chief clerk A. W. Butler, arrived in the city last night from paying off the soldiers of southern Arizona, and left this morning for their headquarters at Santa Fe.

El. Coddington, son of A. M. Coddington, who has been sojourning in Arkansas the past year, has returned and is in perfect health. El says he has got enough of traveling, and will settle down in Albuquerque. Mrs. J. B. H. Hemingway, wife of the United States attorney for New Mexico came down from Santa Fe last night, registered at the European and left this morning for Socorro, where her husband is attending court.

Miss Lillian B. Harrington, who has been teaching at the Indian school for the past year, left yesterday morning for Parris, California, in response to a telegram that her mother, Mrs. E. D. Harrington, was dangerously ill. Mrs. Kate McDonald writes from Philadelphia to Rev. J. Arthurs, of the Catholic church, of this city, for information concerning the whereabouts of John Humphreys, her brother, who when last heard of was in New Mexico.

Steven R. Willard, cousin of A. J. McAffrey, was in the city yesterday, leaving this morning for El Paso. Mr. Willard is from Minneapolis, Minn., and he is at Santa Fe for several months for his health. He is on his way home to El Paso and the southern route. J. S. McTavish, who has been working for the Lantry Bros., railroad contractor at Prescott, Arizona, for nearly two years has returned to the city, and has accepted a position at Gross, Blackwell & Co's. Mac is a valuable employe, and the citizens welcome him back to the city.

Fred. Gosson, the handsome "Tall Sycamore of the Rio Grande," who represents the Mutual Life Insurance company, returned to his office here from a very successful trip through south New Mexico and Arizona. Fred. away nearly two months, and he wrote a number of policies. Dr. McAffrey, of New York City, has been appointed physician at the Government Indian school, and on his arrival Dr. C. E. Winslow will step down and out. Dr. Winslow has been the physician in charge for several years, and he kept the Indian school in a healthy condition. When his successor arrives the scholars will, with one accord, regret to lose his services.

BILIOUSNESS Who has not suffered this misery—caused by bile in the stomach which an inactive or sluggish liver failed to carry off. THE PREVENTION AND CURE IS SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. liquid or powder, which gives quick action to the liver and carries off the bile by a mild movement of the bowels. It is no purgative or gripping medicine, but purely vegetable. Many people take pills—more take Simmons' Liver Regulator. "I have been a victim to Biliousness for years, and after trying various remedies my only success was in the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, which never failed to relieve me of my troubles. I feel like a new man, but my wife's health is not so good."—J. M. WILSON, Birmingham, Ala. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. See name of Dr. Winslow on wrapper. J. B. REED & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.