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THE REPUBLICAN.

James J. Dolan, Editor.

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RELIABLE CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY SOLICITED.

By this Sign We Conquer.

The National Convention has done well. The REPUBLICAN has no words of disparagement for any of the distinguished Republicans whose names were in men's mouths as possible candidates. Least of all does it desire to belittle the character and work of the great man who was deprived of an earned election in 1884.

The Convention, after mature deliberation and on its first ballot, expressed the opinion of a large majority of the party in the re-nomination of the President. There are no fireworks about Mr. Harrison, but he has given us an able, patriotic and pure administration. We are respected abroad as well as at home. The public money has been honestly and faithfully expended.

The surplus accumulated by the Democratic administration for the purpose of breaking down the American system has gone where it belongs, to the public creditor and into the hands of the people.

Taxes, so far as the tariff is a tax, have been largely reduced, and despite the howls of calamity preachers, the country is prosperous and foundations are laid for greater prospects in the future.

The Harrison administration stands upon its record and upon this record the American people will sustain it.

The platform, which we publish in full elsewhere reaffirms the principles upon which the party is based, and proposes no backward steps. We are satisfied with our side of the battle, and when our friends, the enemy, have set up their "stuffed prophet," we will repeat with emphasis the dose of 1888.

Presidential Nominations.

The agony is over at Minneapolis and has broken out at Chicago where the claus on the democratic side are now gathering to do battle for their favorites. Cleveland seems to be the democratic idol and he will probably win at Chicago.

Some of our local democratic politicians, who were formerly howling Cleveland men, but who have recently become ardent Hill supporters, will lament their hasty flight to Hill, made when the "stuffed prophet's" chances looked dark and gloomy.

Governor Prince has appointed our efficient Probate Clerk, George Sena, one of the members of the Commission from this county, to urge the passage of the Statehood Enabling Act by Congress. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Sena is a progressive citizen and is heartily in sympathy with the movement to obtain statehood for New Mexico.

A Democratic Opinion of Harrison.

The Denver News (Dem.) says. "Four years ago he defeated the Democratic president then in office, who was striving for a re-election. Mr. Cleveland had received the unanimous renomination of his party; he went before the people on his own chosen platform; he had the tremendous power of the federal machinery at his back; and it would be untruthful to say that he failed to use it to its limit. Yet Mr. Harrison defeated him by a large majority of the electoral vote—a feat of no mean proportions in the political arena. From a Republican standpoint Mr. Harrison's administration has been a good one. It has been strong in its foreign policy and reasonably clean in its domestic administration. The management of the pension and census bureaus are dark blots—but on the whole, his administration, though radically Republican, has been respectable and will bring few blushes to American cheeks."

The Republican Platform.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11. The full text of the platform adopted by the National Republican convention yesterday is as follows:

The Representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic merits of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principle of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in the fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country, is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which can not be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with all the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operation of the tariff act of 1890. We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity upon which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that as executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people from tradition and interest, favor bi-metalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by national legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other dollar.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps taken already by our government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as shall secure to every individual, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right granted by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundations of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union.

We favor the extention of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our merchant marine and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in the broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and liberty of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend such legislation by the respective states as will protect employes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We, therefore, declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience of speech and of the press and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities, the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country and reaffirm the declaration, contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the postoffice department and the highest order of postal service.

We commend the spirit of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense, and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States government.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they lie, under such congressional restrictions as the disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers will give the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation thereon as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legal efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thorough American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of its pledges kept as a plea of faith and performance in the future.

Statehood.

Delegate Joseph's bill to admit New Mexico as a State passed the House of Representatives on the 6th of June, by a vote of 177 for, to only three against it. The result of the vote was greeted with applause which is somewhat of an indication that the measure is a popular one and that it will go through the Senate without much opposition. The slow progress made by New Mexico under her territorial condition has demonstrated that beyond doubt, a territorial form of government will not assist in building up and developing the resources of the country.

Men of large means seeking investment in mining and other enterprises requiring large capital look elsewhere than to a Territory to make such investments. They will tell you that you have a wonderfully rich mining country and also that your possibilities to compete with California in the raisin of fruit on a large scale to supply the eastern markets, are great indeed, but that your territorial court and your territorial form of government do not give sufficient protection to life and property. This is an erroneous idea on their part, but still it exists among Eastern people, and you cannot make them believe otherwise. We have had railroads for the past ten years and they have done little or nothing towards placing New Mexico in the front rank where she belongs. Capital must first come before we can expect much advancement, for it takes large capital to successfully carry on large mining and other enterprises that will bring prosperity. New Mexico, with her rich mines of gold, silver, copper and coal, her fine fruit lands, her climate so mild that a person can live out of doors the year around, has no equal in such resources, and with the machinery of a State government in operation, money will come in, cities and prosperous homes will be built up and mining enterprises will spring into existence upon a scale of magnitude that will make us a prosperous State.

Joseph's bill, with the aid of the progressive citizens of the Territory, will become a law. This aid should be given freely regardless of political affiliations, and every possible effort to bring about Statehood, should be made by all.

When State government is in force we will be able to take our place alongside of Colorado, and enjoy equally with her the prosperity that will never come to us as a Territory.

Important Decision.

Hon. Amado Chaves, Supt. Public Instruction, City.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 8th inst., requesting my opinion upon questions asked therein relative to the school law, has had my attention, and in reply would say: First, the words residing and paying taxes in said district, found in section 19, chapter 25, school law of 1891, as qualifications for voters at school elections mean, that the person is assessed for the payment of taxes on property, and has paid or under obligation to pay the same, as distinguished from a capitation or poll tax which latter, is a pre-requisite to the person voting at any election.

Second, In reply to the question, when no school election was held on the first Monday in June, 1891, as provided by school law, is there a vacancy in the office of school directors or do the persons elected under the old law hold over? I would say, section 2, chapter 110, laws of 1889, provided that the term of office of school directors then holding should expire the 1st day of February, 1890. Section 1, of that chapter, provided for the election of those officers on the second Monday in January in each year for the term of one year.

Chapter 17, Laws of 1891, specially amended that section making the term two years from the second Monday in January, and also specifically amended section 2 above quoted, by providing that all such officers elected on the second Monday in January should serve until the first day of February, 1893. This act was approved February 10, 1891, but not to go into effect until May 1, 1891.

The general school law of that year (chapter 25) was approved February 12, two days after chapter 17 and went into effect on its passage; and under the decision of our supreme court it was the latest expression of the legislative will upon the subject and repealed the previous chapter 17.

In section 19 of that law (chapter 25) the first Monday in June, 1891, was established as the day of election for school directors in each district. They were to hold office for one year, and until their successors were elected and qualified, on that day in each succeeding year three directors were to be elected.

Therefore, I hold, that where an election was not held under the provisions of section 19, chapter 25, laws of 1891, in any district, that the prior incumbents would hold over until a proper election is held, and their places are regularly filled by such election. Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Solicitor General of New Mexico

4—347
Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., June 13, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on July 30th, 1892. viz:

JOHN F. HANSEN

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made Homestead No. 1751 for the W. ½ S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ S. E ¼ Sec., 22 and S. W. ¼ S. W one-fourth Sec. 23, Tp. 15. S. R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Jacob Snover, of Pine Spring, N. M.
John P. Bell, of " " "
Geo. W. Hendrix, of " " "
Charles O. Walker, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4-29 SAMUEL P. MCCREA, Register

(4—437)
Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., May 19th, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on July 2, 1892, viz:

PERRY HEARNY,

of La Luz, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No 4770, for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 21, Tp 16 S. R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Eligio Montoyo, of La Luz, N. M.
Edingrio Montoyo, of " " "
Juan Mulse, of " " "
Bartolome Pino, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity of the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

SAMUEL P. MCCREA, Register.

(4—347.)
Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., May 4, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 17, 1892, viz:

FREDERICK J. MILLER,

of Weed, N. M., who made D. S. No. 3784, for the west ½ southwest ¼ Sec. 3, southeast ¼ southeast ¼ Sec. 4, northeast ¼ northeast ¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 15 S. R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

G. W. Lewis, of, Weed, N. M.
A. J. Chisham, of " "
James Courtney, of " "
Lige Cofelt, of " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5-13 SAMUEL P. MCCREA, Register

ARE WOMEN TO BLAME

DISHONESTY COMES THROUGH A MAN'S LOVE FOR HIS FAMILY.

A Case in Point Which Shows How a Trusted Servant of a Corporation May Descend Into Dishonor Because of His Great Love for Those at Home.

It is the habit of the unthinking many who never care to look below the surface of things to argue learnedly, when defalcations, embezzlements and the like occur, about "epidemic financial dishonesty," "the morbid craze for speculating," "the insane desire for wealth" and so on, as if these passions, and these only, were the real causes of the evil which they deplore. But to the thoughtful few another reason presents itself, which will, in the majority of cases, account for these breeches of trust, and that is found in the immediate bosom of a man's family.

There are not many men who, for the sake of gratifying their own selfish desires, simply will run the risk of state prison and life long dishonor. Man, taken by himself alone, is usually inclined to be rather an honest sort of animal—if, not by instinct, at least by a fear of the possible consequences of his being otherwise. When he has no one but himself to consider, his second sober judgment shows him that in the long run it pays him to be upright in his dealings with his neighbors, and being a very selfish creature he does what it is easiest for him to do. It is only, then, when some great appeal is made to his nature, when his natural caution and common sense are overruled by the affections, that he is false to himself and false to those who have put their trust in him.

Every properly constructed man holds his wife and children in the holiest possible affection. There is no sacrifice that he would not make for them, no luxury that he would not deny himself to make them happy. But in this very forgetfulness of self and love for his own is a terrible temptation, unless his own help him to be true to himself. Let us take a case in point:

A. is the cashier of a bank; he comes of good, clean, unpolluted stock; he is naturally an upright and honest man, and the position that he holds he has held with honor for many years; he is married, and his wife and two daughters, the latter just entering society, and a son half way through Harvard, have most all that makes life worth living. His salary and the income that he derives from a little property of his own would, with economy, have enabled him to properly educate his son and give to his daughters such an introduction to the social world as they desired.

But Mrs. A. is what to call a socially ambitious woman; she loves her husband, but she knows nothing of the value of money and Mr. A. does not believe in troubling his family about such things. As a natural result, Mrs. A., although she is fully aware that they have but $10,000 a year, does not see why they cannot live like the B.'s, who have $25,000.

Elinor and Helen must be brought up as Mrs. B.'s daughters are brought up and are, in fact, treated and regarded by their mother as if they were heiresses apparent to a large fortune. Tom must join the Pavilion at Harvard, and when Mr. A. remonstrates a little at this extravagance he is effectually squelched by his better half by the remark that he "surely does not want to make the college life of his only son unhappy." And so for a while pair. A. manages to get along, after a fashion, gradually accumulating all the time on his little principal, until one fine day a point in the money worth comes along, as points have a very unfortunate way of doing, and the remains of A.'s property are swept away, and he has nothing left but his salary to depend upon.

Now comes the crisis of this man's life. If he were alone in the world he would simply cut his throat according to his creed and relieve expectation, but can he bear to make those whom he loves unhappy? Can he ask them to give up all the luxuries which now seem to them like necessaries, while a chance remains to him to retrieve himself? No he cannot do that. He, who has always held speculation in holy horror, puts a mortgage on his house and rushes into Wall street. The market is against him; every step that he takes drags him deeper and deeper into his own ruin. At last he is irretrievably involved; there seems to be no escape open to him; and then it is that the love for his family becomes the temptation that sells his dishonor.

The bank has certain funds that he could have the use of without detection. If he only could have the use of the money for a short time and make one final plunge in the stock market all may yet be well with him. He tells himself that he has gone too far to retrace now and he yields and becomes a defaulter. Once again he tries his luck in speculation, and again he loses and still again he uses the bank's funds for his own purposes, with the same result. Then comes the usual sequence to such cases—discovery, dishonor, exposure!

An exceptional case, you say. Not a bit of it; it is the history of hundreds of unhappy men who have been driven to crime through no other cause than the sinful extravagances of their own families. They were honest for themselves; they were dishonest only for others. But such a case as I have outlined suggests its own remedy, which is perfect confidence between man and wife on all money matters. A wife has surely if not a legal right to know her husband's financial condition. It is not necessary for him to continually talk shop to her, but he can tell her in general terms what money he has and how much he can afford to put out for general family expenses. And a real womanly woman will appreciate such confidence on her husband's part and be a source of strength, and not of weakness, when the family purse is cramped.—Detroit Free American.

An Engineer's Escape.

"It is wonderful how a man will remember little things in time of danger and how a flash of memory often saves a man's life," said T. E. Whiteside the other day to a reporter. Mr. Whiteside is an engineer on the Panhandle and was in charge on the day of the fatal wreck in the cut near Burgettstown some time ago. He gives the following graphic description of the wreck and how he and his fireman were saved from death:

"We were going at the rate of twenty five miles an hour, and just as we entered the cut I saw the runaway cars coming toward us. To shut off steam and whistle down brakes was the work of a moment. I was off my seat and on the step the next second. All this time my mind was at work. To jump meant death, for the sides of the cut were steep and to jump against it would only result in being thrown under the train. I remembered a slight depression about the center of the cut, which if we reached before we struck the oncoming cars we might jump and be saved. It was the last desperate chance, for to ride into the wreck meant sure death. I was on the engine step and my fireman on the tender. We had not exchanged a word. We did not have time, for it was all over in a few seconds.

"The depression was reached and we both jumped together and landed in the hollow, plowing up the ground with our noses. The next instant the crash came. I got up and walked about ten feet, but had to give up. The jar was too severe for me. I escaped with badly sprained ankles and bruises, while the fireman had an arm broken." Said he in conclusion: "I have been on the road for eleven years and that was my first serious wreck. I had often noticed that little hollow in passing and thought it might come in handy some day."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A "Corridor" Train in England.

The Great Western Railway company has now a new train running between London and Birkenhead, which is called the corridor train. Its distinguishing feature is a corridor along the side, running the whole length of the train (256 feet), with flexible gangway connection between the carriages. As the train is designed for long distance journeys with few stoppages, toilet rooms are provided for all classes of passengers in each class of carriage; there is a large smoking saloon provided, and special compartments are set apart for ladies adjoining the ladies' toilet rooms. The train is warmed throughout by steam from the locomotive, the supply of which can be regulated by the guard.

To call the guard in case of emergency, an electric bell is fitted in the brake van, which may be rung by pressing an ordinary push button in each compartment throughout the train. In addition there is the cord outside the carriage which on being pulled stops the train almost instantaneously. The train which has been designed by Mr. Dean the chief engineer at Swindon possesses the best points of the American through communication cars, with the privacy of separate compartments so dear to Englishmen.—London Tit-Bits.

Women Delegates Going to Denver.

The delegates from this state to the nineteenth national conference of charities and correction, to be opened at Denver June 23, selected by Governor Prince, are R. M. Scruggs, Laura Frank, Mrs. C. C. Bishopstar, Miss Mary E. Perry, D. R. Wolfe, Frank R. O'Neal from St. Louis, and Hon. John Dougherty, St. Joseph; Hon. William M. Forney, Platte City, Hon. William Aull, Buffalo.

The month will last from June 23 to June 30. Mr. Alexander Johnson, of Indianapolis, is president, and he is expected with the preliminary work. The conference will discuss the foremost social, moral and charitable questions of the day. Standing committees will report upon the many branches of inquiry selected for the conference. Some of these are the committee on state boards of charities, reformatory work, blind, deaf, mute, care and education of the insane, the Indian policy on the relation of cities and peoples and the co-operation of women in the management of charitable and penal institutions. Each committee will occupy the attention of the conference for a specified time, when their reports will be discussed.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Casino Swindler.

An illustration of a clever fidelity was seen on Thursday in front of the county jail. Saturday a Wannatowa man was arrested Friday night for assault and battery, and was brought to the county jail here. Coincidently in the process his three dogs followed the carriage to the city. The dogs stood on guard in front of the jail until daybreak. The master not having appeared turned the dogs started for home. The third time a halting and with the tenacity that characterizes the hound, he laid down on the stone steps before the big door patiently waited. About 10 the sheriff John F. Shepherd of the sheriff's force, noticed the dog and saw to it that he had a good dinner. Late that evening the man was released, and the man into the yard the minute that the faithful dog was there wagging the stump of a tail.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Improvement in Typographical Accuracy.

George Augustus Sala, in proposing over the annual dinner of the Israelite Association of Compositors of the Press at the Holborn restaurant, paid a nice and deserved compliment to the printers for their labors on behalf of the accuracy of literature.

At the present time the daily, the weekly press, as well as the general literature of England, are the most unrivaled throughout the world for accuracy. It is beyond all calculation and so far as he was concerned personally he cheerfully paid to forty years' debt of gratitude to the compositors for their [illegible] with his compliments.—London Telegraph.

TURF TOPICS.

Frank L. Coombs, a well known California owner of trotters, has been appointed minister to Japan by President Harrison.

C. W. Williams has agreed to match Allerton against Axtell or Nancy Hanks for a purse offered by the Des Moines association.

J. C. Sibley says that the fastest track on earth is the one that is driest and hardest on the immediate surface and the wettest beneath.

Cassius, the horse that ran second to Salvator in the Suburban of 1890, has developed such a temper that he cannot be worked with other horses.

A match of $5,000 has been made between the pacers Direct and Hal Pointer, to take place during the Grand Rapids (Mich.) meeting in August.

Bolero, for whom Phil Dwyer paid $35,000 at the Scott sale, sold him to Father Bill Daly for $2,000 because he did not think the son of Rayon d'Or would stand training.

Copenhagen, the battle horse which carried the Duke of Wellington fourteen hours at a stretch at Waterloo, has been honored with a monument at Strathfieldsaye, the country seat of the duke.

Allerton recently worked an eighth of a mile in 15¾ seconds, and three yearlings sired by him trotted eighths in 21, 21¼ and 20¾ seconds, respectively. This would indicate that Allerton is likely to rank as high as a sire as he does as a performer.

WHISPERS ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, who recently died in Glasgow, left $1,000,000 to charitable institutions in that city.

The Duchess of Marlborough now buys her clothes in New York. She says American modistes are better than English.

Alice Van Hopper, of the Harvard annex, in her examination stood A in German and French and B plus in Greek and she is still in her teens.

Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of the ex-premier, is the vice principal of Newnham college, the women's annex of Cambridge university. Miss Gladstone is forty-six years old and of a very retiring disposition.

Mrs. Nellie, wife of the composer, sister of Mr. Sullivan, the Mikado librettist, said to reporters that her husband's friends called her "Mademoiselle Gilbert" on account of her having to furnish them with difficult words to make an attempt to direct in a way decorous to [illegible] of [illegible].

Mrs. H. M. Stanley [illegible] in Auckland, New Zealand, to the present of Colonel Carey, one of the military officers living in that colony. The colonel is married to Lady Charlotte, daughter of Sir Trevor Chute, the late general commanding the British forces in Australia and New Zealand.

FAIR SEX FADS.

A corset having the bones cut so narrow that they can be removed will be worn this season with lace to match of the latest French fashion.

Walnut grows to a pretty novelty. It is stained with the same color and is a walnut stain. It can be used on all, muslin and any and to any effect.

The Empress of the glove for evening and is suitable for traveling, walking, temperature, either of the generally certain inconvenience of lit is necessary.

Silk muffs are much more around cards. It is, they say, made with a fringe. They are usually that is a [illegible] to front through some [illegible] [illegible] the muff.

The sleeve with only one sleeve are popular at the top, decreasing until it fits the arm at the wrist, to the fashion. It is cut rather long, coming to a point or three and falling over the hand.

Young girls are wearing silken corsets for evening dress. Simple corsets are made of [illegible] by putting a silk frame and cover with twilled ribbon in front the ribbon very fashioned as a back like a [illegible]. A pretty one is black ribbon twilled with gold trimmed with three small gold buttons in front.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER.

A large silver [illegible] ornaments a [illegible] shell hairpin.

A decanter with a perforated cork is a new form of salt cellar.

Two small [illegible] are used in a new [illegible] for the hair.

A new handle for paper cutters is a small chicken standing on the handle proper.

An egg tatter of silver has an egg shaped body. A spent lamp furnishes the leg.

A small chicken, with a perforated head, standing on a leaf, is used for toothpicks.

A group of sweet design has a hopper in which is attached to the end of a slender handle.

A new salt cellar of china, with a silver cover, is in the form of a turnip, with [illegible] on the [illegible].

The latest in a new salt cellar represents a point lily and is mounted by a [illegible] with a leaf used as a base.—Jewelers Weekly.

GEMS AND GEMS.

More than [illegible] tons of cotton seed oil are consumed annually.

The view of Chinese other has spread so in Russia that the government has been compelled to prohibit the free sale of [illegible] and certain of the [illegible].

There are more [illegible] in the United States where there are 2[illegible] than in any other country. Greece. Lincoln for its love of liberty, has only 30,000 [illegible].

At Eisleben, where Martin Luther was born, the chapel in which he was baptized is still in existence in the substructure of the church. The chapel has been restored and connected with the interior of the church.

OZANNE & CO., U. S. MAIL LINE,

From San Antonio and Carthage to Lincoln by way of White Oaks, Nogal, and Fort Stanton.

Leaves San Antonio daily at 7:30 A. M.
" Carthage " " 9:30 " "
Arrives at White Oaks " " 3 " "
" " Nogal " " 10 " "
" " Fort Stanton " " 1 P. M.
" " Lincoln " " 4:30 " "

Leaves Lincoln daily for Carthage and San Antonio at - - 5:30 A. M.
Fort Stanton - - - 8:30 " "
Nogal - - - 12 M.
White Oaks - - - 3 P. M.

Leaving White Oaks at 3 p. m. arrives at Ozanne's Ranch at midnight taking a rest until 7 a. m., arriving at Carthage and San Antonio making connections with the Santa Fe Passenger train.

No efforts spared to make our patrons safe and comfortable.

We are also prepared to furnish passengers with comfortable room and good meals. Our facilities supplying our table cannot be surpassed in White Oaks. Transient trade solicited. All business correspondence should be addressed to

Ozanne & Co., White Oaks, New Mexico

ATTENTION!
ATTENTION!
M. CRONIN,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Lincoln, New Mexico.

Stock consisting always of The Finest Grades of Goods, constituting the most varied and choicest assortment to be found in Lincoln Co., at PRICES INVARIABLY UNIFORM.

The only house in the Co. making a specialty of Imported Cigars; pure Wines, Brandies and Whiskies for medicinal purposes.

Owing to little expense we are enabled to and shall undersell any mercantile establishment in this section of the country.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by the undersigned, on or about May, 1892, one light Brown (pony) colt about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, and branded [illegible] on left [illegible] and [illegible] on the [illegible] shoulder, a very common brand and [illegible] 60 or 70 feet of rope.

C. W. Wormington.
Ruidoso, N. M., May, 10, 1892.
[illegible]

Notice.

Taken possession of cattle in the following marks: T. G. (J. T. connected) Bar on [illegible] = V = on [illegible] D. P. on left, D. D. [illegible] on [illegible] hip, with various [illegible] brands. Owner will be entitled to [illegible] D. [illegible] D. [illegible] on left side and [illegible] on the hip to the left and under bit to right.

Dunn & Fiske.
P. O., Lincoln, N. M.

THE Dingee & Conard Co.'s ROSES

Grown Their Own Roots, [illegible] of whom others are [illegible]

Years (and have been for years) the largest Rose growers in America. Mail sales to our great specialty. Wherever the mail goes, the Dingee & Conard Roses are at home. Our NEW GUIDE for 1892 is sent free. It describes upwards of 200 Roses, Bulbs, Hardy Plants and Seeds; offers many Exclusive novelties, and points the way to success with others. Free on request.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers and Seedsmen.
West Grove, Pa.

ROOFING.

GEM ELASTIC ROOFING FELT [illegible] $2.00 per 100 square feet. [illegible] and [illegible] competition. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.

Gem Roofing Paint Co.,
[illegible] Beaver, New York.
Local Agents Wanted.

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
April 28, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 10, 1892, viz:

FRANCIS M. EVANS,

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made Homestead Entry No. 6970 for the N. ½ N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 16 S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J. O. Grove, of Pine Spring, N. M.
James W. Bullard, of " " "
John K. Candler, of " " "
John G. Baird, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5-6 Samuel P. McCarn, Register.

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
April 23, 1892.

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 Probate Clerk or in his absence Probate Judge, at Lincoln, N. M., on June 10th, 1892, viz:

JOHN C. BAIRD,

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made D. S. No. 5893, for the S. ½ S. E. ¼ and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 15 S. R 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Jacob Snover, of Pine Spring, N. M.
John Hanson, of " " "
John P. Bell, of " " "
William C. Smith, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4-30 Samuel P. McCarn, Register.

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
April 23, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 11, 1892, viz:

SILAS E. KENNEDY,

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made Homestead Entry No. 7903, for the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 18, S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, Tp. 16 S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Joseph J. Hyatt, of Pine Spring, N. M.
James W. Bullard, of Las Cruces, N. M.
John P. Nelson, of Pine Spring, N. M.
John K. Candler, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5-6 Samuel P. McCarn, Register.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office,
Las Cruces, N. M., May 21, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M. on July 1, 1892, viz:

CRESCENCIO JARAMILLO,

of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry 1417, for the W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 17 and W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 14 S. R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Severiano Gallegos, of Tularosa, N. M.
Martin Lopez, of " "
Francisco Barral, of " "
Pedro Herrera, of " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by said claimant.

Samuel P. McCrea,
Register.

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.,
May 2, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, New Mexico, June 11, 1892, viz:

FRANCIS M. EVANS,

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made Homestead Entry No. 6970 for the N. ½ N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ and N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, Tp. 16 S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J. O. Grove, of Pine Spring, N. M.
James W. Bullard, of " " "
John K. Candler, of " " "
John G. Baird, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5-6 Samuel P. McCrea, Register.

4—317

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.,
April 26, 1892.

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 Probate Clerk or in his absence Probate Judge, at Lincoln, N. M., on June 10th, 1892, viz:

JOHN C. BAIRD,

of Pine Spring, N. M., who made D. S. No. 5893, for the S. ½ S. E. ¼ and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 25, Tp. 15 S. R 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Jacob Snover, of Pine Spring, N. M.
John Hanson, of " " "
John P. Bell, of " " "
William C. Smith, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

4-30 Samuel P. McCrea, Register.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

THE

GRAND-TRUNK-LINE

NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.

Only Line running Solid Trains through to

CHICAGO,

ST. LOUIS

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From the South West

WITHOUT CHANGE

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CAR

Run Daily

From all Points to all Points

In

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Arizona, AND California

See that your tickets read "via the Atchison, Topeka & Sant Railway." For information regarding rates, connections, etc., call on, or address.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, C. P. & T. A.
Topeka K

C. H. MORSEHOUSE, D. F. & P. A., El Paso, Texas.

L. B. FREUDENTHAL & CO.

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Groceries and Dry Goods

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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PRO'S. NOGAL HOTEL AND FEED STABLE

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

When in Nogal give us a Call.

THE TIRELESS TOILER FOR TRADE.

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Store keepers of America, we appeal to your intelligent eye and comprehensive judgment as critical buyers, to try us with one sample order for READY-MADE CLOTHING. We would like to have you compare our goods with any you have in your store from other manufacturers. If a garment is not a marvel to you, please ask your dealer for our goods bearing this well known label:

Ed. L. Huntley's Fine Clothing

We also make to order Clothing on approval, and pay return charges on any goods you do not like after they are received. If our goods are not better made, better trimmed, better fitting and from fifteen to forty per cent cheaper than any other firm in America, we will sell for, we will return your money. We turn our stock eight times every year, and are satisfied with 5% profit.

TERMS, WHOLESALE ONLY, no discounts; net cash.

ED. L. HUNTLEY & CO., Wholesale Tailors,
186 & 188 Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFERENCES.—First National Bank of Chicago, capital $8,000,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, capital $2,000,000.

Send for our Illustrated Price List.

Yours anxious to please
Ed. L. Huntley.

The Best

WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $300 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $3. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest prices. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

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44 VICK'S SEEDS 44

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1892. One cent for a specimen copy. A beautiful Book of 176 pages, with hundreds of illustrations, and a Colored Flower Plate and Colored Vegetable Plate in every issue. Price only 75 cents a year, in advance; quarter of a year, 25 cents. Address, JAMES VICK'S SONS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE CARRIZOZO CATTLE COMPANY (Limited).

Address, W. C. McDonald,
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Mules branded same as horses.

THE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED AT

LINCOLN, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

It will inform you about:

MINES AND MINING,

MINING AND GRAZING

And the—

TERRITORY IN GENERAL.

YOUR HOME PAPER

OUR

JOB DEPARTMENT

Is complete.

LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS

AND

Send Orders or Address

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.,
May 2, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver, at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 11, 1892, viz:

JOHN K. CANDLER,

of Pine Springs, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 2051, for the n½ n e ¼ n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 14 and s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 11, Tp. 16 s R 13 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

J. O. Grove, of Pine Spring, N. M.
James W. Bullard, of " " "
Francis M. Evans, of " " "
John G. Baird, of " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

5-6 SAMUEL P. McCREA, Register.

(4—347.)

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.,
June 14, 1892.

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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on July 30, 1892, viz:

JOHN COPELAND,

of White Oaks, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 1030 for the n e one-fourth n w one-fourth, s w one-fourth, n w one-fourth n e one-fourth, e ½ n w one-fourth s w one-fourth e ½ s w one-fourth n e one-fourth and n w one-fourth s w one-fourth n e one-fourth, Sec. 26, Tp. 13 S. R. 11 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

David M. Easton, of Mescalero, N. M.
Andrew Wilson, of " "
Thomas Stagland, of " "
Andrew Crawford, of Tularosa, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

6-17 SAMUEL P. McCREA, Register

Stanton House

LINCOLN NEW MEXICO.

SOPHIA BLANCHARD, Proprietor.

Strictly First-Class.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished

$2 PER DAY, AND THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.

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The Only House in Lincoln Co. that is Selling

Strictly for CASH!

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"Small Profits and Quick Returns

WARRANTY DEEDS

AND

Other blanks for sale

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The Northwestern Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Writes the BEST policy for the Policy-holder issued by any Company, and returns from 25 to 100 per cent larger dividends than any other Company, and all other Companies are

CHALLENGED

to produce in comparison policies of same date, age and kind.

The INTENDING INSURER can not AFFORD to take LIFE INSURANCE in any other company, when he can get it in the

Northwestern, the Strongest, Safest and Best.

JESSE M. WHEELOCK,
General Agent for New Mexico.

E. S. McPHERSON,
Special Agent, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

HUMANE TRANSPORTATION. PUBLIC HEALTH.

CHICAGO STOCK CAR CO.

PALACE LIVE STOCK CAR.

A PERFECT CAR FOR FEEDING, RESTING AND WATERING LIVE STOCK WHILE IN TRANSIT.

SAVES SHRINKAGE.

SIORDAN, Gen. Manager, GENERAL OFFICE, PHENIX BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois
E. ELLIBOE, Manager of Lines South and West of Missouri River, Denver, Colorado.

THE REPUBLICAN

MRS. A. L. McGINNIS,
Local Editor and Publisher.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.

JOHN Y. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., N. M.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

GEORGE B. BARBER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.
Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

W. F. BLANCHARD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
for
Lincoln County.
Lincoln, New Mexico.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.
Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and before the United States Land Office.

W. E. BAKER,
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Typewriter ribbons for all machines, paper, carbon etc., for sale.

B. L. Young. A. B. Fall
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Robert Black, Silver City Five "
J. R. McFie, President. W. L. Rynerson, Secretary and Treasurer.

COUNTY.

J. F. Hinkle, Ramon Lujan, Paul Mayer } County Com.
M. Cronin.....Probate Judge
Geo. Sena.....Probate Clerk
C. W. Wingfield.....Assessor
D. W. Roberts.....Sheriff
T. B. McCourt....School Superintendent
Escipio Salazar .....Treasurer
W. F. Blanchard.....Surveyor

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Deputy Sheriff, Demetrius Perea
George Sena, D. W. Needham, Francisco Gomez, } School Directors
John Thornton, Road Supervisor

Stage Lines.

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Arrives, daily, at 4:30 P. M.
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Leaves Lincoln Mon-Wed-Fri 7 00 A. M.
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KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

Lincoln Lodge No. 7, K. of P., meet at their Hall the first and third Saturdays of each month at 7 o'clock p. m. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. B. BARBER, C. C.
CHAS. WEIDNER, K. of R. & S.

All About Shorthand.

This is the title of a 32 page pamphlet of information, containing answers to all the questions an inquirer would be likely to ask about books, instruction, salaries and stenographic work, how to secure positions, etc., etc. It will show what young men have done at home on farms and in workshops; how from the lumber at beginning the highest success has been reached by learning this art at piece-meal study, and while pursuing other occupations. The success of stenographers as compared with the success of young men in any other vocation in life, will be seen to be marvelous and encouraging. The author of this system was himself a farmer's boy and learned the art while following the plow. The information he gives in this pamphlet will be of interest and value to every young man or young woman ambitious to improve their condition. The pamphlet is sent for 5 cents postage, and may be obtained by writing for it and mentioning this paper in which this article appears.

Address D. L. SCOTT-BROWNE, 231 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

THE LOCAL BUDGET

The fires in the White mountains are doing much damage to the timber.

There was a slight sprinkle of rain Tuesday.

Mr. W. J. Littell, Sr., one of the old residents of White Oaks, died Wednesday.

Vegetables are scarce in the market.

Our streets were enlivened by a mild fight between two of our citizens, the other day. Nobody hurt.

Antonio Torres, who lived a few miles above Lincoln, died lately at Las Vegas.

Capt. Roberts reports a heavy shower on the mesa a few miles below town, as he was returning from the Penasco, Tuesday.

At the commencement exercises at Las Vegas Seminary, a Lincoln county girl took the "honors," the James Campbell medal being awarded to Miss Genevieve McCourt, of White Oaks.

Miss Eugenia Roberts is in town for a few weeks before leaving for her home in Texas.

The Editor of the REPUBLICAN has been sick, this week, and one of the typos absent, which may account for the small quantity of original or other matter in the paper, this week.

The old acquaintances of Mrs. Lida Taliaferro Buford will be interested in knowing that she was married, a short time ago, to a gentleman in Chicago.

It may be a small thing to the outside world, but it is praying on us like a nightmare. We wrote "theosophy" clearly and plainly and subsequently marked it in the proof and yet the printer put it as "theophy." Is there any well too deep in which to sink a human instance of such total depravity? It has been our ambition for many years to kill a printer and we feel that the direful event is rapidly approaching.—Albuquerque Democrat.

And here it is again. Did such a thing as a "praying nightmare" ever exist except in a printer's careless fingers? There is a dead printer this time, or if not there ought to be. The Democrat has the sympathy of thousands of fellow sufferers, and with but one of these on the jury, the jury may hang, but the Democrat never.

Incident at a Bishop's Consecration.

A touching incident marked the consecration of Bishop Horstmann in Philadelphia. At the close of his sermon Archbishop Ryan addressed a few words personally to the bishop-elect. "May you be ever, as you have been in the past, the sentinel of the sanctuary," he said. "You are soon to give us all your blessing, but first of all let the first blessing of your episcopacy be bestowed upon your mother, who is present here to-day, and is justly proud of her son."

Every member of the vast congregation gazed expectantly at Bishop Horstmann, who, after the miter had been placed upon his head, passed down from the altar and paused in the center aisle before the first pew. A tall, gray haired woman rose to receive his first blessing. The blessing done, she threw her arms impulsively about his neck and kissed him. The incident caused a great sensation in the immense cathedral.—Exchange.

Japan's Earthquake Stations.

Japan has no fewer than 700 earthquake observing stations scattered over the empire, and the Tokio correspondent of the London Times is of the opinion that they are all needed. He points out that not only are the Japanese shaken up by fully 500 earthquakes every year—some of them more or less destructive—but at intervals there comes a great disaster, amounting, as in the earthquake of Oct. 28, 1891, to a national calamity. Japanese annals record twenty-nine such during the last 1,900 years.

To Revive Greek Art.

It may be of interest to some to hear that a fresh attempt has been made to revive the Greek art of gold and ivory sculpture. An experiment has been made by a well known Berlin sculptor to work out the hints of ancient writers on a head, which, if not entirely satisfactory in its whole effect, is at least interesting.—London Athenæum.

BREVITIES

CHATS ABOUT MEN.

Arthur Balfour is said to be one of the most absentminded of men.

Chauncey Depew receives each week on an average ten invitations to speak.

Senator Stanford has given $5,000 to the Catholic Orphan asylum in Sacramento.

A hermit named Owen Mulligan, who died in Clinton county, Ills., recently, left a fortune of $100,000.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, a few days after the death of a favorite daughter, distributed $10,000 to the poor of Paris.

The Japanese minister to Washington wears in his turban a magnificent opal, almost as big as a pigeon's egg, set in a frame of sparkling diamonds.

William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, is said to be a grandson of Patrick Henry. He is a lawyer and an authority on all matters pertaining to the history of Virginia.

Daniel O'Connell, said to be the son and namesake of the great Irish liberator, is employed in the Somerset House as a commissioner of income taxes at a salary of £600. He is about sixty years old.

Professor John Stuart Blackie, who will be eighty-three years old in July, has never worn spectacles, and has not required a physician's services for over thirty years. He attributes his strong health to his systematic habits.

Many people remember that Judge Lyman Trumbull wrote the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He still lives in Chicago, the same tall, slender, delicate appearing man that he was when in the senate.

Emile Ollivier, the minister of Napoleon III, has so long disappeared from public life that in many quarters he was assumed to be dead. He is this year to award the Prize of Virtue which is annually bestowed by the French academy.

Senator Ransom had first one son and then another for private secretary in Washington. The second one looks so much like the first that most people fail to discover the substitution. The senator's oldest son is now practicing law in Asheville.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

In London eighteen theaters are given up every Sunday for religious services.

Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, hatter and actor, is a delegate to the California Republican state convention.

The Omaha Excelsior says that W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has purchased $250 worth of "Wild West" souvenir spoons to give to his friends. The spoon was designed by Miss Julia Officer.

Lotta, it is said, told an intimate friend recently that she was worth $2,500,000. She is still unmarried, and attends affectionately to Mamma Crabtree. Lotta has not appeared on the stage this season.

"A Man Born in Missouri," a play which Charles H. Hoyt has just finished, will not be sent on the road next season, as expected. This is owing to the success made by "A Texas Steer," which has cleared for the firm of Hoyt & Thomas nearly $40,000 this season.

Among the supernumeraries at the Pesth opera is an old Hungarian baritone who was once a star. While enacting the beggar in "Cavalleria Rusticana," all who entered the church, principals and chorus, gave the mendicant alms, but dropped real coins and bank notes into his hat.

It is stated that John Drew's last engagement with the Daly company will be played in San Francisco this summer. At the conclusion of the Daly company's season in this city Mr. Drew will return at once to New York and begin the rehearsals of the new play in which he will star under the management of Charles Frohman.

AROUND THE THRONES.

The czar's crown is said to be worth four times as much as Queen Victoria's.

The king of Greece rules over 800,000 fewer people than dwell in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn.

The king of the Belgians imitates the example of the great Duke of Wellington in sleeping upon a little camp bed.

Kaiser Wilhelm gets up at 6, the Emperor Francis Joseph is at his desk or abroad by 5 and the czar is often astir before 6 a. m. Queen Victoria arises at 8 o'clock.

The late Prince of Furstenburg practically owned the entire country between the Neckar and the Danube, in which is situated the Black Forest, the Schwarzwald, dear to song and story.

The new khedive of Egypt is described as quiet, serious, interested in everything, but without conceit. He is quite conscious of the difficulty of his task and anxious to learn before he speaks or acts much.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie will build a bridge over the Beaver river, Rock Point, Pa.

The Wabash people are laying the Kel river division with a new and heavier steel rail, the light rail taken up going into sidetracks along the line.

A locomotive drawing four passenger coaches has recently done a mile in 30½ seconds on the Reading road, which would come very near 100 miles an hour if maintained.

The Baltimore and Ohio is said to be arranging to build an extension from Paulsboro, N. J., to Salem, Bridgeton and Millville. Connection will be made with Cape May and Atlantic City. The route has already been surveyed and maps made.

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