

2-10-1894

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 02-10-1894

T. Hughes

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news

Recommended Citation

Hughes, T.. "Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 02-10-1894." (1894). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news/99

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Albuquerque Citizen, 1891-1906 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 4.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

NUMBER 14.

DIRE THREATS!

A New York Crank Terrorizing the People.

A Notorious Diamond Thief Arrested in Canada.

Chief Ignacio, of the Ute Indians, is at Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

New York, Feb. 9.—Hopes of a number of prominent men were placated late last night with dire threats of a crank. The warning in Latin reads: "Brothers, remember the glorious example of Vaillant, death to the rich, the marked man, warn all by will of common people." They were found on the house of Depue's house, Vanderbilt's mansion, John Jacob Astor's residence, Rockefeller and Flager's houses. The families honored express in the alarm, but many in the city fear the existence of a terrible anarchy plot.

A Diamond Thief

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 9.—Arthur Holman, a notorious diamond thief, was arrested in London, England, last night, while passing through the city in charge of Detective Mantou, of that city. Holman was arrested in Montreal and agreed to return without the formality of extradition.

Removal of the Utes

Washington, Feb. 9.—Chief Ignacio and several Durango gentlemen are here, attending the removal of the Utes to Utah, and were before the subcommittee on Indian affairs of the house this morning. Ignacio is dressed in the best suit of a police uniform, epaulettes, immense rings in his ears, and he talked through an interpreter, making a strong plea for the removal. He said he had made a treaty for the transfer to Utah, where it is warm and full of game. He said the Indians would be happy there and there would be no further danger of an outbreak. Senator Teller and Representative Bell took part in the hearing.

New York's Unemployed.

New York, Feb. 9.—The police census of the unemployed shows the number of families as scheduled was 49,681, comprising 206,701 persons, of whom 78,923 are usually employed. The number of families out of employment is 52,592, and of males 14,678, making a total of 67,280. The number of families in need of assistance is 39,311; not in need of assistance, 170. The Thirtieth precinct with 112 families and the Eleventh precinct with 5,064 families in distress, head the list in point of numbers.

Kick on the Price.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.—It is understood that the Pennsylvania railroad has issued an ultimatum to the managers of the Antwerp exposition that unless a considerable reduction is made in the figure handed from that company for space and making an exhibit. The exposition authorities have demanded \$18,000 per year for the space needed by the exhibit, and this alone would involve an expenditure in the neighborhood of twelve hundred dollars.

Tariff Tinkers.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Chairman Voorhees and members of the finance committee are daily considering the various questions. People of the principal districts urge a change in the present schedule, which was secured by a committee of the house, and which work profitably on the reduced duty on sugar, coffee, and other goods. It is expected that Tarney and Wilson, on trip to Mexico, will study the question affecting lead-silver ores.

Mass Bail.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 9.—The annual convention of the American College Baseball association opened here today. Every player belonging to the association is represented by three delegates. The chief object of the meeting is to arrange a schedule for the coming season.

National Fire Chief.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Julius Pearce, who was elected vice president of the national association of fire chiefs, arrived here today.

Business Brighter.

New York, Feb. 9.—The weekly report to the various commercial agencies is the encouraging one that has been noted for the past month or more. It is from twenty or more of the large firms speak in the most favorable of the outlook for the spring trade.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE REPUBLICANS!

They Meet in New York This Evening.

Union Ex-Prisoners Visit the Libby Prison Museum.

M. H. De Young Must Apologize or be Censured.

A BIG BENEFIT.

New York, Feb. 9.—All the indications point to a great outpouring at Cooper Union tonight when the "anti-machine" republicans will hold a county convention to adopt a plan of organization, and secure permanent officers. Some of the leaders of the movement said this morning that the anti would muster thirty thousand strong. It has been stimulated by the belief that Whiteley and Thomas E. Platt are back of the movement, and determined to down the old machine. So far the republican organizations of seven assembly districts have decided to go over in a body to the new organization. Tonight's convention will in all probability end the old republican county committee and put ex-Senator Thomas E. Platt in complete control of the republican organization in New York county. The speakers to-night will include Speaker Mallory, of the assembly, and Senator Saxton, the republican leader in the senate.

Libby Prisoners.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Union ex-prisoners of war have taken the Libby Prison War Museum on Wabash avenue by storm today. It is the thirtieth anniversary of the historical tunnel escape from Libby prison and in commemoration of the day and the event the veterans are holding an all day reunion and reception. There were one hundred and nine officers that made their escape, but since the close of the war death has reaped quite a harvest in their ranks. Two of the famous "band," Dr. Charles Warrington, Earl and Capt. Matthew Boyd, have died in Chicago since the last reunion.

After De Young.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The San Francisco newspaper men met at the Press club last evening and adopted a resolution that Dr. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle and director general of the fair, must apologize for his unjust reflections on writers of the press or be expelled from the club. All passes have been turned in and the club will not participate in the press day exercises at the exposition until ample retraction is made.

Big Benefit.

New York, Feb. 9.—The biggest theatrical benefit on record began at one o'clock today at the Broadway theatre. It is in behalf of the poor of the city, and the receipts, which are expected to be in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand dollars, will be turned over in a lump to Mayor Gilroy for distribution among the various organized charities. The performance will continue without intermission until six o'clock. Every theatre in the city is represented on the programme, and in addition the managers of each one have contributed a specific sum to swell the total.

Gene in Masculine Attire.

Galton, O., February 9.—Miss Clara Boddy, a popular young woman of this place, had her hair cut short, purchased and donned a suit of male attire and disappeared in a most mysterious manner, and no trace of her can be obtained. She had a pleasant home and had always appeared perfectly happy.

Prison for Thirteen.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a dispatch from Minz, Russia, which says a rich Hebrew family of the name of Milanovich, consisting of thirteen persons, including two servants, have been sentenced to death. They all partook of food in which poison had been placed, and all died within fifteen minutes of the time of eating. A number of arrests have been made in connection with the tragedy.

Diver Should Dive.

New York, Feb. 9.—Scores of letters and telegrams are being sent to Police Justice Patrick Divver, who is in California, urging him to return here and stand by his friends. Between forty and fifty of his election day workers have been indicted by the extraordinary grand jury and their trials set for the present term. Divver, however, made tracks for California about ten days ago, saying that he was going to visit a brother whom he had not seen for thirty years and that he would not be back for a couple of months at least. The indicted men declare that just now his place ought to be at home.

Again Tetter.

New York, Feb. 9.—According to the statement of the officials of the sub-treasury the hundred million dollar gold reserve is again intact, for the first time since the impairment a year ago.

Another Local Association.

Yesterday, Major W. A. Rankin was introduced to our citizens W. F. Mason, president of the Industrial Building and Loan association, Denver, Col. The Industrial is one of the many such organizations in Denver, and in 1892 loaned considerable money for the erection of houses. Among its references by permission is the Bank of Commerce, this city. It is understood that Mr. Mason will endeavor to establish a local branch of his association here. The gentleman is accompanied by his wife, and they are en route to the Midwinter fair.

THE NEWSBOY.

He Touched the Sympathies of People and Sold His White Pine.

A pale faced half-starved boy came into a Buffalo restaurant about 11 o'clock at night. He carried a few spears under his arm.

He looked cold. His shoes were out at the toes and his stockings had holes in both knees. He had no overcoat, and he stood shivering at the door for a moment, as if undecided what to do. Then he walked timidly over to the cashier and said: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were tears in his voice, and the cashier noticed. She gave him a penny and bought a paper herself, and then told him to go to the tables if he wished.

The little fellow took off his cap and tucked it under his arm. He walked down between the tables and said in a weak little voice: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were not many responses to this appeal and he began a personal canvass, stopping at a table where a middle-aged man and his wife were eating. He said: "Please, sir, won't you buy a paper? My father's sick and I don't sell all day, and my mother can't get any work. Please, sir, buy one, won't you?"

"Buy a paper, John?" said the woman, and the man gave the boy ten cents and took one of the little bundles.

Then he went to the next table and the next and the next and all down the room. He told his tale of woe so well that before he had reached the end of the room he had sold every one. He had a handful of small change and the price he had on his head and started for the door on a run.

"What a pity it is," said the middle-aged woman, "that fathers are so brutal and that such small children have to toil so hard to support them."

Thomas Gardner has resigned as county commissioner for district No. 1, Edly county, and the governor has filled the vacancy by the appointment of August S. Harris.

O. E. Smith, one of the legal lights of Clayton, who has the contract of compiling the Union county records, was in Springfield to see how the work was progressing.

Dr. R. D. Burrow, of Edly, has returned from De Leon, Texas, where he has been visiting his family. He reports times dull, no rain, and farmers discouraged in Texas.

Dr. E. S. Shuman, of Silver City, sold his beautiful residence on Broadway to Dr. G. N. Wood last week, consideration \$4,000. This is one of the most prosperous in that town.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson has returned to Silver City from Kuma, Texas, accompanied by two bright little boys, children of her sister, Mrs. John Menard, who died at Kuma, January 20th.

A petition is being circulated along the San Juan to establish a postoffice about four miles below Largo postoffice to be named Fairview. If successful Mrs. M. Deland will be postmistress.

The James Noland building at Amargo was first by incendiaries the other night. It was utilized as a store room by A. P. E. Goupe who is a sufferer to the amount of four hundred dollars in the deal.

More building will be done in Roswell during the year 1894 than in any previous year in the history of the town. This is based upon speculation, but upon contracts for houses already let, says the Register.

V. R. N. Greaves, who left Farmington for southern California the early part of January, was admitted to the bar at San Diego. Mr. Greaves intends to commence the practice of law as soon as he can find a location.

W. T. Davis, of Edly, is in the hospital at Big Springs, Texas. Last week while he was riding a ride on the rail of the sleeper his foot struck a tie and he fell head first, cutting his head badly and bruising his head.

Mrs. R. H. Speed, who went to Galveston, Ill., last September for medical treatment is gradually recovering her health, but owing to the nature of her disease her convalescence is slow. She will perhaps not be able to return to Silver City before sometime in the spring.

It is hinted that the absconding republican, Harry Lucas, late postmaster at Silver City, has been seen in San Francisco. It is said letters have been received from him offering to sell to certain persons of Grant county copies of some scandalous photographs which he took while in the public business at Silver City.

S. B. Gillett and Miss Ruth Phelps were married by Rev. W. S. Fitch at the Methodist parsonage in Silver City in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Gillett is a promising young attorney while Mrs. Gillett, among her other accomplishments, bears the distinction of being a fine housekeeper.

NEW MEXICO NEWS.

Interesting Items from all Parts of the Territory.

The Alamosa mine, at Black Hawk, is advertised for sale under execution February 20th.

The Cerrillos Supply company has received a large order for miners' supplies to be sent out to Grants.

A. J. Leonard is "pushing the Faber" on the Enterprise during Mr. Sheridan's absence from Silver City.

M. W. Mills, the legal heavy weight of northern New Mexico, boarded the train at Springer for Kansas City and other eastern points.

Frank Hutchison, of Springer, is in receipt of cards announcing the marriage of his sister, Miss Emma, to R. N. Shaw, at Savannah, Ohio.

The Riggs hardware company, of the Chama country, is sawing a half million feet of lumber for the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad.

Judge John D. Bryant and Hon. J. H. Ascarate have been appointed respectively register and recorder of the United States land office at Las Cruces.

The Springer people will be glad to hear that Mrs. Clark in Kansas, is rapidly recovering from the severe stroke of paralysis she received over two months ago.

Thomas Gardner has resigned as county commissioner for district No. 1, Edly county, and the governor has filled the vacancy by the appointment of August S. Harris.

O. E. Smith, one of the legal lights of Clayton, who has the contract of compiling the Union county records, was in Springfield to see how the work was progressing.

Dr. R. D. Burrow, of Edly, has returned from De Leon, Texas, where he has been visiting his family. He reports times dull, no rain, and farmers discouraged in Texas.

Dr. E. S. Shuman, of Silver City, sold his beautiful residence on Broadway to Dr. G. N. Wood last week, consideration \$4,000. This is one of the most prosperous in that town.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson has returned to Silver City from Kuma, Texas, accompanied by two bright little boys, children of her sister, Mrs. John Menard, who died at Kuma, January 20th.

A petition is being circulated along the San Juan to establish a postoffice about four miles below Largo postoffice to be named Fairview. If successful Mrs. M. Deland will be postmistress.

The James Noland building at Amargo was first by incendiaries the other night. It was utilized as a store room by A. P. E. Goupe who is a sufferer to the amount of four hundred dollars in the deal.

More building will be done in Roswell during the year 1894 than in any previous year in the history of the town. This is based upon speculation, but upon contracts for houses already let, says the Register.

V. R. N. Greaves, who left Farmington for southern California the early part of January, was admitted to the bar at San Diego. Mr. Greaves intends to commence the practice of law as soon as he can find a location.

W. T. Davis, of Edly, is in the hospital at Big Springs, Texas. Last week while he was riding a ride on the rail of the sleeper his foot struck a tie and he fell head first, cutting his head badly and bruising his head.

Mrs. R. H. Speed, who went to Galveston, Ill., last September for medical treatment is gradually recovering her health, but owing to the nature of her disease her convalescence is slow. She will perhaps not be able to return to Silver City before sometime in the spring.

It is hinted that the absconding republican, Harry Lucas, late postmaster at Silver City, has been seen in San Francisco. It is said letters have been received from him offering to sell to certain persons of Grant county copies of some scandalous photographs which he took while in the public business at Silver City.

ARIZONA.

News from All Portions of the Neighboring Territory.

The supreme court has adjourned to meet March 21st.

The Medical general of Arizona will meet in Prescott in May.

According to the latest census, Arizona had 114,000 people in 1890.

The best account of the Arizona Territory is given in the Arizona.

John N. Jaquez, ex-treasurer of San Juan county, who is accused of robbing that county of \$1500, was in Farmington consulting with his attorney and preparing for the spring term of court, which he proposes to fight the matter to the end and will try and show that he is innocent and where the money has gone to.

The San Juan Times says: The Jack and Ditch company have a force of seven men hard at work putting their ditch in shape for the coming season. It will be remembered that the ditch last summer and the rapid rise of the Plata carried away their new dam at the head of the ditch.

As T. N. Childers of Silver City, was digging a hole in his yard, the pick he was using struck a loose rock in the corner of the hole, causing the pick to glance, the point striking Mr. Childers in the side of his foot, making a painful wound about an inch in depth.

J. P. Conner, who recently inspected the gold mines at Lead Hope, in Graham county, passed through Santa Fe on his way back to Kansas City. In a conversation he spoke in the most favorable terms of the Lead Hope or Road Street mining district.

Old J. W. Dwyer, who has worked actively and successfully for the Italian steamship enterprise has received information that a party of prominent capitalists of Chicago will be at Lead Hope within a few days to start the work on that great institution.

Says the New Mexican: J. W. Harris, Thomas Quintana, Juan Garcia, Frank Romero and Pablo Garcia, the mayor's new appointees as city police, have donned their uniforms. J. W. Harris is late of San Pedro, where he worked as a miner.

Frank Field, formerly of Edly, writes to a friend that he has a couple of badly frozen ears from riding out in the open air in Oklahoma, says the Current. Frank should not have left the Beech valley if he did not want frost bites.

E. M. Dixon, who recently disposed of his landed interests in the Vermilion, died in his room at the Home ranch, near Las Cruces. Cause of death, heart failure.

Mrs. Walter Forward and her sister, Miss Mary May, arrived from St. Louis, visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. May, of Las Cruces.

Miss Bella Stone, of Denver, Colo., who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Clara A. Haynes, of Santa Fe, will return home to-morrow.

Hon. Matt G. Reynolds, attorney with the United States court of private land claims, has arrived in Santa Fe from St. Louis.

A local branch of the Fidelity Building & Loan association of Denver, has been organized in Roswell.

The Old Folks. Oscar Wilde makes one of his characteristic say of American girls. "They have great skill in hiding their parents," or words to that effect.

And there's a sting of truth in it. I think very often daughters and sons in this country are ashamed of their fathers and mothers.

I say "in this country" with emphasis, for one sees much less of that sort of feeling made manifest abroad.

There respect for the aged, whether they are relatives or not, is taught and exacted very generally.

THE NEWSBOY.

He Touched the Sympathies of People and Sold His White Pine.

A pale faced half-starved boy came into a Buffalo restaurant about 11 o'clock at night. He carried a few spears under his arm.

He looked cold. His shoes were out at the toes and his stockings had holes in both knees. He had no overcoat, and he stood shivering at the door for a moment, as if undecided what to do. Then he walked timidly over to the cashier and said: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were tears in his voice, and the cashier noticed. She gave him a penny and bought a paper herself, and then told him to go to the tables if he wished.

The little fellow took off his cap and tucked it under his arm. He walked down between the tables and said in a weak little voice: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were not many responses to this appeal and he began a personal canvass, stopping at a table where a middle-aged man and his wife were eating. He said: "Please, sir, won't you buy a paper? My father's sick and I don't sell all day, and my mother can't get any work. Please, sir, buy one, won't you?"

"Buy a paper, John?" said the woman, and the man gave the boy ten cents and took one of the little bundles.

Then he went to the next table and the next and the next and all down the room. He told his tale of woe so well that before he had reached the end of the room he had sold every one. He had a handful of small change and the price he had on his head and started for the door on a run.

"What a pity it is," said the middle-aged woman, "that fathers are so brutal and that such small children have to toil so hard to support them."

Thomas Gardner has resigned as county commissioner for district No. 1, Edly county, and the governor has filled the vacancy by the appointment of August S. Harris.

O. E. Smith, one of the legal lights of Clayton, who has the contract of compiling the Union county records, was in Springfield to see how the work was progressing.

Dr. R. D. Burrow, of Edly, has returned from De Leon, Texas, where he has been visiting his family. He reports times dull, no rain, and farmers discouraged in Texas.

Dr. E. S. Shuman, of Silver City, sold his beautiful residence on Broadway to Dr. G. N. Wood last week, consideration \$4,000. This is one of the most prosperous in that town.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson has returned to Silver City from Kuma, Texas, accompanied by two bright little boys, children of her sister, Mrs. John Menard, who died at Kuma, January 20th.

A petition is being circulated along the San Juan to establish a postoffice about four miles below Largo postoffice to be named Fairview. If successful Mrs. M. Deland will be postmistress.

The James Noland building at Amargo was first by incendiaries the other night. It was utilized as a store room by A. P. E. Goupe who is a sufferer to the amount of four hundred dollars in the deal.

More building will be done in Roswell during the year 1894 than in any previous year in the history of the town. This is based upon speculation, but upon contracts for houses already let, says the Register.

V. R. N. Greaves, who left Farmington for southern California the early part of January, was admitted to the bar at San Diego. Mr. Greaves intends to commence the practice of law as soon as he can find a location.

W. T. Davis, of Edly, is in the hospital at Big Springs, Texas. Last week while he was riding a ride on the rail of the sleeper his foot struck a tie and he fell head first, cutting his head badly and bruising his head.

Mrs. R. H. Speed, who went to Galveston, Ill., last September for medical treatment is gradually recovering her health, but owing to the nature of her disease her convalescence is slow. She will perhaps not be able to return to Silver City before sometime in the spring.

It is hinted that the absconding republican, Harry Lucas, late postmaster at Silver City, has been seen in San Francisco. It is said letters have been received from him offering to sell to certain persons of Grant county copies of some scandalous photographs which he took while in the public business at Silver City.

THE NEWSBOY.

He Touched the Sympathies of People and Sold His White Pine.

A pale faced half-starved boy came into a Buffalo restaurant about 11 o'clock at night. He carried a few spears under his arm.

He looked cold. His shoes were out at the toes and his stockings had holes in both knees. He had no overcoat, and he stood shivering at the door for a moment, as if undecided what to do. Then he walked timidly over to the cashier and said: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were tears in his voice, and the cashier noticed. She gave him a penny and bought a paper herself, and then told him to go to the tables if he wished.

The little fellow took off his cap and tucked it under his arm. He walked down between the tables and said in a weak little voice: "Please, mam, I see if anybody wants to buy a paper."

There were not many responses to this appeal and he began a personal canvass, stopping at a table where a middle-aged man and his wife were eating. He said: "Please, sir, won't you buy a paper? My father's sick and I don't sell all day, and my mother can't get any work. Please, sir, buy one, won't you?"

"Buy a paper, John?" said the woman, and the man gave the boy ten cents and took one of the little bundles.

Then he went to the next table and the next and the next and all down the room. He told his tale of woe so well that before he had reached the end of the room he had sold every one. He had a handful of small change and the price he had on his head and started for the door on a run.

"What a pity it is," said the middle-aged woman, "that fathers are so brutal and that such small children have to toil so hard to support them."

Thomas Gardner has resigned as county commissioner for district No. 1, Edly county, and the governor has filled the vacancy by the appointment of August S. Harris.

O. E. Smith, one of the legal lights of Clayton, who has the contract of compiling the Union county records, was in Springfield to see how the work was progressing.

Dr. R. D. Burrow, of Edly, has returned from De Leon, Texas, where he has been visiting his family. He reports times dull, no rain, and farmers discouraged in Texas.

Dr. E. S. Shuman, of Silver City, sold his beautiful residence on Broadway to Dr. G. N. Wood last week, consideration \$4,000. This is one of the most prosperous in that town.

Mrs. W. L. Thompson has returned to Silver City from Kuma, Texas, accompanied by two bright little boys, children of her sister, Mrs. John Menard, who died at Kuma, January 20th.

A petition is being circulated along the San Juan to establish a postoffice about four miles below Largo postoffice to be named Fairview. If successful Mrs. M. Deland will be postmistress.

The James Noland building at Amargo was first by incendiaries the other night. It was utilized as a store room by A. P. E. Goupe who is a sufferer to the amount of four hundred dollars in the deal.

More building will be done in Roswell during the year 1894 than in any previous year in the history of the town. This is based upon speculation, but upon contracts for houses already let, says the Register.

V. R. N. Greaves, who left Farmington for southern California the early part of January, was admitted to the bar at San Diego. Mr. Greaves intends to commence the practice of law as soon as he can find a location.

W. T. Davis, of Edly, is in the hospital at Big Springs, Texas. Last week while he was riding a ride on the rail of the sleeper his foot struck a tie and he fell head first, cutting his head badly and bruising his head.

Mrs. R. H. Speed, who went to Galveston, Ill., last September for medical treatment is gradually recovering her health, but owing to the nature of her disease her convalescence is slow. She will perhaps not be able to return to Silver City before sometime in the spring.

It is hinted that the absconding republican, Harry Lucas, late postmaster at Silver City, has been seen in San Francisco. It is said letters have been received from him offering to sell to certain persons of Grant county copies of some scandalous photographs which he took while in the public business at Silver City.



LEVI STRAUSS & CO.



COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS

SPRING BOTTOM PANTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

ALBUQUERQUE, • FEB. 10, 1894

The Chinese are not registering very fast in this internal revenue district. As far as only three have registered from Arizona, forty from Albuquerque, one from San Marcel and one from Santa Fe. The Chinese population of Arizona is 1,370, and of New Mexico 361. Many

The rate on sheep to Missouri River points has been reduced to \$45 and Chicago \$35, and thousands of sheep are being shipped out of New Mexico.

From an explanation in the New Mexican it appears that Judge Fall had been stringing to his resignation, and recently withdrew it.

tion of a blast. Picchetti was married, about 33 years of age, and lived by himself near the mine. While engaged at work in the White Ash mine, Jim Deiro was killed by a large rock falling upon him from the roof. His son, who was working with him, escaped without injury. Mr. Deiro was about 57 years of age and an old miner in these parts.

thing will have to be done for him, as the Accarates are still powerful among the people of the Mesilla valley and the votes must be had. The printing patronage of the Agricultural college has been turned over to the Independent Democrat and the Rio Grande Republican gets a

right taking with him an elegant gun watch which belonged to one of the Marshal Rile was notified, traced Crotty to East Dubuque, and reached there just as Crotty boarded a C. G. W. freight train going south. The marshall telegraphed to points along the line and hopes Crotty's capture will be reported in a day or two.

The editorial says that in 1867, there were 39,000,000 sheep in the country and the average price of wool was fifty-one cents per pound. Why was it that we brought fifty-one cents per pound here when the same wool in free trade London

E. E. BURLINGAME'S
ASSAY OFFICE & CHEMICAL
LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1888. Samples by mail
express will receive prompt and careful attention.
Gold & Silver Bullion Refused, Melted and
Assayed, or Perforated.
Address, 1706 & 1708 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

SICK-HEADACHE

Makes life miserable. All other ailments are as nothing in comparison. Women especially know its suffering, and few escape its torture.

THE RELIEF AND CURE IS

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Many people take pills, which gripe and purge, weakening the body. More take Simmons' Liver Regulator, liquid or powder, because more pleasant to take, do not gripe, and is a mild laxative that also tones up the system. The relief is quick. It is Nature's own remedy, purely vegetable.

"I never found anything to do me as good until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has been three years since I first used it and I have not had Sick Headache since. I sent my sister (who had from one to two attacks of Sick Headache every week) one-half of a package, and she has not had it since."—C. B. BROWN, Brownville, W. Va.

AT EVERY PACKAGE
Has one of 50 cents in red on wrapper.
J. H. KEMLEN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S
ASSAY OFFICE & CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1886. Samples by mail accepted until noon, Monday afternoon.
Gold & Silver Bullion, Refracted, Melted and Assayed, or Purchased.
Address: 1706 & 1708 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Weekly Citizen

THE TARIFF.

The Republican Minority Views of the Wilson Bill.

When one follows carefully the logical reasoning of the minority on the Wilson tariff measure, just passed the house with the "income tax" humbug attached to it by a vote of 204 to 140, he is not surprised at the protests of such outspoken, courageous democrats as Editor Watterson and President Ingalls. Though the measure has passed the house it in no way justifies the administration in the eyes of honest believers in democratic principles as applied to the collection of revenues. The very contrary is the fact. The party in convention assembled, with all the solemnity possible to American politics, according to Mr. Watterson, promised the American people the adoption of certain principles in the levying of customs duties in harmony with the fundamental law of the country, and this bill just passed does not do this, but in stead perpetuates the system which that convention denounced as unconstitutional. The passage of the measure emphasizes the charge so often made against this party. That "its public pledges mean nothing, being made only to deceive." What they denounced when out of office as unconstitutional because done by their political adversaries, they themselves do when given the power and fully justify by no stronger reason than party necessity.

But the minority, in possession of all the facts, by its plain statement furnishes the best argument. Let us quote them further:

"The new plan also involves a new method of encouraging manufacturers by giving them what are called 'free raw materials,' so that what goes into the mill pays no taxes and what goes into consumption pays all the taxes. The manufacturers pay no taxes on what they buy and the people the equivalent of taxes on all they purchase."

"It unfortunately happens also that 'free raw material' is an elastic term, and what is one man's free raw material is another man's finished product. The manufacturer in Massachusetts is told that he is to be encouraged by having free lumber to build his factory and to pack his goods, but inasmuch as that very lumber thus made free is the Maine manufacturer's finished product, no wonder the democrats of Bangor, the mills on the Penobscot being unable to move a saw, denounce 'class legislation' with a new appreciation of what class legislation really means. And with the dwellers on the Penobscot sympathize the lumbermen in Wisconsin and Michigan, the Pacific Slope, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. So also the miners in Michigan struggling this very moment with starvation, realize that the notorious class legislation there can possibly be the legislation which protects labor in the mills and leaves it in the mines to the charity of the great cities."

"These so-called 'free raw materials,' free wool, free coal and free iron ore are not put on the free list with any reference direct or indirect to raising revenue. They are placed there to encourage manufacturers who are to be compensated for any loss in this market by the markets of the world where they will have the chance to struggle with the cheaper labor of the Old World with whatever energy they may have left after the struggle at home with that same cheaper labor let into our markets by a lower tariff which does not give us the compensation even of a larger revenue."

"These delusive advantages are to be given the manufacturers at the expense of the miners who dig out the ore and the coal, at the expense of the farmers who raise the wool, and the railroads which transport all these products. With these advantages, thus obtained at the expense of other citizens, the manufacturers, forced by the lowering of the tariff, to fight for their markets at home, are to enjoy unlimited foreign trade. How they can obtain a foothold in foreign lands when this very bill is drafted upon the supposition that they cannot keep their own markets without protection seems beyond the domain of logic."

"If the woollens of America need, as this bill assumes, 30 and 40 per cent. to enable them to have a fair chance in our own markets, where is the unlimited foreign trade which awaits them in countries where they are stripped of the 30 and 40 per cent. protection and obliged to pay freight and all other charges and fight business connections existing for scores of years?"

"All the objections so often urged by the dominant party against the existing system, we repeat, lie against this bill. The difference is only in degree. If the present system be 'robbery' as these men have reiterated and reiterated, the proposed system is precisely the same."

"It is true that the consumer will no longer pay tribute to the western farmer for the wool of the sheep, but the New England and other manufacturers are still authorized to pay tribute upon the citizens of the United States, who must pay, as these men have always said, 30, 40 and 45 per cent. to the manufacturer on every yard of woollens and worsteds, while the country will only receive, by way of revenue, a leached run, unless increased importations signalize the decay of American production."

"It is true that the coal miners of West Virginia and the ore producers of Michigan will be stripped of their so-called obnoxious gains entirely and the railroads must lose transportation of millions of tons of freight; but the manufacturers are thereby stimulated and aided so they can, as the committee asseverate, still continue their profitable business here and reach across the ocean for the business of other countries 'and foreign trade without limit.'"

"If, as it is asseverated, the 70,000,000 American people have been for thirty years taxed for the benefit of a few hun-

dred thousands of favored individuals, why should the taxation be continued even in diminished ratio for another series of years and these few hundred thousand favored creatures be given a new lease of life?"

The doctrine of the democratic platform that protection is robbery and should be abolished is comprehensible and sturdy. The new movement on behalf of unmitigated and sporadic robbery is contrary to good morals and public faith. All false pretenses are unwise, contrary to sound policy and sound statesmanship. Hence many of us who are sure that the democratic platform is utterly untrue admitted its straightforwardness and directness. This bill, framed by those who represent the platform, cannot receive that kind of praise. It pretends to be a revenue tariff and does not raise revenue. It pretends to give protection but destroys it in every indirect way."

"It says to the manufacturer: For you we have furnished free coal, free iron ore, free wool and the markets of the world. Instead of the markets of the world it furnishes a new crop of enemies—the men who dig in the mines and the farmers who raise the sheep—for it really creates what its enemies have falsely charged against republican protection, a privilege class against which the mines and the fields will both array themselves. And the privileged class does not desire to be thus privileged. All it asks or ever asked is to be protected not alone but with all other citizens from the destructive competition with a lower grade of social life."

"Of course, this idea of protection against a lower grade of social life is preposterous to a man who sees nothing in a tariff only a tax of \$30 or \$40 on each hundred imposed on seventy million for the benefit of a few hundred thousands; but whoever thinks this question concerns the wealth only of a nation and does not involve its moral and social well being is legislating for a very fleeting time."

"The moral and social well being of a nation does not depend so much upon its absolute wealth as upon the yearly distribution of the yearly gain. Whatsoever can be said of the people of the United States, nothing can be more truly said than that the distribution of the proceeds of united labor and capital has been among them more even and fair than anywhere else on earth. There have been great accumulations of capital necessary for the world's development all over the universe, but in the United States all this has been accompanied by the nearest approach to general distribution that the world has ever seen. This has not been all owing to the tariff, but the tariff has been the foundation of it."

"Labor organizations have played a great and useful part in this distribution. Men in general who employ labor are more naturally disposed to pay high wages under tariff than those who exploit the laboring man under free trade, but the tariff, by giving steady employment under the influence of a sure market, by establishing the organization of industry under the factory system, has given to organized labor the material to work upon, the fund of which it has demanded distribution—a fund so great that it could never have been equalled or even been approached in the comparatively isolated life which the unprotected industries, taken alone, would have given us as a people."

The logic of this reasoning is invincible. The minority members speak with all the evidence presented to the committee in favor of the existing system before them, and the majority bill. The cases cited to prove the lack of agreement between the party pretensions and performances are not imaginary but real. Party necessity alone is the excuse for the passage of this measure, the dominant principle of which the Chicago convention declared to be unconstitutional.

JOHN JAMES.

For over fifty years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is pleasant to the taste and is twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Conductors' Danes.

The Order of Railway Conductors are preparing to give a grand ball at Winslow on the evening of the 14th of February. The Fort Wingate orchestra has been secured for the occasion. The same order will give a ball at Williams on the 16th of March. The conductors have secured reduced rates on the Atlantic & Pacific, and a big crowd will attend both dances from this city.

Union Organized.

G. W. Howard, vice president of the American Railway Union, was at the European yesterday, registered from Chicago, and last evening, at the Knights of Pythias hall, delivered a most interesting address to the railroad employees of this city and vicinity. After his address, a Union was organized.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles without surgery. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. Thos. H. Burgess, 230 N. Douglas.

Fire at Holbrook.

News reached the city this morning of a disastrous fire at Holbrook, on the Atlantic & Pacific, but the reports received are meagre. About 11 p. m. it is learned a fire broke out in a saloon, and at last accounts had not been gotten under control, several adjoining houses going up in smoke.

The WEEKLY CITIZEN is issued every Saturday morning. It is a splendid paper to send to an eastern friend. The price is only \$2.00 per year.

NEAR THE RUINS.

Direct Information of Water Near the Ruins of Gran Quivera.

The Lucky Finders Will Have Trouble Holding the Holes.

Los Lunas and Valencia County Excised Over the Discovery.

PROSPECTING PARTIES ORGANIZING.

The report of the discovery of water at the Gran Quivera, which was in circulation in Albuquerque several days ago, has created considerable interest among the fortune seekers of this, Valencia and other adjoining counties, and many people are said to be flocking to the historic spot to learn the truth or falsity of the rumor.

Prominent among prospectors, who have made annual visits to the Gran Quivera ruins, are Messrs. Henry and Thomas Ledington, brothers, of Valencia county, who own a few cattle and sheep, and who since their arrival at Los Lunas from Texas, some years since, have revelled only in the luxuries of camp life. The latter was en route to his ranch, near Kastview, when accosted for information. He said:

"We have been prospecting for some time, but without finding what we were looking for. All who have been near the lake may have noticed that within a short distance of it three trails come together. Henry and I have often spoken of it and we finally concluded that this was the place where the people used to stop for water; so in November last I dug a little while and struck it. I covered it up and came to my ranch here (Eastview) and on December 15, 1893, we went over again. We dug a few minutes and then watered our stock."

Mr. Ledington continued, saying that they had made what served as a spring for their own immediate use before attempting further developments.

An option for a half interest was sold at once to a Leadville party, the consideration being \$5,000, and the time six months.

The water was struck at a depth of four feet in quicksand, and is pronounced by those who have visited the spot to be permanent, although no indication of it exists on the surface, which, of course, is sand. Three holes have already been sunk and an abundant supply of water found in each one at the same depth. A box, 4x13 ft was inserted in one of these openings, and being drained at various times was refilled to overflowing within ten minutes. Troughs are being made and within a short time the owners will be able to water thousands of head of stock. The wells are within thirty feet of the lake and less than a mile northwest of the ruins of the old church.

Conflicting reports, says a Los Lunas gentleman, are afloat regarding the title to the water, it being claimed by both Dr. C. F. Wilkins, now of Manzano, and Levi Claypool, these gentlemen having been prospecting for some time in that locality. What is now claimed to be a ranch of the former gentleman was staked off some time ago, and it was within these boundaries that the water was found. The location was made ostensibly for the purpose of settlement, but it is said that its purpose was solely to receive the benefits of the water of the lake during the sojourn of the prospectors there, in order to prevent its consumption by the flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

Be that as it may, Messrs. Ledington refuse to recognize any claims made by Messrs. Wilkins and Claypool. The old gentlemen are well thought of in Valencia county, especially at Los Lunas, and Henry is a member of the Masonic order.

The reporter was informed last evening by a member of a party, who visited the ruins a few months ago, that as soon as the weather clears and the traveling is good again, he intends to organize a party and visit the ruins, for the express purpose not only of prospecting for water but for hidden wealth supposed, in fact known, to be buried among the time-decaying walls of the ruins of this ancient church.

Prof. Hadley's Friend.

The Agricultural college has been a blessing to the people of the Mesilla valley, and the value of this noble institution is not realized alike by all our citizens. No doubt it is the central point of education of our territory; its management is the very best; the professors who are employed as educators are men who have a world-wide reputation, and are able of conducting any such institution as this which is the pride of the whole territory. I, as a private citizen, do not take any part in politics, but I am sure it will be a great surprise to the citizens of our valley when they are informed that Prof. Hadley, the principal of this institution, has been or will be removed without any cause. It would be well to mention that the board of regents at a special meeting ten days ago, the matter of removing Prof. Hadley was brought up. The board stood three in favor of Register McGraw, one in favor of Prof. Hadley, and one in favor of a departmental man at Washington. No action being taken to appoint a successor to Prof. Hadley, the board then postponed until its regular meeting in March. It is true he is a republican, but beyond any reasonable doubt is the right man for the position and the present party in power should keep him there, because he has proven himself to be the man for the presidency of this institution. I can safely say that if this institution has gained the famous pride of being the central point of education of our territory, the credit is certainly due to Prof. Hadley, and the former republican board. The citizens of our valley cannot help but

be convinced that the credit due for bringing such an institution to this valley is to the republican party. The only cause against Prof. Hadley is that he did not assist to battle for the victory of the democratic party. Lay politics aside and let us have a good school; let the good work continue. The democrats are not consistent; they are going to remove Prof. Hadley because he is a republican, and place in a republican for the same position.

Yours truly, Rick Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 2.

Down in a Well.

News reached here yesterday of an accident at Spencer, N. M. A man, named Dick Jones, was engaged to dig a well for the brothers at Gallo Lake. He was being lowered into the well by Nicolas Trujillo, a Mexican laborer, when, for some reason, the windlass suddenly slipped, and Jones and the box he was in went to the bottom, about fifty feet. The man was brought to the surface, more dead than alive, and for several days was unconscious. A courier was dispatched at post haste for a physician at White Oaks, and Dr. Hagen answered. When the doctor arrived at Gallo Lake, Jones was in great pain, and on examining him it was discovered that several ribs on the left side were broken and a few bad gashes about the head and face. Our informant states that when he left, Jones was resting easy under the circumstances, and the doctor thought that he would be all right in a short time, if no unfavorable symptoms set in. The Spences are doing all they can for their unfortunate laborer.

Strikes at Cochiti.

The mineral regions of northwestern New Mexico, especially that portion known as the "Cochiti Mining District," are coming to the front rapidly in first class strikes, the latest being the following information from Wallace. The writer says:

"A very rich strike is reported from the North Star mine in the Cochiti mining district, twenty miles northwest from Wallace, the strike being made last Friday, Feb. 2nd. A pay streak was encountered in this mine which will assay at least \$3,000 in gold per ton. This camp is coming to the front very rapidly and in a month or two hundreds of claims will be located. The finest ore is being found daily and many people are coming in. Wallace is the outfitting point for the Cochiti mining camp."

He Will Feed Them.

John C. Hayes, a Michigan consumptive, who came here some time ago and died last for Phoenix, Arizona, arrived in the city again last Saturday night and is registered at the San Felipe. Last night a friend, Frank Richardson, arrived from Manitowish, Mich., and he states that back in Manitowish the news was obtained that Mr. Hayes was on "this last leg," so to speak, and he had been requested to come and take him home to pass the few remaining days with his relatives. Mr. Hayes says he proposes to feed all his home folks and will not be ready to cross the river Jordan for many months to come.

The End at Last.

Mrs. Mary E. Dally, aunt of Mrs. T. J. Shinnick, passed away like a babe at sleep at 11:30 o'clock this morning, at the residence of Mr. Shinnick on south Broadway, and will be buried to-morrow. Requiem mass will be held at the Church of Immaculate Conception, new town, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. This citizeness gave a brief account of this good lady last Saturday. She was stricken with paralysis last Friday noon, and although slowly sinking she was perfectly rational and knew all who were at her bedside to the last. This paper offers its most sincere and deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Shinnick, especially the latter, who looked upon her aunt as a mother.

He Confirms.

Frank Hagaly, interested in several good holes in the Cochiti mining district, returned from the camp last Saturday night, and brought back with him a discolored left eye, which he claims was injured by coming in contact with a brush, but it is learned from another source, very reliable however, that a fat man had been something to do with it. Mr. Hagaly reports about eight or ten inches of snow on the east side of the mountains at the camp, and in consequence very little mining is, at present, going on. He, however, confirms the reports of several good strikes, and is of the opinion that the camp will force ahead as one of the best mining districts in central New Mexico in the spring.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advanced druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon the condition, if you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and expect some benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We would not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottle free at T. H. Burgess & Son's drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Murder at Chisler.

Joe Grouser, an old miner of Chisler, in the Black Range, suicided the other day by blowing his brains out with a 44-calibre Winchester rifle. He watched his chance and slipped into a room adjoining the Chisler postoffice, and did the job. The bullet entered the forehead just above the left eye, and came out at the back of the head about on a level with the top of the ear. The whole of the left side of the head was blown off. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly the best among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which perverts its use as a beverage or intoxicant. It is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by T. H. Burgess & Son, druggists.

THE GLOOM!

Business Depression Deepened in Great Britain.

A Sad, Gloomy Tale From Free Trade London.

Imports and Exports Down to the Ragged Edge.

COOL GROWERS PROTESTING.

New York, Feb. 6.—A special dispatch from London says: The publication of the government board of trade returns for 1893 has produced a profound impression throughout the country, and has deepened, if possible, the gloom caused by the present commercial depression. The report fully bears out the statement made exclusively in these dispatches some months since regarding the decline in the imports and exports of Great Britain. The returns show that the total imports last year were four hundred and five million, sixty-nine thousand, six hundred and ninety pounds (\$105,069,690), as compared with four hundred and twenty-three million, seven hundred and eighty-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-five pounds in 1892, and four hundred and thirty-five million, four hundred and sixty-four thousand, four hundred and sixty-four pounds (\$103,444,264) in 1891. The value of re-exports of foreign and colonial products also declined last year by nearly six million pounds (thirty million dollars), as compared with 1892. Hence the country not merely imported less for its own consumption last year, but it lost the handling of a large amount as brokers, and the usual profit thereon. The value of British exports in 1893 was 218,496,246 pounds, as compared with 227,077,053 in 1892, and 247,235,150 in 1891. The apparent balance against the country was 127,027,852 pounds in 1893, as against 126,409,521 in 1892. In response to a request for an analysis of this report for publication in the United States for circulation in commercial circles in that country, a high government official, who also has an international reputation as a political economist, has prepared and furnished the following:

"The great falling off in the past year in our trade—like that of 1882—is mainly in textile fabrics. We have not only imported less raw cotton, but we have re-exported much more—mainly to Russia, which seems to be gradually encroaching on our eastern trade in manufactured cotton goods. The flax and hemp imports still continue to decline, and the wool imports show a large decrease, both in quality and value, so that in every branch of our great textile industries less work is being done, fewer people employed, and less profit being earned. As a natural consequence, our food imports are diminishing also. The value of the living animals imported for food fell from an average of about 9,300,000 pounds in 1891 and 1892 to 8,351,704 pounds last year; and nearly \$1,000,000 worth less dead meat came into the country last year than in the year previous, and nearly \$500,000 worth less than in 1891. The wheat import values have lessened by more than 3,000,000 pounds, as against 1892, and more than 8,250,000 pounds as against 1891, but the decrease here is mainly one of values, the quantities being about the same, which means, as broad still averages the same price, that the middlemen, the millers and the bakers have divided nearly \$5,000,000 among themselves at the cost of the public. The imports of wines and spirits have decreased considerably, so that as our liquor bill grows, either the home distillers and brewers are benighted, or adulteration is in full swing, or here again the sellers are profiting by low foreign prices. Our coal exports continue to fall, not in consequence of the great strike, as the miners, no doubt, would like to make out, but in pursuance of the steady decline noticeable since 1891, and showing last year a decrease of four millions sterling as compared with 1891, and nearly two and a half millions against 1892. The decrease in our exports of manufactured textile fabrics and yarns to foreign countries and the east is especially noticeable. The exports of yarns to Turkey, for instance, were 21,529,000 pounds, as against 29,854,000 pounds in 1892 and 27,853,000 pounds in 1891; and the exports to Bombay about 11,000,000 pounds as against 14,500,000 pounds in 1892, and upwards of 17,000,000 in 1891. The exports to France fell from about 15,000,000 pounds in 1891 and upwards of 16,250,000 in 1892, to a little over 8,000,000 last year. The Germans are outgunning us everywhere, and are actually walking away with our trade in woollen goods, the increase in exported woollen yarns to Germany being as remarkable as the decrease in the exports thither of woollen and worsted goods. The remaining great shrinkage is in metals and metal manufactures. Including machinery and mill work, the total value for last year was 44,836,552 pounds, as against 46,931,313 in 1892, and 55,027,337 pounds in 1891; 1893 showing a decrease of upwards of two millions pounds as against 1892, and upwards of ten million pounds against 1891."

One of the leaders of the Social Democratic Federation, commenting on the foregoing statement, declared to-day that the present conditions would materially advance the cause of radicalism and republicanism in Great Britain. Said he: "We have lost the market of the world—thanks to capital greed, and the war between capital and labor. Our much vaunted free competition has over-reached itself. We have taught our rivals the blessed principle of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market to such purpose that they have set up business on our lines and are never at a loss."

to find an Englishman who will help to ruin his country's reputation for the sake of personal gain. Individualism stands today a confessed failure, and Mammon, bankrupt, will soon have to put up the shutters."

Death of Mr. Behrens.

William F. Behrens, the civil and hydraulic engineer, died at 6:15 this morning, at No 211 Atlantic avenue, surrounded by his devoted wife and family. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, but he was also a sufferer from weak lungs.

Mr. Behrens was born in Bremen, Germany, on July 9, 1861; emigrated at the age of 19 years to the City of Mexico, and assisted in the surveys and engineering on the Mexican Central and National railroads. After severing his connection with the above two companies, he went to Colorado and was in charge of nineteen tunnels on the Colorado Midland road for Mr. Hagerman. On the completion of the tunnels, he took a position as assistant engineer with S. M. Rowe, chief engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific, in the construction of the great cantilever bridge across the Colorado river at Needles, where his engineering skill and ability added materially to the successful completion of that world renowned work. He was also locating engineer for the Zuni Mountain Railroad company at Mitchell. Mr. Behrens assisted greatly in the mammoth undertaking of the Tye River Water Company's enterprise, and his reports, with other engineers', are on file with this company. Later he has been doing some surveying and engineering for the Rio Puerco Irrigation and Colonization company at Fruitvale, in fact was the managing spirit in the proposed reservoirs and dams of that company. For the past three years he was a partner of G. D. Pearce, also a well-known civil engineer and surveyor, and Mr. Pearce will sadly miss him, both from a social and financial point of view.

The deceased was married in the city of New York on August 3, 1889, to Miss Katie Rohrig, and leaves behind as mourners his wife and two children—one three years old and the other eighteen months. The deceased and family were particular friends of J. D. Tordella. On Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, the funeral of the deceased will be held under the auspices of the G. A. R. Fellowship and Turnverein societies. He was a member of the G. A. R. Fellowship at Manitowish, Cal. He was also associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, being the only resident member of the society in New Mexico.

The sympathy of *The Citizen* is extended to the bereaved wife and the many warm friends of the deceased.

Later—A telegram was received this afternoon from Louis Parizot, of New York, brother-in-law of Mr. Behrens, stating to have the body embalmed by an undertaker, placed in a vault and await further instructions from him. Mr. Pearce, for Mrs. Behrens, answered the above telegram, and what disposition to be made of the remains is expected late this afternoon.

Month of the Beautiful.

For the first time this winter, in fact for several winters, the Rio Grande valley was given a taste of back-south weather this morning, for when the early risers appeared out of doors they beheld the famous valley and pretty city covered with snow to a depth of from two to three inches. The white flakes—flakes that make glad the hearts of stockmen—commenced to fall at three o'clock in the morning, and the joyful sight continued unceasingly until noon to-day. However, the warm, delightful atmosphere began to get in its work, and when snowing ceased the streets of the city were in a muddy, disagreeable condition from the melting.

On the opening of the stores at an early hour fun began in dead earnest and snowfalling assumed the festivities of a regular New England day for several hours. At the corner of Second street and Railroad avenue there were congregated a gay crowd of healthy gentlemen, and they paid no respect whatever to age or youth, but pummeled the astute politician and citizen as well as those who are on the other side of the fence. Here on Gold avenue such healthy gentlemen as City Jailer Tyler, W. W. McClellan, F. M. Rose and others kept the snow balls flying in the air, and pedestrians had to keep dodging to prevent being hit.

It was fun, however, all over the city, on the busy thoroughfares, in the back alleys and yards, and even the little children at the various schools hammered each other with snow balls in joyful glee over a touch of true winter weather. Several panes of glass in stores were broken by misguided throwing, and no one, save our mayor, Hon. Neil B. Field, dared to get mad. He was struck with a snow ball, aimed at another person, and it is said, the mayor rose up in his might. He gave instructions to Marshall Field and Policeman Mason to prevent such sport, but the more the officers exercised that authority the greater was snow balling indulged in.

Great was the morning; happy was the people on the streets, and long will be remembered the snowy day, Feb. 6, 1894, in Albuquerque.

This kind of weather is worth thousands upon thousands of dollars to the stock industry of the territory. As *The Citizen* goes to press it is snowing again.

Big Rewards Offered.

In Santa Fe, an executive order was promulgated by Gov. W. T. Thornton, offering a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who attempted to assassinate J. A. Ancheta, of Silver City, in Santa Fe; also, a reward of \$500 each for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff of the respective counties of the murderers of ex-Sheriff John Doherty, at Mora; Damas Provencher, Valencia county; Faustín Ortiz, Santa Fe; Abram Aboulaide and Jacob Stutzman, San Miguel springs; D. B. Weston, at San Lorenzo springs; near Albuquerque, and the owners of the capital building in Santa Fe. Immunity from punishment is also promised to the first person turning state's evidence, not including principals.

THE SNAKE'S LUNCH.

Left Without Food, He Begon to Digest Himself.

"Talking about snakes," said the man who had worked as a telegraph lineman in South America, "you ought to see the serpents they have down there. Me and my partner ran across a snake one day we was working on a line and we thought at first that it was a log. It had just eaten some big critter, for there was a lump in its body, and it didn't show any more interest in us than if we were sticks. We got a big crate that had come to the village near us, full of dishes, and took it and a bottle of chloroform down to his snakehole."

"We knocked him out with the chloroform, and after a good deal of work got him coiled up in the crate. Then we carried the crate on a wagon to the station with us, and took him into camp the next day. He wouldn't eat. He just laid there and growled, and nary a bite would he take even of a lamb we gave him. In about two weeks he began to look thin, but he still kicked on eating, so we put him in his crate in an out-house and left him for two weeks more. When we went to look at him again he had changed his position and was now coiled around in such a way that he could get his tail in his mouth, and he has about a foot of it swallowed, just to keep his stomach braced, I suppose."

"We moved just after this, and we took Nero, as we called him, with us, carrying the crate in a freight car. The car was an old one, so we were allowed to run it off on a siding at the station, and here we took him. It was a month before we got back, but both made a break for the car; but, gosh darn me, would you believe, there wasn't more than a foot of that snake left. He had swallowed and digested about nine feet of himself, and took off six inches more before he died."

MAJOR WILLS' TURKEY.

It Was Tame and Helped Hunt the Wild Ones.

"Tame turkeys can be trained to hunt wild ones," said Major A. S. Wills to the reporter. "I owned one called Dick, down in Polk county, Tenn., that obtained a state reputation. I was offered \$100 for him at one time, but then I thought he was a phenomenal bird. Since his death, however I have discovered that the talent for hunting wild turkeys is not uncommon among tame ones. The call of the wild fowl differs from that of the domestic one, but the latter can easily learn the former's calls, if the hunter is patient enough to teach him. The tame turkey can be taught so that he can be taken to the woods, and will then send forth the challenge call. If a turkey cock is within hearing an answering note of defiance is invariably made. This is replied to and finally the wild turkey will come very cautiously until he sees the tame one, as he is a suspicious creature. But when he sees the turkey his fears are gone, and he starts at once to do battle. Then the trained turkey runs and the hunter shoots. The advantages of this method of hunting are very great. While a hunter can imitate a turkey call pretty closely, there is an accompaniment made by sticking the ground with the wings, which cannot be reproduced, and without this the game is suspicious. The hunting turkey must be taken in hand when very young and constantly drilled, but beyond the patience required very little skill need exist upon the part of the trainer."

A Dime Stolen in 1867.

January 14, 1867, J. W. Smith, of Old City, Pa., was robbed of a pocket-book containing \$14 in bills and four ten-cent silver pieces, dated 1841. Silver was exceedingly scarce in those days, and Mr. Smith, who was keeping the dime as a curiosity, marked each of them with his initials. He had forgotten all about his loss, when a day or two since at one of the groceries he received a dime in change. The coin was old, and he examined it closely and made the remarkable discovery that it was one of the four dimes stolen from him over a quarter of a century before. The initials were considerably worn, but are plainly distinguishable. Mr. Smith is having the coin mounted, and will wear it as a scarf pin.

Life of a Locomotive.

The life of a locomotive is from twenty to thirty years. Some have lasted much longer, the Baltimore and Ohio's old "grasshopper" for instance, which were shown at the world's fair. They were built in 1835 and were used as switchers at Mount Clear as late as last spring. Of course, certain parts of an engine wear out quickly and have to be renewed from time to time, but the frame, the boiler and the wheels are good for many years of service. Perhaps the high rates of speed at which trains now run may shorten the careers of engines, but as the new machines are built heavier and stronger than their predecessors it is probable that they will "live" as long as those before them.

A Strike by Lawyers.

The famous strike of the lawyers' corporation of the city of Rome, in Auvergne, France, is ended. One of the lawyers, or advocates, having been improperly treated by a judge, his colleagues sided with him, and for five months they have refused to plead before the court, which was practically closed. At last due satisfaction has been given to the lawyers' corporation by Mr. Oudoul, the president of the court district of Rome, and the advocates have resolved in a meeting to resume again their vocation and pleadings in that court.

It is reported on substantial authority that the station force of the Santa Fe system has been cut 50 per cent since one year ago. The train service men in the freight department has also been seriously curtailed. Who says the unprotected industries of the country are not affected by the present free trade legislation?

Small Boy's Papa. I got something for nothing yesterday.
Papa—How was that?
Small Boy That boy next door gave me the whooping cough.

Weekly Citizen

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription:
Daily by mail, six months \$1.00
Daily by mail, three months .50
Daily by mail, one month .15
Delivered in City by carrier, per week
Weekly, by mail .20

Advertising rates made known on application at
Office of publication.

OFFICE: NO. 101 WEST GOLD AVENUE,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Largest City and County Circulation
Largest New Mexico Circulation
Largest Northern Arizona Circulation

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Published by the Weekly Citizen Co., Inc.,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., FEB. 10, 1934

(From the Daily, February 9.)

M. J. Johnson, of Colorado Springs,
Col., is at the Hotel Columbia.

Mr. Katzenberg, traveler for Lower
California, went west last night.

Joseph Morgan, registered at the
Hotel Columbia, Santa Fe, from Albuquerque.

The grocery store, C. C. Hall, has
gone north. He was in Las Vegas yesterday.

Mr. C. J. Jones, of Wheelock, A. T., is
at the Hotel Columbia.

Ralph Hadden, the New York Life
insurance agent, returned from a trip last night.

A. M. Berger, of Albuquerque, is
at the Hotel Columbia.

M. D. Emerson, a cowboy from Poncha
Vieja, Ariz., is at the Hotel Columbia.

J. M. Johnson, the Chandler school
teacher, is at the Hotel Columbia.

C. H. Hall, the resident agent of the
Atlantic & Pacific, returned from a trip to
Seligman, Ariz.

W. B. Clark, attorney for the
Albuquerque National Bank, has gone to
Los Angeles, Cal.

George F. Harrison, a young gentleman
from Albuquerque, is at the Hotel Columbia.

Joe W. D. Clayton, the Methodist
minister who resides in a ranch north of the
city, will leave tomorrow morning for
Cerrillos, where he will hold services
Sunday morning and evening.

W. H. Watson, formerly auditor of this
county, and wife, left this morning for
Colorado Springs, Col., where they will
reside in the future. The minister, H. G.
Anderson, is expected to arrive in a
few days.

Leonard Skinner, the saw miller at
San Antonio, on the Santa Fe main
line, in theory, and he reports the
valleys and mountain sides of his section
of Bernalillo county covered with
several inches of snow.

George H. Pratt, who has been doing
some government and private surveying
in the vicinity of Cerrillos and San Pedro,
was a passenger from the north last night.
He stopped at the European and left this
morning for Laguna.

The Barrett family, mother, son and
daughter, who have been at the Santa
Felipe for the past two days, will leave
this evening for Los Angeles, Cal., and
from there go to the Midwinter fair
They had from Chicago.

G. Bradley Dyer and C. F. Brown, two
of the colonists at the Rio Puerco, are in
the city. They are anxiously waiting the
return of E. W. Thomas, president of the
company, from New York.

D. H. Harding, who followed roping
at the Albuquerque Springs Cattle
company for the past year, is in the city,
and he states that he threw up his
prize job for the purpose of enjoying
metropolitan life for a few weeks.

E. H. Nixon, wife and family, of
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, are in the city,
the guests of J. E. Saint. Mrs. Nixon is a
sister of Mrs. J. E. Saint and Mrs. W. J.
Wilson. After remaining here several
days, they will continue west to the Mid-
winter fair.

James Smith, one of the private
detectives who works along the Atlantic &
Pacific, returned from Dodge last night.
He was out as far as Woodbury, and re-
ports a heavy snow on the ground there
and at Gallup. Mr. Smith returns west
tomorrow morning.

Juan J. Herrera, who enjoys the dis-
tinction of being the leader of several ex-
ecutive organizations in San Miguel county,
came down from the north last night and
registered at the Armory. Mr. Herrera
was the prime mover in the publication
of a Spanish newspaper in this city a few
years ago.

W. S. Hopewell, of Sierra county,
came down from Santa Fe last night, re-
porting that the sheep of Joseph E. Saint,
president of the Cattle Sanitary board,
of which Mr. Hopewell is a member, the
gentleman was at the European last
evening, and was a passenger en route
to his home at Hillsboro this morning.

Hon. E. A. Fiske, the best prosecuting
attorney the United States has ever had in
the territory, to the knowledge of the
"biggest inhabitant," passed through the
city Thursday for his home at Santa Fe.

The distinguished lawyer and pleasant
gentleman was in Silver City on some legal
business in connection with a mining
suit.

Mabel Hawley, the sweet singer of the
Hawley family, who accompanied Mrs.
Albright, one of New Mexico's lady man-
agers, to the World's Fair last October,
and who has since the great exposition

been visiting relatives and friends in Mis-
souri and elsewhere, returned home last
night. Miss Mabel reports to the Citiz-
ens that her trip was a most enjoyable
one, and that it was a most pleasant
experience for her stay east, especially at
the Fair, while Mrs. Albright and Miss
Clark were her companions.

Prof. Hadley, president of the Agricul-
tural college, is in the city, and will
remain over Sunday, the guest
of his son, W. C. Hadley, and wife. W.
C. Hadley returned from a trip to the
White Oaks country night before last, and
he got back suffering from a very severe
cold.

He stated to the reporter that min-
ing is enjoying a very healthy boom over
in the White Oaks section, especially the
Jewella mining company, whose work-
ing men are all there in it.

The Lenten Season.

The observance of the observance of
Lent, as prepared by Archbishop Corbin,
for the Catholic churches, is as follows:

At the week days of Lent, from Ash
Wednesday to Easter Sunday, are fast
days of prayer and abstinence, with the
observance of a moderate collection in the
evening.

The church observes the obligation of
fasting that not of abstinence from flesh
meat, except in special cases of sickness,
the infirm, those who are attending their
growth, those whose duties are of ex-
hausting or laborious character, women
bearing infants, and those who are in-
debted by sin.

The Holy See grants the following in-
dulgences:

1. The observance of Lent, with a sup-
per of Lent, is granted at every
in the Sunday of Lent and at the
Sundays of Lent, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday, and the ex-
ception of Lent, Saturday and Holy Sat-
urday.

2. The observance of Lent, with a sup-
per of Lent, is granted at every
in the Sunday of Lent and at the
Sundays of Lent, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday, and the ex-
ception of Lent, Saturday and Holy Sat-
urday.

3. A small piece of Lent, with a sup-
per of Lent, is granted at every
in the Sunday of Lent and at the
Sundays of Lent, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday, and the ex-
ception of Lent, Saturday and Holy Sat-
urday.

4. When it is not convenient to take the
Lenten fast, it is granted at every
in the Sunday of Lent and at the
Sundays of Lent, Tuesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday, and the ex-
ception of Lent, Saturday and Holy Sat-
urday.

5. Those who are exempt from the pre-
cept of fasting, can partake of flesh meat
at every day of the day, when they spend
in the city, and are not in the city.

The time for fulfilling the Lenten pre-
cept for communion extends from the first
Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday, inclu-
sive.

Found Dead.

Last night, Sheriff Yarnall received the
following dispatch:

Boxing, N. M., Feb. 9.

A man here working on section was
found dead this morning in bed, having
money on him. Can you wire your
deputy or the justice of the peace to take
charge of the remains and burial them.

A. Hanson.

The gentleman who sent the above dis-
patch is the station agent at Bernalillo.
This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Garcia
telegraphed the justice of the peace at
Bernalillo to hold an inquest over the re-
mains, investigate into his death, and
then give the body a decent burial at the
expense of the county. The name of the
unfortunate man is unknown. It was
rumored here last evening that the sec-
tion foreman was poisoned, but that
that gentleman is still alive.

Ten days' loss of time on account of
sickness and a doctor bill to pay, is a
thing that pleasant for a man of a family to
contemplate, whether he is a laborer, me-
chanic, merchant or publisher. Jas. O.
Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexico,
Texas, was sick in bed for ten days with
the grip during its prevalence a year or
two ago. Later in the season he had a
second attack. He says: "In the latter
case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy,
and with considerable success. I think
my being in bed a little over two days
the second attack I am satisfied, could
have been easily avoided if I had used
this remedy at the first. It is a good
thing for the use of this remedy." It should be
borne in mind that the grip is much the
same as a very severe cold and requires
precisely the same treatment. When you
suffer from cold, cough and difficulty in
breathing, take this remedy at once, and
for sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, drug-
gists.

Another Dividend.

This morning, J. E. Saint, receiver of
the New Mexico Savings Bank and
Trust company, informed the Citiz-
ens that the prospects are most excellent for
another dividend to be declared about
the 1st of March, but of what per cent he
would not, or did not, like to state. He
says these indebted to the institution are
straining every energy to meet their obli-
gations, and some are paying in almost
daily. The receiver appears to be push-
ing matters in the interest of depositors,
and this paper hopes that every cent
placed in that institution by the wage-
earners and other citizens of this city
and elsewhere will be finally received
back by them.

Settled at Denison.

H. A. Chouquette, the base ball catcher,
who will be remembered as a professional
player in the New Mexico league six
years ago and also as a player in the
Maroon club, is now located at Denison,
Texas, and married. He is railroad-
ing, settled down permanently, and has quit
the diamond field, except to occasionally
play in local games. He writes that he
is getting along nicely, and if hard, dif-
ficult work will bring it about, to prosper.
He is well known among base ball lovers
in the territory, and wishes to be kindly
remembered by them.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Tol-
ido, Washington, says she has never
been able to procure any medicine for
rheumatism that relieves the pain so
quickly and effectively as Chamberlain's
Pain Balm and that she has also used it
for lame back with great success. For
sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, druggists.

Mrs. J. A. Harlan, mother of Mrs.
Mollie of Clayton, Iowa, is spending the
winter with her daughter at Rincon.

OF INTEREST TO DEPOSITORS.

**What Judge Collier Says About Com-
pensation for Receiver.**

At the request of many depositors of the
New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust
company, all of whom take and read the
Citizens, the following order of interest
and salary, issued by Judge Collier, is here
published in full.

In the matter of the application of J.
E. Saint, Receiver, for compensation for his
services in the sum of \$300 per month and
authority to contract with an attor-
ney at the rate of \$25 quarterly, each,
in litigation, I issued testimony to be
taken by the examiner and have arrived
at the following conclusion relating there-
to:

I approve his ranking proposed com-
pensation with the attorney, all the testimony
taken going to show that the amount
asked for is reasonable.

As to the compensation that should be
allowed the receiver, the lowest opinion
taken is a scale range, the lowest opinion
being \$250 per month, with the in-
crease should receive \$250 per month
and \$100 for clerk hire, two and the em-
ployment of a clerk should only be ten
percent. Mr. Collier expresses no opin-
ion as to whether a clerk should be em-
ployed or not, but he says that the com-
pensation should be \$250 per month.

Mr. Stricker, author of the four wit-
nesses qualified to testify in these mat-
ters, thinks that \$250 should not be paid
for a clerk, his idea being that there is
very little need of a clerk at this time of
the year. For at least the first two months
of the year, it might in my judgment, be
absolutely necessary that a clerk should
be constantly employed towards getting
in proper condition the affairs of the de-
positors so that the trust developing upon
the receiver should be correctly adminis-
tered.

When, however, this has been accom-
plished, it does not seem that a concern
of business and whose affairs are in
process of slow liquidation should re-
quire more than one competent man.

All the testimony taken, and the pres-
umption that the receiver should be given the
duty to be assumed to perform. I think
it is my duty to give proper compensa-
tion, if I can ascertain what that is, and
that I should afford to the receiver such
necessary assistance as will advance the
interest of all concerned, but on the other
hand I have no right to approve a charge
on the funds he holds in trust for inter-
ested parties which property they should
not have to pay for. I have, therefore, the
impression that the receiver should be
allowed to receive a salary of \$250 per
month as receiver, and for the first quarter
for clerical assistance the sum of
\$100 per month.

During the present quarter only such
expense for clerical assistance as is nec-
essary for the receiver shall be allowed
as the receiver shall show as ad-
visable. The receiver shall be allowed to
employ a clerk for the proper dis-
charge of his duties, taking it that his em-
ployment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem necessary,
but that he should not be allowed to em-
ploy a clerk for his duties, taking it that
his employment is given to the receivership.
The court will say in this connection that
the receiver should be allowed to employ
such a clerk as he may deem