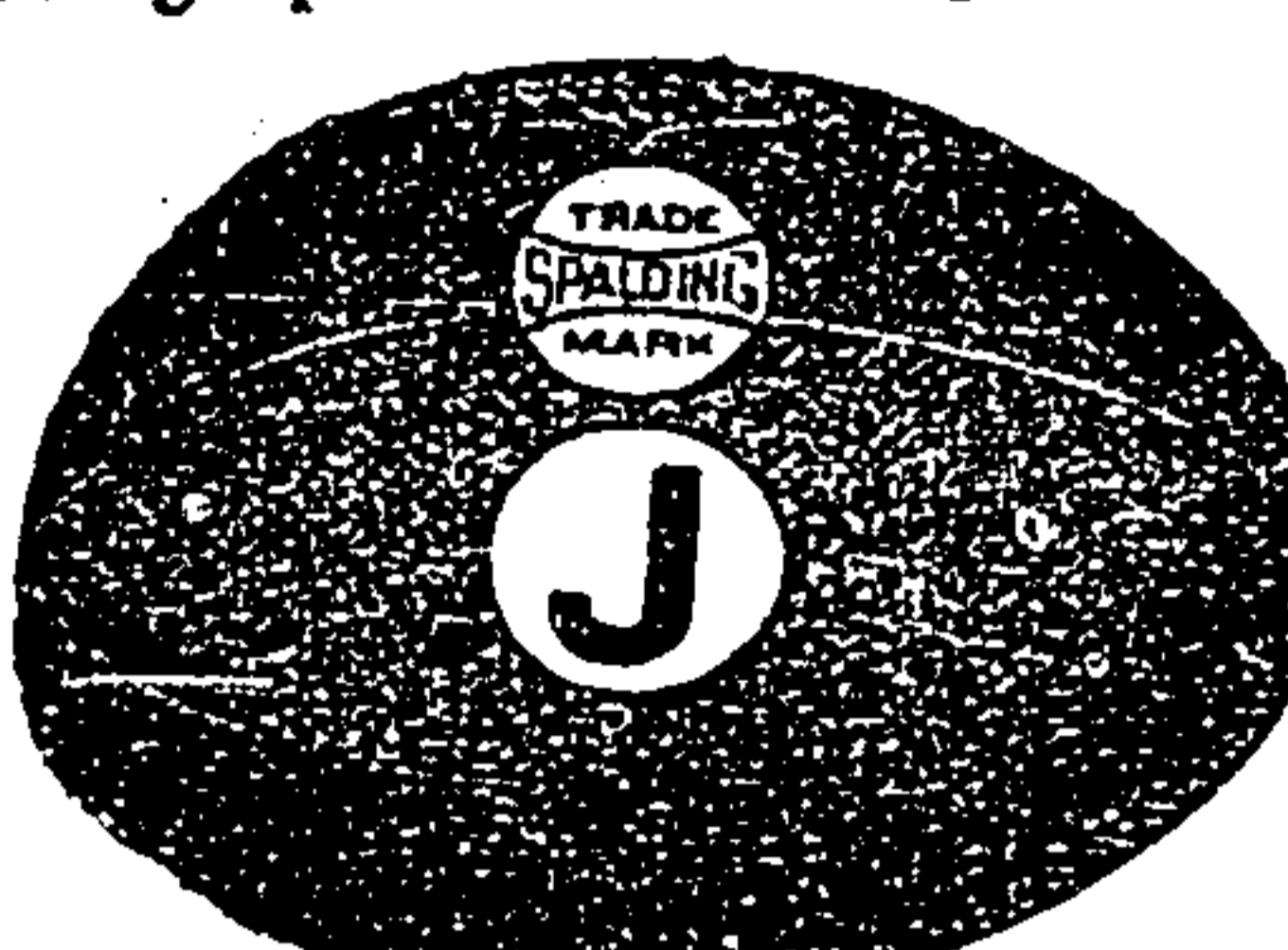


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Being shipped in refrigerators we receive  
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Sold at . . . . . 13 cs. a small glass.  
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Alcaiceria Street, Nos. 21 and 22 Corner of  
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The rooms are large, airy and elegantly  
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Cleanliness, Good and Attentive Service.  
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PROPIETOR, HENRY FLOHR.  
In this well known establishment tourists  
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table and excellent service.  
A train leaves for Cordoba every day at  
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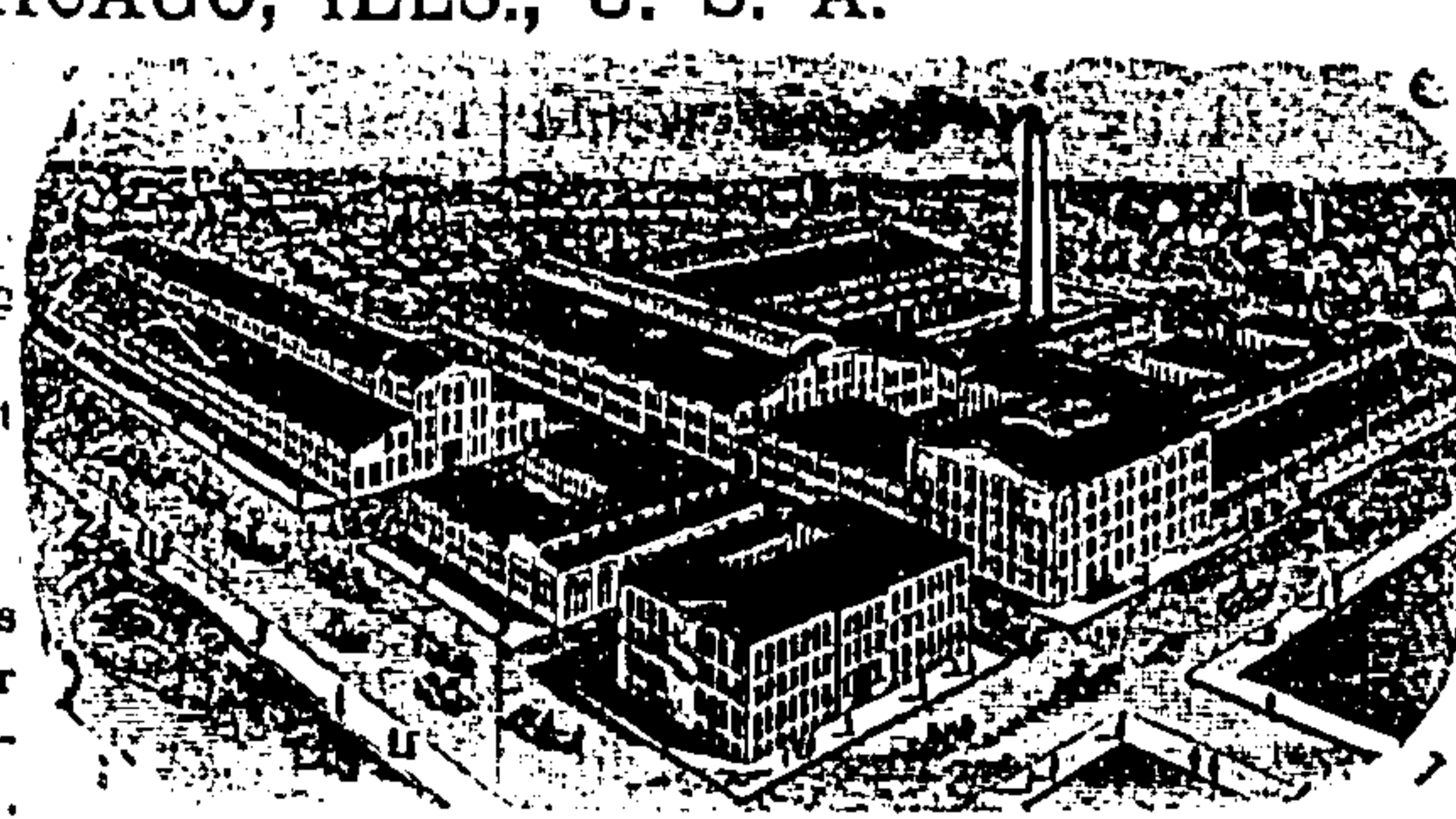
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JOHN'S OLD PLACE.  
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RENDEZVOUS FOR AMERICANS.  
Best rates in the city for Board and Lodg-  
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Meals for . . . . . 50  
In private cabinets . . . . . 63  
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**Gran Restaurant del Bazar**  
Best and cheapest in Mexico.  
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A supply of fresh fish always on hand.  
Private rooms for families.  
A select assortment of the best brands of  
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES NEWS.  
BY SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.

**UNITED STATES.**  
**EXTRADITION WITH MEXICO.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—The Mexican government is trying to secure the extradition of three men, now under arrest at Las Cruces, N. M. The governor of that Territory has been in correspondence with Secretary Blaine, on the subject. The men are charged with murder, but it is believed that they are wanted for political offenses.  
Two of them are Mexican citizens; but the third, one Sainz, claims to be a citizen of the United States. Secretary Blaine wired, yesterday, to Gov. Prince of New Mexico, that if Sainz is really an American citizen, he should not be surrendered.

At the Department of State, the general opinion is that these prisoners should not be surrendered if the charge against them is of a political character.  
**CAPT. SCHLEY TRANSFERRED.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—Capt. Schley has been relieved from the command of the "Baltimore." The Navy Department announces the appointment of Capt. Schley in charge of the Third Lighthouse District; he is succeeded in the command of the "Baltimore" by Capt. Whitehead.

**DISTINGUISHED HORSE TRADERS.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Stanford, of California, has received a communication from the Czar of Russia by the latter's master of the horse proposing an exchange of a number of high bred Orloff stallions for an equal number of standard bred American mares. The senator will ship the mares some time in June when he will be at his ranch to select them in person.  
**BLAINE NOT IN IT.**  
Washington, Feb. 8.—Secretary Blaine has written a letter in which he positively declines to become a candidate before the convention. His supporters and politicians generally are greatly interested and much speculation is indulged in by them.

**ANOTHER HORROR.**  
New York, Feb. 8.—The city is excited over another hotel horror. Yesterday the Hotel Royal burned. At the time the fire broke out the building was crowded and many people jumped from the windows, most of them being badly injured. The hotel is situated on the corner of 6th ave. and 40th street. Ten bodies have been taken from the ruins and it is believed that thirty more are still buried there. The injured, 30 in number, are in the hospitals.

**FRANCE.**  
**FINANCIAL TROUBLE.**  
Paris, Feb. 8.—The rumors of yesterday that were in circulation regarding the financial troubles of a large banking house in this city are confirmed. Two members have been arrested by the police who preserve, however, silence.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**  
Paris, Feb. 8.—Parisian tradesmen are already taking advantage of the new tariff law by effecting a general raising of their prices, even on French goods. Certain newspapers invite the public to impart to them the names of tradesmen who have advanced prices on all of their goods with a view to stopping the practice.

In Paris, where an extra duty is imposed of 25 centimes on mutton, prices have been almost invariably raised 50 centimes. The new tariff will cause a serious diminution in the importation of dressed mutton from Austria and Germany. The duty, formerly 3 francs, is 32 francs. French farmers are holding their supplies of mutton for an expected rise in prices, when the reserve stocks are exhausted.

**IRELAND.**  
**ENTHUSIASM FOR SEXTON.**  
Belfast, Feb. 8.—Mr. Sexton has been received with great enthusiasm on arriving in Belfast. Bands of music and thousands of people paraded the streets in his honor. In a speech Mr. Sexton said the major ity of his party desired peace, but they were prepared to contest every Parliamentary seat if necessary.

**PORTUGAL.**  
**RIG WINE TRANSACTIONS.**  
Oporto, Feb. 8.—Extensive transactions in wine are reported here. One London broker alone has purchased 15,000 pipes of the wine, valued at half a million pounds, and Count Burnay, the financial agent of the Portuguese Government has bought a similar quantity on behalf of a syndicate of foreign bankers. The payment for the wine, it is reported, will be made in silver. The privilege will be given of coining this silver; from which a profit of 30 per cent is expected. It is not known whether these immense purchases will eventually benefit the nation.

**DEPLORES THE AFFAIR.**  
**General Manager Robertson Interviewed by a United States Newspaper.**  
If the peace of Mexico is not disturbed within the next two years and the government of that republic continues, says the San Antonio Express, its liberal policy in dealing with foreign capitalists and investors in the matter of granting valuable concessions for various important enterprises, particularly for new railroads, the development of that country will be something wonderful. This is the opinion of every intelligent man doing business or acquainted with the present situation and outlook of affairs in that country. It is very generally conceded that General Porfirio Diaz will be re-elected to the presidency without any opposition, and in all parts of the republic he is being put in nomination for the high position by the people and the press.

J. A. Robertson, general manager of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf railroad, is one of the most widely and favorably known of any American in Mexico. He is the personal friend of many prominent government officials and is highly regarded by President Diaz. To the indomitable energy of General Treviño and Mr. Robertson, more than to any other two persons, is due the great growth of Monterey during the past two years. Mr. Robertson has much faith in the future importance of Mexico's industrial and commercial interests. He has devoted much time and energy in the work of interesting American capitalists in enterprises in that republic, and so far none of those who have acted upon his advice have had cause for any regrets. It is very natural that, owing to the deep interest which he has shown in the up-building of Mexican industries, he feels very much hurt over the sensational reports that have been spread broadcast throughout the United States and Europe concerning the Garza affair on the Texas frontier. Mr. Robertson has returned to Monterey, after spending two days in this city. He was seen at the Menger hotel just previous to his departure by a reporter for 'The San Antonio Express, and asked as to how the so-called revolutionary movement that has been creating a stir on the lower Rio Grande frontier is regarded in Mexico. In response to the inquiry he said:

"There is absolutely no revolutionary movement, sentiment or anything else of that nature in Mexico. The people of all classes are prosperous, contented and happy. The administration of President Diaz, as I have often had occasion to state before, has been honest, fair and satisfactory to the masses of the people. He has caused the country to advance rapidly in all those branches that tend to a higher civilization and greater prosperity. To one who understands the situation of affairs in Mexico the reports of an impending revolution are regarded as ridiculous. The depredations of a few notorious outlaws, led by Catarino Garza, committed on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, have been magnified into the military movements of a formidable army of revolutionists. They reach the east and north, striking fear into the hearts of the people of those distant sections who have capital invested in Mexico, and shake the confidence of prospective investors, utterly precluding the

possibility of their putting money to any enterprise in the republic at the present time. The Garza affair was given a sort of warlike coloring by the movements of the American troops and Texas rangers, and it is a hard matter to explain away the impression that has now gotten such a hold on the public mind in New York, Chicago, Saint Louis and other business centers of the United States.  
"I recently spent some time in the east, and I tell you it astonished me to see the effect of the so-called war news on the people of that section. I had about induced some prominent capitalists to visit Mexico with a view to making investments and they were actually afraid to make the trip until I had talked them out of their foolish notion. If there is any kind of revolt being organized in the state of Tamaulipas, where, according to the reports, Garza now is at the head of 5,000 well armed and mounted men, I certainly would have been among the first to know of it. The Monterey & Mexican Gulf railroad parallels the Rio Grande border for a distance of 400 miles, and if there was any trouble brewing among the people of that part of the republic it would certainly come to the ears of some of the numerous employees of the road, who in turn would have reported their knowledge directly to me."  
Mr. Robertson stated that the survey of the proposed route of the extension of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf road from General Treviño to Altata and Mazatlan is now being made and that the construction of the road will be pushed as rapidly as possible. In reply to the question as to whether or not he believed that the extension of the Mexican International is to be made from Durango to Mazatlan Mr. Robertson said:

"It is my opinion that the Mexican International will build to the City of Mexico before it does to Mazatlan, but I know nothing definite concerning the intentions of the company."  
**Muzzle the Mad Dog.**  
Under the above heading the El Paso Bullion proceeds to sail into our religious contemporary "El Tiempo." It says:  
The following dispatch attracted considerable attention in El Paso last Thursday:  
City of Mexico, Jan. 27.—(Via Galveston) El Tiempo, newspaper, commenting on the Chilean news in to-morrow's issue attacks the people of the United States, calling them an execrable race of cowards, who, because they are powerful will attack a small nation.  
It is owing to such individuals as the editor of the "El Tiempo," that ill feeling exists between nations. The editor of "El Tiempo" may have brains enough to run that organ, but in the United States a man of his intellectual capacity would find it difficult to secure the position of hostler in a third class livery stable. The mutual interests of Mexico and of the United States, demand that howling curs like the "El Tiempo" editor should be chained, muzzled, and thus avoid disturbing the good feeling and growing sentiment of fellowship that exists between the two great republics.

The "San Antonio Express" evidently does not go much on the great Garza, judging from a recent editorial, which says:  
The troops and rangers have failed to come up with Garza's army because of the very simple fact that he has no army to come up with. The Express has maintained this all along. He is simply a refugee, skulking in the chaparral, without enough of a crowd with him to attract attention. If he had a dozen men together there would be no trouble in finding him and rounding him up. As it is, he may elude capture, if he tries to, for weeks or months to come, and could do it in that country if five thousand men were placed in the field against him. It would be a chance catch if he should be caught. The "war correspondents" have had him "located," almost every day for weeks past, but when they went to place their fingers on him, like the Irishman's flea, he was not there. To longer talk about a "Mexican revolution" in connection with the Garza incident is nonsense and an injustice to Mexico, where everything is quiet and peaceable and has been ever since Garza's first prevented raid across the Rio Grand, and from which he soon made tracks for the American side again. The Mexican people hear less about him and his "revolutionists" than do the people of the United States.

**PLEASED WITH MEXICO.**  
**What Colonel Hall Said in San Antonio.**  
Colonel M. S. Hall, who is widely known throughout the United States as a railroad contractor and capitalist, was in San Antonio, says the "San Antonio Express" of recent day, yesterday on his way to Omaha, Neb., where his family resides, after having spent three months in Mexico, the guest of his son-in-law, W. M. Monroe, a sub-contractor on the Mexican Southern railroad which is being built from Puebla to Tehuantepec, through Oaxaca. Colonel Hall is greatly impressed with the growing importance of Mexico as a country of wonderful resources. When asked concerning the alleged revolutionary feeling among the people of Mexico he replied in an emphatic manner:  
"Revolution be d—, I never heard of the business until I reached the Rio Grande border on my return to this country. There are absolutely no indications of dissatisfaction among the people."  
Colonel Hall states that the Mexican Southern road is now completed to a distance of about 200 kilometers from Puebla, and that the line will be in operation to Oaxaca within twelve months. The country for a distance of 200 kilometers south of Puebla is the garden spot of the world, according to Colonel Hall's statement.

"There is a big chance down there for Americans with small capital to get hold of valuable farming land. If they would raise corn and hogs they would make a fortune. In the City of Mexico pork is worth 15 cents a pound, and ham and bacon 65 cents a pound. There are a few hogs raised in the republic, but corn is scarce."  
**An Extraordinary Story.**  
A peculiar story comes from San Antonio, Texas. It is in substance as follows:  
"Leen Obregon, born in the interior of Mexico, polished, educated, possessed of ample means, young, handsome and generous, a patriot of the impulsive Mexican type, and favorite with his countrymen in this city, is insane. He is confined in a narrow room, cribbed by bandages, and confined by a dozen watchful friends, who change watches as is done on shipboard, and do not leave him free of surveillance for one minute in the twenty-four hours.  
The story of his malady is strange. For five years past Obregon has been chief editor of a Spanish weekly called "El Cronista Mexicano." It was a supporter of the Diaz administration, and its editorials were very ably written. It attained a wide circulation in Southwestern Texas and Northeastern Mexico, and was looked upon as the chief exponent of the new regime of development in the cactus republic. Five days ago its editor was taken by La Grippe. Through the editorial column of his weekly he announced the fact and took to bed. To him came an old Mexican woman who volunteered to cure him "for love of the good cause." Obregon accepted her proffered aid. She boiled some herbs in one of the earthen pots that are a part of the furniture of every Mexican household and gave to him a drink. In a half hour he leaped from the bed and started down the streets in his night gown. He was caught and dragged back. Since that time he has been raving. He has been placed under treatment of American physicians.

The old woman who gave the draught has been arrested. It has been discovered that the mixture given was a decoction of "Tollache," an herb which grows in profusion along the Rio Grande and is similar in its properties to the celebrated "Loco," which crazes all animals that feed on it. It is very frequently used by Mexicans for rheumatism and kindred disorders, being applied in liniment form but never taken internally. The woman, whose name is Eustacia Canales, states that she had no intention to poison the Editor, but inadvertently made the decoction too strong.

Captain O'Grady of the British ship Glendon, who refused to haul down the Union Jack and unfurl an American flag at Bridgeport, Conn., will be presented with a Union Jac by admiring Britishers in Canada.

Advices from Athens state that the American School of Archaeology has obtained exclusive privileges to dig at Sparta, Amyklai and Lakonia. The concession lasts four years.  
Twenty persons lost their lives as a result of the election riots in Hungary last week.