

11-29-1909

Santa Fe New Mexican, 11-29-1909

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FIVE HEADS ARE WOBBLING

Members of Mounted Police Will Be Dropped by Tomorrow

PEGOS IRRIGATION PROJECT

Attorney General Clancy Gives Game Warden Gable Important Opinion.

Report of reliable nature from Washington has it that both Associate Justice John R. McFie and Associate Justice Frank W. Parker of the territorial supreme court will be reappointed in January and that the vacancy caused by the appointment of Chief Justice W. J. Mills to be governor will be filled by a "personal" appointment of President Taft, presumably Third Assistant Postmaster General A. L. Lawrence of Las Cruces.

Heads Will Fall.

To Governor Curry has fallen the unpleasant duty to reduce the mounted police force by five members. The new law going into effect on December 1, imposes this unpleasant duty on the chief executive. It has been practically determined whose heads will fall into the basket, but the announcement will be deferred until tomorrow.

Hunting on Indian Reservations.

Attorney General Frank W. Clancy has given Game and Fish Warden Thomas P. Gable, the following important opinion, ruling that territorial licenses must be taken out by those hunting on Indian reservations even if they have permission to hunt from the Indian agent, and also ruling that deputy game wardens have the right to go into Indian reservations without permission from the Indian agent. The opinion says:

Hon. Thomas P. Gable, Game Warden, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in which you ask whether the Indian agent at the Mescalero reservation has any right to issue permits for parties to go on the reservation to hunt deer and turkey at any time of the year, and also whether your deputy warden has a right on the reservation in the interest of the protection of game, the same as any other place. I have no doubt that the Indian agent may give permits to persons to go on the reservation to hunt deer and turkey during the open season for deer and turkey, but not at any other time. Such persons, however, receiving permits from the Indian agent, must also comply with the territorial law as to the obtaining of licenses or they will be guilty of offense against the law if they kill game even on the reservation. The killing of game out of season, whether on or off an Indian reservation, is an offense against the territorial law, and in the proper discharge of his duties as a deputy game warden, your deputy must certainly have a right to go on the reservation in the interest of the protection of game.

Yours truly,
FRANK W. CLANCY,
Attorney General.

Cattle Inspection.

Inspector E. E. Van Horn has returned from an inspection of a shipment of cattle by B. F. Pankey from Lamy to Kansas and by H. C. Kin-sell to Alamosa, Colo. Together with Dr. T. A. McCarthy of the bureau of animal industry, he will tomorrow begin making tuberculin tests on dairy cattle in Santa Fe.

Notary Public Appointed.

Governor Curry has appointed Jacob A. Dykes of Duran, Torrance county, a notary public.

Incorporations.

The following companies filed incorporation papers today in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa: The Halloway Townsite Company of Halloway, Roosevelt county. The capitalization is \$4,000 divided into 400 shares. The incorporators and directors are: J. M. Halloway and F. F. Bain of Halloway, 100 shares; C. Howard, Ben Smith, J. A. Fairly, W. H. Garrett, E. P. Aldred, R. A. Bain, R. G. Bryant, B. J. Reag of Portales, shares each.

The C. C. M. Co., company, capitalized at \$50,000, divided into 500 shares, of which \$36,000 is paid up. The incorporators and directors are: C. C. Manning, 290 shares; Frank B. Mayel, 60 shares; Bernhard F. Zahm, 1 share. The headquarters are at Gallup, McKinley county, and Fort Defiance, Ariz.

Suit for Divorce.

In the district court for Santa Fe county, suit was filed today by Attorney Frank W. Clancy for John Symington vs. Elsie Symington for divorce. Symington, claims residence at Santa Fe, but says that being in the army he is compelled to be away from Santa Fe the greater part of the time.

SNOW STORM PLAYS HAVOC

Rock Island Trains Reported Snowbound in Oklahoma

TELEGRAPH DOWN IN KANSAS

Mantle of White Extends from Denver Far into Texas Panhandle.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 29.—From a thousand to fifteen hundred telegraph poles are down in western Kansas, on the Rock Island and the Santa Fe railroads, as a result of the storm which began on Saturday and still continues, though with diminished force. Snow and sleet brought the poles down for miles. All trains are delayed.

Snow at Denver.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 29.—The snow fell yesterday and last night was general over Colorado and well down into the Texas panhandle.

The south bound trains on the Rock Island are reported snow bound in Oklahoma. Heavy snow has fallen at Dawson, Coffey county, and Duran, Torrance county, New Mexico, and there is a decided drop in temperature at El Paso.

The Snowfall Was General.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 29.—The general snow which fell throughout New Mexico yesterday and last night was worth thousands of dollars to the sheepmen and cattlemen. So far, Belen, Las Vegas, Gallup, Santa Fe, Raton and Albuquerque had a fall of from three inches to a foot.

METHODIST CHURCH INSTALS JOASH CHEST.

Chicago Church Reaps Rich Harvest From Self Denial of Parishioners.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Forty-ninth Avenue Methodist Episcopal church has started a "Kitty." Only it is not called "Kitty," but "Joash Chest." It was named in honor of a Biblical character, who took a chest as the story reads in II Kings, and "Bored a hole in the lid and set it beside the altar and there received all money that people brought into the house of the Lord." Nearly five hundred dollars was dropped into the "Kitty" at the services yesterday, as the result of one month of self denial on part of the donors. One sad man had tabooed cigars for a month, and his wad was goodly. Walks instead of street car rides, buns cut out of the morning meal, the purchase of much desired gloves postponed, were some of the factors that made the offerings possible. The offerings will be used in re-decorating the church.

KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND WILL MEDIATE.

London, Nov. 29.—The request that King Edward mediate the famous Alsop claim dispute between the United States and Chile was made by the United States through the foreign office today.

ALBERT T. PATRICK SPLITS HAIRS

Appears in Appellate Court to Argue for His Freedom

ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS

Claims That He Has Already Suffered Full Penalty for His Crime.

New York, Nov. 29.—Albert T. Patrick, whose sentence to death for the murder of William Marsh Rice was commuted to life imprisonment at Sing Sing, appeared before the appellate division of the supreme court at Brooklyn today to argue that within the law he has already suffered death and has thus paid his debt to the state in full and should be set free. Patrick contends that solitary confinement preceding electrocution has been held by the United States supreme court to be part of the penalty decreed in the death sentence. He served this time in full and now makes the point that when the court of appeals reaffirmed the decision of the court of conviction and set a new date for execution, it transgressed his constitutional rights in ordering him to serve another period of solitary confinement, thereby duplicating the punishment he already had received.

PRESIDENT FIRM FOR STATEHOOD

Had Important Part in Selection of Governor for New Mexico

LUNA BRINGS ASSURANCE

New Mexico's National Committeeman Had Four Conferences With Taft.

That President Taft is interested heart and soul in the work of securing the admission of New Mexico to statehood at the coming session of congress, and that much of the lukewarmness prevalent in various quarters of the east concerning the Territory's claims, is giving away to a desire to see justice done to New Mexico, were the reassuring statements made to an Albuquerque Morning Journal representative last evening by National Committeeman Solomon Luna, who returned yesterday noon from Washington, where he has been for the past two weeks on matters incident to the appointment of a successor to Governor Curry.

"I have been going to Washington in the interest of statehood and other territorial matters for the past sixteen years," said Mr. Luna, "and I can say that never before have I found such a favorable sentiment among the party leaders toward the passage of an enabling act for New Mexico."

"My trip to Washington was primarily on business connected with the selection of a man to succeed Governor Curry as chief executive of the Territory," continued Mr. Luna, "and I had four conferences with the President. At each conference Mr. Taft breached the statehood question himself and assured me that he was heart and soul in sympathy with New Mexico in her fight for admission and would do all in his power to help us along."

"Mr. Taft seemed so confident that New Mexico will be made a state at the coming session that the statehood question entered largely into his plans in the selection of a governor. He stated to me during our first conference that he desired to appoint a lawyer to the office, as it would be necessary for the new governor to take the lead in the matter of constructing a constitution for the state of New Mexico during the next eight or nine months."

Mr. Luna said that the name of Nathan Jaffa, secretary of the Territory, was carefully considered as a successor to Governor Curry both by the President and Mr. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, who was present at the several conferences at which the matter was discussed.

"The President was much impressed with the recommendations made in favor of Mr. Jaffa," said Mr. Luna, "but decided that it would be better at this time to have the new governor a man learned in the law, and that he should be a New Mexico man. The name of Chief Justice Mills was agreed upon and his appointment followed."

The vacancy caused on the bench as the result of the appointment of Judge Mills to be governor and the subsequent appointment of Judge William H. Pope to be chief justice, has not yet been filled.

"Mr. Taft desired to make a personal appointment to fill the vacancy on the bench," said Mr. Luna, "and no candidates for the position were recommended by me."

Mr. Luna stated during a general discussion of statehood matters that Senator Borah of Idaho, would be one of New Mexico's chief champions and that he would lead the fight on the floor for the passage of the bill. Mr. Borah contemplated visiting New Mexico during the fall to secure data regarding its population and resources. Urgent business detained him in the east, however, and he will secure the information from Mr. Ballinger, secretary of the interior.

WEDDING IN PRESENCE OF CORPSE.

Last Wish of "Father of American Derby" Fulfilled By His Daughter at Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Beside the body of her father James Howard, formerly secretary of the Washington Park Club, and one of the best known horse men in the country, Miss Juanita C. Howard was married today to Irving Herriott. The last wish of Mr. Howard, who was fatally injured by an automobile last week, was that his daughter be married in his presence before the license could be obtained. The man who was known as "Father of the American Derby" died. The funeral services had been set for this afternoon and this morning Miss Howard and Mr. Herriott stood before the open casket and were married.

AMERICA GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM

The Racing Veteran Edward Geers Denies He Intends Leaving.

PREDICTS A BOOM SHORTLY

Americans Defeated at Tennis in Australia in Championship Contest.

Memphis, Nov. 29.—"America is good enough for me. I don't think those foreigners are too fond of us anyhow, and I will stick to racing in this country as long as I live." This statement was made by veteran Ed Geers yesterday in a denial of the report that he intended taking the cream of his paces and trotting material in several American millionaires' string to compete next season at Berlin, Vienna and Russian tracks. Geers believes that American harness racing will receive its greatest boom the next few years.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT

YANKEES AT TENNIS.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, Nov. 29.—The defenders of the Dwight F. Davis international challenge tennis cup defeated the Americans in straight sets in doubles of the international tennis tournament today.

The Australians showed better judgment and won by magnificent volleying and prompt rallying at critical moments.

DOUBLEHEADER COURT COURT SITS AT ALAMOGORDO.

Hung Jury on Chinese Immigration Case—Bitter Contest Over Homestead Proof.

(Special Correspondence to the New Mexican.)

Alamogordo, N. M., Nov. 29.—United States and District courts are in session, a double header, as it were, with United States court having the right of way. The first case was that of Oliver Carr, charged with unlawfully aiding Chinese to enter the United States. Captain David J. Leahy and Major W. H. H. Llewellyn represented the government and H. H. Major of Alamogordo and an El Paso firm the defendant. The jury stood six to six and was discharged.

The second case and the case now before the court is that of Charles S. Chappell of Tucumcari, charged with perjury in connection with proving up on a homestead. Leahy and Llewellyn represented the government and Reed & Holloman of Tucumcari the defendant. The case is being closely contested and a large number of witnesses is at hand.

Both the federal and the territorial grand juries are now in session and both have made particular returns. Judge A. W. Cooley has already become very popular as a judge and this is his first term of court for this county, his home.

It seems that every one rejoices over the appointment of Chief Justice Mills to be governor. Republicans and Democrats and "Good Government" leaguers are all agreed that Chief Justice Mills is able to give New Mexico an honorable and successful administration.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MANAGUA THREATENED.

Rumors That President Zelaya Intends Leaving Country by Night to Escape Consequences.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The United States consul at Managua has been threatened by President Zelaya and he has been granted permission to occupy the legation premises as being more secure. The Nicaraguan congress will assemble on Wednesday and it is rumored that Zelaya will retire and possibly attempt to escape from the country at night by the Pacific coast. Anarchy it is said, may ensue. There are persistent rumors that Irias will succeed Zelaya as president. This information is received today in a long delayed telegram from the consuls in Nicaragua. According to these telegrams, Leroy Cannon, and Leonard Groce, the Americans shot to death by order of Zelaya, were regularly enrolled officers of the revolutionary army, were captured in line of their duty, and that their execution caused general indignation.

MOROCCAN TRIBES SUBMIT TO MARINA.

Meilla, Nov. 29.—The chiefs of the important Moroccan tribes of Kabyles, the Beni-Boufrur and Beni-Side, today made formal submission to General Marina with much ceremony. The chiefs even offered to raise a native force and join the Spanish troops against such Moors as are still hostile.

FATAL DUEL IN SIERRA COUNTY

Cattleman and Miner Kill Each Other Instantly at Fairview.

QUARREL OVER INVITATION

Feud of a Year's Standing Ends in Both Drawing Revolvers.

Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 29.—News of a Thanksgiving day duel at Fairview, Sierra county, in which both participants were killed has just reached here. James B. Taylor, a well known cattleman and foreman of United States treasury mine in Sierra county, and Isaac Fitch, a cattleman who have been enemies ever since the latter's wedding a year ago, to which he had failed to invite Taylor's wife, fought the duel. The men had quarreled frequently over this and on Thanksgiving when they met, both drew their revolvers and opened fire. Each was wounded twice and both died almost instantly.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

Gompers and Other Union Leaders Hold Conference With President Taft at White House.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Recommendations looking toward the improvement of the conditions among laboring men which it is desired the President incorporate in his annual message to Congress, were urged upon the President by labor leaders headed by Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, James O'Connell and Frank Morrison today. Foremost was the matter concerning the issuance of injunctions by the federal judges in labor disputes. The exemption of labor organizations from certain provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law were also discussed. The President has practically decided that his message will make no specific recommendations regarding the Sherman act, as there is now pending in the supreme court or elsewhere a number of important cases involving the interpretation of it.

ENGINE ON BRANCH LINE BREAKS DOWN AT LAMY.

Trains on the Santa Fe Route Are Delayed on Account of Snow Storms.

Railroad traffic is being greatly hampered by heavy snow falls east of here and nearly all Santa Fe trains are delayed. Number three due this morning arrived at Lamy but the engine on the branch line has broken down at Lamy and according to last reports the damage had not yet been repaired. No. 1 is reported an hour late; a stub train of No. 7 is reported on time, and No. 7 regular, is reported two hours late; No. 9, two hours late; No. 4, on time and No. 8 over two hours late.

The Denver and Rio Grande is reported on time and the New Mexico Central a few minutes late.

BANDS DROWN WOMEN'S PRAYERS

Excitement Intense in Alabama Over Vote on Prohibition.

BUSINESS IS SUSPENDED

Constitutional Amendment That Would Shut Out Liquor Absolutely.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 29.—Alabama today is voting on a proposed amendment to the constitution which if adopted will absolutely shut liquor out of the state. Band music was played around each of the four voting places in Birmingham early today to drown out the prayers and singing and pleadings of women and children who gathered in the effort to influence votes for prohibition. Excitement is intense and business is practically suspended in Birmingham.

ANOTHER MINE DISASTER IN ILLINOIS.

One Man Was Killed and a Hundred More Had Narrow Escape From Terrible Death.

Marion, Ill., Nov. 29.—One man was killed in a mine explosion here today and a hundred more narrowly escaped death. These were rescued with the greatest difficulty.

DEVELOPMENT OF FORT SUMNER

Superintendent of Public Instruction Clark Thinks It Marvelous

PROGRESSIVENESS AND PLUCK

Soil Is Fertile, Water Plentiful and Prospects for Future Bright.

Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark has returned from a visit to Fort Sumner, Guadalupe county, and La Lande, Roosevelt county. At Fort Sumner he attended the sessions of the Guadalupe County Teachers' Association and made an address in which he dwelt on the advantage of school districts uniting for public school work, rather than dividing into smaller districts. A division means dissipation of money and energy. Superintendent Clark was pleased with the enthusiasm of the teachers, some of whom drove overland fifty miles in order to attend the meeting, and with the hospitality of the people of Fort Sumner who had conveyances ready at the depot for visitors and conveyances for showing the Pecos valley, and who also gave a delightful public reception at the hotel for the teachers at which light refreshments were served.

Superintendent Clark is much impressed with the fertility and prospects of the Fort Sumner valley. To his astonishment he found some of the best kept and tilled farms he had ever visited in New Mexico. Such places as those owned by Doctor Radcliffe of Belen, Frank Manzaneros and others were show places in every sense of the word. The soil is excellent and 1,200 to 1,400 acres are under cultivation while about 9,000 acres are under ditches. Land sells from \$100 to \$135 an acre and this is sold only upon condition that it will be actually tilled within a certain time limit. The tracts sold are from 10 to 160 acres in size, although preference is given to purchasers of small farms for intensive farming. This year's crops were excellent. Hundreds of acres are in alfalfa and thousands of fruit trees are being set out. There are two ditches, a high line and a low line ditch. It is apparent that canals and laterals are well planned and laid out. The high line ditch is filled by a pumping plant at Fort Sumner which lifts the water ten feet. The townsite is laid out around a beautiful lake and lots are being sold at from \$100 to \$750 a piece. Mr. Clark is certain that Fort Sumner will make a good town especially if the dispute with Sunnyside over postoffice and name is settled.

Mr. Clark also paid a visit to the public schools at La Lande and the Holliness College at that point. He found the school in excellent condition and the prospects of La Lande, which is also under the Fort Sumner irrigation system, very promising, especially in case, the Lake Urton project is built. The Holliness College has fifty pupils, and a two story cement block dormitory is going up beside the main building. The visitors are impressed with the perseverance and optimism of the people and the excellent water obtained at La Lande.

It is significant about the Fort Sumner development that the old time land owners, mostly cattlemen of that section, are investing heavily in the irrigator lands and the development of the town and thus attest their faith in the country.

BRYAN WILL VISIT CENTRAL AMERICA.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 29.—William Jennings Bryan is preparing to tour South and Central America and to visit the Panama canal. Mr. Bryan passed through this city last night and said that after hunting ducks a few days near Galveston, he would visit his ranch at Mission, Tex., then go to Florida and sail later for Panama, and then tour Central and South America.

TRIPLE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

Frontenac, Nov. 29.—It is not believed by the authorities here that the murderer of William Berk, wife and baby boy, who were slain on a lonely road five miles north of here on Friday night will ever be apprehended. Not the slightest clue to the murderer has been discovered. He certainly will be lynched if captured.

GERMAN STEAMER GOING TO PIECES.

Beaufort, N. C., Nov. 29.—The German steamer Brewster from Jamaica and Cuban ports for New York, is aground and in dangerous position off Diamond shoals lightship just south of Cape Hatteras. The crew was taken off by a lightship after calls for assistance had been sent out by wireless.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Celery, Cucumbers, Green Beans, Wax Beans, Peas, Turnips, Beets, Radish, Onions, Cauliflower, Chile, Bell Peppers, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, and all kinds of Nuts.

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**GLEANNINGS BY A
PERIPATETIC PEN**

Crime as a Profession—Crime in general, I would here say, is diminishing, but professional crime in on the increase, and it is his kind of crime which is the most serious danger to the community, as well as the severest tax upon the police administration.

The comparatively small band of known criminals who are responsible for almost all the serious crimes against property live well. They can name their favorite wine and they know a good cigar. A trip to Brighton is an ordinary incident in their easy lives, and a winter visit to Monte Carlo is nothing uncommon. They are responsible for the elaborate frauds and great forgeries and jewel larcenies and bank robberies which now and then startle the public.

In fact, the professional is a man who takes good care of himself. He is no out-at-elbow petty thief. He does not work on foggy nights or during prolonged frosts. As a matter of fact, a fog causes no anxiety to the Criminal Investigation Department, and a burglary epidemic, like a fever epidemic, flourishes in mild weather.

I know this upsets a popular notion, but it is true all the same. Professional crime is organized crime, and all organizing involves time. Now, professional men, even burglars, do not care to be abroad at night when the thermometer is approximating a Polar temperature.—Sir Robert Anderson in the December Strand.

Traveling in Central Africa—How many people are there who realize, when they read of some explorer's travels in Central Africa, the method in which those travels are usually conducted? There are hundreds, nay, thousands, of otherwise well-informed persons who think that the middle of Africa is a wilderness of sand, across which the dusty traveler wanders from oasis to oasis on the uncomfortable hump of the dromedary. There are many others who have the equally mistaken idea that, if the Uganda Railway will not take them most of the way across Africa, at all events the Cape to Cairo Railway will set them down within a few minutes' walk of most places on the Dark Continent. Need it be said that neither of these ideas is anywhere near the actual truth? In that part of tropical Africa which lies

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surface. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Weak Kidneys

Weak Kidneys, surely point to weak kidney nerves. The Kidneys, like the Heart, and the Stomach, find their weakness, not in the organ itself, but in the nerve that control and guide and strengthen them. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a medicine specifically prepared to reach these controlling nerves. To doctor the Kidneys alone, is futile. It is a waste of time, and of money as well.

If your back aches or is weak, if the urine scalds, or is dark and strong, if you have symptoms of Bright's or other distressing or dangerous kidney disease, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month—Tablets or Liquid—and see what it can and will do for you. Druggist recommend and sell.

**Dr. Shoop's
Restorative**
STRIPLING BURROWS CO.

to the south of the Sahara sand is conspicuous by its absence, and the "commissariat camel" would very soon get his feet wet and die in the swamps. The Uganda Railway—which, by the way, is not in Uganda at all—has a length of less than six hundred miles from the east coast to the Cape to Cairo Railway exists at present chiefly on paper and in the imaginations of its promoters.—From "Amidst Snow and Swamp in Central Africa," in the December Wide World Magazine.

HIGH PRICE OF FEED IN TEXAS.

Prevents the Fattening of Stock in Lone Star State and Meat Scarcity Result.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 29.—As a result of the high price of corn and other feed stuffs Texas cattlemen will not be in a position to do much fattening-up of stock, and beef towards the end of the winter will in all likelihood take another tremendous bounce upward. In the meantime the Texas cattle markets are having a heavy run and beef cattle are not selling at ever fair prices. Due to the fact that prolonged drought throughout the west has left the stockmen with poor pastures most of them are anxious to dispose of as many animals as possible. At St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Fort Worth 73,000 head of beef cattle were offered within twenty-four hours early this week.

Owing to the fact that the packers have pushed down the price of live stock to the minimum while insisting on very high prices for their packed products, feeling among stockmen is rather bitter. Prominent stockmen of Texas are of the opinion that their organization will ultimately be forced to establish a packing of their own and thus escape the rapacity of the meat trust.

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THERE'S SAFETY, TOO,
IN TRADING HERE

ZOOK'S PHARMACY
PHONE NO. 25

Notice for Publication.
Small Holding Claim No. 1235.
Serial 912951. Not Coal Land.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 15, 1909

Notice is hereby given that the following-named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., §54), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat., §70), and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, on December 22, 1909, viz: Ramon Padilla, of Cerrillos, N. M., for the small holding claim No. 1235, Sec. 9, T. 15 N., R. 8 E. N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz:

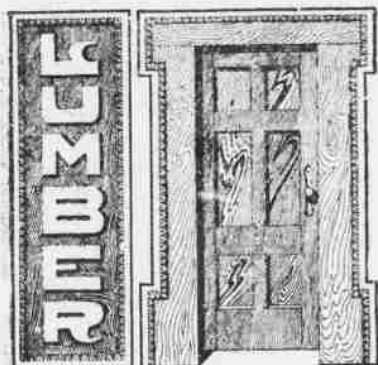
Martin Baca, Jesus M. Romero, Jose Padilla, Cosme Baca, all of Cienega, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulation 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.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
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Notice for Publication.
(Homestead Entry No. 0267.)
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.,
November 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Laura Chase Allen, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, who, on July 15, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 0267, for SE. 1-4 of SE. 1-4 of Sec. 2, and N 1-2 NE. 1-4 and SW. 1-4 NE. 1-4 of Section 10, Township 16 N., Range 9 E., N. M. P., Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 4th day of December, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Chas. A. Siringo, Geo. S. Tweedy,
Mrs. Minnie H. Byrd, Mrs. Katherine Patterson, of Santa Fe, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

TO AND FROM ROSWELL.

Connection made with Automobile line at Torrance for Roswell daily. Automobile leaves Torrance for Roswell at 4 a. m., and arrives at Roswell at 12 noon. Automobile leaves Roswell for Torrance at 1 p. m. and arrives at Torrance at 10 p. m. The fare between Santa Fe and Torrance is \$5.80 and between Torrance and Roswell \$10. Reserve seats on automobile by wire.—J. W. Stockard, manager, Automobile Line.

BALLINGER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Reviews Conditions in the Various Fields in his Jurisdiction.

PENSIONING OF OLD EMPLOYEES

Withdrawal From Entry of Public Lands and Water Power Sites.

The annual report to the President of Hon. Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, has been made public, and extracts from it are given below:

This report covers a portion of the time under the administration of my predecessor, Mr. Garfield, who by his earnest and disinterested services, contributed greatly to the advancement of the department in organization and efficiency of administration.

Retirement Fund for Government Employees.

No policy within the reach of the executive can humanely solve the difficulties involved in the discharge of supernumerated clerks. The department of the interior in all its bureaus in Washington is laboring under a great disadvantage in trying to introduce modern business methods and to keep pace with the increasing volume of work, because of its inability to retire members of the clerical and laboring force after they have become incapacitated by age or other causes. Interim efforts have been made to secure congressional aid to retire them upon a basis that will recognize their long service and protect them against want. An involuntary retirement and sustenance statute, by which all persons after arriving at a prescribed age, or for other reasons, should be required to stand an examination before a competent board as to physical and mental ability, with a fund created by notional appropriation—in the first instance, and maintained by some equitable system of contribution from salaries—would seem to me to be advisable.

Public Lands.

The proper use and disposition of the public lands have been questions involving no little legislative as well as administrative difficulty from the beginning of their history. They were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Not until the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope did the policy change for one of exploitation, by which our citizens were encouraged to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the public domain on condition of receiving limited areas at a nominal cost. For similar reasons, railway and wagon-road grants were liberally donated by Congress in order to add facilities for the opening up of these almost inaccessible regions.

The railway grants generally were limited to nonmineral lands, except such as contained coal and iron, which latter minerals were taken to be essential for railway construction and operation. New states were, when admitted, liberally endowed with public lands for school and other purposes; so that, out of a public domain in 1860 of 1,055,911,288 acres, Alaska then not belonging to the United States, we now have only about 731,354,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semiarid plains, except lands within some of the Indian reservations and the 368,025,975 acres of undisposed of land in Alaska.

All of the principal land statutes were enacted over twenty-five years ago: the homestead act, the preemption and the timber-culture act, the coal-land, and the mining acts for the aid of the industrious prospector, were among the earlier acts of this nature.

The liberal and rapid disposition of the public lands under these statutes and the lax methods of administration, which for a long time prevailed naturally provoked the feeling that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and that it was no crime to violate or circumvent the land laws. It is to be regretted that we, as a nation, were so tardy to realize the importance of preventing so large a measure of our natural resources passing into the hands of land pirates and speculators, with no view to development looking to the national welfare. It may be safely said that millions of acres of timber and other lands have been unlawfully obtained, and it is also true that actions to recover such lands have in most instances long since been barred by the statute of limitations. The principal awakening to our wasteful course came under your predecessor's administration. The bold and vigorous prosecutions of land frauds, through Secretaries Hitchcock and Garfield, have restored a salutary respect for the law, and the public mind has rapidly grasped the importance of safeguarding the further disposition of our natural resources in the public lands in the interest of the public good as against private greed. Notwithstanding this, it is necessary to continue with utmost vigor, through all available sources, the securing of information

of violations of the public land laws and to follow such violations with rigid prosecutions.

In this present policy of conserving the natural resources of the public domain, while development is the keynote, the best thought of the day is not that development shall be by national agencies, but that wise utilization shall be secured through private enterprise under national supervision and control. Therefore, if material progress is to be made in securing the best use of our remaining public lands, Congress must be called upon to enact remedial legislation.

Classification of public lands—in order that intelligent administration shall be applied in the disposition of the public lands, it is essential that they be classified into various clearly defined divisions according to their principal value or use. They have generally been classified in legislation as agricultural, mineral, desert, timber, and coal lands, and it is only in recent years that the interior department, through the geological survey, has undertaken to make this classification in the field in the aid of the administration of these public land statutes, and then only through the general authority given in the organization of this bureau. Specific legislation authority should be given the department to classify and segregate our public lands into well-defined divisions according to their greatest apparent use, with the continuing power of reclassification to meet changing conditions and the increased knowledge of their character which may necessitate the transfer of lands from time to time from the one class to the other. Full legal effect should be given such classification when made so as to prevent entries, under laws applicable to one class, of land belonging to another class, except after application for and a review of the classification; in other words, if lands are classified as coal lands, they should be enterable only as coal lands, and in case it be shown that they are improperly classified as coal lands and are, in fact, agricultural, they should then be enterable only as agricultural lands. This, to my mind, is the only way the government can scientifically and effectively proceed to conserve the natural resources of the public domain. To leave to the self-interest of applicants the option to claim a particular tract of land as more valuable for mineral, agricultural, timber, phosphate, oil or gas, or for power sites, is to invite confusion, fraud, and contention, and this has been the source of a major portion of the difficulties of the interior department in administering the public domain.

It may seem at the outset that this would be a radical departure, to the extent of suspending the disposition of public lands pending their classification, but as a matter of fact, a large portion of the undisposed of public lands has already been classified by the department, but such classification has not the authoritative basis or effect to accomplish the result above outlined.

As to the minerals, other than those hereinafter specified, because of the manner of their occurrence, doubtless no effect classification can be made in advance of discovery, and they should for that reason be treated as an exception in classification and dealt with accordingly.

As regards new legislation, the present coal-land laws respecting the states and territories, as well as Alaska, should be supplanted by an act fully meeting existing as well as future conditions. The inducements for much of the crime and fraud, both constructive and actual, committed under the present system can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title to the soil. The surface would thereby be open to entry under other laws according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal. The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly or extortion in their disposition. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the government, under proper regulation and supervision by the secretary of the interior, or through the sale of the deposits, and in either case with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility. I believe the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing the lease or sale of the coal deposits in the lands, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed. An exploration period of at least one year upon a permit basis, at a nominal charge, would insure to the applicant the necessary preliminary knowledge upon which to make the lease or purchase of the coal deposits and venture the necessary investment for operation. The maximum unit authorized for this use could safely be made from three to five sections, provided no greater surface rights be granted than will give proper facilities to reach and extract the coal deposits.

In case of failure of the lessees or grantees to open and operate the coal deposits under reasonable limitations and to maintain an output reasonably suited to the deposits, and in case of combinations as to price or limitation of output, title should be forfeited by proceedings in court for that purpose. Government mine su-

(Continued on Page Seven.)



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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory, and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.



DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

The tax rate in the Territory has given the Democrats much concern. They point to the fact that it is unusually high but forget to mention that the assessment rate is unusually low. They also fail to mention that when it comes to tax eating the Democratic communities are far ahead of those governed by Republican officials. Albuquerque, for instance, for the first time, has been governed by a Democratic city council; its tax income was six to eight times that of Santa Fe and yet, the Democrats have found it necessary to increase the tax rate in Albuquerque for municipal and school purposes to the unprecedented rate of 23 mills on the dollar, unprecedented in the history of the city and unprecedented among New Mexico municipalities. Not satisfied with that, the Democrats have increased the bonded indebtedness of the city about a third of a million dollars, a load which might well make a community twice the size of Albuquerque stagger. Roswell, a Democratic city, is in the same class. Although no larger than Santa Fe, its government eats up three times the income of Republican Santa Fe. When it comes to tax eating and debt eating, the Democratic officials, it seems, can give the Republicans cards and spades every time and one need not hark back as far as the Thornton administration to prove it, although that in itself set the pace for debt creation and extravagance.

The Albuquerque Tribune-Citizen, during the past two months has had much to say regarding increased territorial levies under Republican administrations as compared with the Democratic administration or rather mis-administration of affairs a number of years ago. It cited as horrible examples of grafting Republican officials and dishonest Republican rule, the tax rates and assessments in Republican counties in various parts of the Territory. In making comparisons it picked among the Republican counties such as had small railroad mileage, were devoid of undeveloped natural resources, while on the Democratic side it picked such counties as Luna with an enormous railroad mileage on the assessment and tax rolls, or counties which on account of favorable location have had in the past few years an extensive development and influx of people and capital.

But why does not the Albuquerque Tribune-Citizen stay at home in making comparisons and cite the Democratic city administration of Albuquerque? Being in the field for reform only and suggesting that to effect reform the Republicans must be ousted, it is strange that it does not hold up as a luminous example of financial management the tax rate of the city of Albuquerque. It is a well known fact that Albuquerque for years was the head and front of the Republican organization, that local affairs were in the hands of a Republican council and that the Republicans were responsible for the financial management. But at this time, the Democrats are in control and it would be inferred from the brilliant editorials in the Tribune-Citizen, that they were setting a splendid example of how to reduce tax rates and how to manage the largest and richest city in the Territory with such financial wisdom that the poor, down trodden tax payer would find relief. In the years 1905 and 1906, the tax rate for all local purposes, including schools, in the city of Albuquerque which has been growing constantly in population, was in round figures 25 mills. Under the wonderful management of a Democratic mayor and a Democratic city council, this has been increased to 33.32 mills or about 33 1/3 per cent.

The thought naturally suggests itself to the tax payer, that if this is a sample of retrenchment and of saving to the overburdened tax payer in the city of Albuquerque, what would be the result and how much would be the saving to the tax payer if the Democratic party were in charge of territorial affairs?

Nor is the increase in the tax burden of Albuquerque derived solely from direct taxation. Saloon licenses have been increased 500 per cent which is a good thing, but which should have reduced the tax rate. The increase from this source alone amounts to about \$40,000. Bills were lobbied through the last legislative session to give the city all merchandise licenses formerly went to the county. This means an increase of \$6,000 to \$7,000 a year in the city's income. An examination of the police court records discloses that the denizens of the Red Light District are contributing in a substantial manner, and still the tax rate exceeds 33 mills. Some of the city fathers who

have the expenditure of these vast amounts at their discretion, are stockholders in the Tribune Citizen. They include, such men as "honest" John Beavens, who promised reform and was elected to county office on a platform promising reduction in official fees but who after going out of office collected at law something like \$12,000 to \$15,000 of fees, which he claimed. In view of these facts, it does seem strange to hear the Tribune-Citizen crying out for financial reform in the Territory when it has such a good field for reform right at home. The wise taxpayer, however, is asking himself what would really happen if the Democratic brand of financial reform as exemplified by John Beavens and the Democratic city administration of Albuquerque were adopted for the entire Territory.

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Today, Hon. Richard Achilles Ballinger, secretary of the interior, makes public his first annual report. It is a review of the manifold and vast operations that come under his supervision and which make him the keeper of the nation's most tangible resources. There is much of interest to New Mexico in the report but only in a general way. The report confines itself mostly to a summing up, a general statement of existing conditions rather than to formulating new policies. To be sure, there are recommendations as to legislation for the control or supervision of water power development on the public domain, summed up as follows: "Unreasonable or narrow restrictions beyond the necessity of public protection against monopoly, or extortion in charges, will, of course, defeat development and serve no useful purpose."

The report says that in New Mexico 3,283,420 acres have been withdrawn from entry for the purpose of examining them for coal land classification; that 864,000 acres have been examined, but are withdrawn pending classification and that 5,122,560 acres have been classified and restored to entry. There have been designated in New Mexico under the enlarged homestead act 15,657,800 acres. There will be much disappointment to learn that that allotments for reclamation projects for the next calendar year in New Mexico amount to only \$25,000 for the Elephant Butte project; \$17,400 for the Carlsbad project and \$6,000 for the Hondo project.

The following three national monuments have been created in New Mexico: El Moro or inscription rock covering 160 acres; Chaco Canon covering 20,520 acres and Gila Cliff Dwellings covering 160 acres.

"What manner of man is this Ballinger?" New Mexico will ask after reading the report and being told of the immense responsibilities and far reaching public activities that fall under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Human life for November answers the question through Alfred Henry Lewis, the noted journalist, who, however, treats the matter more flippantly than the serious minded reader likes. However, he gives sufficient of a glimpse of the personality of Secretary Ballinger to confirm the good opinion formed by those who came in contact with him in Santa Fe during his recent visit. His early struggles were much akin to those of men like Garfield and Lincoln and other statesmen who despite poverty, set backs, discouragements, fought their way to the very top. "Hard work, hope and little money, that was the upbringing of boy Ballinger," says Lewis. Mr. Ballinger chose a different course from the young men who today seek to advance themselves by patronizing the saloon or the brothel. He had no time to go to school for the elder Ballinger kept the boy busy "selling groceries, running a news stand, setting type, pulling a hand press, writing local, herding cattle," but "abroad upon the prairies boy Ballinger studied books; while the cattle grazed and his pony dozed, he began to dig into Greek and Latin. He was wont to recite his Latin lesson to a hospital steward at Fort Larned. As to Greek, he rode seventy miles to read Homer with a certain erudite clergyman adrift in those parts. "Ballinger finally managed to get to college but it wasn't remittances from home that kept him there. Lewis says: "At Williams he lived by twenty shifts. He ran a students' restaurant. He rented a house and took in boarders. He went to church and pumped the organ for a consideration. Jumping sideways for grub he studied law. What money he needed he made reading proof on the Livestock Journal."

No wonder, then when elected mayor of Seattle, he got down to making Seattle a decent town, a city fit to live in. He found Seattle wide-open. Mr. Ballinger named a gentleman with an Irish name chief of police and went at the saloon keepers, gamblers, dive owners and hurdy-gurdy folk. It took a hard fight which lasted six months. In the finish Mayor Ballinger was victorious and "closed" the town. Nor did Seattle go to smash; Seattle flourished like the bay tree and now rivals Los Angeles in the ambition to be the second city on the Pacific coast.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has held many important posts, but needless to say, after getting this glimpse of his character, office is not necessary to him for the purposes of making a living. A man made of that kind of stuff will come out on top in any endeavor.

F. P. STURGES FOR MAYOR.

Discussion of the municipal election next April has begun and it is well that citizens thus early are casting about for proper candidates for city offices. Mayor Jose D. Sena, who has given an excellent administration, is not a candidate for re-election, and new men are being proposed for the honor. The Republicans must be careful in their nomination and must select a man who will command the confidence of the business community as well as of the voters at large. The New Mexican believes that in Frank P. Sturges of Precinct No. 4 and Ward No. 2, the Republican party will have such a candidate. Safe and sane, public-spirited and energetic, are the words that best describe his qualifications for the place. Mr. Sturges is an old-timer in Santa Fe, he is a property owner, he is well known and has taken an active part in many public spirited movements. He has not been a chronic office seeker, but has been a faithful party worker. Mr. Sturges might be called one of the pioneers of the southwest and in the early days of Trinidad, Colo., of Springer, Colfax county, was always to the fore in maintaining law and order in those periods of stress and storm, when he was the publisher and printer of a newspaper that stood for the right against the wrong every time. Mr. Sturges would give Santa Fe a business administration, he would see to it that for every dollar expended there would be results; that there would be no squandering of public funds but at the same time that nothing should stand in the way of progress in the city. There would be an efficient police force if he had the say; there would be sprinkling of streets; the garbage collector would not confine his operations merely to the Plaza and nearby streets, strict regulations of the saloons, and there would be a clean and a law abiding Santa Fe. Sturges is the man and the New Mexican is certain that if nominated, he would be elected by a rousing majority.

NOW THE BRETHREN DWELL TOGETHER IN PEACE.

The harmony that prevails among the rapidly diminishing Democratic hosts in Curry county is apparent from a communication written by O. L. Owen of Clovis, in which he refers to the scrap of last Saturday at the Democratic primaries in Clovis:

"The published statement that the decision was unanimously in favor of Worrall is far from being the facts, and had it not been for the Republican votes cast in his favor his delegation would undoubtedly have been defeated. The other statement that I wish to correct is that we have dropped our fight against Worrall. This is far from being the fact, as all of the opposition and the Democrats of the county who are familiar with the situation are opposed to his Democracy and will continue to oppose it, even though he shall win in the convention next December 11. It is for pure and clean Democracy that we are fighting and by the Grace of God we will continue to fight. We admit that Mr. Worrall turned a nice political trick in obtaining Republican patronage to carry his own ends, but we challenge his methods of advancing the cause of Democracy in Curry county. It is absurd to presume that this matter will be smothered over with Mr. Worrall as chairman, after the methods he has used to further his political ambitions. We have no particular preference for the chairmanship except that we would like to leave it to the people, in a fair and Democratic manner to select their chairman, which has not been done in the present difficulty, so that there will be harmony in the party that we may carry a weight in the politics of the territory, which you must admit is very much desired at this time."

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 For San Miguel and Mora counties.
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LOANS AND REAL ESTATE. Correspondents asking information concerning the Territory of New Mexico promptly answered.
 Texico - - - New Mexico

R. W. WITTMAN, Draftsman.
 Copies furnished of records on file U. S. Surveyor General's Office.
 Santa Fe - - - New Mexico.

NEEL & COOPER, Geo. M. Neel, Robt. L. Cooper. Graduate Irrigation Engineers, Surveys, plans, maps, estimates, construction, water supply and duty. Office: Catron Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

JOHN K. STAUFFER, Notary Public.
 Santa Fe - - - New Mexico
 Office with the New Mexican Printing Company

TIME TABLE OF LOCAL TRAINS

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.
 Train leaves for the north at 10:15 a. m.
 Train arrives from the north at 4 p. m.
New Mexico Central.
 Train leaves Santa Fe at 1:45.
 Train arrives at Santa Fe at 5:25.
Santa Fe Railroad.
 Leave Santa Fe 8:25 to connect with Nos. 10 and 2 from the south and west, and No. 3 from the east at La Junta.
 Arrives at Santa Fe 11:10 a. m.
 Leaves Santa Fe at 4:20 to connect with No. 1 from east. Arrives 6:50 p. m.
 Leaves Santa Fe 7:20 to connect with 7 and 9 from the east and 4 and 8 from the west. Arrives 11:10 p. m.

THE 15 YEAR OLD BOY

of today, will, in ten years, be a business man. If you have a son it is your duty to train him in business methods, to give him the benefit of your business experience.

See that he has a bank account while he is growing up. There is no other one thing that will give him a more proper insight and conception of business than having his own bank account.

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The Colorado National Life Assurance Company
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The Pioneer Life Insurance Co.,
of the Southwest

A M BERGERE, Manager for New Mexico.
Santa Fe, N. M. Catron Block

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Furnished on short notice
CEMENTWORK a SPECIALTY

PERSONAL MENTION

J. T. Casas, a sheep man from Ortiz, Colo., is a guest at the Claire.

M. G. Wood, of Sheridan, Wyo., is among the sightseers registered at the Claire.

Alex Zinn, a traveling man from New York, is among the guests at the Claire.

H. L. Bentley, a traveling man from Philadelphia, is among the guests at the Claire.

Frank Williams, is in from his ranch on the Pecos. He is stopping at the Claire.

H. S. Arnold, cattleman, is in from his ranch on the Pecos. He is quartered at the Claire.

Clay Kinsell of Stanley, came in from Estancia last night taking quarters at the Coronado.

Stewart Campbell, a St. Louis traveling man, was among last night's arrivals at the Claire.

W. D. Lutz, of Philadelphia, is in town on a business visit. He is registered at the Claire.

J. W. Carter, of Climax Springs, Missouri, is in town seeing the sights. He is a guest at the Claire.

Judge M. T. Moriarty of Moriarty, Torrance county, was among last night's arrivals at the Claire.

G. T. Pounding, a traveling man from New York, selling a line of jewelry, is stopping at the Claire.

R. D. Haines, a traveling man out of New York is in town selling shirts. He is a guest at the Claire.

Mounted Policeman Apolonio A. Sena of Las Vegas, arrived in town last night stopping at the Coronado.

Hon. Solomon Luna, who has gone to his sheep ranches at Magdalena, is expected to visit Santa Fe on Thursday.

Phillip Clarke, who travels out of Denver, is in town selling a line of church goods. He is a guest at the Claire.

J. D. Davidson, representative of an Albuquerque firm, is in town on business. He is stopping at the Claire.

G. T. Drinkard, traveling man from St. Louis, is in town selling a line of woodware. He is quartered at the Claire.

Peter J. Nevin, a representative of the Denver Post, came in at noon today from Denver. He is a guest at the Claire.

Clarence R. Minard, a Denver traveling man, is in town selling a line of tea and coffee. He is a guest at the Claire.

B. S. Phillips, lumberman from the Ramon Vigil grant near Buckman, is in on a regular visit. He is stopping at the Modern.

Miss Maude Hancock returned to Santa Fe last night, having spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents at Estancia.

Attorney C. F. Hortenstein of Springer, is a guest at the Claire, having arrived last night. He is here on irrigation matters.

E. M. Hampton of Clovis, is stopping at the Claire being on his way home from Durango, Colo., where he was on legal business.

H. N. Johnson, of Albuquerque, and F. B. Blake, of Coyote, forest service men, are in on official business. They are stopping at the Claire.

Charles E. Hoban a traveling man from Denver, was among today's noon arrivals at the Claire. He is handling a line of tobacco.

Rev. A. B. Minamyer, Presbyterian minister from Antonito, Colo., spent yesterday in Santa Fe, preaching at the local Presbyterian church.

Hon. Charles A. Spiess, president of the legislative council, arrived last night from Las Vegas, and was in consultation on political matters with Governor Curry.

Edward Ehle of Las Cruces, formerly a resident and business man of Santa Fe bobbed in at noon today taking quarters at the Claire. He is around meeting old friends.

Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero was in Denver on Saturday and in an interview praised very highly the selection of Chief Justice Mills to be the chief executive of New Mexico.

Lieutenant J. W. Collier, of the mounted police, came in from Estancia on last night's train, stopping at the Claire. He reported two inches of snow at Torrance yesterday morning and a light fall at Estancia.

M. R. Salazar, Vidal Velasquez, Antonio Garcia, Silverstre Martinez, Juan D. Salazar and A. A. Naranjo, all of Lumbre, Rio Arriba county, are in town, having business with the local land office. They are guests at the Coronado.

Yesterday at his ranch, formerly the Bishop ranch near Tesuque, Harper S. Cunningham entertained at a stag dinner a number of local friends. Those present were Dr. J. A. Massie, Dr. J. A. Rolls, Alfred Rolls, T. W. Hayden, John W. Mayes and V. L.

Christmas is Coming!

We are prepared for it and can handle all your wants in the Hardware & Sporting goods line.

We have Rifles, revolvers, carving sets toy wagons, fancy plates, silverware knives, scissors, razors, Icy hot bottles, fancy clocks, tool cabinets, furniture, percolators, chafing dishes, watches, nut sets, skates, footballs, baseball goods

And Everything for the Household
SANTA FE HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.

The Coming Christmas.

This of all seasons make mankind more charitable one to another. The spirit of cheerful giving is recognized in all civilized lands at Yuletide.

Choose early if you would choose wisely

We have a splendid array of serviceable things to pick from. You can find here many suggestions, a few of which are mentioned below.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| For the Baby | Dolls, Toys, and doll accessories, Silver Sets, Spoons, Dish and Furniture Sets. |
| For the Youngsters | The new Marathon racers, Toy wagons, Mechanical toys, Gift Books, English baby Go-carts etc. |
| For the Young Lady | Hand bags, Music rolls, Fur sets, Scissors or manicure sets, Mexican drawn work, Handsome jewel combs, Beautiful bed room slippers, Hand embroidered corset covers, Xmas box writing paper etc |
| For the Young Man | Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Military brush sets, Book-racks in oak or brass, Shaving sets, Smokers sets, Night robes, Pajamas etc. |
| For Mother | Long Camonas, Hand made work baskets, Silverware, Cut glass, Fancy china, Table linen etc. |
| For Father | Pipes, Cigar humidors, Felt slippers, A Victor or Edison Phonograph will amuse the whole family |

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If You want the latest thing in TIES

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'PHONE 26.

St. Louis Rocky Mt. & Pacific Railway Company.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE In Effect July 14, 1908.

No. 1 DAILY	Miles From Des Moines	STATIONS.	Miles From Raton	No. 2 DAILY
10:00 a. m.	0	Lv. Des Moines, N. M. Arr.	49	6:30 p. m.
10:15 a. m.	4	" Ramalho, " " Lv.	45	6:45 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	11	" Dedman, " " Lv.	38	7:00 p. m.
10:45 a. m.	18	" Capulin, " " Lv.	32	7:15 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	25	" Vigil, " " Lv.	25	7:30 p. m.
11:15 a. m.	32	" Thompson, " " Lv.	18	7:45 p. m.
11:30 a. m.	39	" Cunningham, " " Lv.	11	8:00 p. m.
11:45 a. m.	46	" Clifton House Junction, " " Lv.	4	8:15 p. m.
12:00 p. m.	53	Arr. Raton, N. M. Arr.	0	8:30 p. m.
12:15 p. m.	60	" " " " " Lv.	7	8:45 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	67	" Clifton House Junction, " " Lv.	14	9:00 p. m.
12:45 p. m.	74	" Preston, " " Lv.	21	9:15 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	81	" Koehler, " " Lv.	28	9:30 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	88	" Koehler Jct., " " Lv.	35	9:45 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	95	" Oolifax, " " Lv.	42	10:00 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	102	" Cerros, " " Lv.	49	10:15 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	109	Arr. Cimarron, N. M. Arr.	56	10:30 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	116	" " " " " Lv.	63	10:45 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	123	" " " " " Lv.	70	11:00 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	130	" " " " " Lv.	77	11:15 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	137	" " " " " Lv.	84	11:30 p. m.

Connects with E. P. & S. W. Ry. train No. 124 arriving in Dawson, N. M., 6:15 p. m.
Connects with E. P. & S. W. Ry. train No. 123 leaving Dawson, N. M., 8:15 a. m.

Stage for van Houten, N. M., meets trains at Preston, N. M.
C. & S. Passenger trains arrive and depart from Des Moines as follows:
NORTH SOUND SOUTH SOUND
No. 1, 6:08 a. m. No. 8, 9:27 a. m.
No. 7, 8:12 p. m. No. 2, 7:05 p. m.

Track connection with A. T. & S. F. Ry. at Raton and Preston, with C. & S. at Des Moines, E. P. & S. W. at Colfax, N. M., and Cimarron & Northwestern Ry. at Cimarron, N. M.

Cimarron, N. M., is depot for the following points in New Mexico: Ocala, Rayado, Aurora and Red Lakes.

Ute Park, N. M., is depot for following points in New Mexico: Arroyo Hondo, Arroyo Hondo, Baldy, Black Lakes, Cerro, Elizabethtown, Lobo, Questa, Ranches de Taos, Red River City, Taos and Twining.

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points.

For further information make inquiry of

F. H. McBRIDE, Agent, or W. D. SHEA, T. F. & P. A.

SANTA FE, N. M.

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U. S. MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

Service Established Jan. 10, 1906.

Agents for the Buick, Pope Toledo,
and Kissel Automobiles.

Shortest route between Roswell and
the Pecos Valley to El Paso and
Santa Fe and all points in the Es-
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Automobiles leave Roswell daily at
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El Paso and all points on Rock Island
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Leave Torrance at 6:00 a. m. arriv-

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Full equipment of modern cars in
service securing comfort to passen-
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reserver on Auto by applying to
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Railway, or to Roswell Auto Co., Ros-
well, New Mexico.

Baggage allowance 50 lbs. Any
amount of baggage can be carried
by notifying Company at Roswell.

J. W. STOCKARD, MANAGER

S.S.S. THE REMEDY FOR SORES AND ULCERS

There is but one way to cure an old sore or chronic ulcer, and that is to remove the cause that produces and keeps it open. No matter where located, any sore that remains until it becomes chronic does so because of impure blood; the circulation constantly discharges its polluted matter into the place and it is impossible for nature to heal the sore. S.S.S. heals sores and ulcers by purifying the blood. It removes every trace of taint or impurity from the circulation, and thus completely does away with the cause. No local application reaches below the infected flesh at the spot, and for this reason can have no curative effect on a sore or ulcer; while such treatment is being used alone, the germs and impurities are constantly increasing in the blood and the sore is bound to grow worse. When S.S.S. has cleaned the blood and enriched and purified the circulation the place begins to take on a more healthy appearance, the different symptoms show improvement, the flesh around the ulcer gets firm, new skin and tissues are formed, and aided by pure, rich blood, nature provides a perfect and lasting cure. Under the tonic and blood-purifying effects of S.S.S., the system is built up, and those whose health has been impaired by the dr in and worry of an old sore will be greatly benefited by its use. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Palace.

W. D. Longwell, Philadelphia; G. F. Peunling, New York; H. L. Bentley, Philadelphia; E. M. Hampton, Clovis; W. E. Smith, La Veta; A. B. Minamyer, Antonio; H. N. Johnson, Albuquerque; F. B. Blake, Coyote; Clarence R. Minard, Denver; Henry Eslinger, City; E. F. Meier, Arroyo Hondo; G. T. Drinkard, St. Louis; J. W. Carter, Climax Springs, Mo.

Claire.

Louis S. Levy, New York; R. D. Haines, New York; J. V. Jenkins, Wichita; A. D. Ogle, Albuquerque; J. T. Casas, Ortiz; M. L. Powell, Albuquerque; R. Carver, Estancia; Philip Clark, Denver; F. Williams, Pecos; John W. Babbitt, Chicago; J. W. Collier, Estancia; M. T. Moriarty, Moriarty; Alex Zinn, New York; C. F. Hortenstein, Springer; W. K. Jones, Rocky Ford; J. Allen, Oklahoma City; H. S. Arnold, Pecos; M. G. Wood, Sheridan, Wyoming; James D. Davidson, Albuquerque.

Coronado.

J. C. Larzmann, Denver; M. D. Gerard, Alamosa; J. J. McCarthy, Boston; M. R. Salazar, Vidal Velasquez; Antonio Garcia, Silverton; Martinez, Juan D. C. Salazar, A. A. Naranjo, Lumbre; Epifanio Martinez, Espanola; Olive Duere, McIntosh; E. C. Sterling, Estancia; A. A. Sterling, A. A. Sana, Las Vegas; Clay Kinsell, Stanley; J. Daley, Boston.

Modern.

C. R. Evans, Fort Collins; Roy A. Portner, Fort Collins, Colo.; B. S. Phillips, Ramsey Ingraham, Buckman; W. Simpson, Durango; Maude Hancock, Stanley; J. G. Good, Topeka; J. Taylor, Sam Newton, El Paso.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA COMPARED.

Figures from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Governors of Both Territories.

Both New Mexico and Arizona are given some space in the annual report of the secretary of the Interior and the figures stated afford some basis of comparison. While both have federal officials appointed by a Republican national administration, yet New Mexico had a Republican and Arizona, a Democratic legislature; New Mexico had Republican county officials in the main while Arizona had mostly Republican county officials and New Mexico may therefore be said to represent Republican financial management and Arizona Democratic management, for it is the legislatures that appropriate the public money and it is the county officials who expend the bulk of the tax income. The report gives Arizona's population as 200,000 and that of New Mexico as 470,000, which later, however, is at least 100,000 too high. But roughly stating, New Mexico has twice the population of Arizona, and yet its expenditures during the fiscal year just past were but slightly higher than those of Arizona, and the bonded indebtedness of New Mexico is smaller than that of Arizona. Here is what the report says of New Mexico:

"The estimated population of the Territory is now 470,000, an increase of about 20,000 over last year. The additions to the population have been mostly from the middle, northern and middle-western states, the foreign immigration being less than 1 per cent.

"The finances of the Territory are in good condition, the net bonded indebtedness on May 31, 1909, being \$912,320.51; the net receipts for the eleven months ending May 31 were \$1,611,159.83, and the expenditures during the same period were \$1,083,934.67, leaving a balance on hand, June 1, of \$527,225.16. All territorial funds are deposited with approved depositories, are protected by ample bonds, and draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on daily balances.

"The coal mines have produced more coal and coke than in any preceding year, 2,708,624.48 tons having been shipped from the mines, of which 682,772.91 went to the coke ovens and the rest to the market. The total value of the coal and coke was \$3,881,508.57. The total number of persons employed in and about the coal mines was 2,231, and the fatalities were reduced from 9.26 per cent of the persons employed, in the preceding year, to 0.556 per cent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

"The total valuation of public school property exceeds \$1,000,000. The total expenditures for school purposes exceeded \$600,000. Forty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven pupils

were enrolled in the public schools."

This is what the report says of Arizona:

"The present population of the Territory is estimated to be about 200,000, the bulk of the immigration coming from the eastern and middle-western states.

"The past year has witnessed a substantial increase in the output of the mines and the products of the soil.

"The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1909, were \$917,490.20, as against \$882,827.58 for the preceding year. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$980,961.05, leaving a cash balance in the treasury June 30, 1909, of \$276,704.88. The bonded city, county and territorial debt, segregated June 30, 1909, amounted to \$3,098,275.29.

"The output of the mines during the year 1908 was the largest in the history of the Territory, there having been produced 289,523,267 pounds of copper, 117,647 ounces of gold, 2,808,450 ounces of silver, 2,829,000 pounds of lead, and 304,000 pounds of zinc."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Santa Fe, N. M., for the week ending Nov. 27, 1909. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington:

Alarid, Miss Delina.
Archuleta, Mr. Frank.
Archuleta, Sr. Donaciano.
Burlingham, Mrs. Chas.
Baca, Mr. Juan.
Carlisle, Mr. Hugh.
Clark, Dr. S. C.
Chamon, Mr. Juan Isidro.
Chacon, Miss Chonita.
Chavez, Miss Efracina.
Davis, Mr. J. G.
Dettwacht, Mr. Wm.
Davidson, Mr.
Davis, Elizabeth M.
Duran, Dora.
Escoto, Manuel.
Fitzgerald, Mr. George.
Foteh, F.
Gardener, Max.
Gomez, Refugio.
Garcia, Mrs. Kittie.
Gonzales, Mr. J.
Hogates, Miss Alies.
Hall, P. J.
Harbert, Mr. Oscar.
Lavato, Miss Tolra.
Metz, Emma.
Murphy, Miss Mary.
Martinez, Miss Trinidad.
Ortiz, Eduvigen.
Ortega, Mr. D. G. (2).
Rivera, Romona.
Sevan, J. B.
Shelley, Mr. Geo.
Schwartz, Mr. H. J. (2).
Sanchez, Guadalupe.
Strong, Miss Caroline.
Telles, Mr. Lucas.
Vigil, Rosarito.
Wallace, Mr. C. E.
Warren, Mrs. Mac.
Wean, Mrs. H. R.
Willard, Miss Lusie.

In calling for these letters please state whether "advertised" or not.

S. B. GRIMSHAW,

Postmaster.

Notice for Publication.

Small Holding Claim No. 1895.
Serial 012050. Not Coal Land.

Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 15, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver U. S. Land office, Santa Fe, N. M., on December 22, 1909, viz. Pedro Padilla of Cerrillos, N. M., for the small holding claim No. 1895, Secs. 9 and 16, T. 15 N., R. 8 E., of the N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz.:

Martin Baca, Jesus M. Romero, Jose Padilla and Cosme Baca, all of Cienega, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws 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.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

THE WORLD'S "BEST SELLER."

(From Munsey's Magazine, for December.)

The world's best-selling book is the Bible. The total sales of the works of all the most popular authors of the day would not equal the yearly sale of the Christian Scriptures.

Each year there are printed 17,000,000 Protestant Bibles, Testaments, and "portions"—such as the Psalms or the separate Gospels—in more than five hundred languages and dialects.

Of these Bibles, 10,000,000 are published by Bible societies, are sold far below cost, and return no financial profit to anybody. The remaining 7,000,000 are printed commercially, and yield a handsome profit to the publishers.

Of the 10,000,000 Bibles and parts of Bibles printed and distributed by charity, almost 2,000,000 are issued by the American Bible Society, and over 7,000,000 more by similar organizations in Great Britain.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

The United States Bank and Trust Company and the Santa Fe Irrigation and Improvement Company and the National Mortgage and Bond Company, by their duly accredited and authorized agent, G. F. Flick, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, hereby notify all interested parties that they will not be responsible for any debts of any nature whatsoever incurred by Sten Lund or contracted by him, and that no warrants, pay checks or merchandise checks will be honored by the above companies when signed by the said Sten Lund or any agent of said Sten Lund without the countersign approval of the undersigned.

G. F. FLICK,

President of the United States Bank and Trust Co.

President of the Santa Fe Irrigation and Improvement Co.

Agent of the National Mortgage and Bond Co.

Notice for Publication.

Homestead Entry (Serial 03297) No. 8111.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.

October 27, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Manuel Martinez y Lujan, of Cow Springs, N. M., who, on October 11, 1904, made Homestead Entry (Serial 03297) No. 8111, for southwest quarter, (SW 1-4), Section 3, Township 14 N., Range 11 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 8th day of December, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Juan Martinez, Luis Martinez, Jose Maria Apodaca, Jose Angel, all of Cow Springs, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

The New Mexican Printing company has prepared civil and criminal dockets especially for the use of justices of the peace. They are especially ruled, with printed headings, in either Spanish or English, made of good record paper, strongly and durably bound, with leather back and covers and canvas sides, half full index in front and the fees of justices of the peace and constables printed in full on the first page. The pages are 10 1/2x6 inches. These books are made up in civil and criminal dockets, separate of 32 pages each, or with both civil and criminal bound in one book, 80 pages civil and 320 pages criminal. To introduce them they are offered at the following prices:

Civil or Criminal \$2.75
Combined Civil and Criminal 4.00
For 45 cents additional for a single docket, or 55 cents additional for a combination docket, they will be sent by mail or prepaid express. Cash in full must accompany order. State plainly whether English or Spanish printed heading is wanted.

Herewith are some bargains offered by the New Mexican Printing company: Code of Civil Procedure of the Territory of New Mexico, 1897, sheep bound, \$1; paper bound, 75c. Missouri Pleading forms, \$5; Missouri Code Adapted to New Mexico Code, Laws of New Mexico, 1899, 1901 and 1902, English and Spanish pamphlets, 25c; full leather \$3. Sheriff's Flexible Cover Pocket Docket, single, \$1.25; two or more books, \$1 each. New Mexico Supreme Court Reports, Vol. 3 and 10 inclusive \$3.30 each. Corporation Laws, 75c. Compilation Mining Laws, 50c. Money Digest of New Mexico Reports, full sheep, \$6.50; full list school blanks.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican want "ad."

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

MASONIC.



Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
J. A. MASSIE,
Worthy Master
ALAN E. McCORD, Secretary



Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
C. J. CRANDALL, H. P.
ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary



Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

H. F. STEPHENS, E. C.
PERCY F. KNIGHT, Recorder.

Santa Fe Lodge of Perfection No. 1, 14th degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry meets on the third Monday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in the evening in Masonic Hall, south side of Plaza. Visiting Scottish Rite Masons are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN W. MAYES, 32,
Venerable Master.
HENRY F. STEPHENS 32,
Secretary.

B. P. O. E.

Santa Fe Lodge No. 460, B. P. O. E., holds its regular session on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome.

DAVID KNAPP,
Exalted Ruler.

J. D. SENA, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

Santa Fe Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesdays in month at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. hall, San Francisco St. Visiting Knights invited to attend.

AUGUST REINGART, C. C.
JOHN K. STAUFFER, K. R. S.

Notice for Publication.

Homestead Entry (Serial 03888) No. 8087.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.

November 26, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Tiburcio Lobato, of Leyba, San Miguel county, N. M., who, on September 19, 1904, made Homestead Entry (Serial 03888) No. 8087, for SE 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 28, E. 12 NW. 1-4 NE. 1-4 NE. 1-4 of Section 23, Township 12 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 12th day of January, 1910.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Todosio Lobato, Adelado Marquez, Juan Baca, Benjamin Baca, all of Leyba, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Pecos Forest Reserve.
Not Coal Land.

No. 03943.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, Santa Fe, N. M.

November 23, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Eugenio Martinez y Lujan, of Lamy, N. M., who, on Nov. 15, 1904, made Homestead entry Serial No. 03943, No. 8151 for the northeast quarter, (NE 1-4), section 18, township 14 N., range 11 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land office, at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 30th day of December, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Isidro Ribera, Antonio Jose Garcia, Luis Martinez, Agustin Gonzales, all of Lamy, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

BIDS CALLED FOR.

Sealed proposals will be received separately by the Board of County Commissioners of Santa Fe county, Santa Fe, N. M., up to 4 p. m. Dec. 10th, 1909, for (7) seven fire proof vault doors. Also court house furniture. Specifications and schedules will be furnished the prospective bidders by I. H. & W. M. Rapp Co., architects. All bids to be addressed to Geo. W. Armijo, Probate Clerk, Santa Fe, N. M. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

BALLINGER'S ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued From Page Three.)

pervision would doubtless be necessary to enforce the conditions and limitations under the grant.

The above suggestions with reference to the disposition of coal deposits are equally applicable to the oil and gas fields in the public domain, and similar legislation as to lands containing the same is hereby recommended. Indeed, the very nature of these two important mineral resources requires that their disposition be in terms of quantity of the product extracted rather than of acreage.

Pending the enactment of new legislation as affecting coal lands, all known coal areas were withdrawn from entry for classification and appraisal through the geological survey.

April 10, 1909, I changed to a practical and scientific basis the system of classification and valuation for disposition of coal lands under existing laws. For the purposes of classification and valuation, the coal deposits are divided into four classes in accordance with their fuel value and the thickness and depth of the coal beds. The prices of the lands are determined on the basis of an estimated tonnage and range from one-half cent to three cents per estimated ton, in accordance with the quality, thickness and situation of the coal. Provision is also made for taking into consideration in making the valuation any special conditions enhancing the value of the land for coal-mining purposes; also, for a review of the classification or valuation upon proper application and showing to the department.

The classification and appraisal of the coal lands in the states and territories other than Alaska proceed upon the authority of the act of March 2, 1873, which fixes the minimum price only for lands and leaves to the secretary of the interior their appraisal and the determination of their maximum value. In view of the fact that the law of Alaska directs the disposition of the coal lands in that territory at the flat rate of \$10 per acre, no such classification or appraisal is warranted by existing law.

Congress has by the act of February 19, 1909, substantially adopted the recommendations made by me as commissioner of the general land office, in the enactment of a statute, known as the "dry-farming" or "enlarged-homestead" act authorizing the classification and entry of semiarid lands. The department has, through the geological survey, under this act classified 172,997,643 acres.

I have also recently withdrawn temporarily, for the purpose of submitting the subject to Congress for new legislation, large areas of oil lands in Wyoming, California, Utah and Oregon.

I desire to call attention to the importance of asking Congress to authorize the executive to reserve certain areas of these lands for the purpose of affording a supply of fuel oil for the future use of the navy, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for the preservation and extraction of such deposits. No legislation exists for the entry of oil and gas lands other than the general mining laws of the United States, which are not adaptable to the disposition of lands containing mineral oils and gas.

Under the previous administration there were temporarily withdrawn, pending action by Congress, 4,702,520 acres of land in the states of Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah, as containing phosphate deposits. These lands are being reexamined by the geological survey at my direction with a view to eliminating all tracts not containing such deposits. The area of the original withdrawals has now been reduced to 4,471,480 acres by the elimination of nonphosphate lands, and I am advised by the classifying offices that additional areas will be eliminated as a result of their examination. The lands containing phosphate, and not adaptable to disposition, and should not be allowed to be disposed of as either placer or lode mineral claims, but the deposits should be leased or sold in limited areas and on conditions preventing monopoly and insuring domestic use.

The so-called timber and stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1902, should be repealed, and a law enacted providing for the disposition of all the remaining timber upon the public lands separately from the soil, and for the disposition of the land after the timber is removed, under appropriate agricultural or mineral laws.

Unsurveyed railroad lands in national forests.—The approximate aggregate of lands subject to adjustment under the railroad-land grants in national forests, within the primary limits, which are unsurveyed is 6,957,400 acres.

These lands can not be surveyed out of the present or general appropriations by Congress for the survey of public lands, as such survey without additional legislation would not give the department authority to reimburse itself out of the lands in case of failure of the private owners to make repayment on demand. There is no incentive for the grantees of these lands to ask for surveys and to make deposits therefor, inasmuch as until surveyed they are not subject to state or other local taxation. This is undoubtedly the main reason for the failure of the railroad companies to expediently perfect title. It is also apparent from this state of facts that the small timber landowner, whose lands

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are generally surveyed, is placed at a disadvantage, as he has to contribute a larger share of taxation than he would if all such lands were taxed. Estimating the value of these lands at \$10 per acre (a conservative average value on timber lands), they are worth \$60,574,000, and a tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum would amount to the sum of \$300,000, annually, which should be collectible for the support of state and local government. This is the annual donation given to these great timber landowners under the present system. The department is interested in having these lands surveyed for another reason, namely, in order that it may speedily complete the adjustment of these land grants.

I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation sufficient to survey these lands, impose a lien upon them for the reimbursement of the cost thereof, and give authority to compel a prompt reimbursement.

Power sites.—In anticipation of new legislation by Congress to prevent the acquisition of power sites on the public domain by private persons or corporations with the view of monopolizing or adversely controlling them against the public interest, there have been temporarily withdrawn from all forms of entry approximately 603,355 acres, covering all locations known to possess power possibilities on unappropriated lands outside of national forests. Without such withdrawals these sites would be enterable under existing laws, and their patenting would leave the general government powerless to impose any limitations as to their use.

If the federal government desires to exercise control or supervision over water-power development on the public domain, it can only do so by limitations imposed upon the disposal of power and reservoir sites upon the public lands, the waters of the streams being subject to state jurisdiction in their appropriation and beneficial use. I would, therefore, advise that the Congress be asked to enact a measure that will authorize the classification of all lands capable of being used for water-power development, and to direct their disposal, through this department, under substantially the following conditions:

1. That the title to such lands be reserved in the federal government, and only an easement granted for the purpose of developing and transmitting electrical power for private and public use, and for the storage of waters for power, irrigation and other uses;

2. That such easement be granted for a limited period, with a maximum of at least thirty years, and the option of renewal for stated periods upon agreed terms;

3. That entry shall be accompanied by plans and specifications covering the works sought to be installed, and covering the maximum horsepower capable of development at such site; also, that a substantial entry fee be paid to show good faith, and that a transfer to the United States of the necessary water rights to permit of the estimated power development be made;

4. That the construction period allowed entrymen for the development of at least 15 per cent of such power shall not extend beyond four years, or

such further time as may be granted by the secretary of the interior upon a proper showing;

5. That a moderate charge shall be made on the capital invested, or upon the gross earnings of the project for the first ten years of operation, adjusted at each subsequent ten-year period, and equitably determined by appraisalment;

6. That all rights and easements shall be forfeitable for failure to make development within the limitations imposed or upon entry into any contract or combination to charge or fix rates beyond a reasonable profit on the investment and cost of operation, or entry into any agreement or combination to limit the supply of electrical current, or failure to operate the plant; and,

7. That all books and accounts shall always be subject to the inspection of the department.

Unreasonable or narrow restrictions beyond the necessity of public protection against monopoly, or extortion in charges, will, of course, defeat development and serve no useful purpose. The statute should, therefore, while giving full public protection against the abuses of the privileges extended, so far as consistent, encourage investment in these projects; and it must always be borne in mind that excessive charges for the franchise will fall upon the consumer. Legislation of this character proceeds upon the theory that Congress can impose such contractual terms and conditions as it sees fit in the sale or use permitted of government lands so long as such limitations do not conflict with the powers properly exercised by the state wherein they may be situated.

General Land Office.

The total cash receipts from the sales of the public lands, including fees and commissions, were \$9,235,227.70. In addition thereto there were received from the sales of Indian lands \$2,651,051.08; reclamation water-right charges, \$159,490.93; amount recovered for depredations on public lands, sales of property and copies of records, \$170,645.68, making the total cash receipts from all sources in connection with the public lands \$12,216,415.39—the largest amount received during any fiscal year, except the year 1908.

The excess of receipts over all expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service is \$9,494,925.40.

Reclamation Service.

The act approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, clothes the secretary of the interior with a broad discretion in the construction of irrigation works and the disbursement of the reclamation fund, into which fund has been paid, up to and including June 30, 1908, the total sum of \$50,661,549.27, and the net investments from which in reclamation works on June 30, 1909, amounted to the sum of \$45,757,918.94. The cash receipts from water-right charges to June 30, 1909, were: Building charges \$299,841.22; operation and maintenance charges, \$70,825.88; total, \$370,667.10. Because of the magnitude of the work and the desirability of making plans far in advance, it has been found necessary to make estimates of the amounts that will become available before the actual receipts can be known. The estimated total receipts in the fund to June 30, 1909, are \$58,582,140.66. Upon this basis, and estimated receipts which will become available before December

31, 1909, \$5,528,050 have been allotted for reclamation purposes to December 31, 1910.

The discretion imposed by the act also carries with it commensurate responsibilities and obligations, which my predecessors have carried out with the utmost fidelity to the public good.

Some of the most important elements of conservation of the natural resources of the public domain lie within the purview of this statute: the dormant power of stream and flood being conserved for the transformation of the desert into vast tillable areas.

The receipts from all sources do not give encouragement that the fund will be sufficiently replenished to enable an expeditions completion and extension of existing projects or to take up any new work. I am not in favor of the extension of the time of these payments, as eleven years (which the law practically gives) without interest, in ten annual payments, ought to permit any prudent man to meet his payments, unless the cost of construction is a greater burden than the lands will naturally sustain.

In view of the importance of a speedy completion of existing projects and their proper extension, and of the necessity in 1912 of an adjustment between the states by which the major portion of the funds arising from the sale of public lands within each state and territory shall have been expended so far as practicable within such state or territory, and in view of the importance of making a beneficial use of the waters already appropriated or capable of appropriation to which rights may be lost for nonuse, I believe an urgent appeal should be made to Congress to authorize the issuance of certificates of indebtedness, or of bonds against the reclamation fund, to an aggregate of not exceeding \$30,000,000, or so much thereof as may be needed. These certificates or bonds should be sold by the treasurer of the United States from time to time as may be required by the secretary of the interior and the proceeds placed to the credit of the fund. They should be redeemable on call within a period of not exceeding ten years after issuance. The proceeds should be devoted to the completion of feasible existing projects and the construction of any feasible extensions thereof, and so much thereof as may be needed should be devoted to the construction of new projects in the states and territories in which the expenditures have not met the requirements of section 9 of the act of June 17, 1902. This is a reaffirmance of my recommendation to you from the field August 2, 1909.

Among other amendments, an amendment to permit the assignment of homestead entries, within projects, after entrymen have completed five years' residence and cultivation and made proof thereof, is recommended.

Indian Affairs.

An investigation of the field service of the Indian bureau in the early spring satisfied me that it required a thorough reorganization, and steps have been energetically taken to effect this necessity. In no other public service is it as important to have reliable and faithful field agents and a systematic method of inspection and report as in the Indian service. The Indian may suffer the impositions and know of the misconduct of his agent without a murmur, where the white man under similar provocation would loudly voice his rights. This diversity of temperament has, in a measure, its foundation in the fact that the Indian's appeals have been too frequently ignored by field agents, especially where the Indian's interest conflicts with the white man's interest. I have no doubt that this unfortunate condition has had a demoralizing effect upon some of the officers of the service. I do not want it understood that the service has no agents or superintendents in the field who are of the high type and character that such a service demands. On the contrary, the faithful and efficient agent is the exception, and the department is dispensing with the services of such officers as fast as they can be weeded out.

Indian schools.—My personal visitation to some of the nonreservation Indian schools convinces me that certain of them should be abolished. It is my purpose to abandon at the end of this school year such of these schools as are not sufficiently promoting the public service, and where retained, in such instances as possible, to concentrate the energies of the department on the development of agriculture and industrial schools in order to give the Indian the means of learning how to support himself by farming and by the exercise of the simpler trades; and, for the Indian girls, a domestic training in harmony with the station they must naturally fill.

The development of the district or day school should be the ultimate aim of the service; a school similar to the system in white communities throughout the country. It will be necessary to extend the system of day schools, each having its demonstration farm, to maintain instructors in hygiene, domestic science, and farming, and in general, to guide the individual progress of these people. All governmental effort should be with the aim of fitting the Indian to manage his own affairs, and this is the pronounced policy of the department.

Indian war-houses.—I am strongly in favor of discontinuing the United States Indian war-houses at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco as soon as it is possible to clear up the business that will pass through them under the annual contract system. The Indian service is purchasing about \$2,000,000 worth of supplies each year under a system which is in no wise based on commercial methods.

It is proposed to develop a system of purchasing through purchasing agents and to make arrangements for the elimination of certified checks, contracts and bonds, and to provide for the settlement of all bills within discount periods—certainly not exceeding thirty days from delivery.

The cost of inspection (inspectors are now hired at \$10 per diem and expenses) will be eliminated, as the goods will be bought principally f.o.b. destination, and inspection made by the superintendent receiving them. At least 50 per cent of the expense of the annual contract work and the handling of claims at Washington will be saved.

Alaska.

The permanent white population of Alaska is estimated at 33,000, 7,000 white persons employed in the mines, canneries, and in railroad construction, who are transients, and about 35,000 natives.

Coal is widely distributed throughout the district, but up to the present time practically no production has occurred and no patents for coal lands have been issued.

The next most important industry to mining is the canning of salmon, the exports to the United States for the year being valued at \$9,972,316. The pack during the year was about 2,278,000 cases of 4-dozen 1-pound cans.

One hundred and sixty-five miles of wagon roads, 383 miles of sled roads, and 241 miles of trail have been constructed at an approximate cost of \$690,000.

The rapid development of the mineral wealth of Alaska and the establishment of transportation facilities is attracting and will continue to attract a constantly increasing permanent population to the district. This creates an increased demand for agricultural products, which can be met in part by local production provided suitable encouragement is given to the settler to enter, improve and develop lands suitable for agriculture and grazing. The approximate area of agricultural and grazing lands ranges from 16,700 to 28,000 square miles, and the known coal fields embrace about 12,000 square miles, of which about 7,000 square miles could be covered by a system of surveys planned to include the agricultural and grazing lands mentioned. It is very important, in the interest of agricultural development, that the system of public land surveys be extended over lands of this character, as, in the absence of such surveys, the present cost of acquiring title under the homestead laws is prohibitive except in the most favored localities.

The lands described are widely distributed over a region containing some 200,000 square miles; the cost of surveys in this field will be large because of the high cost of transportation and the shortness of the open season, and to promote the development and encourage the settlers it is important that results should be obtained at the earliest possible date. Many of the difficulties which would attend the execution of surveys in the manner now in vogue in the United States proper can be avoided by providing for a geodetic control of surveys through triangulation. This will enable the taking up of subdivisional work in the most important areas first, and yet the entire area can be included in one system of surveys. With a slight additional cost the triangulation can be extended into the important mining districts and monuments established to which all private surveys for land may be connected, thus avoiding litigation and confusion in future upon the questions relating to boundaries. The geodetic methods of survey have been applied in the subdivisional survey work of various Indian land surveys during the past twenty years and have worked expeditiously and successfully.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the necessary appropriations be made for the initiation of this most important work, and that the secretary of the interior be authorized to carry on these surveys by engineers in his department.

National Parks and Reservations.

My inspection of the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks during the past summer convinces me that the government should adopt a more advanced policy respecting their maintenance, improvement and operation.

(1) A continued extension of roads, trails and structures for public travel and convenience are required to enable the tourist to obtain the benefits of the scenic beauties of these natural playgrounds—the most wonder in the world.

(2) These parks have ceased to be experimental as to the operation of transportation lines, hotels and other concessions, because of the steady stream of travel frequenting them, and the large profits in most cases should require the devotion of a rea-

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sonable share thereof to the maintenance of the parks.

I have therefore determined to impose upon all the concessionaries, so far as existing contracts will permit, a franchise of use-tax, based upon their gross earnings, for the enlargement of the maintenance fund, and where new leases are executed to advance the rental and franchise charge proportionate to the privilege enjoyed. A definite system of accounting and inspection will be installed for the government's protection in this behalf.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado was established as a national monument on January 11, 1908. Its status is not such as would authorize the granting of concessions or of controlling travel and conveniences therefor which its growing importance requires. I would therefore recommend that legislation be had establishing it as a national park.

BLANKS

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Forcible Entry and Detainer, Summons, 1-4 sheet.
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Replevin Affidavit, 1-4 sheet.
Peace Proceedings, Complaint, 1-4 sheet.

Warrant, 1-4 sheet.
Commitment, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Affidavit, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Bond, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Writ, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Summons as Garnishee, 1-4 sheet.

Execution, 1-4 sheet.
Summons, 1-4 sheet.
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J. P. Complaint, 1-4 sheet.
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Contract for Fuel, 1-4 sheet.
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Land Office Blanks.

Homestead Entry, 4-007, 1-2 sheet.
Non-Mineral Affidavit, 4-062, 1-2 sheet.

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MINOR CITY TOPICS

Denver, Colo., Nov. 29.—
Tonight local snow except fair in southwest portion. Generally fair with warmed weather Tuesday.

Good Jersey cows for sale cheap. Leave word at Kaune & Company's, or address Postoffice Box 222.

Hot chocolate and other hot drinks served at Fischer Drug Company's. Open after the picture show.

Woman's Board of Trade Dance.—The Woman's Board of Trade will give its regular dance on Thursday evening of this week.

Williams and Rising, the new livery firm, keep one hack at the barn for calls, for "Particular People."

Wedding Tomorrow.—At St. Patrick's church, Raton, tomorrow, Miss Altie Cora McAniffe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McAuliffe and Frank Gunn will be married.

Postoffice Man Happy.—Last night Charles J. Parsons a clerk in the local postoffice was made extremely happy when his wife presented him with a baby boy. The child and mother are doing well.

City Marshal Missing.—According to the Raton Range, City Marshal John Martin of that town has disappeared mysteriously, leaving wife and two children. His official accounts are straight.

Meet to Select a Pastor.—On next Wednesday evening the congregation of the First Presbyterian church will hold a meeting for the purpose of reaching a decision as to a new pastor and to issue a call.

Glee Club Concert.—As the time approaches for the High School Glee Club concert, it is apparent that it will be a great musical treat. The final rehearsals are now being held by Miss Alonso, the instructor. The proceeds will go for new music.

Have Adjusted Affairs.—Word received by Attorney A. B. Renehan from Sten Lund, the contractor, at Chicago, has it that all differences and difficulties between Lund and the builders of the Arroyo Hondo irrigation project have been amicably adjusted.

Santa Fe Railway Got Ahead of Clovis.—To avoid an injunction threatened by property owners, the Santa Fe system on Thanksgiving day quietly laid a spur on a street paralleling its present tracks. It being a legal holiday no injunction could issue.

Schooners Bound for Rodeo.—W. A. Blevins, A. L. Stephens, Jefferson Stephens and families, fourteen persons in all, occupying prairie schooners have reached El Paso en route from Comanche, Texas, to Rodeo,

Grant county, where they will homestead.

The most delicious hot drinks served in most elegant style at Fischer Drug Company's.

Yeggmen at Work in Albuquerque.—Last night some bold and daring robbers dynamited the safe of the Finigan, Brown Company at Albuquerque, dealers in hides and wools. The haul was not very great as there was but little money in the safe at the time. The looters however, took with them the drawers of the safe and some valuable papers.

More Snow Predicted.—The snow predicted for Saturday night was twelve hours late in arriving at Santa Fe. It was snowing all day yesterday, starting just before nine o'clock. Seven-tenths of an inch was the precipitation and more snow is predicted for tonight. The snow was general, for Espanola, Socorro, Estancia, Torrance and other points far apart reported a heavy fall. The maximum temperature yesterday was below freezing point, being 31 degrees. The minimum was 23 degrees only 8 degrees below the maximum. The relative humidity at 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. was 95 per cent. The depth of snow at 6 o'clock last evening was 19.7 inches. This morning the snow was 11.7 inches.

FIVE HEADS ARE WOBBLING.

(Continued from Page One.)

He believes that his wife is at present at Manila, in the Philippines, and alleges abandonment and desertion for the ground for his petition. His wife is a daughter of Col. A. C. Ducat of the 26th Regiment of Infantry stationed at Manila and was married to Symington at Manila on February 12, 1904. After the wedding the couple lived at Manila, Hong Kong, Fort Riley, Kan., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and then at Camp Stotzenburg, Philippines, until June 22, 1909, when, according to the petition, the wife deserted Lieutenant Symington without apparent cause, went to Hong Kong and thence to New York. There are two daughters, Elsie, aged five years, and Elizabeth, aged two years. The parents of Lieutenant Symington are well remembered in Santa Fe, and they lived for several years in the residence now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Spitz, on East Palace avenue.

Water Rights Application Granted.—Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan today granted the water rights application of Frank E. Downs of Carlsbad, Eddy county, but for a reduced amount of water asked. The grant is limited to a maximum of 20 second feet out of the Pecos river to irrigate 2,280 acres in Eddy county. The application of the Pecos Valley Irrigation Company for 80 second feet, which had been filed prior to Downs,

was granted some time ago, but as the flow of the river at that point exceeds 100 second feet, the second application was also granted with above limitation to a maximum of 20 second feet.

District Court.

In the district court for Santa Fe county, a suit by the Ferguson Construction Company vs. The New Mexican Central Railroad Company was dismissed today on motion of the plaintiff. Another suit was filed however, asking for judgment of \$18,000 and interest on three notes for \$6,000 each and a decree of sale of the railroad company's property is asked for to satisfy the judgment if such is granted.

More Public School Buildings.

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark today received application for plans for three school buildings, a three room adobe structure at Des Moines, Union county; a two room adobe structure at Amistat, Union county; and a three room cement block structure in Mission style at Hillsboro, Sierra county. The plans for the six room building at Fort Sumner, Guadalupe county, are being prepared. The building there will be put up by the Fort Sumner Land and Development Company at a cost of \$10,000 and will be taken over by the school district when it is in financial position to do so, the Land Company agreeing to charge \$1,000 less than the cost of the building.

Contract for Big Irrigation Project.

Land Commissioner R. P. Ervin has closed on behalf of the Territory a contract with B. P. Schull et al., for the reclamation of 10,000 acres of territorial lands in the Mimbres valley near the station of Zuni. It is proposed to pump water from wells on land adjacent, where it is only 20 feet to the water level, to irrigate the 10,000 acres of fertile lands on which the water level is approximately 90 feet below the surface. The project had been first broached by Pittsburg capitalists, Delamater, et al., the proposition being to pump the water and to pipe it all the way to El Paso. It is proposed to colonize the land reclaimed and to plant extensive orchards and truck farms for which soil and climate are admirable adapted. Attorney A. B. Renehan of this city, represented Schull, Solignac, the Mimbres Water Users' Association and other grantees.

NOTICE.

In the District Court, County of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico.
John Symington, vs. Elise Symington, No. 6558.

The above named defendant, Elise Symington, is hereby notified that an action has been begun against her in the said district court of Santa Fe county, New Mexico, by the plaintiff, John Symington; that the object of said action is the dissolution of the

bonds of matrimony between plaintiff and defendant and the granting to plaintiff of a divorce from defendant upon the ground of abandonment and desertion, and the care and custody of the children of said parties; that plaintiff's attorney is Frank W. Clancy, whose postoffice address is Santa Fe, New Mexico; and that unless she enters her appearance in said cause on or before the 25th day of January, 1910, judgment will be rendered in said cause against her by default.

FRANK W. SHEARON,
Clerk.

By: ED. L. SAFFORD, Deputy.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the First District of New Mexico.

In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Tabor-Vogt Co., of Glorieta, N. M., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Tabor-Vogt Company, of Glorieta, in the county of Santa Fe, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1909, the said Tabor-Vogt Company was duly adjudged a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of its creditors will be held at my office on San Francisco street, in the city of Santa Fe, N. M., on Friday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1909, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST A. JOHNSTON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Nov. 29th, 1909.

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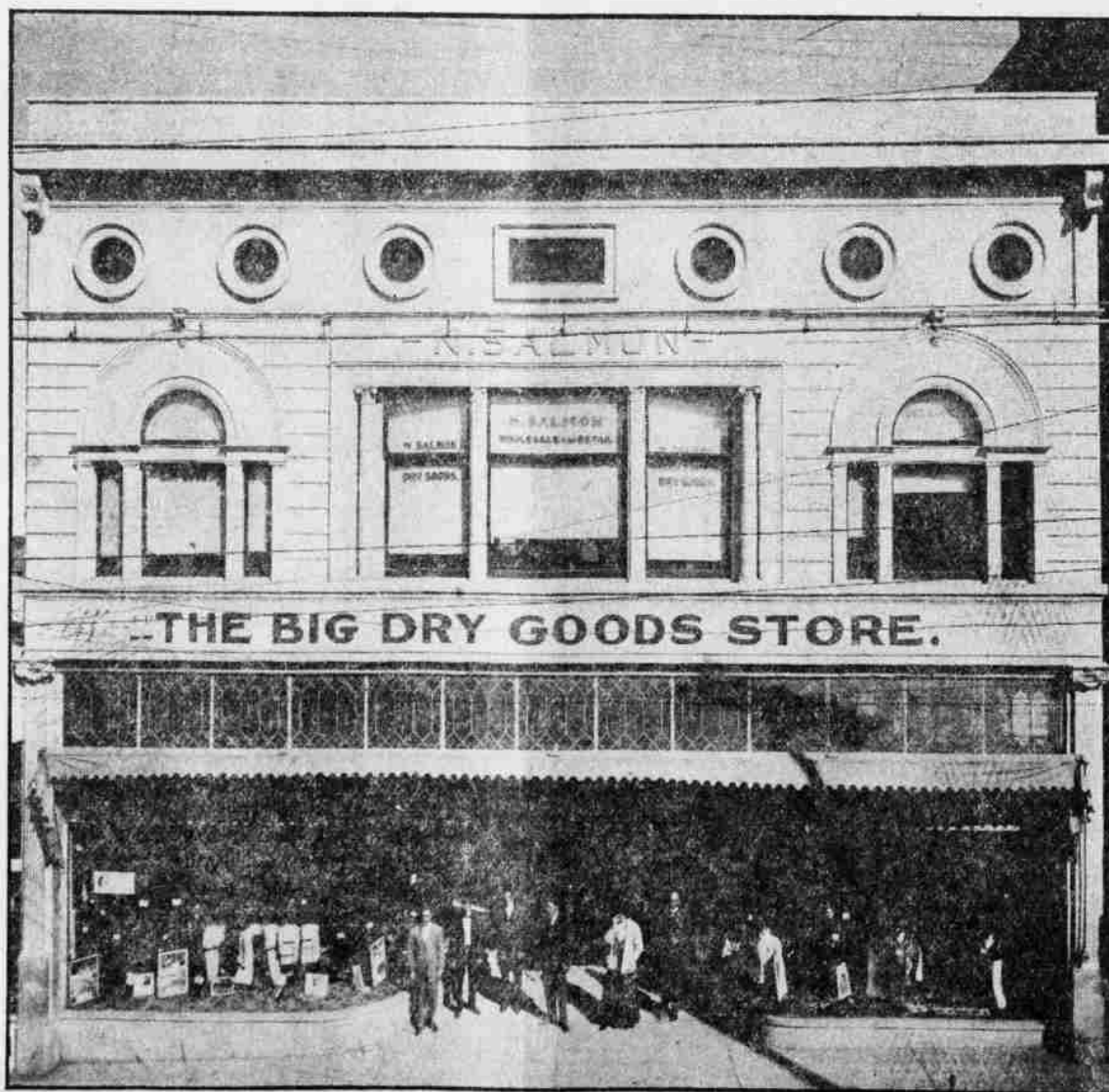
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