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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

VOL 47. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1910 NO 257

EDUCATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

These Were the Two Subjects to Come Up Before Convention Today.

SEPARATE SCHOOL PLAN

It Was the Only Point of Difference in Two Reports Submitted.

The jurisdiction of the probate courts was up for discussion in the Republican conference this forenoon. Finally an agreement was reached which will give the legislature the power to extend the jurisdiction of the probate court so as to make it virtually a county court with well-defined limits of jurisdiction. It was also decided that the legislature may create juvenile courts. The term of probate judges is to be four years and they are to be eligible to succeed themselves.

In anticipation of the consideration of the reports of the Committee on Education and on State, County and Municipal Indebtedness, subjects of rather unusual importance, there was manifestation of great interest in the proceedings of the constitutional convention this afternoon.

President Charles A. Spies called the convention to order at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Julius Hartmann led in prayer. A motion to suspend the rules and dispense with the reading of the journal called 51 to 18.

Petitions for state-wide prohibition were presented. Eugenio Romero presented a memorial to the convention asking that settlers be given the privilege to take dead and fallen timber from public lands for domestic purposes and for sale.

On motion of Solomon Luna, the convention went into committee of the whole to consider the report of the Committee on Education. A. B. Fall was called to the chair.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Article on Education were adopted without debate. Section 7 was changed so as to permit of no doubt as to the office of state superintendent of schools being elective. The section refers to the state board of education of which the superintendent is to be a member. E. F. Saxon moved to reduce the membership of the board from seven to four, these four to be the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the head of some state educational institution and a county superintendent.

C. J. Roberts favored the amendment on account of economy. George W. Prichard defended the section as originally drawn. Roberts said that the mileage and per diem of the members of the board would be sufficient to maintain several small schools. W. E. Garrison spoke in favor of a board of seven members so as to give representation to the citizens who are not directly connected with educational work. He estimated the per diem and mileage to be about \$300 annually.

Acasio Gallegos made an eloquent plea for retaining non-professional representation on the board. The amendment was rejected.

An amendment to Section 5 by A. A. Sedillo sought to strike out the sentence providing that fines and penalties under the general laws of the state shall belong to the public school fund to be apportioned as the other receipts of the fund.

George W. Prichard defended the clause as the committee had reported it and his view prevailed.

George W. Prichard offered an amendment to Section 8 striking out the words "of the United States," so as to exclude United States bonds from the securities in which the school fund shall be invested. He also moved to strike out the words: "In case sufficient of the above mentioned bonds cannot be obtained," so as to leave the legislature free to change the mode of investment of the permanent school fund upon three-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

REBELLION IN HONDURAS SPREADS

General Valladares Who Hate the Americans Is Gaining Ground

PRESIDENT DAVILA IS HELPLESS

Cannot Cope With Situation and Appeals to Commander of the Princeton.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—The Honduran rebellion started by General Valladares on the little island of Amapala is spreading to the southern coast of Honduras, according to a cable to the Playuene. Valladares is still in complete control at Amapala and President Davila has advised Commander Hayes of the U. S. gunboat Princeton of his inability to cope with the situation and asked the Princeton's commander to take any necessary steps to protect the foreign interests at Amapala.

\$1,200,000 POWER PROJECT APPROVED

Upper Gila to be Harnessed to Furnish Power to Mogollons.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES

Superintendent of Public Instruction Visits Curry and Roosevelt Counties.

Governor Mills today appointed Victor E. Hoggquist of Clouderoff, and Martin Ewing Berry of Lakewood, Ed county, notaries public.

Daniel Lucero of Sylva of Tome, Valencia county.

Scenic Highway.

Work is progressing nicely on the Scenic Highway in the Santa Fe canon and connection with the switchbacks. Steel pipe has been laid in various places to lead off the surface waters.

Arrested By Mounted Police.

Captain Fred Fornoff was notified today that Mounted Policeman J. W. Collier has arrested Jose and Juan Sileras at Encino, Torrance county and has taken them to Vaughn, Guadalupe county, for a preliminary hearing on the charge of cattle stealing.

Mounted Policeman A. A. Sena last evening brought in Eliseo Trujillo of Taos. Trujillo was arrested at Tucumcari on a charge preferred by a young woman at Taos. He was held in \$500 bond.

Territorial Funds.

Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero today received from Walter B. Wagner, treasurer of San Juan county, \$876, and from Game Warden Thomas P. Gable, \$105.

Assistant Traveling Auditor.

R. J. Rankin of Las Vegas, today assumed the duties of assistant traveling auditor of the Territory succeeding John Joerns, who is now clerk of the fourth judicial district.

Big Power Project.

Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan who is again able to be at his desk after a siege of typhoid fever, today approved the application of Boulware and Johnson of Silver City for 100 cubic second feet of the upper Gila for the development of 3,639 horse power. The plant is to cost \$1,200,000 and the project has been favored by people connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. The large development of mining in the Mogollon district will assure the use of all the power developed at 75 per horsepower, per annum. As at first surveyed, the project necessitated the construction of a pipe line 24 miles long, but the driving of a tunnel will reduce this to twelve miles. The dam is to be of reinforced concrete and will be 80 feet long and 29 feet high.

School Visitation.

Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark has returned from a public school visitation trip to Curry and Roosevelt counties. He visited 26 schools, teachers at work, made 24 addresses to teachers, parents and children, attended county teachers' association at Melrose and at Portales. He held a conference with twenty rural teachers and addressed a public meeting at Portales. He found a great deal of interest in the article on education to be adopted by the constitutional convention and also in the establishment of a state normal school in eastern New Mexico. In the city of Clovis he found an exceptionally strong corps of teachers. County Superintendent Mersfelder is exercising ideal supervision. "He knows a good school when he sees it and knows how to raise the standard of a poor one," said Mr. Clark. Clovis gives the appearance of substantial prosperity and a number of new houses are going up. A drive through the surrounding country shows that despite the drought, several farmers raised good crops, but most of the farmers have not yet learned how to farm scientifically. Many homesteaders have left because they had taken up homesteads for speculation but those who are coming now will remain. Large quantities of broom corn are being hauled into Clovis and are being insured and stored free of charge by merchants until experts can examine the corn which brings \$65 a ton. Some of the farmers who plowed their land parallel with the ridges and threw up embankments to guide the surface flow from rains into their fields raised fair crops. At and around Portales, irrigation by pumping is proving a great success as the water is shallow and a well can be sunk for \$200, electric power being furnished by a central plant. Unimproved claims without wells are selling at from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in that vicinity. Alfalfa fields are being seeded and the farmers seem to understand scientific farming. At Melrose, which was hard hit by the drought, there is new hope and the Blackwater draw is to furnish water for an irrigation system. One farmer with two horses and no help, this year made \$3,000 from his crop. Altogether the outlook in this part of New Mexico is much brighter than it was several months ago, and the farmers look forward to a good season next year.

Delegates to Trans-Mississippi Congress.

Governor Mills today appointed W. D. Tipton of Tularosa, Otero county, and O. B. Erickson of Fort Sumner, Guadalupe county, delegates to the

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PRE-ELECTION PREDICTIONS

As Becomes Good Politicians Both Parties Claim Everything in Sight.

CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN SPIRITED

Unusual Interest Is Being Taken for an Off Year—Weather Forecast Unfavorable.

Washington, Nov. 7.—According to the United States weather bureau, rains are indicated for election day in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana and northern California, and snow flurries in the Great Lake region, northern New York and probably New England. In all other parts of the country the weather will be fair.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Taft will leave Washington this afternoon for Cincinnati where he will vote tomorrow. He will cast his ballot in O'Brienville precinct, remaining in Cincinnati only four hours. The President will receive the election returns at various points en route to Washington.

Special Precautions at Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Chief of Police Steward today appealed to the clothing manufacturers affected by the strike of the garment workers to close their places of business tomorrow, election day, as the police are needed at the 1,322 polling places in the city. Most places have promised to comply.

Claims in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Nov. 7.—The day before election finds both parties making confident claims of victory, the Republican managers estimating Mullin's plurality for governor at 2,000, while former Senator Carey, running as a Democrat and Independent, Republican believes he will have 7,000 plurality. Both parties claim the legislative.

Three Corners Fight in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—A three-cornered fight for governor has produced an interesting political situation in Pennsylvania. Congressman John K. Tener, Republican, claims he will have a plurality of more than 150,000 of 32 congressmen. State Senator Webster Grim, Democratic candidate for governor also is making confident predictions while former State Treasurer William H. Berry, Democrat, who was named as independent candidate under the banner of the Keystone League says his campaigning justifies him in the belief he will be elected.

Democrats May Carry New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 7.—The campaign in this state was practically closed on Saturday night. The Democrats confidently claim the election of Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, as governor, their views being sustained by the independent newspapers.

Local Option Issue in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—With the Republicans favoring local option and the Democrats opposing it, one of the most spirited campaigns in the history of Nebraska closed tonight. The prohibition candidate for governor has withdrawn in favor of the Republican nominee. The normal prohibition vote of the state is 5,000.

Fighting Up to Last Moment.

Boston, November 7.—The state campaign continued today with as much vim as if the election was a week away. Governor Draper and Congressman Foss, later Democratic candidate for governor, kept up their speech making to the last moment, assisted by a small army of lesser political guns.

Wisconsin Surely Republican.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—The Republicans seem practically sure of electing their state ticket, the legislature and eight congressmen. The Democrats control the sixth congressional district, while the Social Democrats and the two old parties are fighting hard for the fourth and fifth districts.

Missouri Democrats Confident.

St. Louis, November 7.—The Democrats expect to elect fifteen congressmen in tomorrow's election in Missouri. David R. Francis and James Reed, leading candidates for the Democratic nomination of United States Senator, will not conclude their campaign until late tonight.

Oklahoma in Doubt.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 7.—The Democratic leaders claim that Lee Bruce, their candidate for governor and the entire Democratic state ticket, will be elected by 40,000 plurality. The Republicans claim that they will elect their state ticket and three congressmen.

Both Parties Claim New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—Though the heavy artillery in the political battlefield in this state has for the most part ceased its thunders, activity was continued throughout the day. Theodore Roosevelt, after resting at Oyster Bay on Sunday, was prepared to end up the campaign with a series of short speeches in the metropolitan territory. Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for governor, was scheduled to appear with Colonel Roosevelt at three meetings. No revision has been made today of the estimates of the campaign managers. Democratic State Chairman Huppuch is resting

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CONSTITUTION MAKERS



HON. WILLIAM MCKEAN
Delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Taos, Taos County, and a Prominent Republican Lawyer.

Hon. William McKean, delegate to the constitutional convention from Taos, Taos county, is a well known lawyer. He was born about the middle of the last century in Seneca county, Ohio, his father being the Rev. John McKean and his mother Elizabeth Harris McKean. He studied in the public schools in Seneca county and in 1871 he entered Baldwin University, and made a specialty of civil engineering. He was graduated in 1876 with the degree of bachelor of science. He taught school after his graduation, having already taught while pursuing his university course. In 1878 he began reading law in Cleveland, O., and in the fall of 1879 he went to north Missouri and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He then practiced law and was city attorney for two years in Milan, Mo. In 1884 he moved to Barber county, Kansas, the

home of Jerry Simpson and Carrie Nation whom he was personally acquainted before they attracted universal attention. Mr. McKean was local attorney for the Missouri Pacific railway in Kansas.

He was always in politics but never as an office holder, refusing a number of nominations.

In 1896 Mr. McKean, having already visited New Mexico decided to move to Taos county and engaged in mining. In 1901 he resumed the practice of law. He served for eight years as U. S. deputy mineral surveyor, working in northern New Mexico. Mr. McKean has always been a Republican and has never asked for a political nomination until this year when he sought and received the nomination for delegate to the constitutional convention and was elected by a large majority.

WILL TIE UP ALL WHEELS

Strike of Express Drivers in New York Takes a Serious Turn

LABOR TROUBLE IN WALES

Eighteenth Hussars Held in Readiness to Support the Police in Case of Riot.

New York, November 7.—Two thousand taxicab drivers struck today in a sympathy strike with the drivers and helpers of the express companies. The spread of the strike to the drivers of all vehicles in the city, except those on food supply wagons, seems eminent. It was announced that a meeting of labor interests to be held today will fix the date for a strike that would "tie up everything on wheels" will be decided upon. All peace negotiations have been suspended. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor is in the city and participating in a conference of labor leaders.

30,000 Men Out.

London, November 7.—The situation in the South Wales coal fields, where 30,000 miners are on strike, because of the employment of non-union men because became so threatening today that the local authorities appealed for cavalry. The Eighteenth Hussars have been ordered to be in readiness to support the police.

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD QUILTS

Three Companies Ask to Be Mustered Out and Officers of Line Resign

PEEVED OVER MURDER VERDICT

Conviction of Sergeant Manley For Bayoneting Spectator Is the Cause.

Dallas, Texas, November 7.—With three line officers and four company officers having resigned and three companies of militia urgently requesting the governor to muster them out, The Texas National Guard is demoralized as the result of the recent conviction of Sergeant Manley, of Company F, who bayoneted and killed a spectator during President's Taft visit to Dallas a year ago. Manley was given a life sentence. His own company promptly asked to be relieved from future military duty, and the Kirby Rifles of Austin and Captain Geer's company at Beaumont took similar action. It is said the federal government may interfere in Manley's behalf.

HIGH PRICES IN GERMANY

But Socialists Not the G. O. P. Are Blamed Over There

FEELING OF INTENSE UNREST

John Pflueger Discusses His Four Months' Tour of the Fatherland.

That the prices of foodstuffs have taken aerial ascensions in Germany synchronously with the flights of Zeppelin balloons; that the Fatherland is no longer the country where one can live very cheap and very well; and that there is a feeling of intense unrest owing to the socialistic programs of agitators were declarations made by John Pflueger, the merchant, who has just returned from a four months trip to Germany.

Mr. Pflueger is the son-in-law of Santa Fe's former citizen Charles Haspelmath, and they met in Hanover where Mr. Haspelmath is spending the evening of his life.

"I had a most delightful time," said Mr. Pflueger, "and Charles Haspelmath is looking as well as ever. He is enjoying himself and I do not think that he is in a hurry to recross the ocean for the 55th time."

"But Germany, although the same country in which one may admire the brilliant uniforms of the officers and listen to the haughty tread of able soldiers and hear the merry clink of many swords on the pavements, is not the old Deutschland we have known. Labor conditions do not seem to be satisfactory; there is great unrest among the masses and socialistic doctrines are promulgated more widely than ever before. The prices of food stuffs has taken an ascension; a cup of coffee is getting to be a luxury and if you take two lumps of sugar in it, so much the more of a luxury. Rents are still comparatively low and servants are good and can be had at a reasonable figure, but a visitor notes a change in the prices on the 'speise karte.'"

Mr. Pflueger expressed regret that on his return to this country he found labor troubles are noticeable in several large cities.

RACING AUTOMOBILES HAVE LEFT EHRENBURG

Are on Final Leg to Phoenix With Kissel Car Leading By Twenty-two Minutes.

Salome, Ariz., Nov. 7.—The Los Angeles-Phoenix racing automobiles left Ehrenburg early this morning on their final leg to Phoenix. At Salome, 109 miles from Ehrenburg, the Kissel car was leading by 22 minutes, with the Franklin second, three minutes ahead of the Pope-Hartford.

Kissel Car Wins.

Phoenix, Nov. 7.—The Kissel car, driven by Harvey Herrick won the Los Angeles to Phoenix automobile race, finishing at 11:12 this morning in the actual running time of 15 hours 44 minutes. This is 3 hours and 29 minutes faster than any previous record. The Pope-Hartford car was second.

ARIZONANS STRIKE A SNAG

Complications over Initiative and Referendum Force Adjournment

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS PREVAIL

Democrats Try Hard to Kill Local Option and Speeches Are Hot.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 7.—Initiative and referendum legislation progressed backward Saturday. That is, when the convention adjourned at noon, the legislative committee's substitute was much farther from a finished piece of work than it had seemed to be the night before, when apparently all that was required was a motion in the committee of the whole recommending its adoption.

When the committee of the whole rose a little before noon Saturday the much talked about paragraph 8 was "all shot to pieces"; the members were in an apparently hopeless tangle and in ill temper, having emerged from a heated debate over the question of prohibition which had been unexpectedly precipitated.

The anti-prohibitionists seemed to have a decided advantage, and it was at the instance of the prohibitionists that weary members yielded to a proposition to postpone further consideration until Monday.

The trouble was produced (though it would no doubt have come soon anyway), by an effort by Mr. Webb to further amend paragraph 8, relating to the extension of the initiative and referendum to the counties and their subdivisions, giving to the counties control of the smaller subdivisions.

He desired to have inserted in the paragraph "and other municipalities" so, as he said, direct legislation would be extended to school districts and other districts not enumerated in the paragraph. It was the opinion of most members that that matter was already covered, but Mr. Webb thought not, and brought in his amendment, for which in a short time he was heartily regretful.

Segregation Amendment.

Mr. Coker quickly sought it as a vehicle for an amendment which he had carefully concealed in an inside pocket. It was (referring to the extension of direct legislation to counties, cities and towns), "provided that said city or town, less than a county, shall not be controlled on such local matters within its respective limits by any larger governmental division within the county, or by the county."

Here, under the guise of home rule, was segregation "for your whiskers." Mr. Webb was on his feet instantly, protesting against the rider, which he said nullified entirely his amendment, thereby confessing that his purpose was to establish supreme control over the towns.

A test of strength came on a motion to attach the Coker amendment, which was carried by a vote of 27 to 23, the Republican vote being divided. Mr. Webb proposed at first to withdraw his disfigured amendment, but it was now beyond his control. Then he prayed for its defeat.

Excited Language.

Pending the roll call on the amendment there were no long speeches, but several hot ones. Mr. Ingraham declared that this was carrying the principle of home rule to an absurdity. The Republican members believed that it had reached that point long before. Mr. Cobb warned the supposed liquor interests. "If you kill local option by this amendment you will establish statewide prohibition."

Mr. Feeney resented the imputation that the Coker amendment was framed in the interest of the liquor men. Any benefit that they might receive from it would be incidental to the establishment of home rule, and turning to the other side, he said: "You fellows that want to vote for prohibition, get out from under cover and support separate submission."

The amalgamated amendment was lost by a tie vote, 26 to 26. Two members voted against it under a misapprehension, and one member who had supported the Coker amendment on the previous ballot now voted against it, saying that he had supposed before that it related to incorporated cities and towns.

Mr. Webb then renewed his amendment, and Mr. Coker renewed his, amended by the insertion of the word "incorporated." Mr. Webb protested again in vain, and it seemed a foregone conclusion that two more roll calls would put segregation in the constitution.

CRIPPEN WILL BE HANGED ON NOV. 23.

London, Nov. 7.—November 23, has been fixed upon as the date for the hanging of Dr. Hawley Crippen, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Tomorrow was the date originally fixed, but the English law requires that two weeks must elapse between the dismissal of the appeal and carrying out of the sentence.

WILL ADD THAT

MUCH TO NEW MEXICO. Washington, Nov. 7.—The population of El Paso, Texas, is 39,279. This is an increase of 23,373 or 146.9 per cent over 1900.

MASONS HERE FOR HIGH DEGREES

Most Brilliant Reunion Ever Held In Southwest Began Today

BANQUET TOMORROW NIGHT

Governor Mills Is Invited Guest—Degree Work Continues Wednesday.

What promises to be the most brilliant and interesting Masonic gathering in the history of the southwest is the reunion, which began today, of the Scottish Rite Masons of New Mexico, to confer degrees from the fourth to the 32nd on the largest class that has ever gathered here.

Santa Fe was the mecca yesterday and today for Masons and some came as far as Chihuahua, Mexico, to witness the beautiful ceremonies attending the conferring of degrees. It is thought that 75 or more Masons will be in the city by tomorrow night when the banquet will be held and at which Governor Mills will be a guest.

The degree work began this afternoon when a class of about 36 were given the "ineffable degrees" which are from the fourth to the fourteenth.

The historic and religious degrees, from the 15th to the 18th will be conferred tomorrow as will also the 19th to the 20th degrees which are the philosophical and chivalric degrees.

On Wednesday will be conferred the 31st and the 32d degrees, known as the ceremonial and official degrees.

LAND OFFICE REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Homesteaders Continue to Flock to Sunshine State and Others Make Final Proofs.

Major Fred Muller, receiver of the local land office has made his report for business transacted in October and it shows that New Mexico still "looks good" to home seekers and those who have found homes here. The report is as follows: Homestead entries, original 49; area, 7295.52; fees, 460 and commissions, \$273.20.

Homestead entries under the act of February 19 16; area, 4442.97; fees, \$150; commissions, \$165.50.

Final homestead proofs, 21; area, 3029.16; commissions, 199.75.

Homestead declaratory statements, 2; area, 320 acres; mineral applications, 2; area, 77.487; commuted proofs, 30; area, 4895.89; money received, \$6092.12; excesses, 4; area, 16.39; money, \$20.48; isolated tract sale, 1; area, 40; desert applications, 9; area 1319.04; desert land final entries, 1; area, 494.91.

KANSAN ANSWERS "WHO IS LOONEY NOW?"

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 7.—If a person is emotional, penurious, a spendthrift, impulsive, likes to frequent hotels, clubs and theaters, likes music, athletic games or good tobacco, the chances are he is crazy. Not legally insane or in a condition to wear a straight jacket, but just "looney." That is the notion of Dr. John Puntton of the Kansas University Medical school, and he told all about it in an address before the members of the state board of control and the superintendents of the nine state charitable institutions at the meeting in Topeka.

HIS WIFE REFUSED TO DRESS IN STYLE.

Sterling, Ill., Nov. 7.—James Conklin of Bureau county filed a petition for a divorce in which he sets forth that his wife refuses to dress like other women in the neighborhood and that the style of her attire causes him much embarrassment. He alleges that she has refused to buy a new dress for two years. He states that he had frequently urged her to dress more fashionably and in keeping with the season's styles, but that his wife maintained that it was too costly. He also alleges that she has deserted him.

CAUGHT IN GAS EXPLOSION

Fifteen Men Entombed in Lawson Coal Mine at Black Diamond

RESCUERS WORK HEROICALLY

Heavy Timbers and Steel Supports Are Hurdled Half Mile.

Seattle, Nov. 7.—Little hope is held out for the safety of any of the fifteen men caught in yesterday's gas explosion in the Lawson coal mine at Black Diamond, but the rescuers are working heroically to reach the entombed miners. "The work is extremely hazardous owing to crumbling walls. The explosion completely wrecked the workings of the mine, heavy timbers and steel supports being shot from the shaft half a mile across the country.

JUST RECEIVED

TWO CARLOADS OF SELECTED POTATOES
FROM COLORADO

THESE ARE THE FINEST POTATOES ON THE
MARKET. FREE FROM FROST AND GOOD
KEEPERS.

We will have a fresh stock of Solitare Candies in
next week. Excellent in Quality. Cheap in Price.

Winter Grocery Co.

Southern Corner Plaza, Santa Fe. Telephone No. 40.

WE GIVE CASH REGISTER TICKETS
WITH ALL CASH PURCHASES

JUST RECEIVED

New Line Fancy Table Reading Lamps

Sterling Silver and Brass Novelties

Full Line JEWELRY & TURQUOISE Goods

Come in and See one of the
Finest Displays in the West.

S. SPITZ, Manufacturing Jeweler.

FRANK F. GORMLEY

TAXIDERMIST TANNER & FURRIER

SPECIMENS OF ALL KINDS MOUNTED TRUE TO LIFE.
HANDSOME RUGS AND ROBES MADE FROM COYOTE,
WILDCAT, BEAR AND WOLF SKINS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

PHONE 19 BLACK SANTA FE, N. M. 436 CANON ROAD

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Funeral Directors &
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DAY & NIGHT PHONE 130 RED 125 PALACE AVE
PICTURE FRAMING TASTEFULLY AND SATISFACTORILY DONE.

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FLOUR, HAY, GRAIN
POTATOES and
SALT.

Sole Agents For
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE GRAIN HOUSE IN SANTA FE.

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FIRST CLASS
HACK SERVICE

SATISFACTION ASSURED
CORRICK'S HACK LINE
For Hire at
Popular Prices Buggies and Saddle Horses

MESH PURSES

STERLING NOVELTIES

PICTURE FRAMES IN DEPOSIT WEAR
FINE LINE OF STERLING AND FLAT HOLLOW WEAR.
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS

345 San Francisco Street, H. C. YONTZ Santa Fe, N. M.

THE DAILY ROUND UP.

THE OLD CIDER MILL.
(By Jame Arthur Lodge.)

I have always said, and I say it yet,
That if I could be young again for fifteen minutes

I'd make a bee-line to the old mill
hidden by tangled vines.

Where the apples were piled in heaps
around,

Red, yellow and streaked, all over the
ground.

And the old, sleepy horse went round
and round

And turned the wheel as the apples
were ground.

Straight for that old mill I'd start,
With light bare feet and a lighter heart,

And a smiling face and an old straw
hat.

And home-made breeches and all of
that.

And when I got there I'd just take a
peep

To see if old cider mill John was
asleep.

And then if he was I'd go hunting
round

Until a good, big, long rye straw I'd
found.

And I'd straddle a barrel and quick
begin

To fill with juice clean up to my chin.
As old as I am, I can shut my eyes

And see the yellow jackets and flies
A-swarming around the juicy cheese

And bumblebees, drinking as much as
they please.

I can see the rich, sweet cider flow
From under the press, to the tub be-

low.

And steaming up into my old nose
Comes a smell a cider mill only

knows.

You can tell all about your fine Old
Crow,

Champagne, sherry, and so and so,
Or anything else from the press or

still.

But just give me the juice of the 'ere
old mill

And a small boy's suction power
For a quarter of an hour,

And the happiest boy you ever saw
Would be at the end of that 'ere

rye straw.

As long as the power of suction stood
And the cider tasted good

And I'd forego for evermore
All liquor known on this earthy shore.

Masonic Lodge for Fort Sumner—
On Thursday evening of this week

a meeting will be held at Fort Sumner,
Guadalupe county, for the

purpose of organizing a Masonic lodge.

Killed in a Saloon—Charles Jones,
an old time resident of Gallup, was

killed on Saturday night in the Arcade
saloon at that place by the proprietor,

John Schwartz. Jones shot first but
missed Schwartz.

Typhoid Fever at Carrizozo—"The
son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Spence,

who has been ill with typhoid fever
and had a relapse, is slightly im-

proved, yet slowly recovering."—Car-

rizozo News.

Boys Sentenced to Reformatory—
John French, aged nine years, and

Lloyd Clark, aged 10 years, were sen-

tenced by Judge Ira A. Abbott at Al-

buquerque to one year in the reform
school at Springer, for malicious mis-

chief, but sentence was suspended
pending good behavior.

Drink Blamed for Death—Pietro
Guisalano was found dead in a mine

hole two miles east of Gallup. He
had been drinking heavily and in the

darkness stumbled into the hole. He
did not die immediately for he had

lifted his head so as to pillow it on
a rock. He leaves a wife who lives

in Europe.

Premier Coyote Hunter—H. C. Gim-

son, the premier of coyote catchers,
appeared at the Raton court house

with 98 coyote, 10 coyote pup, and 15
wild cat scalps, all caught during the

past six weeks. During the month of
September, County Clerk Twitty paid

out \$286 in warrants for bounty on
scalps and during the month just past

\$244.

Two Year Old Out All Night—"The
two year old boy of Mr. and Mrs. A.

C. Gaede of Hurley, Curry county,
wandered away from his home in the

dusk and although all the neighbors
were called out to hunt for the little

toddler he was not found until next
day. He was calmly sitting on the

prairie half a mile from Hurley and
was unhurt by his experience.

Indian Remains Found.—J. C. Mal-

loy, while plowing in the river bottom
last week turned out an Indian skele-

ton and after some investigation

found the ball that had probably killed
him. The ball showed the imprint

of the cloth packing. A good many
beads were found also which re-

moves any doubt of it being other
than an Indian.—La Lande Leader.

Santa Fe Raises Track Ten Inches

—The Santa Fe Company will have
four crews of men at work in this

vicinity within the next three weeks.
The main track is to be raised ten

inches and ballasted. The men are
now working between Fort Sumner

and Vaughn. As soon as the track is
put in proper condition a fast express

will be routed over the cut-off.—Fort
Sumner Index.

County Seat Hearing Today—"The
hearing in the county seat case is to

occur at Alamogordo Monday, before
Judge Wright, Attorney Hewitt, for

the county commissioners, will go
down, as will also Commissioner Tay-

lor, and possibly the other members
of the board, although we have not

heard definitely about the latter. At-

torney Catron is expected to be there
on behalf of the Lincoln people, and

also Attorney Barber from Lincoln."—
Carrizozo News.

Death of Mrs. Celso Baca—Vivian-

ita Villanueva de Baca, widow of

Celso Baca, died at her residence in
Santa Rosa. During her last illness
she was attended by her stepson, Pla-

cido Baca y Baca, and her grand
daughter, Miss Polagia Baca. It is

understood she left a recent will, re-

voking a former one. Deceased leaves

a sister, who lives in Villanueva, San

Miguel county, and two half sisters,
Emilia and Pascuala Villanueva, both

residing in Santa Rosa.

Leave of Absence Expires—"The
leave of absence granted by a special

act of Congress to all homesteaders
in New Mexico has now expired, and

it is up to the homesteaders who have
been away on this ground to get back

on their places if they expect to hold
them. The leave of absence was for

three months, beginning January 28th,
but since a claim cannot be contested

on abandonment until six months af-

ter the expiration of the leave granted,
this brings it up to October 28th,

when all who are still away on the
strength of this leave of absence are

subject to be contested at any time."—
Fort Sumner Republican.

Big Business at Fort Sumner Land
Office—"The register of the land of-

ice sent out 120 final proof notices for
publication last Wednesday and

Thursday, December bids fair to be
a strenuous month in the office as

about 200 cases will come up for final
hearing, the most of them being com-

mutations. The Fort Sumner post-
office is not able to carry a sufficient

balance to cash the many money or-

ders received at the land office, and as
personal drafts or checks cannot be

accepted, the only feasible way to get
quick action is to send in the currency

either by express or registered let-

ter."—Fort Sumner Republican.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Wreck

—A freight train, coming west, was
wrecked at Robstair siding, seven

miles east of Carrizozo. Thirty-six
cars left the track, between engine

and caboose, and the wrecked cars,
in one inextricable confusion, piled

one on another until the pinnacle had
the appearance of a miniature moun-

tain peak. None of the crew was in-

jured. Conductor Kernell and Engi-

neer Garvin were in charge of the
train. A broken arch bar and a bro-

ken wheel are assigned as causes for
the wreck. The company estimates

the wreck caused a damage of \$25,000.
The train carried a mixed cargo,

consisting of five cars of merchandise,
a large number of coal and coke, also

a few empty stock cars.

Whenever you want an easy shave

As good as barbers over gave,
Just call on me at my shop

At noon or eve or busy noon
I'll curl and dress the hair with grace

I'll suit the contour of your face,
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And everything I think you'll find
To suit the taste and please the mind.

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is guaranteed to cure, (not only

relieve, Dandruff, falling hair &

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popular hair and facial tonics.

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Trouble, Take Advantage
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tire satisfaction to the users, they

would lose faith in us and our state-

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ness prestige would suffer.

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all "93" Hair Tonic will promptly

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growth and prevent premature bald-

ness.

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Tonic is so strong that we ask you

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that your money will be cheerfully

refunded if it does not do as we claim.

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at our store—The Rexall Store. The

Fischer Drug Company.

lect, locate and sell the one million

acres of land granted to the State by

Congress for the payment of the

bonds of Grant and Santa Fe Counties,

so validated by Act of Congress, or

sufficient thereof to pay the interest

and principal of the bonds in Series

C, issued as provided in Section 3

hereof. The proceeds of rentals and

sales of said lands shall be kept in a

separate fund for the payment of the

interest and principal of the bonds of

Series C.

Provided, that whenever there is

not sufficient money in said fund to

meet the interest and sinking fund

requirements thereof, the same shall

be paid out of other funds of the

State, to be repaid to the State or to

the several counties which may have

furnished any portion thereof under

a general levy, out of the proceeds of

rentals and sales of said lands subse-

quently received. Any money received

by the State from rentals and sales

of said lands in excess of the amount

required for the purposes above-men-

tioned, shall be paid into the Perma-

nent School Fund of the State.

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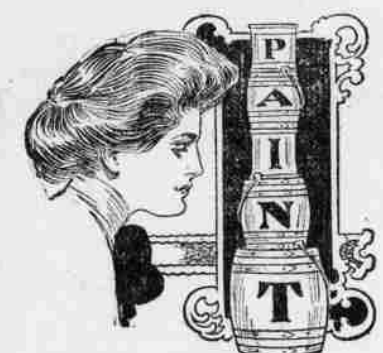
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ARIZONA AFRAID OF PROHIBITION

Therefore Initiative and Referendum Are Doctored to Defeat It

PARTY LINES ARE FORGOTTEN

Tie Vote on Several Propositions—Two Day Debate on Direct Legislation.

(Saturday's Arizona Republican.)
The direct legislation proposition, to which four-fifths of the members of the constitutional convention are pledged, is on the brink of adoption. It will be pushed over today. It moved slowly toward it yesterday, for the whole day was consumed in the consideration of the proposition. Half the time was devoted to brushing aside the various amendments to the legislative committee's substitute for Judge Baker's original proposition.

There was not the expected struggle over the percentages required for the initiative and referendum, which would be an important matter if there was a probability that the system itself would be put into operation. But there was a sinful waste of oratory and time over the differences among the various amendments and propositions which were not real differences at all.

The fight raged the hottest over the question of extending direct legislation to the counties when it was made clear that there was no legislation which the people could enact for the counties without the authorization of the legislature; that the people could do only what the supervisors can now do.

The voting at various stages was more or less puzzling, indicating that a great majority of the members did not care which proposition or amendment was finally agreed upon. But the conference of a majority of the Democratic members last Wednesday night had resulted in a crystallization of force about the committee's substitute, which possessed no advantage over any other measure presented for consideration. Though a final vote on it was not reached, all the others had been defeated.

Nine of the Republican members voted in the negative on every vote. Two, Messrs. Langdon and Curtis, now and then manifested a choice between measures.

Fixing the Percentage.

It was agreed that the percentage of voters required to initiate legislation should be ten, and to cause legislation to be referred, 5 per cent. Judge Baker pleaded earnestly for only an eight per cent requirement for the initiative, and raised the bugaboo of the Southern Pacific and other powerful corporations without avail. Nor was he effective when he informed the committee that an eight per cent requirement in sparsely settled Arizona was equivalent to 15 per cent in Oregon, California and Colorado. A curious thing about most of the propositions was this expression: "Not more than — per cent shall be required, etc." From which it might be agreed, any less than such per cent would be sufficient.

The Republican Protest.

The feature of the day was the Republican protest at the close against the direct legislation project in any form. An address by Mr. Kingan of Pima was a constitutional objection, concluding with the firm belief that the Congress and the President would not and could not approve an Arizona constitution including that feature.

Judge Doe, in a brief address, urged the convention to halt at this late day and avert certain disaster to Arizona.

The committee of the whole this morning will resume consideration of the substitute, now in its last stage, and will recommend its adoption. Tonight will close down upon it as a finished part of the constitution.

Fourteen Republics in One State.

The convention, after assembling, feverishly hurried into the committee of the whole for the main business of the session.

There was a congestion of initiative and referendum legislation—the original proposition of Judge Baker, the legislative committee's substitute, and the Cunniff, Coker and Webb amendments, as well as the latter proposition of Judge Baker, which had been put in the form of an amendment.

There was some delay in getting all these measures "strung out," when the amendments were taken up in the order in which they appeared in the legislative committee's report.

The Cunniff amendment, which was proposed as a substitute for paragraph 8 of the committee's proposition, extending direct legislation to cities, towns and counties, was taken up. The proposed substitute provided for

such extension, but limited the legislation to such matters as are already within their power to legislate on, or to such matters as by general law may become matters for local special or municipal legislation. It was evident from Mr. Cunniff's remarks that he had in mind the segregation of the vote of incorporated towns in local option elections.

Judge Baker opposed the amendment as a wasteful expenditure of verbiage. In no case could municipalities, including counties, legislate as to those things which the general laws had not placed within their reach. The amendment designation of these matters for local legislation, said the judge, was as useless as the writing of the legend, "This is a cow," under a picture of the patient, and useful source of the lactical supply.

Another objection of Judge Baker was the enumeration of cities, towns and counties, whereby there was excluded from the privilege of direct legislation all other district existing or to be created, such as school districts or irrigation districts.

Mr. Cunniff, replying, said that the existing power of cities and towns to legislate was vague and shadowy, and it was his purpose to define and make plain the cities' right of home rule, in which respect his amendment was quite different from that of Mr. Webb, which would give to the counties the utmost power and enable them to control the cities within their boundaries. Judge Baker, in reply, said that this or no other proposed amendment could give to the counties or take away from the towns any right or power now enjoyed. For instance, in the matter of local option, the county could not prevent a segregation of the vote of towns under any direct legislative proposition unless a general law on that subject invested it with such control of cities.

Mr. Cassidy, who had concurred in Mr. Cunniff's amendment, said he had not understood it as either Mr. Cunniff or Judge Baker interpreted it. In his opinion it was designed to cure the vagueness of paragraph 8 and to make plain whether the counties should exercise delegated or reserved powers; whether they should exercise such powers as were specifically granted to them or to exercise all that were not specifically prohibited to them. In the latter case, said Mr. Cassidy, if the counties were to legislate on every forbidden subject, as some of the gentlemen proposed, our state of Arizona would be made up of fourteen little sovereign republics. This suggested to Mr. Cobb later, as a name for the state of Arizona, "The United Municipalities of Arizona."

Recurring to the legend of the cow, Mr. Cassidy said that when a painting intended by an artist to be permitted to make pictures at all—a remark that might have been intended for Mr. Cunniff or for the author of paragraph 8 of the committee proposition.

In the opinion of Mr. Webb, the Cunniff amendment leaves too much to the territory and too little to the counties, not in consonance with the spirit of direct legislation, which reserves power to the people.

At this point Mr. Feeney raised a question which was never satisfactorily answered in the course of the debate: "Have the counties the right to legislate?"

Mr. Webb admitted that the counties were without power to legislate, but they had been given power to regulate.

At this point Mr. Coker suggested that the Coker amendment, which omits reference to counties be taken up at this time for discussion. As a matter of fact, the municipality feature of all the amendments had already been gone over and over.

Mr. Cobb offered an amendment to the Cunniff amendment designed to meet one of the objections of Judge Baker by inserting the words, "all other municipalities."

Mr. Cassidy believed that as this amendment, the Baker amendment and the committee substitute now stood, the counties would exercise supreme control over the cities on the theory that the larger included the smaller. Mr. Weinberger took the same view and later offered an amendment in which no mention was made of the counties.

Messrs. Webb and Cunniff engaged in a colloquy which Chairman Goldwater broke into with the suggestion that it was becoming an offshoot of the whole committee.

Mr. Webb made the statement that the Cochise delegates were pledged to the Oregon plan, and that now some of them were departing from it. Mr. Feeney replied that the delegates were pledged more strongly to absolute home rule, and later he read the platform of the county convention in which the delegates were instructed to follow only substantially the Oregon plan. Mr. Roberts said that if the county convention had surmised that the delegates were not going to stand for a straight initiative and referendum measure, none of them would now be sitting in the convention.

Mr. Weinberger's amendment to Mr. Cobb's amendment relative to "all other municipalities" was lost by a vote of 40 to 12, the Republican members all voting in the negative. That was the first vote and indicated nothing.

A Needless Scare.

Then ensued a further discussion of the power that would be given to counties, and Mr. Lynch advanced a view, further elaborated by Judge Baker, that the counties would have no more power over the cities than the general laws gave them. Judge Baker indicated, not in exact language, that no initiative and referendum measure which had been proposed or could be proposed, would in the slightest degree alter the status of the saloonkeepers in incorporated towns and the prohibitionists. Unless the present segregation law were changed, the counties under a system of direct legislation could not compel a combined vote of the cities and the

rural districts on the subject of local option.

After that there was a notable falling away of the opposition to the proposition to include counties in the direct legislation project.

Process of Elimination.
Mr. Cunniff's amendment next went to a vote and was lost by 41 to 11. The Coker amendment next failed, 7 to 45. The Webb amendment went by the board, 14 to 38.

Thus were left only the committee's substitute and the Baker amendment, and the latter was taken up. Judge Baker spoke to it. He said that the measure was drawn largely from the proposed Colorado amendment, which was made up of the best features of the Oregon, South Dakota, and other laws on that subject. He believed, regarding the percentages, that 8 per cent should be required for the initiative and 5 per cent for the referendum. Regarding the manner of changing the constitution, he thought that ought to be as easy at least as changing the statutes. He was not in the habit of quoting Colonel Roosevelt, but he said that the utterances of the colonel when he said that the constitution should be easily amended was the best advice Arizona had yet had. Judge Baker neglected to mention that at the same time Colonel Roosevelt advised that nothing foolish should be put into the constitution.

A Slam at the People.

Judge Baker objected to the clause in the substitute relating to conflicting initiated laws. That, he said, was a reflection upon the intelligence of the people and an indictment of the system of direct legislation, though he admitted that there had been such a conflict in the operation of the Oregon system.

At this point the committee rose and the convention took an adjournment until 2 o'clock.

When the committee sat again, Chairman Winsor of the legislative committee replied to the strictures of Judge Baker, his complaint that the committee's measure was too verbose, that it went too much into detail and included too much purely legislative matter. To that Mr. Winsor pleaded guilty. This was a matter which should not be left to the legislature, but it might find in the absence of direction an excuse not to make it operative. But with plenty of detail in this measure there need be no other in the constitution.

Mr. Cunniff's Ailment.

Mr. Cunniff who complained of suffering from minoritis, gave the history of the construction of the substitute, in which he said Judge Baker was equally implicated with other members of the committee and that his original proposition had contributed to it as largely as any other source. He concluded by making the adoption of the substitute as an amendment to the motion to adopt Judge Baker's amendment.

The committee found itself in a parliamentary tangle which required all the coolness and skill of Chairman Goldwater to straighten out, and when it was done with the result that a vote was ordered on the Baker amendment, the first really interesting roll call of the day was at hand. The amendment was defeated by the surprisingly overwhelming vote of 13 to 39.

A Second Surprise.

When the smoke cleared away, Mr. Winsor moved to substitute the paragraph of Judge Baker's amendment relating to counties for the eighth paragraph of the substitute. There seemed no earthly reason why the convention should not do that, and it was a surprise that it failed by a tie vote, 26 to 26. Later in the day, when Mr. Franklin suggested that some of the members had voted against that proposition under a misapprehension and moved a reconsideration, the motion was lost by a tie vote of 26 to 26. This curiously happened, though several of the members had changed sides.

Next came the fixing of the percentages. The following suggestions were made in the shape of motions: Mr. Cunniff, 10 per cent for the initiative and 5 for the referendum; Judge Baker, 8 and 5; Mr. Ellinwood 5 and 10; Dr. Moyer, 15 and 10; Mr. Wills, 20 for the initiative; Mr. Lynch 12 and 8.

According to the rules, the committee should begin with the smallest figures, but an effort was made to change the rules. Judge Baker protested that the plan was unfair, but, though a motion to change received a majority, it failed of the required two-thirds.

The first vote was therefore on Judge Baker's suggestion of 8 per cent, which was lost by a vote of 3 to 49. Mr. Cunniff's 10 per cent carried by 26 to 16. By a vote of 41 to 11, 5 per cent was agreed upon for the referendum. On this vote, Mr. Langdon voted with the Democrats and Dr. Moyer with the minority.

It was agreed to postpone action on the percentages to be required for the subdivisions, and a motion was made to recommend the adoption of the substitute.

Two Notes of Warning.
Mr. Kingan arose and said he desired to address committee on the general question. His able paper, which had been prepared with great care, was heard attentively. He was followed by Judge Doe, who concluded by asking the members who had come to the convention under pledges for direct legislation to seek release from those pledges, since it was now evident that their fulfillment would be the death of statehood.

The members were visibly impressed by both addresses, though it is unlikely that the postponement of further action on the substitute was a direct consequence. The substitute will probably be adopted today after a certain amount of Democratic oratory has been expended.

MEETING OF OFFICIALS OF WESTERN STATES.

Governor J. N. Gillett Has Called a Conference to Gather at San Francisco on Nov. 17.

The west will meet in San Francisco November 17th and have a calm, serious talk concerning the problems of the Pacific slope states, the progress that may be made through co-

BAD BLOOD OFTEN INHERITED

Bad blood does not always come as the result of careless living, or indiscretions; it is a condition frequently inherited. Normal, healthy blood contains millions of tiny red corpuscles, which are the vitalizing and nourishing element of the circulation, their office being to provide every portion of the system with its necessary strength and nutriment. In weak, impure blood these corpuscles are lacking in numbers, and therefore the blood is not able to supply the proper amount of nourishment to the body. Bad blood manifests itself in many ways. With some it takes the form of skin diseases and eruptions, others become bilious and malarious, with sallow complexions, torpid liver, etc. Bad blood produces Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and like troubles. Nothing is equal to S. S. S. as a remedy for bad blood; it is the greatest of all blood purifiers,

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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

operation, and the achievements the next few years may witness. The conference will last three days. It has been called by Governor J. N. Gillett of California, and termed the Pacific coast congress. Governors of eight states, officials of those states and of three territories, including New Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska, mayors of all important towns within these closely-allied sections, and prominent men from the whole western country will be present when the congress opens. It promises to inaugurate a new and most significant epoch in the history of a part of the United States that thus far has not attracted particular consideration in the councils of the nation.

For three days San Francisco will make these several hundred prominent westerners her guests, and the occasion will end in a monster banquet, at the conclusion of which a speech or two will be made expressing the sense of the gathering. It may be decided to let the states work out their problems separately, as has been done in the past; perhaps the congress will go on record as the father of a new western union—a solid west—that will work as one when striving for benefits the west believes it should have.

At any rate several issues that have been agitating the west for a generation will be fought out. The attitude of the Pacific coast states—of Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, California, Hawaii and Alaska—on an American marine, a battleship fleet for the Pacific, and the scope of the exposition San Francisco and San Diego hope to give in 1915 will be determined upon. These are things for which a strong sentiment has been growing for some time.

But just what the congress will do is a matter of speculation. In every respect those who attend the conference are left entirely free to express their opinions and suggest future work. Care is being taken by those behind the congress to select speakers, even, that have no distinct political standing in their own states—men without entanglements, or interests to serve. It will be a clearing house of ideas.

Perhaps the most important feature of the conference will be the decision as to whether or not the congress will be made an annual affair. If this is decided upon it will mean that definite policies will be agreed upon, solidly worked for, and reported upon each year. It will mean that the west will decide to unite in making its requests of the nation.

The movement to call the congress had its inception in the desire of the Merchant Marine League of California to get an expression from the Pacific coast states as to their attitude upon an American merchant marine. But already the congress has outgrown this one function, and become a western parliament. It may become one of the most significant features in American public life.

SEPTUAGENARIAN MAKES GOOD AT FARMING.

(Lake Arthur Times.)

The possibilities of the Pecos valley cannot be better demonstrated than to note what Mr. Bayer, a man 72 years old has done on twenty acres of ground north of town. Mr. Bayer came here less than two years ago, and bought 20 acres of raw land. With one horse and the assistance of his daughter he has converted this tract of land into a veritable garden and orchard. He has about seven acres of alfalfa, six acres of alfalfa, and the balance in seed crops. He has a field of Indian corn as good as we ever saw in the corn belt and Kaffir corn that will yield from 30 to 40 dollars per acre. From the land between the orchard trees he has raised melons, cantaloupe, sweet and Irish potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and other garden truck sufficient to support the family and lay by a sum more than equal to the interest on the investment. Everything shows intelligent care, and that explains the abundance of everything to be found on this model little farm in addition to those crops. Mr. Bayer has increased the value of his land two fold in two years. If a man of his age can accomplish so much what can a strong robust man do? As heretofore stated there is no limit to the possibilities of this country and this only proves our assertion.

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY PUBLISHERS.
PAUL A. F. WALTER, Editor and President.
JOHN K. STAUFFER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Santa Fe Postoffice.

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Daily, per month, by carrier	75
Daily, per month, by mail	65
Daily, per year, by mail	7.00
Weekly, per year	2.00
Weekly, six months	1.00
Weekly, per quarter	.50

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.

DIRECT LEGISLATION ENDANGERS STATEHOOD.

In fact, the Arizona Republican is quite certain, that direct legislation will destroy whatever prospects for statehood Arizona may have had. Its position is logical as appears from the following editorial.

"If an angel from Heaven, accompanied by a messenger from the White House and an emissary from Congress were to appear in the constitutional convention and foretell the failure of statehood as a consequence of the inclusion of a direct legislation provision in the constitution, the visitation would probably not alter the purpose of the majority.

"Therefore, it might be supposed that the warning of Judge Doe and Mr. Kinkaid yesterday was a waste of words. But it was not. Immediate results were not expected. When those addresses receive serious consideration by the people, as they will some weeks or some months hence, it will be recalled that they were uttered by earnest friends of statehood, and it will then be understood that the Republican managers and party in the late campaign were trying to serve no party purpose, as was alleged, but that they were thoughtful only of statehood, the thing which Arizona, regardless of party, desired more than any other thing.

"They believed then, and they more strongly believe now, that a direct legislation provision would be fatal to statehood. At that time it was only urged that the president was known to be hostile to that principle, and that the Republican majority in Congress would oppose it.

"Constitutional objections to it were not much dwelt upon, but it is now made quite clear that Congress and the President, in view of the fact that the question of the constitutionality of direct legislation is now pending in the United States supreme court, whatever might be their opinions regarding the merit of such legislation, could not with propriety and with a proper respect in which the various branches of the government hold each other, undertake to approve a system which is on trial. Congress and the President would be the less likely to lend such approval, since such expressions of the supreme court as have been made are interpreted to be against that system.

"During the campaign we heard frequently that the President would not dare to turn down the constitution, and that the Republicans in Congress who might be expected to oppose it on account of its 'progressive' character would be overwhelmed by the Democratic members and the so-called insurgents.

"One fact has been overlooked, and that is that there are no more stubborn sticklers for the constitution and accepted interpretations of it than the southern senators, who have looked askance upon the 'progressive' movement within their own party.

"As to what the President would do, it is not on record that he has not dared to do what he believed to be the right thing.

"Messrs. Kinkaid and Doe yesterday disclaimed any purpose to discuss the merits of direct legislation. That with them was a theory, to reach which they would have to surmount an immediate and menacing condition.

"We believe that the people of the territory understand this better than they did two months ago, and that they will come into a fuller realization of it as the months go by. Messrs. Doe and Kinkaid have thrown a bright light on the situation.

"We have found no fault with the Democratic delegates for steadfastly trying to fulfill their pledges to their constituents. They could not have done otherwise. Though they might have later become convinced that statehood would be shipwrecked, they would naturally have feared the early resentment of their constituents. But the delegates are to be blamed for whatever part they had during the campaign in minimizing the peril of statehood.

"They have been placed in an awkward position, for if statehood fail as a result of their fulfillment of their pledges, they must encounter resentment, because of failure. Somebody must be held responsible for every disaster which cannot be called an act of God."

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR EACH COUNTY.

A district attorney should be provided for each county. It is a case where an increase in the number of officials will be a saving to the taxpayers. New Mexico is a country of magnificent distances, and the mileage earned by the district attorney who is energetic will almost pay for the services of an attorney at each county seat. The collection of delinquent taxes would be pushed more energetically where a district attorney has only one county to look after. There would at the same time be a reduction in jail expenses for with a district attorney on the spot many suspects would be examined immediately and thoroughly and if found that the charges against them are not sustained, discharged. Only the other day it happened that the relatives of five boys held in jail for murder at Taos went to the expense of coming to Santa Fe to see the district attorney and to plead with him to have the boys admitted to bail. The district attorney

not having at hand the witnesses for the Territory, had to refuse the request. During the first few years of the transition period from the territorial form of government to statehood, many problems will come up to the county officials for solution and in those county seats in which the district attorney is not resident, delay, expense, mistakes, are bound to occur. The argument that the district attorney serving several counties will on that account receive a better salary and will therefore be a more skilled lawyer, is a fallacy, for a good lawyer cannot afford to serve as district attorney unless he is permitted to continue his practice in civil matters, and a lawyer who commands a good civil practice, does not want to travel from county seat to county seat at inopportune times. The New Mexican has been strongly against the multiplication of offices but believes that in this instance, economy as well as the public, will be best served giving each county its own district attorney.

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT.

Kansas is progressive in more than one respect. It has introduced the "Back to the Farm Movement" into its penitentiary and that the idea is a good one goes without saying. The most difficult problem is that of finding a place for the man discharged from the penitentiary. It is sometimes difficult for the ordinary man to hold his own in industrial life, so keen is competition, but it is doubly hard for the discharged convict who in most instances must commence life all over again and that with a terrible handicap. A solution would be the teaching and practicing of scientific agriculture in the penitentiaries, and giving a chance to the convict of obtaining a farm upon which to practice what he has been taught behind prison walls. Last week, a lecturer on this subject, Professor Dickens, addressed the prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary, and what is applicable in Kansas is also applicable in New Mexico.

"There is much western land rich enough to raise crops for one hundred years," said the speaker. "An acre of that land will maintain one steer a year and produce about two hundred pounds of meat annually.

"Of course, the first thing to do is to obtain an acre of land, and all of you on leaving this place should aim to obtain that one acre and cultivate it industriously. This will be of two-fold benefit, for not only will it enable you to obtain a farm in time, but it will enable the prisoner also to start without the handicap which the city would place upon him. After obtaining the land and working it properly the investor soon would have \$100 with which to increase his investment."

Professor Dickens took up the raising of fruit, telling that forty trees should be planted to the acre and that in good years they would yield 750 bushels. He urged the prisoners to eat apples, quoting the saying: "One apple a day will keep the doctor away." He urged them to eat three a day. The prisoners laughed heartily at this, for, as a rule, they get apples seldom.

Professor Dickens said that an acre planted in strawberries would yield the greatest profit, although they required the most cultivation and labor. He told of raising four hundred crates on an acre last season and said that he proposed to increase this to six hundred and finally eight hundred.

The speaker said that wheat next to meat is the most expensive food to raise and that an acre planted in corn would produce more food than wheat. He told of an acre producing five hundred bushels of potatoes and one pound of carrots for every six inches of ground. He said that an acre in alfalfa would keep a cow and that a quarter of an acre properly cared for would produce enough vegetables, aside from potatoes, for a family of five persons.

THE CHAPLAIN.

The Spanish-American is the first among the 125 New Mexican exchanges that reach the New Mexican's editorial table, to take up the cudgel on behalf of the \$3.00 a day provided for in the constitution to pay the chaplains of each of the legislative houses of the new state. It says:

"Now, see here! You Pantheists, what kick have you got against opening the constitutional convention with prayer, and praying for it? Why! in the section of civilization and enlightenment where we grew up they always opened the legislature with prayer and paid the preacher \$5.00 and mileage and then sometimes the churches they served held it out of their salaries along with wedding and funeral fees. No, Smith! newspaper men are not the only class of men imposed upon, and the money paid preachers is well spent. When Time, that great iconoclast, shall have set, and re-set the type of your life and mine until they are worn down to the shoulders and up to the first neck and when new and modern men and methods have displaced us and we are doomed to oblivion, and all that remains of us is the old newspaper

files that record some of our words and are discreetly silent as to our deeds, and when we are about to be consigned to the— (box where worn out type usually is thrown); who then will intervene in our behalf if it is not preacher? And may be his petition will result in our coming out of the fire to be cast into never and brighter "faces." No, brother, you are wrong, preachers are as much entitled to pay for praying as newspapers are for publishing land notices or county board proceedings. And prayers will profit us fully as much as some of the speeches made by our legislators."

There was a Burchard who put the Blaine campaign on the "glim," through his outspokenness. Little Rhody has a Roswell B. Burchard, the speaker of its House of Representatives, who last week scored the idle rich of Newport in language that may prove as unfortunate for his political aspirations as were the words of the other Burchard for Blaine, for he said: "When I go down to Newport and see the wonderful palaces erected by the fabulously rich; when I see the rich men who have five or six living wives; when I see rich women with five or six living husbands, and when I see the little children of the rich with three or four papas and mammas, I thank God that my children were born reasonably poor."

No matter what the outcome of the elections tomorrow, it can not be considered a victory for Bourbon Democracy which never forgets and never learns, nor for stand-pat Republicanism which can not realize that the world "do move," nor for insurgency which imagines that every person outside of its own ranks is corrupt. It will be merely an expression of the ideas of a people that is wide awake, that is becoming more observant and more intelligent every day, that seeks a reason for existing conditions, is alive to its own interests and votes accordingly.

Iowa has lost over 7,000 in population during the past ten years but has enough people left to populate New Mexico seven times. It has so many people to spare that it would take three thousand years to depopulate the state at the rate that it lost since 1900. Still it is a satisfaction to know that of all the states and territories whose population for 1910 has been announced thus far, New Mexico has made by far the greatest percentage of gain and that next to it came, New Mexico's neighbor, Arizona, which gained 50,000 less in population the past ten years than did New Mexico.

Together with the free range, the free hunting grounds are passing away in New Mexico as the half dozen nimrods arrested last week on the Bell ranch in San Miguel county have been taught at \$50 a lesson. The Bell ranch covers an area equal to that of a European kingdom and until lately was deemed free hunting ground by every one in the neighborhood. With free range, free hunting grounds, free woodcutting eliminated in New Mexico, it will no longer seem the same commonwealth to the old timer.

The Spanish-American of Roy, Mora county, calls attention to a new danger in the dry farming country. It is the abandoned shack of the homesteader. The editor's favorite long horn cow meandered into such a shack, and the boy blew shut the door and the bovine perished miserably of starvation. Homesteaders who abandon their shacks should be more considerate and either remove the door or close it tightly before saying the final farewell.

For the first time in the history of the United States, the annual exports of manufacturing will be \$800,000,000 or more. The protective tariff has made this possible. It will be a sad day for the United States when the factories will have to close down because they can not compete with foreign cheap labor and when instead of \$800,000,000 worth of exports of manufactured goods a billion dollars worth will have to be imported.

With a sigh that is evidently one of relief, the Colfax County Stockman rises to remark: "District court has adjourned and we see you are still out of jail." It seems that in many sections, whenever the grand jury is in session, there is abroad a feeling that must resemble the apprehension that prevailed when the Inquisition met during the middle ages.

"How does it feel to have a soft-nosed steel bullet plow through your heart?" an indignant Democratic exchange exclaims as it recounts all the failings of a Mighty African Nimrod who has said some ugly but true things about the Democrats. Those who remember the sensation please rise.

Delegate Edward Tittman in the National Monthly in one breath lauds one Herbert J. Hagerman and in the next denounces the present apportionment as about the most demoralizing ever committed. He has evidently forgotten that it was Saint Hagerman who made that apportionment.

"Some amusement and concern" were caused in Austin, Texas, says a Dallas paper, when the Associated Press announced that New Mexico would press its claims to the 103d degree as its eastern boundary. That must be sort of "morning after" feeling.

Delegate E. D. Tittman declares in the National Monthly that twenty to thirty thousand people have left New Mexico the past year on account of the drought. This is apt to bring him into conflict with Delegate Mabry from the drought region.

Tomorrow will be the last time that New Mexico hasn't a chance to vote at a general election.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

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Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communications first Monday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

H. H. LORMAN, Acting Master



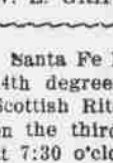
ALAN R. McCORD, Secretary. Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

S. G. CARTWRIGHT, H. P.



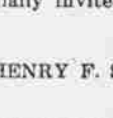
Arthur Seligman, Secretary. Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.

J. A. MASSIE, E. C.



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

JOHN W. MAYES, 32.

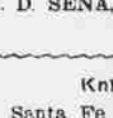


Venerable Master HENRY F. STEPHENS, 32, Secretary.

B. P. O. E.

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

A. J. FISCHER, Secretary.



J. D. SENA, Exalted Ruler. Knights of Pythias.

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

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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. Forfeiture or Publishing Out of Notice, 1-4 sheet.

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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.

Final 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, 4-073, 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 Plat, 1-4 sheet. Township Plat, 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.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

H. C. Allison is registered at the Sanitarium.

Miss Schnepfle is a patient at the Sanitarium.

Frank Bond, a merchant of Espanola, is in the city.

Judge Edward A. Mann is up from the Duke City.

Dr. S. Locke of Springer is at the Sanitarium.

Judge M. C. Mechem, of Socorro, was at El Paso today.

L. F. Hardy, the Espanola miller, is in the capital for several days.

The child of Delegate Reed Holloman is reported to be quite ill.

H. S. Van Patten of Las Cruces, is a Masonic visitor in the capital.

Frank Bond, the Espanola merchant registered at the Palace yesterday.

E. Leavenworth, a prominent sheep owner of Wood River, Neb., is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stevel, tourists from Wheeling, W. Va., are at the Palace.

Census Enumerator Ramon Atencio arrived yesterday from Dixon, Rio Arriba county.

Postmaster A. R. Carter, one of the pioneers of Tucuman, is a visitor in the capital.

Assistant Land Commissioner Mateo Lujan has returned from his visit to Las Vegas.

U. S. District Attorney David J. Leahy, of Las Vegas, is a visitor in the capital.

Assistant Land Commissioner Mateo Lujan has returned from a visit to Las Vegas.

W. D. Zook, the well known drug salesman of Denver, is calling on the pharmacists here.

George H. Webster, Jr., of Cimarron, Colfax county, is here to attend the Masonic reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Spier of Truchas, Rio Arriba county, are registered at Gregg's hotel.

Mounted Policeman Apolonio A. Sena came over the mountains from Las Vegas yesterday.

H. Conrad, a prominent lumber dealer of Flagstaff, Ariz., is at the Claire.

W. M. Taber, of Glorieta, southern Santa Fe county, was a business visitor in Santa Fe today.

Siegfried Grunfeld of Albuquerque, was among the arrivals on last evening's train from the south.

Dr. W. E. Garrison has returned from a trip to Mesilla Park where he looked after college matters.

William McDermott of Gibson, McKinley county, is in Santa Fe attending the Scottish Rite reunion.

Alfredo N. Montoya, the efficient and energetic probate clerk of Sandoval county, is in town from Bernalillo.

E. C. Erdis of Chihuahua, Mexico, is here attending the reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of New Mexico.

Mrs. R. A. Hommes of Chicago, sister of Fred Mackie, arrived in Santa Fe last night and is registered at the Sanitarium.

Amado Chaves and Ireneo L. Chaves, formerly of this city, now residents of Albuquerque, are visitors in town.

Miss Calvin, a trained nurse from Albuquerque is here to assist in the care of Fred Mackie, who is sick at the Sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting arrived from New York Saturday evening to spend a few days here visiting relatives.

Rev. Father Dera-hes went to San Juan (Chamita) yesterday having been called there on account of the illness of Rev. Father Seux.

Attorneys Harry P. Owen, Isaac Barth and A. B. McMillen, as well as R. R. Pollock and William Thomas are up from the Duke City.

Miss Shirley Packer, of Boston, who has been a guest of Mrs. Carl L. Bishop, has left for El Paso, Texas, where she will spend the winter.

Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan is able to be about again after a siege of typhoid fever contracted while he was at St. Joseph, Mo.

Former Land Commissioner Alpheus A. Keen, secretary of the grand lodge of New Mexico, is here to participate in the Masonic festivities.

Royal A. Prentice, of Tucuman, register of the federal land office in that city, is in the capital to participate in the Scottish Rite reunion.

Colonel A. W. Harris of Hillsboro, Sierra county, an old Republican war-horse and mining man, is in Santa Fe to view the constitutional convention.

"Miss Clara Jacobs came over from Captain Monday and is staying with Miss Helen Canning while Mr. and Mrs. Canning are in Santa Fe."—Carriazo News.

W. Frank Owen and Arthur Griffin returned from Albuquerque yesterday overland. The roads were so heavy that it took their automobile ten hours to make the trip.

John A. Eaton, the well known meat salesman from Las Vegas and A. M. Finley the superintendent of the Armour Packing House at Trinidad, Colorado, are at the Palace.

H. H. Betts, always genial and suave, is up from Silver City for the Masonic reunion and brought with him A. H. G. Farmer, manager of the

Ernestine Mining Company at Mogollon.

Mrs. H. O. Bursum has returned to her home at Socorro. While in Santa Fe the past few weeks, she was the recipient of much social attention as she is a great favorite in local society circles.

James D. Davidson, E. C. But and J. W. Rutherford, are here from the Duke City. They are registered at Gregg's hotel. B. S. Phillips a well known lumber man of Buckman, is at the Claire.

C. R. Dwire, son of County School Superintendent I. W. Dwire of Taos county, is here attending the masonic reunion. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dwire and they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Farmer.

"Miss Charlotte Pratt has invitations out for an afternoon November 12, in honor of Miss Sara Hall, who will be married in this city to Harold G. Moore, of Santa Fe, on November 17."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Canning of Carriazo, were visitors in the city yesterday, guests at the Alvarado hotel. Mr. Canning is a delegate to the constitutional convention from Quay county."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

R. C. Rankin of Las Vegas, who has just been appointed assistant traveling auditor of the Territory, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday. Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford returning from the Meadow City at the same time.

Game Warden Thomas P. Gable left for Albuquerque this afternoon to take with him to Socorro for a hearing before Judge M. C. Mechem, the Laguna Indian, who was arrested recently for violating the game laws.

E. N. Millett of Detroit, Michigan, a newspaperman and promoter of up-to-date newspaper propositions, and Rudolph Weinberger, a cartoonist from Munich, Bavaria, and well known in artist circles of Boston and New York, are in Santa Fe and are meeting with much success in this city.

"Judge C. J. Roberts of Raton, and Mrs. Roberts, who had been spending two weeks with her husband in Santa Fe, passed through the city last night on their way to Raton, where Judge Roberts spent today and Sunday." The prospects for Judge Roberts being able to open the November term of court here on November 14 are remote, since the constitutional convention is not expected to adjourn before November 19."—Las Vegas Optic.

\$1,200,000 POWER PROJECT APPROVED.

(Continued From Page One)

Trans-Mississippi Congress at San Antonio, Texas, on November 22.

Fencing and Stock.

Attorney General Frank W. Clancy receives frequent complaints from homesteaders who have not fenced, or destruction or damage to their crops by stock roaming at large. The provisions of the herd law and a statute providing for a fine for owners who permit their stock to roam at large do not seem to be generally understood. The following is rather a unique complaint received today.

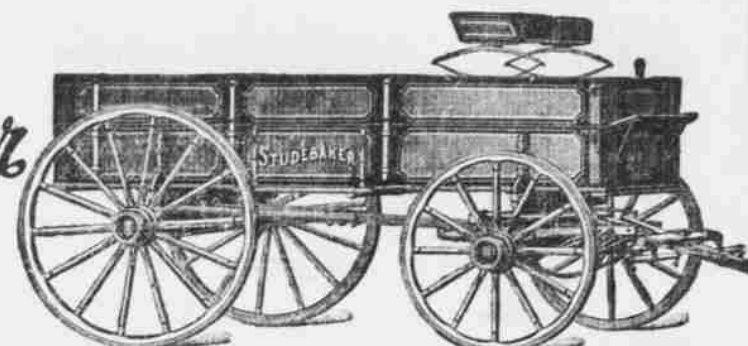
Dear Sirs: I wish to get information as to what the law is in regards to stock running at large. The farmer here is up against a bad problem, many farmers are not at the present time able to fence in all the land they wish to put in crops and if they put in a crop without a good fence around it it will be destroyed by a lot of cattle and horses owned mostly by people living in town who turn them out in the streets and allow them to go where they please, and tell the farmer to put a good four wire fence around his crop if he does not want their stock to eat it. The farmers got out a petition here last spring and had the required number of signers, asking for a herd law, but the commissioners would pay no attention to it. Now I wish you would tell me if people have the right to turn their stock out to go where they please over the country, and compel the farmer to put up a good four wire fence with posts not more than one rod apart, or stand the consequence of all damage the stock may do. Please give me the law of New Mexico on fencing and stock running at large. If you can not give me the above information please refer me or my letter to some government attorney that will Regents Meet.

The board of regents of the Spanish American Normal School at El Rito is meeting the afternoon at the office of Dr. J. H. Sloan. Malaguas Martinez is presiding and the other regents attending the meeting are Colonel Venecio Jaramillo, Squire Hart, Jr., and Dr. J. H. Sloan. Former Governor L. Bradford Prince was not present, and he is still in the east. Routine business is being transacted.

Penitentiary Board Adjourns.

The Territorial Penitentiary Board concluded its meeting Saturday, and passed favorably on the applications for parole on the following seven prisoners: Francisco Martinez, Albert King, Otto S. Thurston, Quirino Salas, Leonard McDonald, Albert J. Keith

How a Studebaker Saves You Money



THE way to figure the cost to you of a wagon, a carriage, a buggy or a set of harness—
Is to figure the cost per year as long as you use it.
If a farm wagon for example, that costs you \$60 lasts 20 years and requires only \$2 repairs, the cost to you of that wagon is \$3.00 a year.
If another wagon costs only \$50, and lasts 10 years, and requires \$10 worth of repairs, the cost to you is \$6 a year at least.
Which is the cheaper?

United States Government—and probably 50% greater than the ordinary wagon.
The Studebaker hubs are large in diameter—
furnishing a proper foundation for the spokes.
They are treated with a secret solution which greatly adds to their weather resisting qualities.
The Studebaker spokes—made in wagon building—
carry the largest amount of wood into the hub. They are stronger where other spokes are weaker.
The Studebaker patented round-edge tires are of solid rubber. That's why they never loosen.
And soon—point by point—feature by feature—nothing that will add to the durability and long life of the Studebaker is overlooked.

We Are the Studebaker Agents

Do you wonder that it is the wagon with a reputation behind it?

You cannot afford to buy a "cheap" wagon, when you can get the best for so little.

It is poor economy to be constantly paying out money for repairs.

Get a Studebaker and save money.

Come in and let's talk it over.

Santa Fe Hdwe. & Supply Co.

Santa Fe, N. M.

Wholesale & Retail

Dealers in

"EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE"

THE STORE OF QUALITY.

SOME ONE HAS CALLED OUR STORE "THE HOME OF RELIABLE GOODS" AND WE RATHER LIKE THE SOUND OF THE PHRASE. IT DEMONSTRATES TO US THAT OUR EFFORTS IN SUPPLYING THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY WITH DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE HAVE NOT BEEN IN VAIN.

WE BELIEVE WE HAVE MADE GOOD, ANYWAY, WE STAND BEHIND THE GOODS WE SELL, WE BACK THEM WITH A GUARANTEE THAT MEANS SOMETHING

A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR EVERY DOLLAR OR EVERY DOLLAR BACK

OUR FALL AND WINTER SUITS (THE KIRSCHBAUM ALL WOOL POLICY GARMENTS) WE BELIEVE THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PRICES WE ARE MAKING.

LEADERS THAT ARE LEADERS AND VALUES THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES AT FROM \$10.00 TO \$20.00 SUIT.

FORM FITTING, SHAPE RETAINING AND THE LINING WILL PLEASE.

THE FINISH WILL PLEASE. THE FIT AND STYLE WILL DELIGHT YOU.

W. N. TOWNSEND & CO.

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, COCA COLA, TABLE MINERAL WATERS.

SANTA FE BOTTLING WORKS.

All drinks made from filtered water. HENRY KRICK, Proprietor



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.

DAY
and
NIGHT

24 Hour Electric Service

WIRE UP THOSE DAR PLACES

We are Agents

For Electric Irons, Boilers,
Cleaners and Wash Tubs.

Call and See them in

Operation

Santa Fe Water AND Light Company

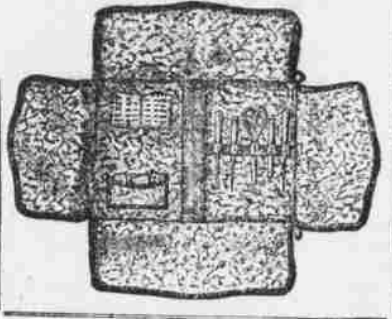
DAY
and
NIGHT

HOLDS THE WORK UTENSILS

Simple Pocket Either of Silk or Linen Is Well Worth Time Necessary for Construction.

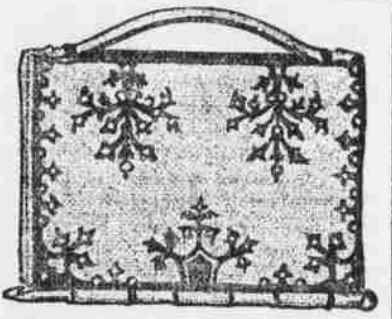
A pocket to hold needles and all work implements is most useful, especially when traveling, and it may be made from any pretty piece of silk or linen either with plain or broche silk or satin.

Our model is in blue art linen stenciled with a simple pattern in brown;



but in place of the stencil border, floral designs might be worked in the corners on one side and a monogram in center on the other.

The edge is bound all round with narrow ribbon. Blue and white fancy silk is used for lining, the pockets to hold buttons, tape, etc., being made of it in center, and outside this are loops of ribbon for keeping scissors, button-hook, etc., etc., in position. The center measures seven inches in breadth and 11 inches in length; the flaps are each three inches in breadth, and are cut to the length of each side and end. When closed, the flaps are folded inside, and the case doubles over in the center. Two satin loops are sewn to the end of one side and



one in the center of the other, through which a wood or bone crochet-hook is passed to keep the case closed. A handle an inch wide is sewn to the top.

WITH THE FOULARD FROCK

Most Appropriate Hat to Accompany This Popular Material of the Moment.

A hat of drawn net made over a wire frame, which would go appropriately with a foulard frock, could have bias edges and a choux of immense size of the same silk. The addition of a rose would give it the true milliner look, for the modiste always gives an extra little touch to these home-made-looking hats. Some trimmings for the coarser straw hats are of the roughest description—wide scarfs of a linen so rough that it seems like canvas, and this patched over at the ends with one or more bias bands of flowered cotton. One black hat seen recently had a scarf of linen as coarse as gunny sacking and figured cotton bands in the most dazzling hue. As the trimming was all very stiff, it was put primly about the crown, with an immense tailored bow at the side.

More dressy styles may be made of flowered chiffon and plain taffeta, these materials in bright or delicate colors providing the smartest hat that can be had for the midsummer frock in airy materials. A superb hat worn at a recent affair was of chamois red chiffon figured with a deeper red mingled with a smoky blue. It was in the shape of a huge sailor. The chiffon was shirred with cords over a wire frame, taffeta in the lighter shade binding edges and forming the crown band and side bow—not taffeta put on in the usual manner, but finely plaited and edged in turn with a neat plain bias. The very edge of the hat had this double treatment of the silk and it showed up most artistically in the wide band and bow. Although the price paid for this hat was \$40, it could be made at home for \$4.

FLOWERED CHIFFON ON HAT

Makes Entirely Modish Banding for Headgear of Either Crin or Leghorn.

Flowered chiffon in some rich combination of color will also make a very modish banding for a hat of crin or leghorn. A black crin shown recently was a sort of walking shape, with a high crown narrowing at the top and the left front of the brim slightly turned up. This had a crown band of white chiffon with black spots as big as small butter plates and two immense rosettes of black and white satin clumped together and put at the side back.

A sharp contrast in color between the hat and gown is another possibility. Hats in vivid colors may also be worn with black and white frocks and if the headpiece shows Persian colors in harmonious tones it may go with a striped or checked gown. A fetching scheme for a linen frock is to have the hatband, belt and trimming of the linen handbag of the same material. Black patent leather, flowered or Persian cotton or a plain contrasting linen will be used in this smart way.

Uncle George's Mistake.
"That young squirt wants to marry you, does he, Bessie?"
"Yes."
"What tomfoolery!"
"No, no, Uncle George; it isn't Tom. It's Jack."

Flats for Small Families.
The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe explained:
"I have to on account of the clothes-plin skirt," she cried.
Thus we see to what fashion will drive a woman.

WIDE VARIETY OF BEVERAGES

For Fruit Water Use Currants, Grapes, Raspberries and Apple Jellies—Drink for an Invalid.

Broth and beef tea contain less nourishment than many people suppose, but they act as a slight tonic, and are otherwise beneficial. For beef or mutton broth cut a pound of lean beef or mutton into pieces size of a pea, or run through a food chopper, put into a covered dish with two quarts of cold water and a little salt. Let it warm gradually and simmer for a couple of hours, care being taken that it does not boil. Strain and serve hot. If rice is to be served in it it should be cooked in water and not with the beef.

Among the purely refreshing drinks is fruit punch. To make it use one quart of water, two cups of sugar, one and one-half cupful of chopped pineapple. Boil 20 minutes. Add one-half cupful of lemon juice and one cupful of orange juice. Cool and strain. Dilute with cold water when served. The white of an egg beaten to a froth and sweetened may be served in the glass with this or any of the before-given recipes, and thus add to their value.

A fruit water for immediate use may be made of currants, grapes, raspberries or apple jellies. Pour one-half a pint of boiling water on two tablespoonfuls of jelly desired and stir until it is dissolved. Serve cold.

The most important of the nutritious drinks is, of course, milk. When the patient is so ill that even milk is too rich, it is customary to dilute it with a third or half of the amount of rich or lime water. Another nutritious drink is barley water. Onto a tablespoonful of pearl barley, the rind of a lemon and two or three teaspoonfuls of sugar, pour a quart of boiling water. Let it stand seven or eight hours and strain. The juice of the lemon may be added to taste. Rice may be used in place of barley.

RECIPE FOR CHICKEN STEW

Also How to Make Stuffed Dumplings—Fowl or Veal May Be Used—To Make Similar Dish.

Clean and cut in pieces two tender chickens. Put in a stew pan and boil ten minutes. Chop fine one large onion, one piece of garlic, one green pepper—seeds removed—and a small bunch of parsley. Put in with chicken and let simmer over a slow fire. In another saucepan put a cup of stock from the chicken, one large can of mushrooms, and one-half can of truffles, cut fine, a little chopped parsley, a pinch of red pepper, a tablespoonful of butter and salt enough to taste. Let this simmer slowly ten minutes, then thicken it with two teaspoonfuls of flour wet with a little water. To the chicken in stewpan add pepper, salt, a cooking spoonful of butter and a pinch of mace. Let this cook until tender.

The dumplings—Sift one pint of flour, one full teaspoon of baking powder, and one-half teaspoon salt together three times. Make into soft dough with one beaten egg and a little milk. Roll out thin. Cut into four inch squares. Put one tablespoon of the mushroom mixture in center of each square. Wet edges and roll up into balls. Put a steamer over boiling water. Put the dumplings in steamer. Cover well, and let the water boil rapidly 15 minutes. Beat well two eggs, add to what is left of the mushroom mixture. Stir this into the chicken. Let simmer a few minutes. Dish on center of large platter. Put dumplings around edge of dish. Sprinkle parsley over all. This can be made of game fowl or veal.—National Food Magazine.

Maraschino Cherry Cake.
One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one cupful milk, two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one well-beaten egg. Bake in three layers.

Filling.—Boil two cupfuls of sugar with ten tablespoonfuls of water until it threads. When done pour the syrup over the well-beaten whites of the egg, then add one cupful of whole Maraschino cherries. Beat until it begins to cream and turn a light pink, then quickly place between and on top of layers.

Cream Cake.
One cupful sugar, one cupful sour cream, one-half teaspoon soda, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful vanilla. Bake in long shallow pan and when cool cover with any desired icing. Add more flour to above recipe for excellent cookies. Economical when eggs are high.

Maine Chicken.
Select your chickens, cut each chicken in six pieces, dip each piece in milk, roll in flour. Fry some pieces of salt pork. When very hot put in the chicken, cover and put on back of stove where it will cook slowly. Brown on both sides. When done, remove to a hot dish.

German Chop Suey.
Two pounds hamburger, fry a nice brown, three onions, one-half box of noodles, one small bunch of celery chopped up in small pieces, one can tomatoes, salt and pepper; boil one hour.

White Cake.
One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, the whites of four eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two cups of flour or more. Flavor with vanilla.

A Sure Sign.
Skidders—I noticed today that Mo-Pneumatic, whose creditors forced him to sell his touring car, is on his feet again.
Skidders—How? Why, I saw him riding in his new \$7,000 auto.—Puck.

Correcting Him.
Vindex—When you tried to eat a full meal on a lake excursion steamer you found you had bitten off more than you could chew, did you?
Justitia—No; I found I had bitten off more than I—er—could retain.

MACAROON DESSERT

DELICIOUS LITTLE CAKE IS USED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

Pounded Crumbs Most Delightful Addition to Many French Desserts—Delicious Recipe for Pudding—Numerous Other Ways Given.

A macaroon, plain and unadorned, is such a delicious little cake that many housewives will consider it useless labor to elaborate it further. Nevertheless, it serves as a foundation for or an addition to many dishes which seem particularly appropriate for summer dinners.

In the hands of the up-to-date confectioner the macaroon has been dressed up beyond recognition. Some of these little cakes are flavored with chocolate and almond and decorated on top with citron. Others are flavored with almonds only and filled with a combination of candied fruits. Still others have pink and white bonbons embedded in them or are decorated on top with a crown of yellow and white frosting, often in fancy shape. Sometimes, too, macaroons are pressed together, with fancy colored icings between them.

Pounded macaroon crumbs are a most delightful addition to a great many French desserts, either sprinkled over the top or used as a thickening instead of bread-crumbs. With their crisp, almond flavor they are a distinct addition to a dessert. Bavarian creams, ice cold custard and many ice cream dishes may be improved by a sprinkling of pounded macaroons, while the popular ice cream croquette is made by rolling croquette shaped moulds of ice cream in powdered macaroon crumbs until they are thoroughly coated and are exact reproduction of real croquettes.

Here is a delicious macaroon dessert: Whip half a cupful of cream till stiff and sweeten with three level teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar. Flavor with a little vanilla and stir in six macaroons that have been broken into small pieces—not powdered. This will serve three persons. Pile it into three sherbet glasses and decorate each with three or four candied cherries.

For another macaroon dessert take half a dozen macaroons in just barely enough cold milk to cover them. Prepare a pint of corn starch custard in a double boiler and add the soaked macaroons to it. Stir it well to insure smoothness and remove from the fire. Sprinkle the bottom of a pretty dish with half a cupful of sugar. Pour the custard pudding into it and sprinkle another scant half cupful of sugar over the dessert. Peel three large ripe and finely flavored peaches and slice them, over all while the pudding is still hot. Other summer fruits may be used, but the peaches seem to be the best. Properly made this is a delicious and refreshing sweet. It should be thoroughly chilled in the refrigerator before serving.

FOR THE VEGETARIAN.

Dessert.—A pretty dessert for a vegetarian dinner may be made in the following manner: Cook rice in water without stirring and form it in circles on fruit plate. Fill in the center with fresh strawberries and pour over all a ladleful of pineapple juice which has been sweetened. Serve very cold.

Diced Beets.—To three-fourths cupful of cooked diced beets take one-fourth cupful of bread crumbs. Place these in alternate layers in a baking dish, arranging the crumbs on top. Then pour over them one-half cupful of hot milk, to which has been added one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Bake 20 or 30 minutes.

Vegetarian Pie.—Take any one of the flaked, ready cooked breakfast foods and mix with about half the quantity of rich cream to form a moist paste. With this line a well greased pie plate, molding it around the edges as you would pie crust. Pour in a filling of custard, coconut, cream, lemon, or apple, and bake as an ordinary pie. While the filling is cooking the cereal will bake out dry and crisp, becoming firm enough to hold the pie when cut. The indigestible qualities of an ordinary pie crust are missing and a delicious light pastry is the result. A meringue should be placed on top instead of a crust.

Make Your Mirror Bright.
To clean looking glasses take off the dust, then dip a sponge or clean cloth into hot water, wring it dry and dip it into some spirits of wine and rub well over the glass. Now dust the glass with some powdered blue or whiting crushed fine and sifted through muslin, wipe the powder quickly off again, rub the glass once more and then polish with a bit of silk or chamois leather. This method takes very little longer than when the glass is cleaned in the every day way, and keeps clean much longer and looks infinitely nicer.

Housekeepers' Hands.
If the hands are thoroughly greased with vaseline before using dyes it will prevent the stain penetrating deeply into the skin.

After washing clothes the hands are generally disagreeably rough. If a little olive oil is rubbed well into the skin and left for ten minutes, then rubbed with a cut lemon and washed with hot water and soap, the hands will become smooth and white again.

Different Matter.
Pretty Daughter—But, papa, I don't see why you should be so down on Harold. He is willing to die for me.
Papa—Oh, well, I don't object to his doing that. I thought he wanted to marry you.

Yellow.
Friend—I suppose there is a great deal of money in contributing to the leading magazine?
Author—Yes, but there's a great deal more in contributing to the misleading ones.—Puck.

CARE GIVEN LINEN

DARNING OF FINE CLOTH IS FASCINATING WORK.

Wear of Tablecloth Is Prolonged If Several Stitches Are Taken in Fold—Proper Repairing of Worn Napkins.

Every housekeeper is proud of her linen closet, undoubtedly, and to keep the contents in good condition is more often considered a pleasure than a task, especially when the stitch-in-time-saves-nine rule is applied. Darning fine linen is really fascinating work if one will only take pains to do it well.

Table cloths are apt to show the first signs of wear in the fold down the middle, but an actual break may be prolonged if a few threads—half a dozen or so—are neatly darned in down this fold. Some housekeepers reinforce in this way after a few washings only, but as the damask reinforcement is apt to be thick, the darning is a little harder to do than when the cloth has reached the half-worn stage.

The thread known as flourishing cotton is used for repairing all kinds of house linen, and will be found to look almost exactly like a thread drawn from damask. Every one is acquainted with the device of cutting a couple of inches from one end and one side of a tablecloth when it begins to wear, but this shortening may be put off for a long time if the middle fold is strengthened while the cloth is still in good condition.

Then there are others who never from the cloth directly through the middle, but fold it so that it measures from one to two inches wider on one part, because, of course, it is the constant pressing of the iron on the one line that causes the wear.

The next sign of wear is indicated by broken threads. If these are allowed to remain unnoticed the result will be a hole in no time, while if a few stitches are set in the ravine will be concealed and the damask look like new again. A simple in and out, upper and under stitch is used, the work being done on the wrong side of the cloth. This is "the stitch in time." When both wool and warp break, a hole having ragged edges is the result. When this happens there is nothing to do but cut away the frayed part and fill in the space with the darning stitch.

Unless the thread used for working has been shrunken loops should be left all around the edges of the hole. The wise plan is to leave the loops any way, because the ironing is apt to stretch the thread and the loops will allow plenty of "give," while a tight thread will cause a drawing that will in time tear the material mended part away. As the cloth is always thin around a hole, the darning should extend beyond it for half an inch or more on all sides.

Worn napkins are repaired in the same way as tablecloths.

Spanish Chocolate Cake.

First Part.—One cup of brown sugar, half cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter chocolate that has been grated, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. **Second Part.**—One cup of brown sugar, half cup of butter, cream these two together; two eggs, one cup of milk, two cups of flour. After you have them well mixed together add the first part, or what you might call custard part. Cook the first part about ten minutes, and be sure it is cool before adding it to the second part. Lastly, add one teaspoonful of baking soda that has been dissolved in a little water. Bake in layers and also in a moderate oven. Make any kind of a white filling for between layers and on top of the cake.

Cooking Helps.

Serve a loaf of baked dressing with your roast of beef.

Try a spoonful or perhaps two of maple syrup on your warm apple pie.

Arrange cold rice in balls, roll in cocoanut, and serve with boiled custard.

Keep a box of parsley growing in your kitchen window or on your back porch and use it for dressing tomatoes, bacon, or chopped for sandwich filling.

Cut side salt pork thin and fry a crispy brown. Garnish with lemon quarters and parsley and you will not miss the more expensive bacon.

Stewed Apples.

The cores should be removed from the apples before peeling. When peeling be careful not to break them. Cover with water in which a cupful of sugar is dissolved, and stew gently until the apples are transparent. Lift them from the syrup with a strainer and place in a glass bowl. When perfectly cold fill the centers with red jelly and, if desired, mask the top with a spoonful of orange marmalade. Stew down the syrup until it is quite thick, season with lemon juice and pour it around the apples.

Salted Veal.

Put one tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish, when hot add three tablespoonfuls of cream, seasoning of salt and pepper, dust of powdered mace and red pepper. When very hot add one cupful of hot water, allow to heat thoroughly and serve. This is a delicious way of serving veal, and will often taste so much like chicken that it can scarcely be recognized as anything else.

Where the Seed Went.

Patience—I saw some eggs in market today, with pictures of flowers on the shells.
Patience—Oh, yes; that was to show that the hens which produced those particular eggs were garden-seed fed.—Yonkers Statesman.

She Knew the Worst.

Mistress (hiring servant)—I hope you know your place?
Servant—Oh, yes, mums! The last three girls you had told me all about it.

CASSEROLE COOKING RECIPES

Fish Cooked in This Style Delicious—Beats All Kinds of Old Time Hashes and Stews.

Beef en casserole.—Take 2 pounds of skirt of beef and cut into neat pieces. Melt a small piece of butter in the casserole and fry in it two finely-sliced onions and one carrot and turnip cut into dice. Move the vegetables to one side and lay the pieces of meat in the butter and fry for a few minutes on both sides. Sprinkle with salt and, if liked, add a little chopped parsley. Put the cover on closely and place the casserole either on the stove or in the oven for about three hours. Skim well before serving.

Fish cooked en casserole is delicious. Take as many fillets of plaice, haddock or whiting (in fact almost any kind of fish that is liked) as are required. Season with pepper and salt and spread each with some forcemeat. Roll each piece and place in the casserole, which must be well-buttered. Add half a pint of fish stock (made from the bones and trimmings), sprinkle with chopped parsley, cover closely and cook for about twenty minutes. Another method is to fry three tiny onions in the butter before putting the fish into the casserole. Then sprinkle with flour, pour in the stock and let it come to the boil. Draw the casserole from the fire and let the fish cook in the sauce for half an hour.

These are the recipes for homely casserole cooking. The addition of a few button mushrooms, some highly seasoned forcemeat balls, oysters, peas, etc., will transform a plain dish into one which may grace the table of a king; and when once the art of casserole cooking has been mastered, varieties of flavoring, etc., will suggest themselves to even the most ordinarily intelligent "general," and the in-spired stews and hashes with which we were wont to be regaled become, happily, things of the past.



When ironing starched clothes, if the iron is dipped quickly into cold water each time when taken from the stove the starch will never stick and the clothes iron smooth and so quickly you hardly realize you're started before you're done.

Powdered boracic acid sprinkled on lace yoke or collar, then laid away for a day or two, then well shaken out, will remove the soil.

Fasten firmly at the center of back tape or ribbon, which is run through leading in underwear. This keeps it from being pulled half out or lost entirely in laundering.

Linen pieces should never be put through the wringer if you would avoid the little wrinkles that are so hard to press out. Small tucks will iron smoother and look better if ironed on the wrong side. If knit wear, bath towels, etc., when taken from the lines are smoothed with the hands and put on the bars to air, will be ready to put away by the time the bars are needed, for the ironed clothes. To avoid the unsightly fold so often seen on top of a sleeve of starched shirt waists, fold at the seam, from the upper, then the lower side, not letting the iron within an inch or two of the edge; then open the sleeve, fold with the unfolded part in the center of the sleeve and press carefully.

Delicious Dessert.

Cut even slices of bread not less than one day old, butter and stack three or four high. Heat fruit juice left from canned fruit or melt a glass of jelly, adding enough water to cover the bread which has been placed in a dish deep enough that the liquid can cover the bread. Have the liquid hot and let it stand on bread until thoroughly soaked and then allowed to get cold. Turn bread out on plate and slice like layer ice cream. Serve with plain or whipped cream. When canned fruit it is a good plan to put any surplus juice in pint cans for this purpose.

Hungarian Goulash.

Cut one pound of good round steak into inch cubes and add an equal quantity of thinly sliced onion. Put one-half cup butter into a large saucepan and when it bubbles put in the meat and onion. Let it brown slightly, then stew slowly for three hours, or until the meat is tender. Do not add water, as the juice from the meat and onion will make a gravy. One-half hour before it is done add salt, paprika, and a little stewed tomato. Be sure to add entire amount of onion. Is none too much.

Corn Pudding.

Scrape half a dozen ears of corn, beat two eggs together, add half a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar and mix with the corn kernels. Stir in one and a half cupfuls of milk and pour the whole into a pudding dish. Bake the mixture two hours and serve as a vegetable.

Water Sponge Cake.

One egg, one-half cup sugar, one-half teaspoon lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls cold water, two-thirds cup flour with one even teaspoon baking powder. Beat yolk, add sugar, and beat again; add lemon juice and water, then flour, lastly the white of eggs beaten stiff.

Great Luck.

"By th' powers, it's borra lucky I am!"
"Pwty do y' think so?"
"I was hit by a automobile just as I was startin' fr' th' shop this mornin'! It made me stagger, an' an' a oop plinched me for bel'n' drunk. I wor loked in a fight an' later I wor blowed fifty feet high be a premanchoor blast. When I come home Dugan's goat butted me into th' house, an' th' old woman wor layin' for me wid a rollin' pin."

"An' in th' name a th' saints, do yes call that lucky!"
"Sure! Ain't I alive this mornin'?"

COOKERY IN PERSIA

FEW CONVENIENCES FOR HOUSE-KEEPING FOUND THERE.

You Must Have Your Flour Made and Buy Sugar in Cones—Cooking Ranges Constructed of Sun Dried Bricks.

Housekeeping in Persia is a more difficult undertaking than in western countries. The chief reasons for this are the lack of conveniences, and the fact that many things which in other countries can be bought ready for use must be prepared by the Persian housekeeper.

Do you want flour? You must buy your wheat, clean and sift it, and send it to the miller, who lives, perhaps a day's journey from you. You must send with the wheat the most trustworthy servant you have, who will watch the miller day and night to see that he does not take too much toll. You ought of course to send a second servant to watch the first, but if you began that there would be no end to the number you would have to send.

Do you want sugar? Loaf sugar, granulated sugar, powdered sugar—you cannot buy them. What you can buy is a cone of sugar, about ten inches in diameter and eighteen inches in height, which comes from Russia or France. If you want lumps of sugar for your coffee and tea this cone of sugar must be placed on the solid floor and by means of a strong knife and a hammer, broken into pieces. If you want fine sugar these pieces must be then ground with a mortar and pestle. If you wish powdered sugar the fine sugar must be sifted several times. Even in the kitchen of a European, where a table will be found, the cutting and pounding of the sugar must be done on the solid earthen floor.

The Persian "range" is merely a row of hollow boxes made of sun dried bricks in which is built a charcoal fire. Over these boxes are placed strips of iron on which the kettle rests. Native cookery does not include many things that are baked, but if you, an eccentric foreigner, demand a cake or pie your ingenious cook will be equal to the occasion. He will prepare beds of glowing coals in two of the boxes. Over one of these he will place the article to be baked. This he will cover with a copper pan and on top of the pan he will place hot coals. The object of the coals in the second box is that the cook may be able to renew the fire in the first box without putting on fresh coal, which might smoke.

Most Persian implements are very heavy and awkward to handle. For example, cooking utensils are of copper or bronze, the bowls are small and shallow. The washerwoman has no bench on which to place bowl and no board on which to rub the clothes. Squatted on her heels, with the bowl on the floor, she wears out her hands and the clothes too, at a marvelous rate. It looks rather primitive to see a woman sitting beside a water-course pounding clothes with a stone. But I am not sure that this method, which is universally employed by the poorer people, is not to be preferred to the other.

Local Names in Brazil.

It is customary in Brazil to give names to all railway lines and branches, and nine times out of ten the name is incorrect, sometimes being that of a defunct company, or of towns which the promoters hoped to reach. The very towns themselves keep on changing their names, not the least among the puzzles which the railway administration has taken no trouble to solve. This Recife is Pernambuco, Palmares is Uno, Vilelosa is Assemblies, Sao Salvador is Bahia and Sao Pedro is Rio Grande. In the railway time tables and guides the towns are called only by the name of the station; thus, Rio is not to be found, whereas Cantareira appears. Most towns also have a saint's name besides their own, such as Sao Antonio of this, or Sao Joao of that, and are called by either name, just as if one were a family name and the other a mere intimate name. The habit of changing the names of towns is growing. When the republic was proclaimed, old names were erased and replaced by new ones, such as Federation, Constitution, etc. There were too great a number of these, and hence they are gradually disappearing and being replaced by the names of local celebrities. We may assume that the republican feeling remains unchanged and that the alteration in names is mainly due to the desire of avoiding monotony or confusion.—Cassier's Magazine.

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Sheriff's Flexible Cover Pocket Docket, single \$1.25; two or more, \$1 each.

Missouri Pleading Forms, \$5.00, postage 17c.

Missouri Code Pleadings, \$6.00. The two for \$10.00. Adapted to New Mexico Code. Postage 17c.

Laws of New Mexico 1899, 1901 and 1903, English or Spanish, pamphlet, \$2.25 each; full leather, \$3.00 each; 1906 and 1907, English or Spanish, pamphlet, \$2.75 each; full leather, \$3.50 each; 1909, English or Spanish, pamphlet, \$3.25 each; full leather, \$4 each. Postage extra.

Compiled Laws of N. M., 1897, \$9.50. Postage 45c.

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Notary Seals:

Aluminum—Pocket, \$2.75, delivered.

Desk, \$3.25, delivered nearest express office.

WANTS

FOR SALE—One pair of close matched driving horses. Inquire of William & Rising.

WANTED—Woman for general housework family of five. Apply Mrs. A. J. Fischer, Game Warden's office. Capitol building 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—Four little houses and lots corner Manhattan avenue and Garcia street, \$1,750. Rent for \$50 month. Lots on E. Manhattan 48x600, \$150. Walter Kraul.

TYPEWRITERS

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

FOR SALE—Handsome quarter sawed oak desk, roller top, filing device, spacious and in A1 condition. Cost \$100 will sell for \$60. Also have one substantial desk in splendid condition for lower price. Inquire New Mexican.

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., Nov. 7.—The forecast is fair weather tonight and Tuesday with stationary temperature.

Santa Fe Lunch Counter—Inside the saloon, "Our Place." All kinds of sandwiches and lunches served. P. B. Bonhamman.

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

Ononko's Vow. This film is a valuable historical document. See the winter scenes, with snow on the ground and the trees bare of leaves. It's at the Elks' tonight.

Wanted in California—Deputy Sheriff Smith arrested at Cedrevale, Torrance county, R. E. Wiles, who is wanted in California.

Any one desiring a desirable store room will do well to read the advertisement of O. C. Watson Co., in this issue. They have other offers for you also.

Death of Old Resident—Antonio Laforet, aged 93, died at Questa, Taos county. Of children there are five living, two sons and three daughters; Narsizo, Donaciano, Maria Doloritas, Maria de la Luz and Rumalidita.

Died of Typhoid Fever at Clayton—Miss Sophia Lujan died at Clayton of typhoid fever. She was the daughter of Jose Miguel Lujan, her mother having died two years ago. Miss Lujan was thirty years of age.

Possibly You May Want to Give a Thanksgiving remembrance, a birthday gift, or prepare for other events. H. C. Yontz is calling attention to a fine line of Sterling novelties and other desirable things. Read the ad.

Meet Tomorrow—The Womans Home Missionary Society of St. John's M. E. church will hold their regular thank offering meeting at the home of Mrs. C. E. Butt at 115 Cerrillos St., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

New and Interesting Change of pictures at the Elks' tonight. Ononko's Vow; Jean and the Calico Doll; The Last of the Saxons, are the subjects and are good. See them tonight.

From 30 to 50 Degrees—That was the range in temperature yesterday while the average relative humidity was 87 per cent. The temperature at 6 o'clock this morning was 33 degrees. The day was clear and pleasant. Saturday was colder, the minimum was 22 and the maximum was only 43 degrees.

Mrs. Scott Returns Home—Mrs. A. A. Scott of Tucumcari, vice president of New Mexico W. C. T. U., who has been in Santa Fe for several weeks, has returned to her home. Mrs. Scott stopped at Springer en route, addressed a woman's meeting on Saturday evening, gave a talk to the Sunday school at the reformatory Sunday afternoon, and a public address at night in lieu of the church service. A fine W. C. T. U. was the result of these meetings.

It means a good deal when a merchant promises the buying public to stand back of every dollar's worth of goods they sell. It shows they have confidence in their goods, "and confidence begets confidence." W. N. Townsend & Co. are telling you of this guarantee and also calling attention to what they consider the best line of wool clothing on the market.

in their new advertisement today. Read the ad, by all means.

Eddy County Has Champion Roper—Bert Weir of Monument, Eddy county, won the world's championship in the annual roping contest at Juarez, Mexico, this time for roping and tying five steers was 3:23 4-5. The prize was \$400 in gold and a \$150 medal. Al Vivian, of Pecos, Texas, made the lowest single tie, his time being 23 3-5. Ed Echols, of Dragon, Ariz., won the broncho busting prize of \$200. Several hundred cowboys from all parts of the southwest were in attendance.

The Last of the Saxons, an historical drama embodying the love story of King Harold of England and Lady Edith and the Battle of Hastings in all, it details, actions and grandeur. It's at the Elks' tonight. See it.

Drouth Plays Havoc With Schools—County School Superintendent J. V. Conway, accompanied by his wife, has just made a tour of Santa Fe county, visiting the schools and studying the work and needs of the teachers and pupils. He visited Cerrillos, Madrid, Golden, San Pedro, Hyer, Venus, Bachelor, Cedar Grove, Fairview, Otto, Stanley, Galisteo and Lamy. "The schools at Madrid, Cerrillos, Galisteo and Lamy were found in a flourishing condition, but those in the Stanley valley have a very poor attendance, owing to the drouth which has caused many families to move away," he said.

Class Meeting—The Sophomore Class of the High School had a meeting last Friday. Chairman Wallace Fiske called the meeting to order. It was decided that the class go to Tesuque on a picnic next Saturday to witness the Indian dance. A committee on lunch was appointed with Miss Carlbel Fischer as chairman; and a committee on class yells was also appointed with John W. Roberts as chairman. The committee on colors reported on green and maroon as the class colors, and the same were adopted by the class temporarily.

New Departure in Campaigning—Word comes from a Santa Fe outlooker in New York that on account of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude and his increasing unpopularity it looks as if Mr. Dix would be elected governor of that state, the only drawback to his success being the intense opposition of William R. Hearst. There is a new departure of holding meetings there, a wagon with band and speakers, having taken the place of meetings in halls. Mr. Roosevelt appeared several evenings, generally speaking from an automobile on the street corners.

PRE-ELECTION PREDICTIONS.
(Continued From Page One.)

on his estimate of 140,000 to 160,000 plurality for Dix, while Republican State Chairman Prentice claims the state by 110,000 for Stimson.

Falling Off of 200,000 Votes.
Cleveland, Nov. 7.—With the exception of some eleventh hour activities of Warren Harding, Republican candidate for governor, the Ohio campaign has been transferred from the hands of the orators to the direction of the precinct workers. The registration figures in the larger cities indicate a falling off of 200,000 in Ohio from the vote of two years ago.

Beveridge vs. Kern.
Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—Senator Beveridge and John W. Kern will be the opposing leaders in the oratory of the closing day of the campaign in Indiana. Tonight, Senator Beveridge speaks at Bicknell and Mr. Kern at

Lafayette, state officers have been lost sight of in the fight over the election of members of the legislature, who will choose a successor to Senator Beveridge.

Michigan.

Detroit, Nov. 7.—Democrats are claiming in this state in the first, fifth and sixth districts. They admit that the vote is close. The Republicans claim they will win by substantial majorities.

Betting Favors Democrats in Colorado

Denver, Nov. 7.—Final appeals to the voters to "vote straight" were issued by the campaign managers today. Leaders of both leading parties are making confident claims of victory but betting heavily favors the reelection of Governor John F. Shafroth, Democrat, and the Democratic state ticket. The congressional election in the first district is enlivened by the campaign of George J. Kindel, the "Freight Rate Buster," who is running as a prohibitionist, and by the Citizens' ticket in Denver county, the latter considerably complicated the situation.

EDUCATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

(Continued From Page One.)

fourths vote of each house. C. R. Brice moved to amend so as to include city, town and school district bonds in the securities in which the fund may be invested. He spoke in favor of his amendment as did A. H. Hudspeth. Mr. Prichard's first amendment was adopted.

George W. Prichard opposed the Brice amendment because it opened the doors to securities which are not first class.

H. M. Dougherty said that the section as drawn was well calculated to leave the question of investing the school fund entirely to the legislature, as it is well known that the state bonds have been taken by other parties, that the county bonds would be taken by other parties and that therefore it would be wise to provide, under the safeguards suggested, for the investment of the school fund in city and school district bonds.

C. R. Brice said that municipal and school district bonds are as safe as county bonds and bring as good a price today in the money markets. He hated to trust the legislatures, these might invest the fund in wild-cat companies. He added that he had been a member of the legislature and therefore knew that there is no telling what a legislature might do.

E. S. Stover asked whether it isn't a fact that the school funds in other states are invested in school district bonds?

George W. Prichard answered that such investment is not provided for by constitutional clause but by legislative act in most of the states.

T. J. Mabry suggested that two-thirds and not three-fourths of the vote of the legislature be deemed necessary to change the mode of investment.

C. R. Brice read from the constitution of Montana which includes school district bonds among the investments enumerated.

F. E. Wood favored the widening of the scope of investment as far as consonant with safety and cited three states which invested school funds in farm mortgages properly safeguarded. He said that the bonds of the character described are hard to get and bear only a low rate of interest.

Mr. Prichard cited Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and other state constitu-

tions in defense of the clause as reported by the committee.

As the New Mexican went to press this clause was still under discussion.

CONVENTION SPARKS.

Report comes from Santa Fe that the constitutional convention will have completed its work by November 12th, Saturday, a week. Good.—Roswell Daily Record.

Are the Maricopa county delegates preparing to "hedge" in the matter of the "recall"? That would be gross treason against the sacred "Oregon plan."—Arizona Republican.

The Democracy of Cochise county ought to be a fertile field for missionary endeavor by the equal suffragists, judging from the tenor of the dispatches with which Mr. Connelly was showered yesterday.—Arizona Republican.

The Santa Fe New Mexican says the doings of the constitutional convention are good advertising for the Ancient City. But then the New Mexican is not hard to please. Many people would call it the worse kind of advertising.—Roswell Daily Record.

"From all over the territory come reports of determination to vote to defeat the adoption of the constitution now in process of formation. It will be determined in the election on the constitution whether the people of New Mexico want popular government or gang rule."—Roswell Daily Record.

Not only will the people of Arizona have the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, but they will also select their United States senators through popular vote, the legislature merely confirming the will of the people. And the Republicans in New Mexico call that "freakish."—Roswell Daily Record.

"The Democrat would dislike to have the president set aside our constitution on some of the many inconsequential provisions that are before this convention. Such an act would be a serious disappointment to the people of the territory and place the Democratic party in an unfavorable light before the people of Arizona."—Arizona Democrat.

"The constitutional convention seems to be stirring things up a lot over the districting of our new state. A representation of business men left Tucumcari Wednesday for Santa Fe to look after our interests. It seems our delegates are split over it and each are standing pat for what he believes to be proper. We are in favor of Quay, Guadalupe and Lincoln counties, first, last and all the time."—Montoya Republican.

"The New Mexican quotes from an editorial in the Denver Times against direct legislation, and cites the initiative and referendum as Socialist measures. We are free to admit that a Socialist believes in these measures or any thing else that will inure to the good of the people who create the wealth and bear the burdens of the state. But it is useless to quote Democratic newspapers or Democratic statesmen, for many of them, like the leaders of the Republicans, believe in the rule of the few and the robbery of

the many."—Estancia Daily Herald.

Isidoro Armijo, one of our constitution makers, proposes to cede a disputed strip of Panhandle to Texas for El Paso county. Armijo is probably going on the "whole hog or none" principle. For fifty years El Paso has been called the hottest place in Texas, and that had to be mighty hot a few years ago. Somebody about a year ago said that if New Mexico were hades, Mountainair would be the hottest place in it. Now just why that should have been said of Mountainair is not clear, but Armijo probably saw it in some wicked paper and concluded that he would have a pair to draw to if he could bunch El Paso and Mountainair. Texas will probably make the swap.—Mountainair Messenger.

Stephen B. Davis, member of the convention, was standing in the hallway with B. F. Pankey just as President Spiess called the convention to order. Chaplain Hartman began to say the prayer prior to business and Mr. Davis remarked: "That's a fine chaplain we've got." "How so?" asked Mr. Pankey. "He makes the prayer very short."

That Bernalillo county be made a judicial district within its own boundaries is the prayer of a resolution unanimously adopted by the members of the bar of Bernalillo county yesterday afternoon and which will be presented to the constitutional convention when the matter of judicial apportionment of the territory is again taken up for consideration by that body.

"Each Democratic faction threatens to defeat the constitution if the other prevails in the direct legislation provision. The Republicans, assuming that there will be such a provision, are of the opinion that exertion by either faction for its defeat would be an unnecessary waste of strength."—Arizona Republican.

Texas is Unjust to El Paso.

"It does not appear to have occurred to our New Mexico contemporary, that the wealth of El Paso, which tempts it so greatly, constitutes one of the most important reasons why New Mexico will never be able to annex it. Yet it is true, because (1) El Paso will refuse to be plundered by New Mexico, and (2) she affords such rich pickings for east Texas that the voters of that section will refuse to give us up.

"Great as Texas is, she is not too great to discriminate unjustly and take advantage of the comparative weakness in voting strength of El Paso and west Texas to perpetuate the grossest injustices upon them to the advantage of other sections, and one of the greatest of these injustices is in the matter of taxation—an injustice so great and so manifest that our hope is that it may create a public sentiment which will eventuate in its rectification.

"For instance, in this section the state assesses the lands at their selling value, while in east Texas they are assessed at but a small percentage of their actual value.

"Injustices such as this lead El Paso and west Texas to desire as a means of self protection and escape from injury, a division of the state, and it is the greed of New Mexico and her larcenous designs upon El Paso that make El Paso determined never to submit to annexation or adoption or whatever it may be termed—by New Mexico."—El Paso Times.

THE BIG STORE

With something new every day. Looking for your interest while you sleep.

Winter is Coming

There are warm days in Winter,
Cool days in Summer,
But one thing is certain—
Winter is Coming.

The wind is changing. The cold snap is coming, and there is going to be a wild rush for ladies' outer garments.

This stampede of business will shatter our line of woollens—it will sweep the best sellers and most popular numbers off the boards, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

You'll do well to anticipate your needs in a suit, coat, dress, skirt or cape by looking over AMERICAN line today. Let us take your order and your measure—you're sure to be pleased.



We Guarantee

every garment to be absolute fit or you do not take it. We also guarantee the highest workmanship at same price as ready to wear garment. This department has grown 100 per cent since a year ago and we intend to carry it to the top notch. We guarantee delivery in 14 days or we will forfeit 10 per cent of its value if we do not make delivery on that date.

WE MEAN BUSINESS AND NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE ITS PLACE.

NATHAN SALMON