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REPUBLICANS ARE TOGETHER

Caucus Results in Agreement That Means Efficiency and Harmony

UNIQUE CORPORATION PROVISION

H. O. Bursum Suggests Clause That Will Prevent Delay and Litigation.

Chairman H. O. Bursum of the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, has given the subject of a corporation commission much study and is the author of a provision in the report which the committee will finally adopt by tomorrow, that is pronounced unique by the lawyers to whom it has been submitted and which will do away with the delays and litigation which have accompanied the work of corporation commissions in other states. At the same time it is pronounced constitutional by eminent legal talent. The clause provides that whenever the commission hands down an order, the party or corporation has the right of appeal to the state supreme court. In the event however, that no appeal is taken, the commission must present the order and accompanying documentary evidence to the supreme court, which will affirm the order if it is found to be in proper legal form and constitutional, thereby creating promptly a judicial precedent by the highest tribunal of the state and preventing further delay and useless litigation. If there is any error in the order, it is remanded to the commission for correction before it is finally affirmed. The supreme court must be in session at all times and must give precedence to the review of the orders of the corporation commission.



HON. H. O. BURSUM.

Republican Caucus.

The commission will be elective, will consist of three members to be paid \$3,000 a year and will employ a clerk and such other clerical help as it may need. The commission will have a wide scope of powers delegated to it, ranging from the chartering of all new corporations to rate making for common carriers.

The Republican caucus after wrestling with the important questions before it has reached agreement and the party will present an almost solid front on all the main issues that will come up before the convention. An agreement was reached to make the supreme court and corporation commission elective and to pass the referendum clause, submitted by the committee on legislative department and an employers' liability measure. H. O. Bursum, and A. B. Fall took the lead in restoring harmony and President Spies, Charles Springer and other leaders fell in line for the good of the party and the people. The bottom was cut from under the Democrats, who had been playing to the galleries and hoped Republican dissension. The Dona Ana county delegation however, still holds out for the separate submission of an initiative and referendum clause.

Committee Work.

The report of the committee on territorial, county and municipal indebtedness will be ready by Friday. It is quite lengthy and will be of much importance to Santa Fe and Grant counties whose railroad bonded indebtedness is taken care of by a special provision in the enabling act.

The committees were hard at work today shaping their reports as the convention will reconvene tomorrow forenoon, when it is hoped to take up the report on the bill of rights and on legislative department, the latter involving a three hours debate on the initiative and referendum. If this program is adhered to, then tomorrow's session ought to be one of the most interesting of the convention thus far.

FOOTBALL COACH FOR LEGISLATURE.

Independent Democrats in Mass Meeting at Nashville, Tenn., Choose Athletic Leader.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Dan McGuffin, the famous Michigan coach and for the last five years coach of the Vanderbilt University football eleven, was nominated for the legislature last night by a mass convention of independent Democrats.

GOOD INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE

Practically Every Teacher Enrolled at One of the Sessions Held

VACCINATION FOR TYPHOID

Adjutant General A. S. Brookes Makes Public Some Convincing Statistics.

The school census for Santa Fe county received today by Superintendent of Public Education James E. Clark, showing a school population of 5644 against 5677 last year, a loss of 33. The city of Santa Fe shows a loss of almost 500 persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, but the loss is due to faulty census in previous years. This year's census is accurate, while in former years it was as R. E. Asplund says like the school census he once took of Albuquerque, which was 2700 but by the time it had passed from the city clerk to the authorities at Santa Fe, it had grown to 3300.

National Guardsman Dies.
Adjutant General A. S. Brookes was notified today that Private Read of the National Guard, one of two hundred who were vaccinated against typhoid fever, during the recent maneuvers, had died of typhoid at Carlsbad, Eddy county. Read had taken only one injection of the vaccine instead of the three required, and it is believed that he was infected before he was vaccinated. General Brookes says that of 11,000 regulars vaccinated, only three took down with typhoid and of these two cases were of doubtful diagnosis and the third had been infected before vaccination. All three recovered.

Good Attendance at Institutes.
Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark reports today that ten counties this year held four weeks teachers' institutes, one county held eight weeks, fifteen counties had two weeks, this in addition to eight weeks at the two normal schools and two weeks at the Mountainair Chautauqua. The attendance at two weeks institute 189 who were paid \$15 each for attending 22 days. Curry county led with an attendance of 118 and the Normal school at Silver City was second with 110. San Miguel had an attendance of 83, Quay 84, Roosevelt 71, Norman University 70, Chaves 67, Santa Fe 67, Colfax 55, Union 50, Eddy 49, Bernalillo 48, Torrance 43, Guadalupe and Taos 41 each, Otero 40, Mora, Valencia and San Juan 37 each, Socorro 29, Grant 28, Lincoln and Mountainair 23 each, Dona Ana 21, Rio Arriba 20, Sierra 18, Sandoval 13, Luna 7 and McKinley 6.

School Census.
County School Superintendent John V. Conway has completed his compilation of the school census of Santa Fe county, which shows 5644 persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, of whom 1514 live within the city of Santa Fe. There are in the county 2825 females and 2819 males of school age and in the city 996 females and 918 males. There are in the suburbs of Santa Fe 784 persons of school age or more than one-third of the population of the city boundaries, the total for the four precincts being 2698, or almost one-half the entire school population of the county.

Postmaster Appointed.
Francisco Medina has been appointed postmaster at Llano, Taos county, vice M. Lujan, resigned.

Applications for Parole.
The following prisoners in the territorial penitentiary have made application for parole:
Prudencio Trujillo, sentenced April

Continued on Page Eight.

NEW UPRISING IN MINDANAO

Manobo Dato Want to Expel All Foreigners and Filipinos

MOROS KILL MANY PLANTERS

General Hershing With Reinforcements Rushes to Scene of Trouble.

Manila, Oct. 26.—Two bands of Manobos tribesmen are depredating the west coast of Davao in southeastern Mindanao Island and have killed several planters including Earl Gerr. All available troops have been ordered to the scene of trouble.

Expelling Foreigners.
Manila, Oct. 26.—General Hershing, commander of the department of Mindanao will command the reinforcements which are being hurried to Davao. The Manobo Dato has declared their purpose to be to expel all foreigners and Filipinos from their district.

FREIGHT RATES ARE SUSPENDED

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Look Into Their Reasonableness

LIVESTOCK SHIPMENTS HIGH

Staves, Headings and Lumber Are Other Commodities That Are Affected.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—The interstate commerce commission today suspended the tariffs on staves, headings and lumber recently filed by the Transcontinental Freight Through Agency. The proposed rates show considerable advances over the present rates from all eastern points as far as the Pacific coast. The rates were suspended until next March, pending an inquiry as to their reasonableness. The defendants include all important interstate carriers in the United States, over six hundred in number.

Livestock Rates Suspended.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—The proposed advances in livestock rates between the Missouri river terminals and the Mississippi river transfers and Chicago, were also suspended pending a hearing respecting the reasonableness of the increase, which will be begun at Kansas City on Saturday.

PAPKE WINS FIRST BATTLE IN AUSTRALIA.

Knocks Out the Champion of Victoria in Fourth Round at Sydney.

Sydney, New South Wales, Oct. 26.—Billy Papke, who claims the middleweight championship of the world, won the first fight in Australia by knocking out Williams, the champion of Victoria, in the fourth round.

THOUSANDS ARE NOW HOMELESS

Number of Deaths From Tornado and Eruptions in Italy is 189

KING EMMANUEL AT SCENE

Populace of Naples Greeted Him With Wild Enthusiasm—Widespread Suffering.

Naples, Oct. 26.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here unannounced. His coming is not wholly unexpected, for his subjects have learned whenever there is widespread suffering, his majesty is sure to be found directing the work of relief. The populace greeted him with wild enthusiasm. The authorities were able today to make a more definite estimate of the fatalities, the result of the tornado winds and volcanic eruptions of Mount Vesuvius and Mount Epome. The known deaths are as follows: Ceterara 80; Vecete 31; Majori 20; Casamicciola Island of Ischia 12; Amalfi 10; Rosina 7; Madonna Craple 19; Minore 4; Lacco Ameno 3; Monte Cervino 2; Torre del Greco 1; total 189. Thousands of persons are homeless and it is a serious problem to provide them with shelter, food and drinking water.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER NOW DAY LABORER.

General Joe Garcia of Cuban Fame at Work at Gorgona, in the Panama Canal Zone.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26.—A St. Louisan's trip to Panama has incidentally revealed that General Joe Garcia, Cuban revolutionary leader, is employed at Gorgona, a small town in the canal zone, as a laborer. This was made public by Mounted Patrolman Roger Hart, of the St. Louis police force, who brought to Major T. Rosser Roemer, drillmaster of the force, a letter from Garcia. "I had to go to a small town in the Panama canal zone," related Hart. "In the course of my investigations I came to Gorgona. I entered the Spanish settlement there and as I didn't speak the language they sent for an interpreter. Garcia came. He could speak English so well that I asked him where he learned it. 'So many can,' he answered, 'that I soon spoke it readily.'"

"Garcia is living in exile as a result of the split which occurred among the Cuban independents when they were freed from Spain. With every avenue of employment closed to him he was forced to seek employment elsewhere. Hart says that Garcia is, however, contented."

Two Collectors Out.—Mayor Seligman said today that he has two men out collecting road tax and that they are doing very well, gathering in the silver coin. The money will be used for paving Montezuma avenue, from the capitol to the depot.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS



HON. MALAQUIAS MARTINEZ. Delegate From Taos County, of Which He is the Recognized Political Leader, and a Republican Who Has Received Many Honors. (By courtesy of R. M. Read.)

Hon. Malaquias Martinez, delegate from Taos county, to the constitutional convention, is the recognized political leader of Taos county. He was born in Mora county in 1860 and was educated in the schools of the Christian Brothers in that county. In 1873 he continued his schooling with the Brothers in Ocate and five years later entered the employ of his brother, Daniel Martinez in a mercantile establishment. Mr. Martinez soon branched out for himself for at the age of 21 he made a contract with the government to furnish hay and lumber for Fort Union.

In the year 1890 Mr. Martinez returned to Taos and became active in politics. From 1891 to 1894 he was deputy county assessor and in 1895 he was elected county school superintendent.

The following year he was the Republican nominee for member of the legislature and was the only Republican to be elected from Taos county.

NOME ALMOST ABANDONED

No Longer Poor Man's Camp and Prospectors Have Come Home

WAS GOOT FOOTBALL PLAYER

Three Steamers Loaded Down With Gold and Passengers Arrive at Seattle

Seattle, Oct. 26.—The steamer Umatilla arrived from Nome today with 511 passengers and \$250,000 in bullion, and was followed closely by the steamers Victoria and Northwestern, each carrying gold and a heavy passenger list. The exodus from Nome marks the end of the romantic period of history in the famous gold camp. In the summer of 1900, 20,000 persons were assembled on the beach at Nome whose sands were rich in gold dust. The camp has yielded \$40,000,000 gold and will probably produce that much more in the future. But the rich dirt that could be worked by hand has been washed and mining henceforth will be done by dredges owned by large corporations. It is estimated that the number of persons now in Nome ranges from 1,000 to 1,500. There are nearly 2,500 in the Inok and Iditarod districts and several hundred in the diggings north of Nome. These are still "poor men's camps," but Nome has gone the way of the Klondike and will transform no more laborers into millionaires.

FAMOUS CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN ANSWERS LAST CALL.

New York, Oct. 26.—Hugo Richards, Garden organizer and captain of the famous Confederate Palmetto battery, died in Southport, N. C., today of apoplexy. Mr. Garden was a lawyer in New York for 25 years.

TEN GENERALS BLOWN UP

Explosion on Board of Gunboat Causes Loss of Seventy Lives

ONLY TWENTY WERE RESCUED

Liberto Lost at Sea Off Part de Paix On Way to North.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Oct. 26.—The Haytien gunboat Liberto has been lost at sea off Port de Paix, following an explosion on board. It is estimated that seventy persons were either killed or drowned. Twenty others were rescued. Among those lost were ten Haytien generals, who were on their way to take command of several divisions of troops in the department of the north.

GRAND FATHER CLAUSE IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 26.—The "grandfather clause" amendment to the election laws was held constitutional today by the state supreme court. The clause disfranchises many negroes.

IN THE WORLD OF AVIATORS

M. Blanchard Dashed to Death in Fall of Hundred Feet

FROM NANTES TO ALDERSHOT

Report That America II Was Sighted Discredited at Saint Louis.

Paris, Oct. 26.—M. Blanchard, the aviator fell a hundred feet today and was instantly killed. Blanchard was attempting to descend after a successful flight from Bourges to Issey Les Moulineux.

Flight From France to England.

Brighton, Eng., Oct. 26.—The military dirigible balloon Morning Post, presented to the British government by the London Morning Post, crossed the English channel this morning from Nantes, France, and at nearly 2:15 p. m. passed over Brighton on his way to Aldershot. The dirigible was constructed in France.

America II Sighted.

Fort William, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A. C. Guernard, mail clerk on the Canadian Pacific railway running into Fort William from the east, reported on his arrival here last night that while passing Quimette, a station 13 miles east, he and two others noticed what appeared to be the light of a balloon going due north at a height of about a mile. They took it to be the America II.

Rescue Party Moves West.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The receipt of the Fort William dispatch reporting the landing of the America II near Fort William, Ontario, caused the Aero Club officers to order Lewis Spindler, who is at Toronto, to move his headquarters farther west. It had been intended to work from Chapleau, Ontario, 383 miles east of Fort William.

Report Discredited.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Not much credence is placed in the Fort William dispatch as the balloonists should have landed a week ago and it is not though possible that they have remained in the air nine days.

Abandoned Balloon Found.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—An abandoned balloon has been found on the shore of Lake Superior near Port Arthur, Ontario, according to a message received here today.

Watched By Forest Rangers.

Port Arthur, Oct. 26.—The government forest rangers sent word here this morning that a balloon was seen descending in the forest between this city and Black Sturgeon early this morning. A relief party will be sent to find the aircraft which the rangers think may be the America II.

TWENTY-THREE CO-EDS' REFUSED MARRIAGE PROPOSAL.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 26.—Marriage is not popular among the young women of Minnesota university's college of agriculture, in the opinion of Herman Brown. He proposed marriage to twenty-three young women in one day and received twenty-three refusals.

His early proposals, Brown admits, were crude, but facility came with practice. Whereas, five young women to whom he proposed before noon laughed at him, not one laughed after the noon hour.

Fifteen of the twenty-three were sympathetic in their refusals and six offered to regard him with a sisterly affection. Two said they thought he must be crazy and one cruelly asked if he were proposing on a bet. The proposals were made as a condition precedent to the admission of the young man into the Agricultural Club.

MAY ARREST THREE DYNAMITERS

Booked to Arrive Today at Acapulco, Mexico, on the Steamer San Juan

THEIR BAGGAGE IS SEIZED

Suspects Are Believed to Have Blown Up Los Angeles Times Building.

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26.—A special from Los Angeles says that three of the Times dynamiters will be arrested today when the Pacific mail liner San Juan reaches the port of Acapulco, on the Mexican coast. According to a dispatch which is said to be based on information received by Chief of Police Galloway, or Los Angeles, from the state department at Washington, the baggage of the three suspected passengers has been seized by the captain of the steamer upon instructions from Secretary Knox. The suspects are believed to be men who purchased the dynamite at Giant, Calif., on September 17.

TO PROHIBIT THIRD DEGREE

Three Important Propositions Introduced in Arizona Convention

NO RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION

Comprehensive Scheme of Taxation Submitted by Republican Delegate.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 26.—A provision prohibiting the "third degree" in police operations, and declaring it to be a crime, was introduced in the constitutional convention today as part of the proposed declaration of rights, by Delegate Ingraham of Yuma. It forbids the use of threats or torture in efforts to obtain evidence. Delegate Wells of Prescott, Republican, introduced a proposition forbidding the consolidation of competing railroads and a form of discrimination by combination. He also introduced a comprehensive scheme of taxation.

The preamble which is shorter than that of any state in the union, was adopted yesterday by the Arizona constitutional convention. It contains only nineteen words, and is shorter by one word than that of Texas.

"We, the people of the state of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties, do ordain this constitution."

There was considerable debate preceding the adoption of the preamble, the committee reporting one much longer than that adopted, it being offered as a substitute when the matter came up in the committee of the whole.

The century mark in propositions was passed yesterday afternoon, the total now being 103 and it is expected but a few more will be presented. One relates to the bill of rights and declares against capital punishment. It was introduced by Rev. J. E. Crutcher of Maricopa county, who is a Methodist minister. Another makes stockholders of banks liable for the debts and deposits.

The first participation by the Republicans in the actual making of the constitution occurred when S. W. F. Cooper and S. L. Kingman of Tucson introduced propositions. This caused some surprise as it had been intimated by the minority members that no propositions would be introduced by them.

The convention is now making rapid progress and leaders predict that the initiative and referendum and prohibition will be adopted this week. Several propositions were given their second reading and referred. Among them was one providing for the separate submission of statewide prohibition.

Another was Mr. Orme's general election proposition in which it appeared that an error had been made by the printer or a typewriter so that it seemed to confer the right of suffrage "on all citizens" whereas Mr. Orme had meant that it should be enforced "on all male citizens." The omission was ordered corrected.

Chairman Wood of the finance committee submitted his first report of the expenditures on account of the convention, showing that a total of \$10,789.85 had already been expended which added to the estimated election expenses \$20,000, leaves a little more than \$40,000 of the appropriated \$100,000. Mr. Wood's itemized report follows:

Cleaning and decorating assembly room	\$ 200.00
New desks	325.00
Typewriters	120.00
Stationery	750.00
Janitor	600.00
Postage	200.00
Rent	750.00
Mileage	3,740.00
Payroll, members	1,260.00
Attaches, first week	625.00
Payroll, October 21	1,470.00
Attaches, second week	1,131.00
Printing propositions	246.00
Printing propositions	58.75
Miscellaneous printing	90.00

MISFORTUNE PURSUES BRAKEMAN AT DENVER.

On Way to Bedside of Dying Child at El Paso, Texas, He Falls Under Train and Loses Arm.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 26.—While his baby dying in El Paso, Texas, James Walker attempted to board a Colorado & Southern train and lost his right arm. Taylor received a telegram that his baby was dying. He had no money with which to purchase a railroad ticket to El Paso. The wife asked that he come to the bedside. Taylor, a brakeman on the Santa Fe, gave up his position and selected the "bumper route" to reach the side of his dying child. At Third and Walnut streets, Taylor attempted to "make" a train. He missed his hold and as he was rolled under the wheels he lost one arm.

"I can't make it there just now. It's tough luck, doubled. My arm's gone, but I'll still reach El Paso," said Taylor. He was taken to the county hospital. His first request was that he be shipped to El Paso. "I want to be with my child. Don't tell them that I'm hurt. I'll be there tomorrow," he said. Taylor may die from blood poisoning. He was conscious when he said: "Tell baby that I'll help him," and then he succumbed to the oplane.

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TRAYS AND ALL KINDS OF SIL-
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Right Prices Right Goods Right Service
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Cut Glass, China and Silverware
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THE DAILY ROUND UP.

IN OLD TOLEDO.
(By Thomas Walsh.)
Old Toledo—citadel
Where the outlawed visions dwell
On the mired crags of Spain—
What grim earthquake heaved you
high
Out amid the sands and sky,
Gothic sphinx—for Time's disdain?
From your stronghold yet looks down
Dante's challenge in your frown,
Though in dust are scimitars,
Crowns, and croziers, and by night,
From your Greco, things of blight
Pace your alleys from the stars.

Here the sandalled feet have trod
In their anarchy of God,
Reaching at his aureole;
Violence of heaven at heart,
Here they ruled and prayed apart
In seragios of the soul.

Sultans, kings and primates gone—
Crescent, Cross, and gonfalon
Welter down a sunset world;
But the chiming of hope and love
Murmur yet on slopes above
Where the poppies are unfurled.
—Scribner's Magazine.

Aged Citizen Dies—Cyrus Sullivan died at his home 12 miles southeast of San Jon, Quay county, aged 77 years, 11 months, and 2 days.

Marriage License Issued—At Estancia, a marriage license was issued to Robert J. Tucker and Miss Mattie J. Dawson of Mountainair, Torrance county.

General Superintendent Quits—On Saturday, E. L. Evans will retire as general superintendent of the American Lumber Company at Albuquerque. His assistant, I. B. Coke, will probably succeed him.

Editorial Change—James McVey who has been editor and manager of the Sentinel here for the past year has accepted a position as city editor of the Cimarron News. H. E. Adams will succeed McVey as the Sentinel editor.—San Jon Sentinel.

Three Deaths at Albuquerque—Richard L. Guyann, a contractor, aged 57 years, died yesterday at Albuquerque, leaving a wife and two sons. Bright's disease was the cause of death. Mrs. Antonia Gutierrez, aged 44 years, died Monday. She is survived by her husband, Mrs. Barbara McCarr's funeral took place yesterday.

Nance Pleads Guilty—Washington Nance, the negro who has been awaiting trial in the county jail at Raton the past few weeks on the charge of robbing a woman living in East Raton, of \$16 appeared before the court, and pleaded guilty. Judge M. C. Mechem sentenced him to thirty days in the county jail.

Raton Servant Commits Suicide—Miss Mary Jones, a servant in the family of Mr. Louis Johnson, living at 225 South Fifth street, Raton, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. It is supposed by those acquainted with the young woman, that a disappointment in love was the cause of her rash act.

Dan Brito is Scalded—Dan Brito, a Santa Fe machinist's helper, was painfully burned on the face and arm at Las Vegas while at his work at the roundhouse. The explosion of a gasoline storage tank is responsible for his injuries. While extremely painful, Mr. Brito's injuries are not dangerous. He is being cared for by company surgeons.

Gillespie Acquitted—After occupying the attention of the court at Raton for two days, the trial of James Gillespie for assault with intent to kill, committed upon Elm Cawley, his brother-in-law, was finally concluded and turned over to the jury. After an hour's deliberation, the verdict of "not guilty" was returned and the case was formally dismissed.

A Chronic Runaway—Nine year old Percy Thomas was caught by the police at Cerrillos, Santa Fe county, yesterday and returned to Albuquerque where he managed to run away twice before finally lodged in jail. When arrested a stray dog had attached itself to him with the strange instinct that lonely animals have for a friend. The dog went to jail with him and when told that he could not take the pup into his cell with him Percy shed the first tears of his adventure.

Oldest Resident of El Paso Dead—Lacking but two years of reaching the century mark, Leon Gardea died a vic-

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

tim to pneumonia and died at El Paso, Texas. He was born at Osidro de las Cuevas, Mex., in 1812. The month of his birth is unknown, but it would appear that he was very close to being 99 years of age at the time of his death. Gardea raised a family of 11 children, the youngest of whom, Hilario Gardea, is now 50 years of age. He was a man of some means, having valuable mining investments in Mexico.

POSTMASTER GENERAL HITCHCOCK IS MAKING GOOD

Postal Deficit is Dwindling and One Cent Postage is Now in Sight.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Figures, the compilation of which was completed at the postoffice department today, show that the exact reduction of the postal deficit during the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$11,500,000. The deficit of the previous fiscal year was \$17,500,000 so that, in one year, the deficit was reduced to \$6,000,000. In commenting tonight upon the saving of \$11,500,000 last year, Postmaster General Hitchcock said:

"This tremendous saving was made without the curtailment of the postal facilities in any direction. On the contrary there were many important extensions.

Work Made More Systematic. "The department's policy is to extend the service as rapidly as warranted by increasing population and to accomplish its savings, not by the curtailment of postal facilities, but by handling in a more systematic manner the constantly expanding volume of mail."

The tables indicate that more than 1,500 new postoffices were established during the last fiscal year. Great extensions were made in the rural delivery system, 515 new routes, with a total mileage of 12,235 being put into operation.

There were appointed from the civil service list more than 1,800 postoffice clerks to enlarge the working forces of city postoffices, and more than 1,000 additional letter carriers. The railway mail service was strengthened by the appointment of 759 new employees.

The tables show also that the department made liberal increases in the compensation of old employees. Salaries of postoffice clerks were advanced in the aggregate \$1,750,000, while the aggregate salaries of letter carriers were increased \$1,225,000. Railway mail clerks received increases amounting to almost \$250,000. Hitchcock explained that all increases in compensation were based on a system of efficiency ratings, adopted by the department a little more than a year ago. He says the system has had a highly beneficial effect on the service.

Predicts One-Cent Postage. "I believe," he said, "that the higher standard of efficiency secured by a proper application of this policy is certain to justify the resulting increases in expenses. In my judgment, the action of the department in this regard last year was largely responsible for the effective co-operation the department received from its officers and men throughout the country in cutting out wasteful expenditures and in making the postal service generally more efficient.

"This hearty co-operation I expect to be continued through this and future years, with the result that we shall have a self-sustaining postal service and a cent letter postage."

ARISTOCRACY OF POULTRYDOM TO BE FOUND IN TEXAS.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26.—From the raising of game cocks for what was the great Mexican sport on holidays and Sundays a few years ago in San Antonio, the cock fight given in pits built for that purpose, a great step forward, significant of the growth and progress of the city, is seen in the announcement of the big poultry show to be given here November 5 to 20. It means that the aristocracy of poultrydom may be found today in southwest Texas and the breeder of fine stock has taken the place of the breeder of the long-spurred and belligerent fowl.

Each winter brings many inquiries from prominent breeders of the north, many of whom come to San Antonio. They bring the pick of their poultry yards with them, not caring to pay freight on any but the very best. The latest to arrive are S. L. Peterson and son from Benson, Ill. They have brought a champion pen of White Langshams including cock, winner of first prize at Peoria, Ill., November, 1908, and first at the National Fanciers and Breeders Association show at Chicago, December, 1908; also a pen of Indian Runner ducks winners also of first prizes at the Peoria and Chicago shows.

In addition to this, the South Texas Poultry Association announces that many champion birds are shipped down to local breeders each month, the highest price so far paid being for a pair of Cornish imported by W. S. Templeton of Dakota, Ill., from Cornwall, England. They were winners of the first prize at Birmingham, England, and at Chicago in 1908, and third in the fall at Chicago in 1908 and first at the international fair here in 1909.

South Texas breeders have made such strides that they are sending birds 1,200 miles to compete at the great northern shows. The most not-

For Bald Heads

A Treatment That Costs Nothing if It Fails

We want you to try three large bottles of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic on our personal guarantee that the trial will not cost you a penny if it does not give you absolute satisfaction. That's proof of our faith in this remedy, and it should indubitably demonstrate that we know what we are talking about when we say that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will grow hair on bald heads, except where baldness has been of such long duration that the roots of the hair are entirely dead, the follicles closed and grown over, and the scalp is glazed.

Remember, we are basing our statements upon what has already been accomplished by the use of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, and we have the right to assume that what it has done for thousands of others it will do for you. In any event you cannot lose anything by giving it a trial on our liberal guarantee. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store.—The Rexall Store. The Fish or Drug Co.

able winning was made by Dan Root's Cockerel which took first prize in a class of 156, in competition with all the northern and eastern professional breeders at the Missouri state fair at Kendall, October, 1910. A pen of Black Minorcas, winners at the St. Louis exposition, have also come south. The local association is already the largest in the south and is growing every day. O. L. McCord of the Illinois Poultry Association will judge the poultry fair this year. The board is made up of some of the most prominent men of San Antonio including the president of the International Fair Association and directors of the chamber of commerce.

DRINK DRIVES TWO TO SUICIDE.

Health Is Cause for Third Denverite Seeking to Shuffle Off These Mortal Coils.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 26.—"I couldn't quit drinking. That's why my wife killed herself. She begged me to stop, but I couldn't. The curse of liquor is an awful thing. If I had been able to stop drinking everything would have been all right.

"My wife cried when she asked me to leave liquor alone. I meant to do it, but I fell for the liquor. She sobbed and said good-bye when she saw me under the influence. A few minutes later she took poison.

"I can't get sober. The game is up with me. I've tried, but it doesn't do any good. It was drinking that caused this trouble. I'm through. I want to die myself."

A. D. Newton made the above confession last night. His wife had committed suicide Sunday night by taking carbolic acid. Newton was intoxicated when interviewed.

He attempted to commit suicide last night but was foiled by friends. Newton was dazed and declared that he was tired of life. He wanted to poison himself.

A sufferer from tuberculosis for twenty years, Alfred Winter, 60 years old, was found dead in bed yesterday. An empty bottle of chloroform lay by his side. Neither Mrs. Mary Winter, his wife, nor his children believe that Winter took the chloroform with suicidal intent. Dr. Orr, his physician, believes Winter took an overdose of chloroform as a narcotic.

NICK YANNI'S SHOE SHOP

24 E SAN FRANCISCO ST

Men's half-soles (nailed) - 75c
Ladies' half-soles - 50c
Rubber heels - 50c

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

KERR'S PLAZA BARBER SHOP

For 13 years the only first class tonsorial parlor in Santa Fe.

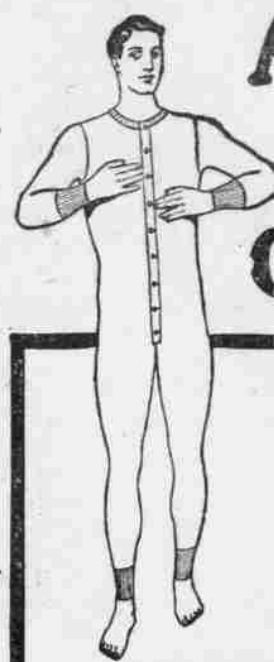
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is guaranteed to cure, (not only relieve, Dandruff, falling hair & other scalp irritations. We also carry a complete line of all the popular hair and facial tonics.

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Agents HUBBS LAUNDRY
Phone us, we will be glad to call for your laundry on Mondays and Tuesdays and deliver on Thursdays and Fridays.

All work is guaranteed; your socks are mended; your buttons sewed on your shirts, without extra charge.
PHONE RED 122. PHONE RED 122.



Always Soft and Comfortable

For real comfort, slip into a union suit of White Cat Underwear. The softness and coziness will make you feel tip top. Then there's the convenience of it, and the time saved in dressing. No bunching; no division at the waist line. Or, if you prefer separate garments you can get them also under the White Cat label. Whether you do outside or inside work there's a special weight for you. Winter garments of

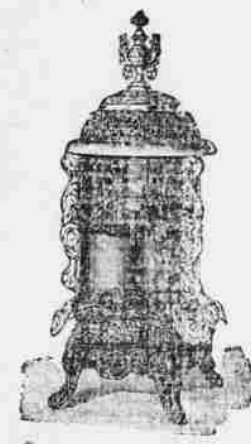
WHITE CAT Underwear FOR MEN

are made of wool unequalled in softness, warmth, comfort and strength. Made big enough and long enough for comfort after they come from the wash. They outlast other makes. Don't buy your underwear until you have seen the White Cat brand. The prices will suit you.

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HEATING STOVES THAT HEAT



Is the kind you get if you buy from us. You will also get a heater that will burn less fuel and radiate more heat than any other make on the market.



Our line is composed of the celebrated (Coles Hot Blast) which burns coal or wood equally well.

Come in and let us point out to you the superiority of the Coles.

Phone No. 14. If it's Hardware WOOD-DAVIS HARWARE CO. We have it. Phone No. 14.

Coal WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Wood Screened Lump

Anthracite Coal all Sizes, Smithing Coal, Steam Coal. Sawed Wood and Kindling.
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CLEAN ANYTHING—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—NEW MANAGEMENT—UP-TO-DATE EQUIPMENT—COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

Gentlemen's Hats Made New.

Phone Red 132 O. O. SHAWGO, Proprietor East Side Plaza.

LIVERY STABLE

Fine Rigs, Reliable Horses, Single Buggies, Surries, Saddle Horses

Call up 'Phone 9

When in Need of Anything in the Livery Line. Drivers Furnished

RATES RIGHT.

Don Gaspar Avenue CHAS. CLOSSON

Why Do you Send for the doctor when there is sickness in the house?

Because he is the one who, through study and training, is best fitted to treat the illness successfully. THAT'S HIS BUSINESS.

Our Business is to compound scientifically the medicine your doctor orders. And we are the best fitted through education, experience, and facility, to do his bidding.

Why?

BRING EVERY PRESCRIPTION TO US FOR RESULTS
ZOOK'S PHARMACY Phone 213

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Waiting doesn't pay. If you neglect the aching back, urinary troubles, diabetes, surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve backache.

Cure every kidney ill.

Santa Fe citizens endorse them.

Alberto Garcia, Galisteo St., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "I deem it a pleasure to corroborate the public statement I gave in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills about seven years ago. I found them to be an excellent remedy and I have never hesitated to vouch for their merit when an opportunity has been presented. For two years I was in bad shape from backache and kidney trouble and when Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice, I resolved to try them. They not only drove away the backache, but regulated the passages of the kidney secretions and toned up my entire system. When my back has bothered me during the past two and a half years, I have at once taken Doan's Kidney Pills and they have never failed to bring relief."

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WILLIAMSON HAFNER CO.
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CUTS
DENVER, COLO.

Don't Do It Yourself.



You are sure to make a blunder of it and maybe spoil something. Besides, you will lose more time than you can afford in trying to clean or press your own clothes. Send them to us and the job will be done easily, quickly, thoroughly and economically. Besides, it will be seen by your friends that it was done by a professional and not an amateur. Is not that worth something?

Julius Muralter, Tailor.
Cor. Palace and Washington Avenues.

TWO HANGINGS IN FOUR YEARS

Yet, There Were 663 Homicides in Chicago in That Period

\$2,000,000 IN RAILROAD LOOT

It Has Brought Government Ownership of Lines Ten Years Nearer.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—Hangings in Chicago are few, only two in four years, but from the standpoint of the condemned are to be preferred to life imprisonment, according to Judge Kavanaugh in sentencing a wife murderer. The decline of hangings, by the way, is raised as a sidelight upon the number of crimes committed, important enough for consideration by the bar association. The record of four years given by Chief of Police Steward was this: "There were 663 homicides in the city of Chicago. You will note that in two cases only was capital punishment inflicted, 42 cases were life sentences, and 114 were acquitted. The entire number of convictions being but 132, and disposed of without convictions 333. In my opinion the record shows a great laxity in punishing murders, which sooner or later must result seriously." This is contrary to the modern view that severe punishment increases crime, Judge Kavanaugh told a guilty man: "The instinctive unreasoning horror of mankind regards death as a severe punishment. This idea is not correct. You are now to receive a sterner punishment. Your victim died but once. You will die a hundred times; you will suffer more the day you put on your prison clothes than she did in her death. After that there will be only the hopeless, painful years from day to day, from month to month, stretching out forever and in agony. You will be wiped out of human knowledge; even your name will be taken from you; henceforth you will be known by a number. You will remember in after years that street car bell ringing in the street as it passes as the most exquisite music. It will mean hurrying crowds that go where they like and do as they please; it will mean the greatest of all pleasures—freedom."

Freight Rate Discrimination.

Investigation of the charge that much discrimination in the matter of rates and shipments have been practiced by the railroads with the aid and connivance of the ocean steamship companies—which of course are not under jurisdiction of the government rate-fixing body—may be one of the huge tasks of the shippers committee in Chicago which has been preparing evidence to the interstate commerce commission against the proposed increase in railway rates. The result

of the inquiry is said to disprove the widely circulated assertion that there is a combination between the railroads and steamship lines to defeat the spirit of the interstate commerce law by making combination rates that are discriminatory as between persons or places. It was charged, for example, that the railroads, acting in a secret understanding with the steamship lines, made rates from foreign countries to western cities lower than the same roads offered for the transportation of similar goods from the Atlantic seaboard to these points. The investigation revealed the fact, however, that there are practically no such rates in existence at the present time and that in the case of over 99 per cent of the ocean freight carried by the largest lines, the steamship company's connection with it ceases when it is landed at the ports of destination of the various vessels. It is evident, therefore, that even without control over the rates charged by the ocean liners the government authority over the railroads themselves is sufficient to prevent discrimination in favor of foreign manufacturers or consumers. This of course does not affect the charge that the domestic railroad rates have been devised, since rebates were put under legal ban, so that they favored the big shippers and big cities and at times at the direct expense of the small shippers and small cities.

Dramatic Center.

Suddenly Chicago has discovered that it is more of a dramatic center than she knew; that several thespians of fame have deserted Broadway for State street and now maintain residences in Chicago, partly because their start was made there. Lillian Russell first dreamed of the footlights beneath maples of the little wooden house on the west side. Mrs. Leslie Carter also is Chicago-born, Margaret Hillington trudged from Bloomington to Chicago, Mattie Vickers, Florence Packer, Maude Durbin, Sarah Truax, who have left the stage, are names familiar to the old theatergoer and they are Chicago women. The list would be unfinished without mention of May De Sousa, Clara Limpan, Anne Sutherland, Edna Goodrich and Grace Van Studdiford. Eddie Foy used to belong to a "gang" that destroyed good Chicago real estate when Hal-lowe'en came around. George Evans, Walker Whiteside and Carter de Haven whistled tunes for the edification of the mysterious goblins that lurked in the recesses of Chicago's streets when the night was dark and they were young.

Government Ownership.

Government ownership of the railroads was brought ten years nearer by the Chicago disclosure of stupendous graft in the management of the Illinois Central railway officials as saying. That scandal was inopportune, to say the least, from the standpoint of the railway executives who are attempting to secure a general advance of freight rates. It came at about the time many high priced lawyers were preparing arguments asserting that any federal interference to say nothing of federal ownership, was to be condemned on the ground that private enterprise operates to prevent graft.

That has been the first argument raised against public ownership—the loose business it would entail. The revelations that nearly \$2,000,000 had been taken in loot from the Illinois Central consequently struck a momentous blow. Some shippers' organizations are advocating a searching inquiry into prices paid by different railroads for standard materials and supplies, believing wide disparities will be found which will throw light upon the increase of expenses complained of. The Illinois Central has offered proof in the rate hearings that its expenses have increased more rapidly than its net earnings. The company's annual report stated that for the year ending June 30 an increase of \$5,284,549 in gross operating income is offset by an advance of \$5,569,857 in total expenses and taxes, which leaves a decrease of \$285,308 for the year in operating income.

JUDGE NORTHCUTT AFTER SALOON KEEPERS.

Thirty-Two Arrested at Trinidad, Colo., in Effort to Put on the Lid.

Trinidad, Colo., Oct. 26.—Thirty-two complaints against as many saloon men of this city, charging violation of the closing laws were placed in the hands of the constable and at an early hour all of the warrants had been served.

The first saloon man to be arrested entered a plea of guilty, waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the district court. The remaining thirty-one will be in court later.

This is the first step in the long deferred process of putting on the lid in Trinidad. Prosecutions on the charge of keeping gambling devices has also been started against a number of saloon men and this probably sounds the death knell on the slot machines.

The war on the saloon men is the outgrowth of a fight between Judge Jeffery G. Northcutt and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Northcutt declares that the fuel company induced the county commissioners to revoke the license of John Arellio at Berwind, in order that they might have no competition there in the liquor traffic.

HAVE LOTS OF COTTON. BUT FEW PICKERS.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26.—The cotton picker right now is in color; that is, he would be in clover if he could be induced to pick cotton. Record prices are being offered but there are so many lines of work under way in Texas, all offering good wages, that the cotton growing is experiencing difficulty in having his crop gathered. Employment agencies report a big demand for pickers and, it is stated, fields in certain sections of central and northwest Texas are going to waste on account of insufficient help. One dollar a hundred and in several places as high as \$1.25, instead of the usual price of seventy-five cents and fifty cents a hundred, is being offered. Some sections report as much as one-eighth of the crop already gone

to waste on account of the scarcity of pickers.

A. P. Abernathy, of Waco, Texas, has been to San Antonio offering \$1.25 but has given it up as bad job saying: "The laborers of San Antonio seem in too prosperous a condition to be induced to leave the county to pick cotton."

Usually, San Antonio furnishes thousands of such pickers. The Mexicans begin picking cotton in southwest Texas in July and gradually work their way north. They often have worked in the fields until after December 1st. This year the great amount of grubbing and cutting of cord wood on land being cleared for planting next spring, the railroads under construction the grading of new city additions and the demand for day laborers as a result of the great amount of construction work going on is giving every Mexican around San Antonio steady work at good pay.

TROUBLES OF MARRIED LIFE AIRED IN COURT.

Waukegan Couple Will Experiment With Three Months Trial Divorce.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Because David Tobin of Waukegan wants to live at Fox Lake, while his wife insists on making Chicago her home, they have agreed to submit to a trial divorce for three months.

The husband is to support the wife and two children and at the end of three months they will meet and come to a decision as to whether a divorce is advisable or not.

Tobin, who is a gardener, was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of his wife, following two blows he is said to have struck in the course of a debate on whether Chicago or Fox Lake is the better place to live. Tobin insists that he has a right to educate his children at Fox Lake because he has an equity property in two school districts there.

MACHINERY USED FOR PURPOSE OF ADVERTISING.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26.—It isn't often that exhibition machinery used on fair grounds for purposes of advertising some manufacturer during the fair results in saving thousands of dollars of expense to the institution, but this is what has happened at the international fair. Near the big machinery hall a flowing volume of gas and a considerable amount of oil has been struck by machinery that has been drilling an exhibition well during the fair from year to year. The fair directors are jubilant over the prospects for oil on their grounds and the well will be bored to a greater depth in order to secure a sufficient flow of gas or oil for fuel in the machinery hall. The well is about 570 feet deep and when drilling was stopped last year directly after the fair there was not a sign of oil or water in the hole. The directors believe that the oil seeped in from below and if the well is sunk to a greater depth a substantial flow, perhaps a gusher, will be tapped.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican Want Ad.



New Mexico Military Institute

ROSSELL, NEW MEXICO.
"The West Point of the Southwest."
Army Officers Detailed by War Department
Army Inspectors RANK SCHOOL IN CLASS "A."

Through Academic course, preparing young men for college or for business life. Great amount of open air work. Healthiest location of any Military School in the Union. Located on the beautiful Pecos Valley—the garden spot of the West—at an elevation of 3,700 feet above sea level, sunshine every day, but little rain or snow during session.

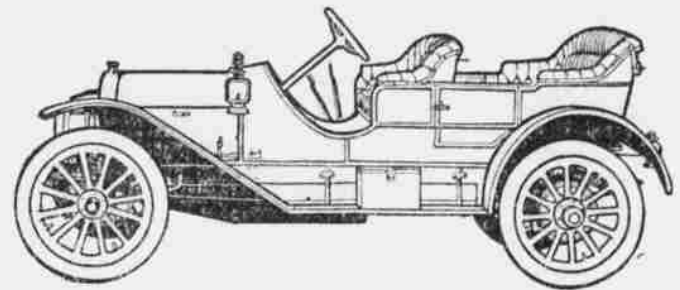
Eleven Officers and instructors, all graduates from standard eastern colleges. Ten buildings, thoroughly furnished, heated, lighted and modern in all respects.

REGENTS—E. A. Cahoon, President; W. G. Hamilton, Vice President; J. Phelps White, Treasurer; W. M. Atkinson Secretary, and W. A. Finlay.

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30 H. P. \$1,500

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ENJOY AUTUMN BY DRIVING THRU THE COUNTRY

It's the best route back to nature, and will imbue new life into your wearied mind. The most pleasure will be obtained by driving the STYLISH LIVERY

We can furnish you. Our horses are all equal to the trip and our carriages ride with ease and grace. Don't forget to secure your rig from us.

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We Have Built Up



our Paint business by giving only the best grades for a reasonable price. Every can of our Paint is reliable. It is made of the best White Lead and well-ground colors, giving a uniform coat and spreading easily and smoothly without streaks or spots. These colors will not fade in the sun, and they cover a large surface. One coat of our Paint is as good as two of other kinds.

Charles W. Dudrow

Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Home Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Duly and Regularly Incorporated in Strict Accordance With the Laws of New Mexico shown by the Accompanying Certificate from Jacobo Chavez, Insurance Commissioner.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, having duly incorporated the above company, desire to notify the Insuring Public in general, and our friends, stock-holders and policy-holders of the OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in particular, as to the following facts;

1. We are incorporating the OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, which will have a paid up capital of \$200,000,000 and a like amount as surplus and which will commence active business on or about January 1st, 1911.

2. The company will be organized, and the business maintained, by the officers and men who had charge of, and made such a success of the OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, during the past four years.

3. The business will be developed conservatively, economically and to the best of ability and judgment.

4. No promotion stock will be given to anybody, at all, and the expenses of organization will be kept down to an absolute minimum.

M. W. FLOURNOY,
Vice-President Occidental Life,
SOLOMON LUNA,
Vice-President Occidental Life
J. H. O'RIELLY,
Sec'y and Gen. Mgr. Occidental Life
GEORGE ROSLINGTON,
Actuary Comptroller Occidental Life
A. B. McMILLEN,
General Counsel Occidental Life

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

JACOBO CHAVEZ
Superintendent of Insurance.



TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

P. M. A. LIENAU
Deputy.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

This is to certify that J. H. O'RIELLY, George Roslington, M. W. Flournoy, Solomon Luna and A. B. McMILLEN, having complied with the act under which a Fire Insurance Company can be incorporated, are duly authorized to open books for the subscription of stock of the Occidental Fire Insurance Company at such times and places as to them may seem convenient and proper.

(Signed) **JACOBO CHAVEZ**, Superintendent of Insurance.

We have over three hundred stockholders now, representing the leading citizens of New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, the following list of which reside in Santa Fe. If you are interested and wish to learn something about the profits to a stockholder in a Fire Insurance Company, send for our prospectus:

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

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

HE MET GRIEF.

Two columns of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune were devoted this week to telling of the failure of Harry Newman and family of Cincinnati, Ohio, to make good at dry farming this year near Buchanan, Guadalupe county. The story is a pitiable one, and while to a certain extent undoubtedly true, as it is typical of the experience of many dry farmers, nevertheless, it does New Mexico an injustice and incalculable harm. Mr. Newman was a clerk in a carpet store, induced his brothers to accompany him and shipped his furniture to Buchanan. Without experience in dry farming, they settled on poorly selected claims and the inevitable failure came. "We expected to raise fine luscious fruits, but after we got there, we found that the only thing we could raise was stones with a pick." They state that they found an "undeveloped prairie, sunbaked and unbroken by the beauties and riches of a second Garden of Eden."

Of course, they made a failure the first year, just as any store clerk on a dry farm would make anywhere. They lost all they had and went back to Cincinnati with lamentations. This was inevitable. Yet, right around them and all over eastern New Mexico, men have made good despite the drought. They did not come expecting to find apple and plum orchards in full bearing on the public lands; they knew that it meant hardship for several years more, before they had a farm that was worth while, but they also knew that nowhere else could they find more fertile soil or acquire a farm at less cost. The very heading of the article in the Cincinnati paper, explains the failure for it says in big type: "Gold Hunter Meets Grief in Wild West."

This tendency is exemplified by the following from the Texico Trumpet: "The following letter from Meeker, Okla., to the secretary of land meaning the U. S. commissioner at Texico shows just what some people want in this world. Some fools seem to think that dollars grow on bushes here and they can get rich over night if they can screw up courage enough to come out among the Indians and pick them. Here is the literary effort of the good brother:

"I want you to send me a plot of all the land—that is, vacant government land, all round rainy land—that can be contested in New Mexico. I want you to mark some good claims that is vacant on the plot and which can be contested. I want to know if a man can file here and send them out there. There are some parties that are around here has got claims there and they say they are never going to enter again."

"Evidently not. The fellow was very considerate in not asking for any choice corner lots in city property, also."

THE COMPROMISE WAS WISE.

It was well for the Republican members of the constitutional convention to get together. While one side, the conservative wing, had a clear majority, not only of the party but also of the convention, yet a look into the future demanded that differences be smoothed over even if the conservative wing had to concede ground to the more radical constitution makers. Who either because of pre-election pledges, or because of honest sentiment, believed that the Republican party must keep step with the times even at the sacrifice of some cherished principle that had been tried and found good in the past. The question of elective or appointive judiciary or of party policy as of expediency and of local conditions. In their arguments in support of their positions, either side is apt to go to extremes. Viewed calmly and dispassionately, there is really little difference in effect, for the judicial interpretation of laws or the decision of cases, is not a matter of popular sentiment, but of judgment and common sense exercised within the restriction of legal principles and existing statutes. Therefore, if the constitution provides for an elective judiciary and elective commissions, which will have quasi-judicial powers, it is not a matter for regret even if it had been wiser from a general standpoint to make these officials appointive for the present. The people will only get what they deserve and they will elect men to their own average. Most important after all is that the Republican party present a solid front less worse befall the commonwealth.

It is well that the Republican majority did not permit the Republican minority to go over to the Democratic camp on certain matters, for the minority in appealing to the Democrats, who have their differences too, would have found itself in the fix of the intoxicated delegate to a convention, who declined to settle a dispute between two other inebriated wayfarers as to whether the planet visible overhead was the sun or the moon, on the ground that he was a stranger in Santa Fe.

WHY HANDICAP JUSTICE?

In Ecclesiastes it says: "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." If anything fundamental can be written into the constitution that will make the mills of justice grind more swiftly it should be done. If the grand jury is in the way of justice speedily done, away with it. Ambassador Andrews White in a recent address made the following startling assertion: "While the number of murders is rapidly increasing, the procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and, in the light of recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce. One of the worst results of these cases is the growing opinion among the people at large that men with money can so delay justice by every sort of chicanery that there is a virtual immunity from punishment for the highest crimes."

In a paper presented to the thirty-second annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association held at Buffalo, E. P. Wheeler truly said: "It seems to have been forgotten that society has an interest in the punishment of criminals. All authorities on criminology agree that the certainty of punishment is far more important in the prevention of crime than its severity. The present system tends to make the punishment of crime as uncertain as human laws can make it."

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The Bisbee Daily Review shows the cloven foot inadvertently. Its editorial utterances bear out the intention to destroy republican form of government of the United States. Let the Republicans who believe that the initiative and referendum are not subversive of American ideals read the following from the Review, then compare with themselves and ponder: "The Democrat will be honest with its readers. We believe the submission of the Arizona constitution will create the greatest political contest this country has witnessed since the noble Missouri compromise was before the country, and which in the end precipitated the Civil War. We believe our constitutional convention is making history that may in the end change our system of government throughout the nation and succeed in overthrowing both political parties."

"These men fully realize that a system that will deprive a state legislature of the functions of legislation will sooner or later invade the halls of Congress."

"While we know that the President is violently opposed to it, as are also all standard leaders yet the rising tide of independence and just indignation that is sweeping over this country ought, as a matter of common justice, to serve notice upon the President and his associates that defeat of our constitution because of this innovation, will precipitate a contest in this country that will sweep the Republican party out of existence."

While some farmers were standing at street corners in town complaining of drought, of lack of market, of unfavorable conditions that make successful farming in New Mexico impossible, two men on the yard ranch, near Alamogordo, raised enough truck on forty acres this year to ship ten carloads to El Paso, Texas, where it was sold at good prices. Before this the farm had been unprofitable. The two men who made this success were not even farmers, but employees of the lumber mill at Alamogordo who lost their jobs on account of the closing down of the latter enterprise. Similar success has been obtained year after year by several Chinamen near Deming, Luna county, people belonging to a race, so despised that Uncle Sam has barred them from his shores. Here and there, success is so far above the average, demonstrate that whatever failures, and there are many, have occurred in farming in New Mexico, they were not due to soil, or climate, or conditions, but to the human equation, the lack of energy exerted intelligently in the right direction.

That the strip of Territory belonging rightfully to New Mexico but now in Texas, is worth while is indicated by the following item in the Clayton Citizen:

"A fine lignite coal has been found near Texline and great plans are laid for its development according to O. W. Timmons of that place, who was in town Friday of last week on business connected with the newly discovered coal. Mr. Timmons states they have title transferred to a large acreage of fine land underlaid with coal of fine quality. He says his company which is formed, but not yet incorporated have plenty of means in sight and actually at hand to promote the coal development. He believes the coal will supply all of northern Texas and New Mexico, and believes it can be laid down in Clayton at \$1 per ton. His company will be capitalized at \$500,000."

The question in the constitutional convention today is not: "Who is looney now?" but "Who'll be looney next?"

A POLITICAL FREAK.

The wave which is sweeping over the United States demanding so-called direct legislation is as much a freak as was the wave of the Greenbackers, of the Populists and the Free Silver advocates in their time. The advocates of plans that would nullify the legislative power of the legislature and the judicial power of the judiciary, are just as rabid and insistent as were the Greenbackers and Free Silver men in their time and they will be just as quickly forgotten.

Says the Democratic Denver Times: "Despite the platitudes that are being uttered in its praise we cannot but think that the direct legislation movement is a political freak utterly at variance with stable, representative government. It is not a new thing in the history of the world. It was tried and it failed in Athens two thousand years ago. It was tried by the English eight hundred years ago and abandoned for the parliamentary system. In the Swiss republic it has produced a system of espionage and rancor that Americans would never tolerate. In Oregon today it has brought legislation to a condition of pitiable confusion. Against it in that state a strong movement is gaining popularity and adherents. Opposition to it is not based upon any refusal to trust the people to make their own laws; but upon the demonstrated facts that it leads to the tyranny of active minorities. If every adult citizen would register before every election, if every adult would vote at every election, the bills initiated might have a chance of reflecting the desires of the actual majority; but registration and voting are variable quantities all ways and the experience of Oregon shows clearly that the bills commonly 'initiated' are the bills of some inconsiderable league with a bad to satisfy and the energy to push it through. 'Direct legislation' is not a forward, but a backward step; it is supported nowhere by any competent student of the art of government; and it is the frank hope of this newspaper that the people of Colorado will defeat the grafting initiative and referendum bill to be voted upon next November. Colorado is suffering already from too much politics and too many politicians, but with a measure of this kind on the statute books the political afflictions of Colorado would reach their limit."

"We need from our politicians not more politics, but some measures, some instalments, of constructive statesmanship. We need to enlarge the powers of our state government; to give it more authority for the work of state expansion. There are irrigation projects to be encouraged; railroads to be extended; new mining fields to be opened. "Our politicians in Colorado today are playing with vain imaginings instead of devoting themselves to the inspiring labors of making Colorado the most prosperous and the most populous of all western states." To New Mexico and Arizona, the immediate danger lies in incorporating these evanescent freaks into their constitution and thereby provoking a veto from President Taft and Congress and delay to statehood for one or two years. Says the Arizona Republican: "From such information as filters from the quarters of the legislative committee of the constitutional convention, it seems that the members, while compelled to skate on thin ice, are avoiding the thinnest. They are trying to come as near to meeting the known or supposed views of the President regarding constitutions as they can without meeting them. They are said to have prepared the form of a direct legislative measure which interferes as little as may be with representative legislation, but which, of necessity must interfere with it. They have 'reserved' to the people certain rights of which of course the representatives of the people must be deprived."

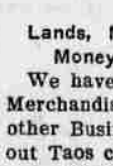
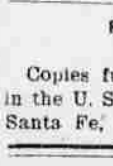
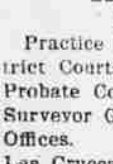
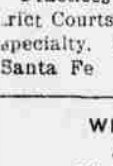
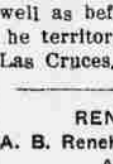
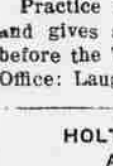
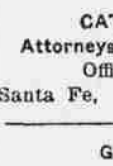
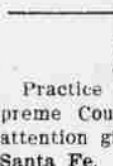
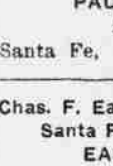
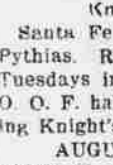
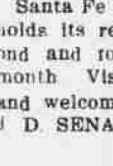
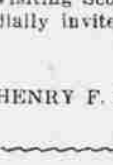
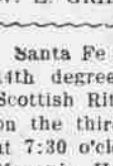
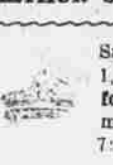
"What will be the fate of this close hauled measure when it is launched upon the tempestuous whole committee or stormy convention cannot be foretold but what the fate of the constitution itself will be when it reaches the President and the Congress, with an initiative and referendum provision, can be more accurately predicted. "The objection of the President to direct legislation is not against any particular kind of direct legislation, but against the principle. Regarded as an evil, no modification of it can be good."

"The Republican has believed from the outset, its belief being based upon President Taft's comments on the Oklahoma constitution, that he would regard with disfavor any constitution containing a provision for direct legislation. That belief became a certainty when as late as a week before the election the President at the request of the managing owner of this paper directed his private secretary to compile extracts from his speeches directed against the principle of direct legislation. "Every reliable intimation from Washington that has been received on this subject strengthens the conviction that a constitution embracing that principle is foredoomed to disapproval."

The Republicans are giving proof of their sincerity in declaring that corporations must obey the laws and must be regulated so as to prevent their overreaching the public. Capital and enterprise will be encouraged and protected but they must submit to reasonable supervision and must conform to the laws. The proviso suggested by H. O. Bursum will be the most effective weapon of the commonwealth to prevent delay and litigation in putting into effect the orders of the corporation commission which is to be elected by the people. While the powers given the commission are sweeping, they are not drastic, and it is certain that the men elected by the people on the commission will use those powers merely to protect the people and not to drive out corporate wealth or capital."

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

MASONIC.



Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic hall at 7:30 p. m.
H. H. IORMAN, Acting Master.

ALAN R. McCORD, Secretary.
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular communication second Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
S. G. CARTWRIGHT, H. P.
ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular communication fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.
J. A. MASSIE, E. C.
W. E. GRIFFIN, Recorder.

Santa Fe Lodge of Perfection No. 1, 4th degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry meets on the third Monday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in the evening in Masonic Hall, south side of Plaza. Visiting Scottish Rite Masons are cordially invited to attend.

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

B. P. O. E.
Santa Fe Lodge No. 460, B. P. O. E. holds its regular session on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome. A. J. FISCHER, Exalted Ruler.
D. SENA, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.
Santa Fe Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias. Regular meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month at 8 o'clock in O. O. F. hall, San Francisco St. Visiting Knights invited to attend.
AUGUST REINGARDT, C. C.
JOHN K. STAUFFER, K. R. S.

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Agreement of Publisher, 1-4 sheet.
Proof of Labor, 1-4 sheet.
Notice of Mining Location, 1-2 sheet.
Title Bond and Lease of Mining Property, 1-2 sheet.
Placer Mining Location, 1-4 sheet.
Title Bond of Mining Property, 1-2 sheet.
Mining Deed, 1-2 sheet.
Mining Lease, 1-2 sheet.
Coal Declaratory Statement, 1-2 sheet.
Coal Declaratory Statement with Power of an Attorney, Non-Mineral Affidavit and Corroborating Non-Mineral Affidavit, 1-2 sheet.
Notice of Right to Water, 1-4 sheet.
Foreclosure or Publishing Out of Notice, 1-4 sheet.
Affidavit of Assessment, 1-2 sheet.

Stock Blanks.
Bill of Sale—Animals bearing Vendor's Recorded Brand, 1-4 sheet.
Bill of Sale, in Books of 25 Blanks, 40c per book.
Bill of Sale—Animals Not Bearing Vendor's Recorded Brand, 1-4 sheet.
Bill of Sale—Range Delivery, 1-4 sheet.
Bill of Sale, 1-2 sheet.
Authority to Gather, Drive and Handle Animals Bearing Owner's Recorded Brand, 1-2 sheet.
Authority to Gather, Drive and Handle Animals Not Bearing Owner's Recorded Brand, 1-2 sheet.
Contrato de Partido, 1-2 pliego.
Escritura de Renuencia, 1-2 pliego.
Documento Garantizado, 1-2 pliego.
Hipoteca de Bienes Muebles, 1-2 pliego.
Documento de Hipoteca, 1-2 pliego.
Documento Garantizado, extensa forma entera, full sheet.
Certificado de Matrimonio, 10c cada uno.

Replevin Bond, 1-2 sheet.
Execution—Forcible Entry and Detainer, 1-4 sheet.
Subpoena, 1-4 sheet.
J. P. Complaint, 1-4 sheet.
Capias Complaint, 1-4 sheet.
Search Warrant, 1-2 sheet.

School Blanks.
Enumeration Form, 1-2 sheet.
Teachers' Certificate, 1-2 sheet.
Contract for School Teacher, 1-2 sheet.
Teachers' Term Register, full sheet.
Contract between Directors and Teachers, 1-4 sheet.
Oaths of School Director, 1-4 sheet.
Certificate of appointment of School Funds, 1-2 sheet.
Contract for Fuel, 1-4 sheet.
Teachers' Monthly Report, 1-4 sheet.
District Clerks' Annual Report, 1-4 sheet.

Land Office Blanks.
Homestead Entry, 4-007, 1-2 sheet.
Non-Mineral Affidavit, 4-062, 1-2 sheet.
Proof, Testimony of Witness, 4-369, full sheet.
Proof, Testimony of Claimant, 4-369a, full sheet.
Desert Land Entry, Declaration of Applicant, 4-274, full sheet.
Deposition of Witness, 4-373a, 1-2 sheet.
Yearly Proof, 4-074b, full sheet.
Final Proof, 4-372a, 1-2 sheet.
Contest Notice, 4-345, 1-2 sheet.
Affidavit to be filed before contest, 4-072, 1-2 sheet.
Affidavit of Contest Against Non-Resident Entryman, 4-628, 1-2 sheet.
Notice of Intention to make final proof, 3-348, 1-2 sheet.
Additional Entry, 4-004, 1-2 sheet.
320 Homestead Entry, 4-003, 1-2 sheet.

Small Holding Proof, Affidavit of Applicant, full sheet.
Relinquishment, 1-2 sheet.
Township Plats, 1-4 sheet.
Township Plats, full sheet.

General Blanks.
Bond for Deed, 1-2 sheet.
Bond of Indemnity, 1-2 sheet.
Bond, General Form, 1-2 sheet.
Certificate of Marriage, 75c per doz.
Official Bond, 1-2 sheet.
Notice of Sale Under Foreclosure of Mortgage, full sheet.
Application for License, 1-2 sheet.
Retail Liquor License, 1-2 sheet.
Notice of Conveyance, 1-2 sheet.
Certificate of Election, 1-2 sheet.
Report of the Assessors, full sheet.
Deed, City of Santa Fe, 1-2 sheet.
Deed, City of Santa Fe, full sheet.
Application for Marriage License, 1-2 sheet.

Certificate of Birth, 1-4 sheet.
Certificate of Death, 1-4 sheet.
Butchers' Shipping Notices, 1-4 sheet.
Promissory Notes 25c per pad.
Receipts, 25c per pad.
Cost Bond, 1-4 sheet.
Letters of Guardianship, 1-2 sheet.
Guardian's Bond and Oath, 1-2 sheet.
Letters of Administration, 1-2 sheet.
Administrator's Bond and Oath, 1-2 sheet.
Letters Testamentary, 1-2 sheet.
Declaration in Assumpsit, 1-2 sheet.
Declaration in Assumpsit, on Note Satisfaction of Mortgage, 1-2 sheet.
Assignment of Mortgage, 1-2 sheet.
Lease, 1-2 sheet.
Lease of Personal Property, 1-2 sheet.
Chattel Mortgage, 1-2 sheet.
Warrant to Appraisers, full sheet.
Power of Attorney, 1-2 sheet.
Renewal of Chattel Mortgage, 1-2 sheet.

Replevin Writ, 1-4 sheet.
Replevin Affidavit, 1-4 sheet.
Peace Proceedings, Complaint, 1-4 sheet.
Warrant, 1-4 sheet.
Commitment, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Affidavit, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Bond, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Writ, 1-4 sheet.
Attachment Summons as Garnishee, 1-4 sheet.

Execution, 1-4 sheet.
Summons, 1-4 sheet.
Certificate of Brand, 1-4 sheet.
Sheep Contract, 1-2 sheet.
Justice of the Peace Blanks.
Appeal Bond, 1-2 sheet.
Appeal Bond, Criminal, 1-2 sheet.
Appearance Bond, 1-2 sheet.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Attorney E. W. Dossan, of Albuquerque, is at the Claire.
W. H. Longhorne, a sightseer from Virginia, is in the city.
R. Alexander, a clothing salesman of Chicago, is at the Palace.

Editor M. M. Pagett, of the Las Vegas Optic, arrived last evening.
Attorney A. A. Jones, the Democratic leader, is over from Las Vegas.
Albert Cadis, a cigar salesman from New York, is calling on the trade.
Attorney General Frank W. Cline arrived this afternoon from Albuquerque.

Benjamin Reinhold, a healthseeker from Philadelphia, is at the Sanitarium.

Dr. J. Somellera, of Bernalillo, Sandoval county, is a visitor in the capital.

A. O. Wright, a well known clothing salesman, is calling on the trade. He is from Louisville.

Mrs. C. H. Gildersleeve of East Palace avenue, has gone to southern California for the winter.

Ex-Governor M. A. Otero has returned from a visit to Carrizozo and other points in Lincoln county.

The Revs. G. Maeterman of Santa Cruz, and J. Pajot of El Rito are visiting Archbishop J. B. Pitaval.

Dion Geraldine, a Chicago financier, who came through New Mexico, on horseback many years ago, is in the city.

Miss Josie Grimshaw is home from a visit to Denver. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Grimshaw who accompanied her are now in Salt Lake.

E. P. Ripley, Jr., son of the president of the Santa Fe, passed Lamv Monday night en route west. He was accompanied by his wife.

"Mrs. John Becker, Miss Mae McCauley and Mrs. Clara Kroenke spent yesterday at their home in Belen."

Albuquerque Tribune-Citizen.
Captain W. A. Burbank of Manila, formerly an official of the territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe, was in Albuquerque for a day or so, en route east.

Miss Madeline Mills passed another restful night and was reported to be holding her own today. In another week, the fever will be broken if the disease takes its regular course.

William Vaughn, proprietor of the Palace hotel, today celebrates the 29th anniversary of his arrival at the Palace hotel and consequently he had to set up the cigars to his guests and friends.

Druggist B. Ruppe is here from Albuquerque, to interest capitalists and others in some mining property. Mr. Ruppe is delighted with Santa Fe's climate and finds the city greatly improved.

Pedro Scarnello, an Indian coal miner at Madrid, Santa Fe county, was brought up yesterday to St. Vincent's Hospital, seriously ill with fever. He is reported to be in critical condition today.

Sheriff J. M. Casaus, Mrs. Casaus and family, have arrived from Santa Rosa and are stopping at the Claire Hotel. They will spend several days here attending the convention and visiting friends.

A. J. Hanson and U. Potts, of Perry, Florida, are at the Coronado. They have been sightseeing and also attending to some business in the southwest, including the purchase of several carloads of horses.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Kidder, of Boston, have rented the house of Mrs. Luckenbach, on Don Gaspar avenue, and there they will spend the winter. Mr. Kidder is an archaeologist and will do some research work here.

The Revs. P. Gilberton of Las Vegas, C. Ballard of Mora, and A. Rabeyrolle of East Las Vegas, arrived at New York last Sunday, 23d, by the trans-Atlantic steamer La Touraine, and will be at their respective homes on the 28.

Captain Fred Fornoff of the Mounted Police was summoned to federal court at Roswell yesterday as a witness. He was at Albuquerque when the summons reached him to respond forthwith. He left on the first train out of the Duke City.

Cards announcing the wedding on October 22, at Chicago, of Section Director Charles E. Linney of the U. S. weather bureau in this city, to Miss Frederica Ahlstrom, were received in Santa Fe today. The couple will be at home at 216 Griffin street, in this city, after November 15.

Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark will leave this evening for Melrose to attend the meetings of the Curry County Teachers' Association on Friday and Saturday. From there he will go to Portales to visit with the Teachers' Association of Roosevelt county.

A distinguished party of Japanese, chief among whom was Paron H. Mitsui, passed through Lamv on Santa Fe train No. 1 last night en route to San Francisco, from which city they will sail for Tokio within the next ten days. The Japanese are on the last leg of a trip around the world and upon their arrival in Tokio will have visited all the principal cities and counties of the globe. The party left Tokio in April of this year

and landed in New York on September 19, crossing the Atlantic from Liverpool.

MANOSO, OF PORTO RICO, RUN DOWN BY BIKE.

But He Will Still Be Able to Do the Baile and Make Aerial Jumps in Motor Car.

Manoso, the clever little Porto Rican dog Mrs. George Cabot Ward brought here with her this summer, and who has amused all who have seen him at a tea party doing a baile for a tea wafer, met with a serious but not fatal accident yesterday when he was run down by a bicycle or a motor cycle or something that came in too close harmony with Manoso's paw.

Shortly after his arrival here Manoso had a narrow escape from such an accident as he was trotting past the U. S. bank and he has been very careful to remain in the motor car save the few moments he passed in aerial ascensions when the car was going at great speed. Manoso, however, will recover and after a short period of rest will be able to repeat his dances and his other tricks. One of these is to lay down as though he were dead, and another is to gesture late wildly with both paws as though he were pawing the piano and like some amateur pianist relied more on his wrists than on kicking the pedals. Manoso when urged sufficiently will also turn a somersault but he dislikes this trick for in doing it he has to take his eyes off the tea wafer—and that is a sore affliction.

Manoso is the Spanish name for a trick performer, it is said, and the dog is well named. His most daring feat is performed without any cookies as a reward. He does it just for the pleasure of rhythm or perhaps to get in trim for aeroplane jumps. This feat is to jump from the front seat to the rear seat while the motor car is going at a good clip. Once Manoso missed the seat and rolled like a ball in the road but without injury for Manoso has learned the gentle art of being light on his feet as well as his "hands."

EPISCOPAL SANITARIUM FOR ALBUQUERQUE.

General Convention at Cincinnati Very Favorably Disposed Toward Southwest.

The representatives of New Mexico and Arizona in the Episcopal General Convention at Cincinnati are greatly pleased with their success in local matters. The New Mexico deputies succeeded in having Arizona disconnected from New Mexico so as to leave the latter as the entire jurisdiction of Bishop J. M. Kendrick, as petitioned for in the memorial passed at the convocation in Albuquerque last May. Mrs. Kendrick is an invalid at Oceanside, California, and may not be able to move for some time; but ultimately Bishop Kendrick will take up his permanent residence in New Mexico and probably in Santa Fe which has always been his favorite point. El Paso and the remainder of Texas west of the Pecos river continue in his charge. St. Clement's church, El Paso, being the largest parish in the entire district.

On the other hand, the united delegation succeeded in having a resident clergyman elected as missionary bishop of Arizona, instead of an eastern man, as is too usual. Rev. J. W. Atwood was nominated by the House of Bishops and confirmed by the House of Deputies; it being understood that his appointment was strongly urged by Bishop Kendrick. He is now rector of the church at Phoenix, where he has been for about four years. He came to Arizona from Columbus, O., where he was very popular. The arrangements for his consecration have not yet been made, but it is believed that it will take place very soon. He is very familiar with the Arizona field.

Rev. W. E. Warren will remain east some weeks in the interest of the proposed sanitarium at Albuquerque. Hon. L. Bradford Prince will be in New York a short time before returning.

MARKET REPORT

MONEY AND METALS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Lead quiet \$1.40@1.50; standard copper steady, spot \$12.45@12.50; Dec. \$12.45@12.60; silver 56 1/4; call money 2 3/4@3 3/4; prime paper 5 1/2@6; Mexican dollars 46; Amal. 63 3/8; Sugar 116 bid; Ateh. 103 3/4; g. N. pfd. 126 1/4; N. Y. C. 116 1/2; N. P. 118 1/2; Reading 151 1/2; S. P. 117 5/8; U. P. 172 1/4; Steel 77 5/8; pfd. 119.

GRAIN, PORK, LARD AND RIBS. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—Wheat—Dec. 93 3/8; May 99 1/2.

Corn—Dec. 46 7/8; May 49 5/8@3 3/4. Oats—Dec. 31 3/8@1 1/2; May 34 5/8@3 3/4.

Pork—Jan. 1697 1/2; May 1602 1/2. Lard—Jan. 1617 1/2; May 970.

Ribs—Jan. 900; May 880 1/2.

WOOL MARKET. St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Wool steady; territory and western mediums 18@

Millinery Thats New!

ALL THE NEW SHAPES & TRIMMINGS

JUST RECEIVED

If Its Anything in HATS, VEILS etc.

See Us First

MISS A. MUGLER.

23; fine medium 17@20; fine 14@17.

LIVESTOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000. Market steady to shade off. Beaves \$1.50@1.70; Texas steers \$3.50@3.65; western steers \$4@4.75; stockers and feeders \$4.20@5.50; cows and heifers \$2.20@6.25; calves \$7.25@10.

Hogs — Receipts 23,000. Market slow mostly 10 lower. Light \$8.50@9.05; heavy \$7.75@8.35; rough \$8.85@9.35; good to choice, heavy \$7.95@8.85; pigs \$8.10@8.30; bulk \$8@9.05.

Sheep — Receipts 40,000. Market steady. Native \$2.25@4.25; western \$4@4.35; yearlings \$4.50@5.60; lambs native \$4.75@7; western \$5@7.

Kansas City, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts 19,000 including 1,200. Southern weak to ten lower. Native steers \$5@7.75; southern steers \$4@6.50; southern cows \$2.75@4; native cows and heifers \$2.50@7; stockers and feeders \$3.25@5.50; bulls \$3@4.25; calves \$7.75@8.25; western steers \$4@6.60; western cows \$2.75@4.75.



THE PRESCRIPTION CLERK

must know his business thoroughly when putting up a prescription

A COMPETENT PHARMACIST

puts up our prescriptions.

The ingredients are full strength, fresh, and of the best standard makes. In case of sickness you make no mistake in having your prescriptions put up by us.

THE CAPITAL PHARMACY

Successors to Stripling-Burrows & Co.

AN OPPORTUNITY HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

98c.

Tomorrow only, as long as they last, we will sell one of our regular \$2.00 weathered-oak dining chairs, for this ridiculously low price.

THE REASON,

Part of them are slightly damaged, none badly damaged, and some not damaged at all, but at the same time they are not salable on our floor, and we need the room for other goods.

We have only a few and they will all be gone before noon at this price so come early and get the best choice.

Only 98c. Only
SANTA FE HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.

Childrens Dresses Cloaks

MAKERS HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE THEY TURN OUT DRESSES FOR THE LITTLE MISSES WHICH RIVAL THOSE OF THEIR ELDERS IN PERFECTION OF STYLE AND FINISH. MANY FABRICS ARE REPRESENTED IN OUR SHOWING. SOME ARE ELABORATE OTHERS PLIAN.

SIZES 6 TO 14,
PRICES FROM \$1.50 TO \$14.00

SPLENDID VALUES IN AUTHENTIC STYLES IN MANY FAVORED FABRICS AND THE NEWEST COLORINGS OF THE SEASON IN MISSES CLOAKS RANGING IN PRICE FROM \$2.25 TO \$9.00 FOR THE LITTLE MISSES, AGE 2 TO 14 YEARS

HATS AND CAPS FOR BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND COLORS, PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

THE ABOVE ARE ABSOLUTELY NEW AND THE MOST UP-TO-DATE TO BE SEEN.

W. N. TOWNSEND & CO.

WE ENDEAVOR TO TREAT OUR PATRONS IN SUCH MANNER AS TO MERIT THEIR PATRONAGE.

SOFT DRINKS

Telephone Red 35 and have your orders delivered

The following are suggested to the thirsty as something cool and inviting

GINGER ALE, WILD CHERRY, LEMON SODA, IRON BREW, ROOT BEER, KLONDIKE FIZZ, COCO COLA, TABLE MINERAL WATERS.

SANTA FE BOTTLING WORKS.

All drinks made from filtered water. HENRY KRICK, Proprietor

CLARENDON GARDEN

R. V. BOYLE Mgr.

RIPE FRUIT NOW CUT FLOWERS, WEDDING BOUQUETS, and FUNERAL DESIGNS.

CLARENDON POULTRY YARDS FRESH LAID EGGS every day

Pure bred barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Chickens are yarded in the orchard under the trees and fed on clean wholesome food only. No chance of Tuberculosis germs nor Plomaine poisoning. A FEW FAT HENS FOR EATING.

DAY and NIGHT

We are Agents

For Electric Irons, Broilers, Cleaners and Wash Tubs.

Call and See them in

Operation

Santa Fe Water AND Light Company

24 Hour Electric Service

WIRE UP THOSE DARK PLACES

DAY and NIGHT

St. Louis Rocky Mt. & Pacific Railway Company.

GENERAL OFFICES--RATON NEW MEXICO.

(Read Down)		In Effect Sept. 1st 1910		(Read Up)	
D.M.	Miles	STATIONS	D.M.	Miles	STATIONS
1	10	Des Moines, N. M.	2	12	20
2	10	Des Moines, N. M.	3	12	20
3	10	Des Moines, N. M.	4	12	20
4	10	Des Moines, N. M.	5	12	20
5	10	Des Moines, N. M.	6	12	20
6	10	Des Moines, N. M.	7	12	20
7	10	Des Moines, N. M.	8	12	20
8	10	Des Moines, N. M.	9	12	20
9	10	Des Moines, N. M.	10	12	20
10	10	Des Moines, N. M.	11	12	20
11	10	Des Moines, N. M.	12	12	20
12	10	Des Moines, N. M.	13	12	20
13	10	Des Moines, N. M.	14	12	20
14	10	Des Moines, N. M.	15	12	20
15	10	Des Moines, N. M.	16	12	20
16	10	Des Moines, N. M.	17	12	20
17	10	Des Moines, N. M.	18	12	20
18	10	Des Moines, N. M.	19	12	20
19	10	Des Moines, N. M.	20	12	20

Trains leave Santa Fe for El Paso, Bisbee, Douglas and all points in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico and to the Pacific Coast, via NEW MEXICO CENTRAL to Torrance, Thence El Paso & Southwestern System.

E. G. DEDMAN, Superintendent. J. VAN HOUTEN, F. M. WILLIAMS, V. P. & G. M., G. P. Agent.

ASK FOR TICKETS SHIP YOUR FREIGHT

From Santa Fe to El Paso, Bisbee, Douglas and all points in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico and to the Pacific Coast, via NEW MEXICO CENTRAL to Torrance, Thence El Paso & Southwestern System.

The Best Route - East or West

For Rates and full information address
EUGENE A. FOX,
G. F. & P. A.
El Paso Texas.

WHEN GOING EAST OR WEST

use the
RIO GRANDE
Shortest Line to Denver,
Colo. Springs and Pueblo

TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS AT
CITY OFFICE IN

NEW MEXICAN BLDG.
OR
UNION DEPOT.

ROSWELL AUTO CO. ROSWELL NEW MEX

Carrying the U. S. mail and passengers between Vaughn, N. M., and Roswell, N. M., connecting with the El Paso & Southwestern and Rock Island Railroads and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Leave Vaughn at 8:30 a. m., arrive in Roswell at 3:30 p. m.

Leave Roswell at 12:30 a. m., arrive in Vaughn at 6 p. m.

Baggage allowance of 50 lbs. at each regular ticket, excess baggage at \$1.00 per lb.

J. W. STOCKARD, MANAGER

TIME TABLE ALL LOCAL TRAINS

The following are the time tables of the local railroads:

A. T. & S. F. Ry.

Leave—

8:00 a. m. connect with No. 3 west.

9:40 a. m. connect with No. 10 east.

4:00 p. m. connect with No. 1 west.

5:20 p. m. connect with No. 2 east.

7:30 p. m. connect with No. 4 east.

No. 7 west, 8:50 p. m. connect with No. 8 east, and No. 9 west.

10:20 a. m. with connection from No. 3 west.

12:10 p. m. with connection from No. 10 east.

6:05 p. m. with connection from No. 1 west.

7:30 p. m. with connection with No. 2 east.

9:45 p. m. with connection from No. 4 east, No. 7 west.

11:30 p. m. with connection from No. 8 east, No. 9 west.

Above effective October 1st.

D. & R. G. Ry.

Leave 10:15 a. m. for north.

Arrive 3:35 p. m. from north.

New Mexico Central Ry.

Leave 7:30 a. m. connects with No. 34 east and 33 south and west.

Arrive 8 p. m. with connection from No. 33 east; No. 34 south and west.

WOODY'S HACK LINE

From

BARRANCA TO TAOS

Meets Both North South

Bounds Trains.

Leaves Barranca on the arrival of the north bound train and arrives at Taos at 7 p. m.

Ten miles shorter than any other way. Good covered hack and good teams.

Every Thing Done to Make Passengers Comfortable.

FARE Round Trip \$5.00

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY

For Best Laundry Work

basket leaves Monday Tuesday

Returns Thursday and Friday.

AGENCY AT O. K. Barber Shop

Mrs. F. O. BROWN Agent

Phone No. 23 Red

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican Want Ad.

The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agent.

Continental Oil Company

(Incorporated)



CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS

On Amendments to the Constitution.

Introduced by Charles Springer. Referred to Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on the next session of the legislature, and if in such next session of the legislature such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the state, and cause the same to be published without delay at least four consecutive weeks in the several newspapers published in this state; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one legislative assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a legislative assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

FILE NO. 103.

Relative to the Taxation of Mines and Mineral Lands.

Introduced by A. H. Hudspeth. Referred to Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

All mines and mining claims, both placer and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, or other valuable mineral deposits, after purchase thereof, shall be taxed at the price fixed for such lands by the United States, unless the surface ground or some part thereof of such mine or claim is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes; in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes, as provided by law; and all the machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims, which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, and the net annual proceeds of all mines and mining claims, including mines and mineral lands leased from the United States, shall be taxed as provided by law.

FILE NO. 116.

State-Wide Prohibition, Separate Submission.

Introduced by M. D. Taylor and W. E. Lindsey. Referred to Committee on Education.

Proposed Measure for the Separate Submission of State-Wide Prohibition.

PROHIBITION.

Article submitting the same separately to a vote of the people.

Article — The manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, and the keeping for sale or barter, of any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented, or intoxicating liquors or drinks, and medicinal preparations capable of producing intoxication, are and shall be forever prohibited within this state or any part thereof, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes; for use in the arts and sciences and wine for sacramental purposes, as hereinafter provided.

Any person, individual or corporate, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away or otherwise furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented, or intoxicating liquors or drinks, or medicinal preparations of any kind capable of producing intoxication, contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall take or receive any order for intoxicating liquors from any person in this state; or any person who shall directly or indirectly contract for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this state, or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from one place within this state to another place therein, except the conveyance of a lawful purchase as herein authorized, shall be punished, on the conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months nor more than two years, for each offense.

Provided, That the legislature may provide by law for one state agency, under the supervision of the state, the manager of which state agency shall have executed a bond of not less than two thousand dollars, approved

by the Governor and Attorney General of the state, conditioned that liquor be sold by said agency only as provided in this article; said agency to be established for the sale of such liquors for the purposes only as are hereinbefore excepted from prohibition, and for the sale for industrial purposes of alcohol which shall have been denatured by some process approved by the United States commissioner of internal revenue; and for the sale of alcohol for such scientific institutions, universities and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States; and for the sale of such liquors to any registered pharmacist or apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that none of such liquors shall be used or disposed of for beverage purposes, or for any purpose other than in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the state and the holding of said special tax stamp, except by the legally appointed manager of above state agency, shall constitute prima-facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section. No sale shall be made except upon the sworn statement of the applicant, in writing, setting forth that the purpose for which the liquor is to be used is herein excepted from prohibition; and no sale shall be made for medical purposes, except sales by registered pharmacists and apothecaries as hereinbefore provided, nor by them unless such statement shall be accompanied by a bona fide prescription signed by a regular licensed practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled more than once. Each sale shall be duly registered, and the registry thereof, together with the affidavits and prescription pertaining thereto, shall be open to inspection by any officer or citizen of the state at all times during business hours. Any person who shall knowingly make a false affidavit for the purpose aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Any physician who shall prescribe any such liquor, except for treatment of disease which after his own personal diagnosis he shall deem to require such treatment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person connected with such agency who shall be convicted of making any sale or other disposition of liquor or intoxicating drinks of any nature contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year.

Upon the admission of this state into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of the state.

Provided, That there shall be submitted separately, at the same election at which this Constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection, and on the same ballot, the foregoing Article entitled, "Prohibition," on which ballot shall be printed FOR STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AND AGAINST STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION; and

Provided, further, that, if a majority of the votes cast for and against state-wide prohibition are for state-wide prohibition, then said Article shall be and form a part of this Constitution and be in full force and effect as such, as provided therein; but, if a majority of said votes shall be against state-wide prohibition, then the provisions of said Article shall not form a part of this Constitution, but shall be null and void.

FILE NO. 118.

Pertaining to the Rights of the People of the State of New Mexico.

Filed by N. Segura of San Miguel County.

Referred to Committee on Bill of Rights.

Section — That the right of the people of this state to be secure in their persons, houses, lands, either small holdings or otherwise, who shall claim title by possession or color of title, as well as in their papers, documents and effects against unreasonable claims, searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue against any person or persons, but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the lands to be taken, the place to be searched or the persons and things to be seized; and no legislature of this state shall have any right to enact any law or laws

against the letter and spirit of this Article.

FILE NO. 124.

With Reference to County Boundary Lines.

Introduced by Raymundo Harrison of Guadalupe County.

Referred to Committee on Counties and Municipalities.

That the County of Guadalupe may retain its present boundary lines with the county seat at Santa Rosa, N. M., until the year 1915.

FILE NO. 120.

Relative to Qualifications of Voters. Filed by N. Segura.

Referred to Committee on Elective Franchise.

Section — That every legal voter shall be entitled to serve in juries and fill any and all district, county, municipal and precinct offices, without any language test or qualification.

FILE NO. 121.

Relating to Changes of County Seats. Introduced by Juan Navarro.

Referred to Committee on Counties and Municipalities.

The legislature shall pass no law under the provisions of which any county seat may be changed oftener than once in ten years, and no county seat of any county in the state shall ever be in any manner changed or removed until at least ten years after its establishment.

FILE NO. 125.

With Reference to Corporations. Introduced by Mr. Sedillo.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

The records, books and files of all corporations shall be at all times liable and subject to the full visitatorial and inquisitorial powers of the estate.

FILE NO. 117.

Apportionment.

Introduced by Edward D. Tittmann. Referred to Committee on Apportionment.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall consist of forty-nine members, and the apportionment of this representation shall be made by dividing the total number of inhabitants of this state by 49. Each county having a number of inhabitants at least equaling the quotient resulting from said division shall be entitled to one representative, and for every additional number of inhabitants equaling said quotient, or for the major fraction thereof, each county shall be entitled to one additional representative; provided, that no representative district shall vote for more than one representative, and every county which shall be entitled to more than one representative shall be divided by the Board of County Commissioners into as many districts as there are representatives allotted to such county, and such districts shall be as nearly equal to each other in population as may be, and each such district shall vote for one representative. And provided further, that no county having a population less than such resulting quotient shall be joined in a representative district except with a contiguous county of as nearly equal population as may be.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall consist of twenty-four members and the apportionment of this representation shall be made by dividing the total number of inhabitants of this state by 24. Each county having a number of inhabitants not less than five-sixths of the quotient obtained by said division shall be entitled to one senator, and a county having less than said number of inhabitants shall be joined in one senatorial district with some contiguous county of as nearly equal population as may be, and every county having in excess of such quotient an additional number of inhabitants equaling two-thirds of such quotient shall be entitled to one additional senator; provided, that no senatorial district shall vote for more than one senator, and every county which shall be entitled to more than one senator shall be divided by the Board of County Commissioners into as many senatorial districts as there are senators allotted to said county, and such districts shall be as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall vote for one senator; and provided further, that not more than two counties, having each less than the required population for one senator, shall be placed in one senatorial district, no matter what the total population of such counties may be.

Sec. 3. At the first session of the legislature after the year 1915 and after five years thereafter, the legislature shall, under provisions of this Constitution, make such new apportionment as may be required by the increase of population as shown by the United States census or the state census; but the numbers of senators or representatives shall not be increased until the population of this state shall have reached one million people.

Sec. 4. Until such apportionment by the legislature, the apportionment of representatives and senators shall be as follows:

Bernalillo, 2 senators, 4 representatives.

Chaves, 1 senator, 3 representatives.

Colfax, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Curry, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Doña Ana, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Eddy, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Guadalupe and Torrance, 1 senator, no representatives.

Guadalupe, no senator, 2 representatives.

Grant, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Lincoln, no senator, 1 representative.

Lincoln and Otero, 1 senator, no representatives.

Luna and Sierra, 1 senator, 1 representative.

Mora, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

McKinley, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Otero, no senator, 1 representative.

Quay, 1 senator, 2 representatives.

Do You Realize?

That despondency in women is a mental condition often traceable to some distinctly female ill!

Women who are well do not have the blues, neither are they irritable and restless. Derangement of the female organism breeds all kinds of miserable feelings such as backache, headache, and bearing-down feelings. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There is no doubt that it has made many remarkable cures of female ills after all other means had failed. There is hardly a day that some woman does not write us that this simple old medicine made only of roots and herbs, has cured her of a severe illness.

Here are two such letters — read them — they are genuine and reliable.



Platen, Pa. — "When I wrote to you first I was troubled with backache and was so nervous that I would cry at the least noise, it would startle me so. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and I don't have any more crying spells. I sleep sound and my catarrh is better, thanks to your advice. I will recommend your medicines to all sufferers." — Mrs. Mary Halstead, Platen, Pa., Box 98.

Walcott, N. Dakota. — "I had inflammation which caused pains in my sides, and my back ached all the time. I was so blue that I felt like crying if any one even said 'How poorly you look to-day.' I wrote to you for advice and got it at once. I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, and I began to feel better and looked better before I finished the fourth bottle of medicine." — Mrs. Amelia Dahl, Walcott, N. Dakota.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



HOTEL ARRIVALS

Palace.

B. Alexander, Chicago; W. H. Longhorne, Virginia; J. A. Dolan, J. T. Ware, A. W. Solver, H. W. Hoye, Denver; B. Ruppe, Albuquerque; M. M. Padgett, Las Vegas; A. O. Wright, Louisville, Ky.; G. A. Will, St. Louis; Albert Cadis, New York.

Claire.

A. A. Sena, East Las Vegas; Ben Shoemaker, Kansas City; John Grimes St. Joe, Mo.; F. B. Demarest, St. Louis; Henry James, St. Louis; J. M. Casaus, Mrs. J. M. Casaus and family, Santa Rosa; F. J. Sandoval, Las Vegas; J. Somellera, Bernalillo; E. W. Dobson, Albuquerque.

Gregg.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Williamson, Glorieta; George A. Williams, Los Angeles; S. C. Hall, Chicago.

Coronado.

Pedro Miera and Miss Miera, Union County; Candido Padilla, Manzano; A. L. Harrington, Chicago; P. J. Hamill, Cedar Rapids; A. J. Hanson, N. Potts, N. Potts, Perry, Fla.

TO AND FROM ROSWELL.

Connection made with Automobile line at Vaughn for Roswell, daily. Automobile leaves Vaughn for Roswell at 8:30 a. m. and arrives at Roswell at 3:30 p. m. Automobile leaves Roswell for Vaughn at 12:30 a. m. and arrives at Vaughn at 6 p. m. The fare between Santa Fe and Torrance is \$5.80 and between Torrance and Roswell \$10. Reserve seats on automobile by wire. — J. W. Stockard.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican Want Ad.

NEW MEXICO CENTRAL

EL PASO TEXAS \$13.40

DATES OF SALE Oct. 27—To Nov. 5th.

RETURN LIMIT Nov. 7th. 1910.

DAYLIGHT TRAINS



Excursion Rates

EL PASO, TEX. \$13.40

Dates of Sale Oct. 27—To Nov. 5

WEAVING OF NAVAJO BLANKETS

Art Is Comparatively New One Among Those Pastoral Indians

IMITATED BY THE WHITE MAN

But the Latter Cannot Attain Effects Produced by the Native Loom.

(By Oscar H. Lipps, in "A Little History of the Navajos.")

While the Navajo has always possessed marked tribal characteristics that have attracted the attention of tourists and ethnologists for a great many years, it is his native wool blanket that has given him an universal reputation. Every honest person and every lover of true art admires truth expressed in the creation of the mind and in the product of the hand. Beauty and utility are the marked characteristics of the Navajo blanket. Our North American Indians have, as a rule, produced very little that the average white man considers useful to present-day civilization. Some tribes, like the Sioux and Ojibwas, do beautiful bead work, the Pueblos make artistic pottery, and several tribes in Arizona and California make beautiful baskets. But the white man has little use for these things and if he purchases them at all, which he often does, it is simply to please his fancy and to satisfy his craving for something Indian. We have witnessed, during the past few years, the "Indian fad," taking the country almost by storm. There has been a great demand for all sorts of Indian handicrafts. All sorts of Indian purses and moccasins, manufactured in large quantities in the east, have been placed on the market by enterprising dealers. The various Indian tribes throughout the west also make great many things simply to sell to tourists. The Indian finds in this work an occupation that is congenial to him as well as a source of income, and the tourist gets what he wants, "a genuine Indian curio" to take back home with him as material evidence that he has seen a "sure-enough" Indian.

But it is quite different with the Navajo blanket. This possesses an intrinsic value. While many people believe these blankets are made in eastern factories by the "Yankees" and shipped to western traders to deceive "tenderfoot" tourists, this is a mistake. The Indian buys the factory-made blanket for his own use. The Mackinaw robes are worn by all "blanket" Indians. They are usually of bright colors and elaborate pattern, the designs being often taken from Navajo blankets and other Indian handicrafts.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the Navajo does not have his own make of blankets. They are too valuable, for one reason, since our Navajo blanket of good weave and pattern, is worth half a dozen ordinary Indian robes sold by the trader. Another reason is that the Navajo blanket is too heavy and cumbersome to wear as a robe. The Indian much prefers the factory-made blanket for his own use, and if we wore a blanket as he does, I am sure we would prefer them also. We should soon grow very weary carrying a ten or fifteen pound Navajo blanket around our shoulders; besides they are very stiff and do not easily adjust themselves to the form of the body, a quality very desirable in a robe of any sort.

The art of weaving is comparatively a new art among the Navajos. As previously stated they learned it from the Pueblos and since the introduction of sheep into their country by the Spaniards. It is certainly not more than three hundred years since they began to weave, if it is that long. The Pueblos were fine weavers of cloth and they still do very fine weaving, but it is in the weaving of blankets or rugs that the Navajo excels. We naturally admire the happy faculty of "catching on" in any people. The fact that the Navajo, who had always been a warrior and little given to useful toil, should take up the craft of a people that he naturally despised and held in contempt, and so excel him in the application of that art as to practically take it out of his hands, is worthy of the emulation of the highest civilized people in the world.

A genuine Navajo blanket is hand made from start to finish. The Indian grows his own wool, cards it, spins it, dyes it, and weaves it, all by hand in the most primitive manner. He formerly pulled the wool from the sheep with his hands, but with the advent of the trader came the common sheep shears, and he at once began the use of them. Were you to visit a Navajo weaver's hogan or lodge you would expect to see a large old fashioned loom and spinning wheel something like those our great grandmothers used in making what they called "home-spun cloth," but you would in reality, see very different appliances employed in carrying on this textile industry. By comparison the loom and spinning wheel of Colonial ancestors were as intricate and complicated as the machinery of a modern woolen mill. The Navajo spinning wheel consists of a small wooden spindle made of hard wood, and about eighteen inches in length, on which is fastened a wooden disc three or four inches in diameter. This spindle is dextrously twisted with the fingers, while the soft wool, which has been carded with a pair of old fashioned hand cards into small rolls, is twisted into smooth, strong threads. Often this process is repeated four or five times in order to secure the desired smoothness, tenacity and fineness in the yarn. Think of the labor required in the very first processes. After the spinning the yarn must be dyed. Formerly native vegetable dyes were used exclusively. These vegetable dyes never faded but grew more

BLOOD TROUBLES CONSTITUTIONAL INFECTION

Constitutional Blood Poison is the most insidious of all diseases. It begins in an insignificant manner, usually the appearance of a tiny sore being the only outward evidence of its presence. But down in the blood the treacherous infection is at work, and in a short time its chain of symptoms begin to crop out. The mouth and throat ulcerate, skin eruptions break out, sores and ulcers appear on the body, the glands in the groin swell, and sometimes the hair comes out. Mineral medicines cannot cure Constitutional Blood Poison; they only shut the disease up in the system to smolder and await an opportunity of breaking out afresh. The only possible way to cure the disease is to REMOVE the germs from the blood. S. S. S. goes into the blood, and while removing the infection makes the blood pure, fresh and healthy. This

causes a general upbuilding of the entire system, and when S. S. S. has made a cure there is no return of the hideous symptoms. S. S. S. is made entirely of vegetable matter, containing not the least particle of mineral in any form. It is a perfectly safe medicine and a certain cure for blood poison. We have a Home treatment book which will be glad to send free to all who write and request it, also any medical advice without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

mellow and beautiful with age. It is to be deplored that the ordinary dyes of commerce have largely taken the place of the vegetable dyes in the manufacture of the Navajo blanket. The best weavers still use some of the common colors in the vegetable dyes in connection with the aniline dyes to make the "set." Perhaps the main reason for discarding the vegetable dyes by the Navajo weavers is the fact that they find it much cheaper and by far less work to use the commercial dyes. They also get a greater variety of colors. In their native dyes they never had very many different colors. They had a beautiful yellow which they made from a yellow flower that grows in their country. But they had no red such as they now get with the dyes of commerce, except as they purchased the bayeta cloth from the Spanish traders. This was their first bright red. It cost them six dollars per pound and was used sparingly. These old bayeta blankets are now very scarce and command high prices.

The inventive genius of the white man has never yet been able to reproduce the Navajo effect in a blanket. In the white man's loom when a color starts across the beam it must be carried all the way across and appear on one side or the other in the finished product. Not so with the Navajo loom. This loom is, if possible, even more primitive than the old fashioned spinning spindle. Ordinarily two forked posts driven into the ground with a cross beam supported in the crotches, serves for the frame. The chain or warp is then fastened in this frame and sitting flat on the ground, the weaver picks up a ball of yarn and using her hand as a shuttle she starts across the beam, cutting out one color and substituting another anywhere she desires. This gives her unlimited range for color and design. The Mexican Indians have a very rudely constructed loom, something like the old time rag carpet loom on which they weave a blanket that looks something like the Navajo product. But in reality it is very different. In the first place, these Mexican rugs are of uniform size, as they have to have a different loom for each size of rug made. They are also of a very loose, slazy weave as compared to the tight, firm weave of the better grade of Navajo blankets. Several blankets are woven on the same chain which is cotton, and are cut apart something like towels, leaving a fringe at the ends which is tied or braided to prevent unraveling. They are often sold for genuine Navajo blankets, but they are in every way inferior to them.

There are many patterns and designs as there are blankets themselves, no two ever being exactly alike. One very striking peculiarity about every Navajo blanket is its incompleteness. There is a superstition prevailing among the Navajos, more inexorable than law, that perfection means the end. They believe that if they should weave a perfectly symmetrical blanket, with all the designs carried out to perfect completeness, this would be the last blanket they would ever live to weave. Hence an extra stripe, a larger figure or some peculiar blending of colors or curiously wrought design will invariably appear somewhere in every blanket, though to the untutored eye it is difficult to detect it in the finer weaves.

For Chiefs Only. Perhaps the most striking pattern woven by the Navajos is what is familiarly known as the "Old Chief Design," or Hon-el-chod-di. This differs from all other designs in many ways. First, it is wider than long, the wool being about one and one-half times as long as the warp. The colors in this pattern are white, black, navy blue and red in the order named. In some instances the blue is omitted and in others the black. The pattern is alternating black and white bars, four or six inches wide, extending across the blanket, with one long diamond in the center, and four half diamonds midway of the top and bottom and on each side, and a quarter diamond woven on each of the four corners. A dark field of black, red and blue generally connects the central diamond with each of the half diamonds to the right and left. In olden times, when the Navajos wore their own make of blankets, only the chiefs of the tribe were permitted to wear a hon-el-chod-di blanket.

It might be well to state here that all weaving among the Navajos is done by the women, but among the

Pueblo Indians the men are the weavers. There is on the Navajo reservation a hermaphrodite who weaves blankets. He weaves only one blanket each year and this is always a very large, fine one. It is a marked characteristic of the hermaphrodites among the Navajos that they are always more dextrous at woman's work than are the women themselves. According to Navajo mythology the first man and the first woman were created from two ears of corn and the first fruits of their marriage were twins and hermaphrodites. There is a prevailing superstition among the Navajos therefore, that the hermaphrodite is possessed of supernatural powers, and the hermaphrodite here referred to is a noted shaman, or medicine man of the tribe.

The Navajo weaver does not have a pattern to go by, but makes up her designs as goes along. These designs reflect largely, the state of her mind at the time and the power of her imagination. During late years, since the wishes of the whites have created a demand for striking designs many sacred emblems of the great religious ceremonies are woven into the blankets. Oftentimes they are very intricate and if they could be read would unfold many a sacred rite or legend and reveal the thoughts of the imaginative soul who so silently and patiently weaves her life and character into her blanket.

The following tribute to the Navajo weaver is from the pen of Edwin L. Sabin:

Out in the land of little rain: Of cactus-ribs and canyon plain. An Indian woman, short and swart, This blanket wove with patient art. And day by day, through all a year, Before her loom, by patterns queer, She stolidly a story told. A legend of her people, old.

With thread on thread and line on line She wrought each curious design. The symbol of the day and night. Of desert dark and of mountain height. Of journey long and storm beset. Of village passed and dangers met. Of wind and season, cold and heat. Of famine harsh and plenty sweet.

Now in this pale-face home it lies, Neath careless, unsuspecting eyes. Which never read the tale that runs A course of ancient, mystic suns. To us 'tis simply many-hued: Of figures barbarous and rude: Appeals in vain its pictured lore: An Indian blanket—nothing more.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS.

(Continued From Page Six.)

rigation or the waters of the state, or a division of the same; changing the political sub-divisions of the state or counties; local or special laws as enumerated in Article —, Section —, of this Constitution; constitutional amendments.

Sec. 3. The power of the people to initiate legislation shall be exercised as follows: The full text of the proposed law, accompanied by a petition to the Governor, praying for its enactment, must be filed with the Secretary of State at least five months before any general election at which it is proposed to submit said law to the people. The petition must be signed by not less than fifteen per centum of the legal voters of the state and by at least twelve per centum of the legal voters in at least three-fifths of all of the counties of the state, which per centum of voters shall be computed and based upon the number of voting at the next preceding general election. Each signer of said petition must state after his name his voting place by county and precinct, and the petition must be accompanied by affidavit showing that each signer is a legal voter in the district of his residence, and that he has read or had read to him the proposed law, and declares that he understands the same and demands the enactment thereof. The proposed law must relate to but one subject, which must be clearly specified in its title and must have attached thereto the certificate of a judge of a district court of the state or a judge of the supreme court of the state approving the same as to its form.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of the said petition with the Secretary of State, it shall be his duty to certify the same to the Governor, who shall thereupon by proclamation notify the proper state officers of the filing of such petition, and to require of them that they provide for a submission of the said proposed law to a vote of the people at the next ensuing general election, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. It shall require to enact a law by the people a majority of the votes cast at any election at which the same is submitted to them, and a majority of such votes in at least sixty per centum of the counties of the state.

Sec. 6. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people by the initiative, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to divest the courts of the authority to pass upon the constitutionality of said laws.

Sec. 7. Any measure initiated by the people and by them enacted, as in this article provided, shall take effect and become a law sixty days after the canvass of the vote at which it is approved, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, announce the result of any such vote.

Sec. 8. Any measure rejected by the people through the powers of the initiative cannot again be proposed by the initiative within one year.

Sec. 9. The enacting clause of every law originated by the initiative shall be as follows:

"Be it enacted by the People of New Mexico."

Sec. 10. The people reserve to themselves the power to reject at the polls any act passed by the legislature, which power is to be exercised as follows: At any time within one year after the close of any session of the legislature a petition may be filed with the Secretary of State demanding that one or more acts passed at said session be referred to the people.

Said petition must be signed by not less than fifteen per centum of the

legal voters of the state, and such number shall include at least twelve per centum of the legal voters in each county composing not less than sixty per centum of all the counties in the state, which per centum shall be computed and based upon the number voting at the last general election. Each signer shall state after his name his voting residence by county and precinct, and the petition shall be accompanied by affidavits showing that each signer is a legal voter of the precinct stated after his name, that he has read or had read to him the law referred to in the petition and declares that he is opposed to said law. It shall thereupon be the duty of the Secretary of State to submit the law referred to in said petition to the electors for approval or rejection at the next general election of not less than sixty days after the filing of said petition. If at said election a majority of the votes cast shall be against any law or part thereof so submitted, the Governor shall within sixty days thereafter proclaim said law or part thereof as rejected, and if approved shall be proclaimed as law.

Should the petition executed as above described be signed by thirty per centum of the legal voters so constituted as above provided, then, upon filing the same, the law or part thereof therein referred to shall be suspended, and shall be of no force or effect until sixty days after election, at which it shall be voted on, and if after said election a majority of the votes cast shall be against said law or part thereof, shall stand repealed. Any law repealed or modified by an act so suspended or repealed by the people shall be revived by such suspension or repeal.

Sec. 11. Upon the admission of this state into the Union, the provisions of this article shall be immediately in force in the state; Provided, that this article shall be submitted separately at the same election at which this Constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection, and upon the same ballot, on which ballot shall be printed for the initiative and referendum, and provided, further, that if a majority of the votes cast for and against the initiative and referendum shall be for the initiative and referendum, the said Article — shall be and form a part of this Constitution, and be in full force and effect as such, as provided therein, but if a majority of said votes shall be against the initiative, then the provision of said article shall not form a part of this Constitution, and shall be null and void.

HORSE SENSE NOT LEGAL QUIBBLING NEEDED.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 26.—"Laymen should be in a majority on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, or for that matter, in all courts of the land. This would quickly remedy some of the conditions that confront the people today."

This reform in the judiciary is advocated by Jon Strange, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, who is visiting relatives in Spokane. His reasons for the change are as follows:

"The intent in determining all questions of law is based on the ground of common sense. What we seek in the courts is right as interpreted by a horse sense view of law. This is exemplified by the jury system, in which the basis of the judgment is fixed by laymen. This is a substantial way of reaching final justice.

"As it is, legal precedents govern the determination of most cases at issue in the courts, not precedents that bear directly on the issue or even similar to the case. The courts merely get some precedent that approaches earnest to the case and this basis is used in determining the matters at issue. Equity and right are ignored by the cold rules of law, which interfere with the exercise of horse sense and justice. I believe our differences should be determined by people who know the facts and circumstances.

"The supreme court is bound up and held down by legal precedent. The precedents in the Wisconsin reports differ from those in the New Hampshire reports, so the court takes an old Massachusetts decision and declares that the true law bearing on the case.

"Such decisions, based on abstract precedents and principles, work the grossest injustice in equity and ethics, and yet they establish precedents which shall govern questions at issue where human rights and property are seriously concerned."

FIRST NOTICE.

Good News From the Youth's Companion.

We have had to make 'The Youth's Companion' larger to get in all the good things that Companion readers ought to have. The added amount would make four hundred pages of standard magazine size and print; but we have kept the price just the same—\$1.75 for the fifty-two weeks of 1911, and all the issues for the rest of this year free from the time you send in your subscription.

We would like to tell you what is in store for Companion readers next year. We cannot do it here, though; there is not room. But send us your address on a postal card, and we will send you the beautiful Prospectus of 'The Companion' for 1911, announcing many new features, together with sample copies of the paper.

We think you will agree, when you have read them, that there is no other paper that gives quite so much of such a high quality as 'The Companion.'

The new subscriber receives a gift of 'The Companion's Art Calendar for 1911, reproducing in twelve colors and gold a beautiful water-color garden scene.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New Subscriptions received at this office.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican Want Ad.

Home Town Helps

WILD HEDGE EASILY MADE

Indigenous Plants Are Useful in All Soils—Grow If They Have Chance.

As showing what may be done on a small lawn at a minimum outlay except in personal labor, bestowed by the owner a few minutes at a time after the day's work had been done, the experience of a few years is instructive. Ten years ago there was not a single tree or shrub on the little lawn, which had been part of an open field, badly run down, so that the crops did not pay for cultivation. There was no belt of timber or shrubs anywhere near, and the winds had unobstructed sweep over the whole locality. The soil was a stiff putty-like clay when wet, and like bricks when dry. In this unpromising situation a real estate syndicate had built two or three houses for sale to possible purchasers. One of them had been rented for a year, but the tenant found the locality so bleak in winter that he left at the end of the year. The place was finally sold at a low price to a young man whose business was in the city, and he had only the early mornings and the evenings after six o'clock to devote to a border four or five feet wide, widest on the west, or windward, side, mixing in plenty of coal ashes, of which a large pile had been left by the previous occupant. A swampy brush pasture in the neighborhood was visited frequently, and young shrubs and wild plants were taken home and planted along the border without any attempt at formal or scientific arrangement. In the ten years not more than \$5 has been paid for shrubs, such cultivated plants as lilacs and roses being suckers which were becoming troublesome in the gardens of city friends. Some of the wild plants were obtained during visits to the country, as he generally returned home from such visits with a basket full of plants from the woods. Now, after ten years, the border is a mass of shrubbery and a dense foundation of wild flowering and herbaceous plants, so dense that the highest winds do not break through, and there are always plenty of flowers under the shrubs, the plants seeming to blossom and grow as well as in other native woods. Weeds have been kept out, and the ground forked over every spring, as far as the herbage would permit.

Elizabethan Slang.

According to the latest edition of Webster's dictionary, one meaning of "lobster" is "a gullible, awkward, bungling or undesirable fellow." This meaning is supposed by most persons to be a modern development of slang. However, "lobster" was a favorite term of abuse among Englishmen of Queen Elizabeth's day, and Shakespeare may have denounced his call-boy as a "lobster" when the boy failed to attend to his duties. Some students of the word think it probably was applied first to men with red faces.

As signifying a soldier, the term "lobster" is as old as Cromwell's day. Lord Clarendon, historian of the civil war in England, explains that it was applied to the roundhead cuirassiers, "because of the bright iron shells with which they were covered." Afterward British soldiers in their red uniforms were called "lobsters."

Then came another development. The soldier in the red coat became a "bolled lobster," while the policeman in blue was, of course, an "unbolled" or "raw lobster." Again, "to boil a lobster" was for a man to enlist in the army and put on a red coat.

Crossing a Funeral.

"I don't suppose I'm more superstitious than most folks," said Mr. Sandwick, "yet I never cross a funeral. There's an old superstition that to do this brings bad luck. I don't know whether I refrain because of this fear or because crossing a funeral, considering your convenience first in thus hurrying on, seems to show a lack of the proper respect due the mourners; but anyway I find myself instinctively halting when a funeral comes along and not crossing over until it has passed, though I do not always wait for the very end of the procession."

"Now as that draws near I look along the line and when I see coming a carriage in which the men are sitting back comfortably smoking big fat cigars, why I figur that these men are not so really and truly mourners but what if I am in a hurry I can pass in front of them without falling under the ban of the superstition or committing any impropriety."

Hot If the Thermometer Is.

"In these hot days," said the gray old gentleman, "I never look at the thermometer. I find plenty of people who do and who make themselves wretched accordingly. 'Whew! How hot it is!' they say as they see the figures, and they get hotter and hotter themselves as the mercury mounts. They aggravate their misery by dwelling on it, by a morbid study of the instrument that records the measure of their torture."

"I never do that. I don't want to know how hot it is. I prefer to imagine that I am as comfortable as I keep as cool as I can; and as one help to that end at such times I never look at the thermometer."

Old Relic Worth Much Money.

A carved oak Jacobean cabinet which had been used as a medicine chest in a cow-pen and as a nest-box in a poultry run realized £76 at a farm sale at Ansley, North Warwickshire, England.

Our Dreams.

We are in such hurry that we no longer have time to sit down and dream dreams and no people make intellectual advance unless they dream their dreams.—Woodrow Wilson.

Proper Way to Seek Virtue.

One ought to seek out virtue for its own sake, without being influenced by fear or hope, or by any external inducement. Moreover, that in that does happiness consist.—Diogenes Laertius.

Boston a City of Debt.

It is estimated that at least ten per cent. of the people of Boston are in debt for their food, rent, clothing, furniture and for funeral and other expenses.

OUT-OF-DOOR MEALS

DELIGHTS OF EATING IN THE OPEN AIR IN SUMMER.

Woman Who Has Tried the Scheme Tells How Her Family Enjoys It During Warm Weather.

Almost every family treats itself to an occasional meal out of doors, but very few know the delights of a whole summer of out-of-door meals.

A woman who has tried the scheme writes as follows:

"When we built our suburban home nine years ago, it never occurred to us that an outdoor dining room would be a possibility, indeed, we never thought of such a thing, but by a happy chance the plans of our home were so arranged that it was not at all difficult to achieve our precious little dining room when we once conceived the idea. We lived here three years before we realized the pleasure we had lost by eating all summer long in a 'cozy, cheery, comfortable dining room' in the house.

"When the thought finally came to us it did not take us long to arrange things and to plan to use our little porch as an open air eating place. We had an old table with a top about four feet square which we used for a dinner table, but could never have it with dollies, for it was nothing but pine boards. For serving tables we used two old tables about 18 by 36 inches.

"Six o'clock is our breakfast hour and words cannot express the exhilaration of an outdoor meal at that time. The birds are singing in every tree and all nature seems bursting with joy. Many a time have I sat down to breakfast with a heavy shawl over my shoulders and a light wrap over my head, and when late September comes and we are forced indoors, it breaks our hearts to give up our woody surroundings and be shut in the four walls of a dining room.

"A green rug covers the floor partly and we have drop awnings which fasten to the floor—these we drop at night or on stormy days, and also we row have better china which we consider suitable to outdoors, and we also use our best silver. This we keep locked up in the sideboard drawers between meals.

"Last summer we never ate one meal in the house from June 1 to September 1. We began early in May having luncheon out doors first, then added our evening dinner, but it was too cool in the early morning until June for breakfast on the porch.

Montana City Holds Record.

Miles City, Montana, holds the record for variation in temperature. The highest temperature recorded there is 111 deg., which is within 8 deg. of the highest recorded in the United States. Miles City's lowest mark has been 67 deg. below zero, which is truly arctic. The range between these two extremes is 178 deg., which is a record.

Peculiar Excuse.

A teacher in a girls' school recently had the following excuse for absence handed her by one of her pupils: "It gives me much pleasure to write to you because I have a worryment, and you should please excuse my Annie, who does not come by you because she has to go to the hospital with her sister's sore eyes."

How He Knew.

"Love is blind," said the pessimistic looking man, quoting this worn-out chestnut axiom with as much fervor as its originator could have done. "How do you know?" questioned the severe-looking woman with the high cheek bones. "I'm married," said he.

What Can City Boys Do?

City boys get no chance at all in the trades. The argument of the unions is that they are being constantly subjected to the pressure from the country, where the boys learn the trades and then come to the city. But what are our city boys to do? Shall they all grow up to be cigarette-smoking clerks and loafers? I would like to see some practical use made of the manual training facilities in the schools for which the city has put out so much money. Teach the boys in the schools the useful trades. We can't all be clerks or bookkeepers or lecturers. Some must work.—Leslie's.

Cure for Sleeping Sickness.

A new treatment for the sleeping sickness is called the cold cure, and requires a refrigerator with a hospital ward installed in it. The room is painted white, devoid of carpet, made comfortable with a table, a deck chair and an electric light. The patient who submits to the treatment sits for hours at a time in the ward which is kept at a temperature of from 10 to 20 degrees below freezing point. The room is 12 feet by 9 feet and has double wooden walls, the space between being packed with cotton.—Popular Mechanics.

A Hongkong Brewery.

A number of attempts have been made in Hongkong to establish a brewery, but the first successful one is the Oriental Brewery, which commenced operations early in 1909. The buildings are extensive and the brewery installation is of the most modern American type, having a capacity of 100,000 barrels of beer a year. American capital is understood to be back of the enterprise, which is already successfully competing with the Japanese and Tsingtau beers.

Saying Grace.

I own that I am disposed to say grace upon 20 other occasions in the course of the day besides my dinner. I want a form for setting out upon a pleasant walk for a moonlight ramble, for a friendly meeting, or a solved problem. Why have we none for books, those spiritual repasts—a grace before Milton—a grace before Shakespeare—a devotional exercise proper to be said before reading the "Faery Queen"?—Charles Lamb.

WANTS

FOR SALE—Cows, horses and wagons. Apply at Claire Cafe.

FOR SALE—4 little houses corner Manhattan avenue and Garcia street. \$1,750. Rent for \$50 month. Lots on E. Manhattan 18x600, \$150. Walter Kraul.

FOR SALE—Racing horse, weight 700 pounds; well broken; guides by neck. In good condition. Owner will dispose of animal at reasonable price, as he is leaving country. Apply School of American Archaeology.

TYPEWRITERS

Repaired, adjusted and repaired. New typewriters furnished. Ribbons and supplies. Typewriters sold, exchanged and rented. Standard makes handled. All repair work and typewriters guaranteed. Santa Fe Typewriter Exchange. Phone Block 231.

FOR SALE—Handsome quarter sawed oak desk, roller top, filing device, spacious and in A1 condition. Cost \$100 will sell for \$50. Also have one substantial desk in splendid condition for lower price. Inquire New Mexican.

Where Addison Was Married.

St. Edmund's, Lombard street, London, the rectory of which is vacated by the death of omniscent Canon Benham had previously possessed literary associations. The register records the marriage of Joseph Addison to the dowager countess of Warwick on August 9, 1716. Dr. Johnson grimly remarks that this match resembled the marriages in which a sultan gives his daughter a man to be her slave; and Addison used to escape from the uncomfortable splendor of Holland house to a coffee house at Kensington.

Nothing Uglier.

Nothing is uglier in American life than the tendency to delight in tearing down reputations. We consider the old Romans brutal because they gnawed with pleasure on wild beasts tearing men to pieces. We bend not back our thumbs as we behold the rending of things that are more precious to a man than his body.—New York Globe.

No. 4 **CASH** No. 4

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NATURE'S CREATION SAVES CONSUMPTIVES

L. M. HOFFMAN, General Sales Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

MINOR CITY TOPICS

Denver, Colo., Oct. 26.—The forecast is tonight generally fair; colder in north portion; Thursday fair in south portion; rain or snow and colder in north portion.

Friday and Saturday Sale—20 per cent discount on all millinery, Mrs. Richards.

An Indian Girl's Love is a western drama and is exciting and interesting. It's at the Elks'.

Good Home Cooking at the Coffee Kitchen, Lincoln and Palace avenues. Please order in advance. Phone Black 152. I. M. Astler.

Train Late Again—The train from the south and west on the Santa Fe, was again two hours late this afternoon.

The Count That Counted, an uproarious funny comedy, showing how an undersized man wins the consent of father. It's a big laugh. See it to night at the Elks'.

A Caution Not to Delay Until After the fires, but to take out your insurance in time is given in the new ad in this issue for the Santa Fe Abstract, Realty and Insurance Agency. Read the ad.

All the Latest Novelties in Silver Leather Goods, hand painted china, cut glass and innumerable beautiful things in the jewelry line are mentioned in the new advertisement in this issue for S. Spitz. Be sure to read the ad.

Goggles Were Needed—A brisk breeze this morning raised a good deal of dust and automobile goggles were in demand in certain parts of the city. Still, Santa Feans consoled themselves with the stoical philosophy that "it might be worse" for them especially if they had been in Albuquerque.

An Entire Change of Program at the Elks tonight, following are the subjects: An Indian Girl's Love, The Count That Counted, and A Modern Knight Errant. Prices 10 and 15 cents.

A Modern Knight Errant. This picture is full of the Red Blood interest of Human Nature. We cannot help feeling glad that we are real men and women when we see such a picture as this. It's at the Elks' to night.

Busy With Final Rehearsals—The members of the cast which will give "The Heirs of Rockford" in the Loreto auditorium Friday night are busy with rehearsals and dress rehearsals. The play which is in five acts, will likely prove very interesting. The proceeds will go toward buying a new altar in the convent chapel.

Clear and Pleasant Day—Yesterday was another of those ideal, clear and pleasant days. The lowest temperature was 34 degrees and the highest was 64, while the average relative humidity was 46 per cent. The lowest temperature during last night was 30 degrees and at 6 o'clock this morning it was 40 degrees.

The Baroness Will Be There—The Baroness Von Schuyler and Countess de Flacheton have purchased seats for the performance of "The Heirs of Rockford" which will be given at 7:30 o'clock Friday night at Loreto auditorium. The countess is a visitor in Santa Fe and her husband is a Persian nobleman.

Morrison's Orchestra to Aid—A. L. Morrison, Jr., has offered his orchestra to assist the good Sisters of Loreto Friday night when the pupils of the convent will present the five act drama "Heirs of Rockford" in Loreto auditorium. Tickets will be sold at the door and the performance promises to provide a pleasant evening.

Ida Potter is Dead—Ida, the year old daughter of Mrs. Ida Potter, died of stomach trouble today at the Potter residence on Manhattan avenue.

Funeral services were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Cathedral the Very Rev. Antonio Fourncheu officiating. Interment was made in Rosario cemetery. Undertakers Mulligan and Rising were in charge of the arrangements.

Don't Miss the Dance to be given by the Elks' on Halloween at the Armory. Morrison's orchestra will furnish the music and a good time is promised.

Eggs Were Scarce Yesterday—Have the hens of Santa Fe and its environs followed the example of the Colorado hens and gone on a strike? This question was asked here yesterday afternoon by many who wished egg drinks at the soda fountains and were told that eggs, real fresh ones, were scarce at 60 cents a dozen. "Then give me some expensive candy—which must be as cheap as egg drinks," said a customer.

Elks' Dance—Good music, ice cream cake and coffee will be found at the Elks' dance to be given at the Armory next Monday night.

Wealthy Man Mentally Unbalanced—Afflicted with a malady which physicians believe to be a temporary mental derangement S. E. Palmer, once a prominent business man of Pittsburg, Pa., started for his home in the east last night from Albuquerque, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. C. L. Palmer, R. W. Griffith and Miss Anna H. Munzenreder, a graduate nurse of this city.

NOTICE.
Elk's Sheet and Pillow Case Dance.
The Elks will give a sheet and pillow-case dance at the Armory hall on Monday night October 31. Tickets are on sale at \$1.00 each.

EDITORS' DAY AT THE EL PASO FAIR.

November 5 Will be Given over to the Southwestern Editorial Association.

Saturday, November 5th, will be Editors' Day at the El Paso fair. On that day the Southwestern Editorial Association will hold its second annual meeting in El Paso. It will convene at the Chamber of Commerce at 10 a. m., and will be called to order by President Sid Wharton, of the Cimarron, (N. M.) Citizen. The program will be as follows:

Address of Welcome—Mayor C. E. Kelly.
Response—President Wharton.
Then will follow a brief business program to enable Will P. Lapoint, of the Las Cruces Citizen, secretary and treasurer of the association, to get his records straight and collect dues.

Advantages and Disadvantages of a Lady Editor—Ida M. Farrell, San Marcial Standard.

Is Editing a Country Weekly a Snap or Snag?—Will P. Lapoint.
Duty of the Press in New Mexico—

Hon. Frank Hubbell, Albuquerque.

The Advantages of Newspaper Organization—L. L. Kleinfelder, Obar Progress.

Our Duty to This Section—W. E. Holt, Deming Graphic.

The Cub Reporter—N. M. Walker, Herald.

All speeches will be confined to ten minutes.

In the afternoon there will be a brief business session and the election of officers; and in the evening there will be a dinner at which speeches will be made by President Wharton, N. M. Walker, of the Labor Advocate; G. A. Martin, Z. T. Cobb, Col. Kelly, of Douglas; Guthrie Smith, of the Alamogordo News, President C. N. Bassett, of the Fair Association; Felix Martinez, C. A. Kinne and a representative of the Times.

CONVENTION SPARKS.

"The proposition of New Mexico to unceremoniously lop off a big slice of the Texas Panhandle and annex it in this high-handed manner is provoking a storm of angry protest in that portion of Texas that is thus coveted. Dallam county, which would lose thousands of dollars of valuable property, including the thriving little town of Farwell, has already made vigorous protest against the proposition and all along the Texas line there is a howl of virtuous indignation being raised that reverberates among the mountains of New Mexico in such a manner as to clearly indicate that such a thing is as impossible as it is utterly preposterous. When the balance of the state has heard from our New Mexico friends will be frightened at their own audacity."—El Paso Times.

"The fame of the Arizona constitutional convention has spread abroad. A Des Moines newspaper prints a front page cartoon in which a cowboy clad individual of vicious mien, labeled 'Arizona Convention' leading a bedraggled and disreputable looking female, bearing the name of Arizona appears in a junk shop. Saying, 'Now I want every darn, new fangled riggin' you got in the shop for this here gal o' mine.' The stock of the shop is weird and mysterious, consisting of huge unsightly hats, hobble skirts and boxes, bearing the legends 'direct primaries,' 'initiative,' 'referendum,' 'recall,' 'bank guarantees,' 'municipal ownership,' 'commission government for cities.' An action would be against the publishers of that paper for, according to the maxim, 'the greater the truth, the greater the libel.'—Arizona Republican.

DR. ENOS ANDREWS IS LAID TO REST.

The funeral of Dr. Enos Andrews, who died yesterday at his home here, took place this afternoon. Funeral services were held at the Andrews' residence by the Rev. B. F. Summers, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, in the absence of a minister of the Presbyterian church to which Mr. Andrews' family belongs. The pall bearers were Judge A. L. Morrison, W. E. Griffin, Levi A. Hughes, Frank Cormley, H. B. Cartwright, and Frank Delgado.

Interment was made in Fairview cemetery. Undertakers Mulligan and Rising were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

CONSTITUTION MAKERS SHOULD PUT ASIDE POLITICS.

And Work for the Best Interests of All the People Says Colonel E. W. Dobson.

Colonel E. W. Dobson, of Albuquerque, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday afternoon, and when questioned as to his mission stated: "I am here strictly on legal business, and at the same time as one of the pioneer citizens of New Mexico I am interested in the result of the deliberations of the one hundred men who are now engaged in framing the constitution under which the present and future generations must live."

"Constitutional makers are not born with any special providential powers, or possessed of any extraordinary genius, and the results will be accomplished from the individuality and ordinary capacity and persistent will, and instinctive desire to do right for the whole people of the new state. I feel certain that all members of the convention will be guided by high-minded purposes, and keep faith with every noble principle, which good government or a good constitution means; and while they are all human and personalities sometimes enter into and warp one's best judgment yet the gentlemen who are thus engaged in formulating a constitution to be submitted to the people for adoption, have the opportunity of their life to make a great name for themselves, and at the same time avoid public criticism. It is an occasion when politics should be eliminated, and every member, whether he be classed as one of the majority or minority, should rise above political or personal aggrandizement, and work for the best interest of all the people of the new state."

"The constitution makers must trust that their example, if worthy, will be continued by others who follow to enact laws in conformity with the organic act or constitution, which they are now engaged in preparing, and which I hope will be adopted by the people of New Mexico."

NO USE FOR VOTING FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Senator Cummins Advises Chicago Citizens to Cast Their Ballots for Republicans.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The speech-making phase of the Republican congressional campaign began here when Senator Cummins of Iowa, speaking under the auspices of the Hamilton club, addressed a meeting in Orchestra hall. The announced intention of the Iowa senator was to gain Republican votes and to this end the keynote of his speech was what he termed the fallacy of voting for Democrats when the only hope of obtaining desired reforms was to elect Republicans.

"For the man who in his heart wants to preserve fair and reasonable protection for the American wage earner, and the American producer, and who, therefore, wants duties so adjusted that they will measure the differences between the cost of production at home and abroad, and who in his heart abhors the Democratic fallacy of duties for revenue alone, it would be the extreme of madness to vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress, who, if he be honest, will rob the country of its surest safeguard," said Senator Cummins. "The protest against excessive duties has been effectually made but we must

not, in the passion of disappointment, strike a just principle because we may not be satisfied with its present application."

The senator said he had no intention of presenting bouquets to those of his party, however upright, who had disregarded party principles and misapplied party doctrines.

"If there is no basis for party unity in the coming election, other than the transparent pretext that there have been no material differences between us, the effort to get together will be a dismal failure," he continued.

"Taking up the subject of railroad regulation the senator declared: 'I take up the accepted judgment of all disinterested men that there can be no adequate or satisfactory regulation of our railways, their rates and their practices, unless we can for the future see to it that there shall be no capitalization either by way of bonds or of stock, that does not truthfully represent money actually used by the common carriers in the betterment or enlargement of their properties.'"

GOOD INSTITUTE ATTENDANCE.

(Continued From Page One.)

16, 1904, from San Juan county, to serve life for rape.

Martin Gomez, sentenced October 23, 1909, from Eddy county, to serve 1 to 2 years for manslaughter.

Charles Schafer, sentenced September 21, 1909, from Grant county, to serve 3 years for flourishing deadly weapon.

Otto S. Thurston, sentenced November 23, 1909, from San Juan county, to serve 1 to 2 years for burglary.

Silvestre Robles, sentenced April 22, 1910, from Eddy county, to serve 6 months to 1 years for assault with deadly weapon.

Miguel Castillo, sentenced May 26, 1902, from Sierra county, to serve life for murder.

A. R. Cover, sentenced April 24, 1908, from Dona Ana county, to serve 5 years for burglary.

J. W. Willis, sentenced December 27, 1909, from Bernalillo county, to serve 1 to 2 years for forgery and uttering forgery.

Leslie Johnson, sentenced December 24, 1909, from Torrance county, to serve 1 to 2 years for burglary.

Aurelio Martinez, sentenced November 20, 1903, from Grant county to serve 99 years for murder.

Lisidoro Arellano, sentenced October 24, 1907, from Dona Ana county, to serve 10 years for voluntary manslaughter.

Antonio D. Trujillo, sentenced June 12, 1908, from Rio Arriba county, to serve 5 years for murder, 2nd degree.

Tom Wooley, sentenced April 3, 1902, to serve 99 years for murder, from Colfax county.

John Lewis Reynolds, sentenced from San Miguel county, June 9, 1905, to serve 50 years for murder.

George Boyle, sentenced from Torrance county, December 24, 1909, to serve 1 to 2 years for burglary and grand larceny.

Manuel Gallica, sentenced from Colfax county, November 4, 1909, to serve 15 months to 18 months for assault with pistol.

Francisco Borrego, sentenced from Eddy county, October 23, 1909, to serve 3 years for manslaughter.

Angel Hernandez, sentenced from Luna county, November 20, 1909, to serve 1 to 2 years for larceny from dwelling.

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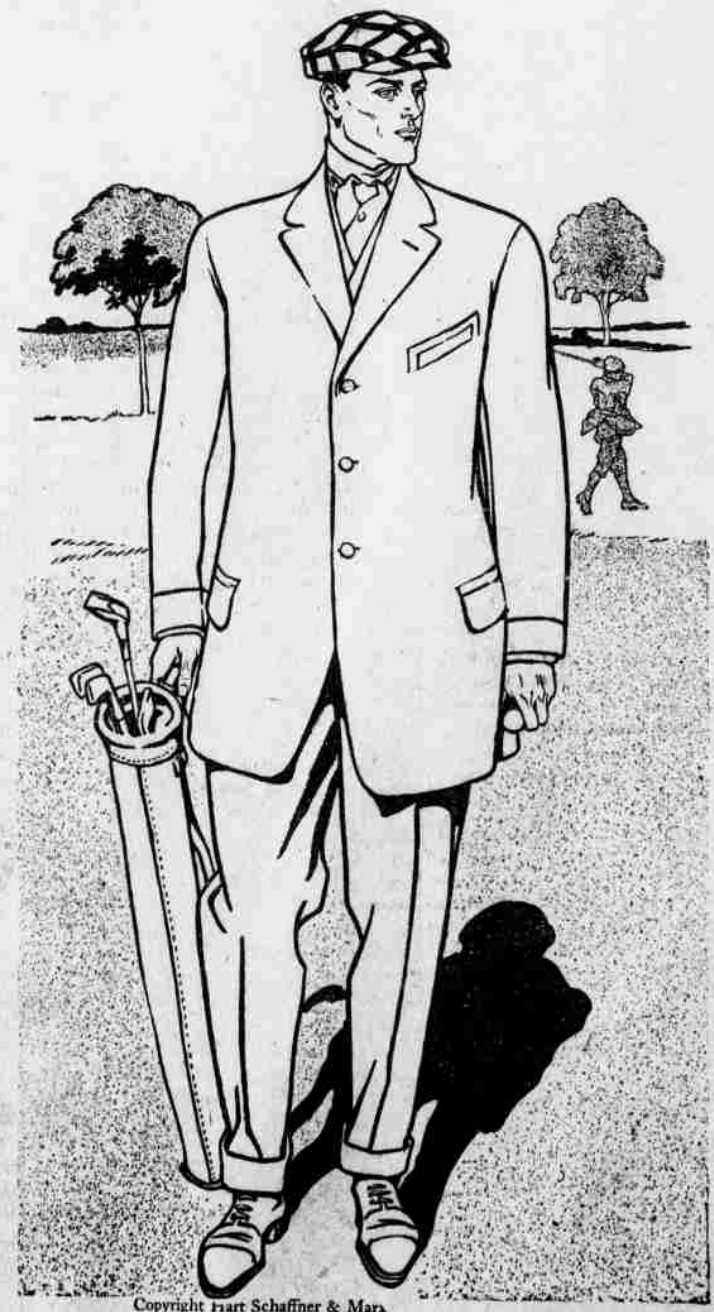
clothes in this town, and we think nobody else has quite the same idea we have about the proper functions of a clothing store.

Our idea is to see that our customers get exactly what they ought to have; if you come here we'll try to show you what will be really best for you; the color, style, the weave, the model that is best suited to your special case. We'll try not to think we know more about what

you want than you do. But we do know something about styles, and best fabrics; and we can tell if a suit or overcoat looks right on you; fits properly; is becoming to you.

It's just as much to our interest as to yours to get you into the right thing. We can afford to be disinterested about these things; but we can't afford to let you go anywhere else for clothes when we know we've got the best clothes made.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits \$20 to \$50
Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats \$18 to \$60



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NATHAN SALMON