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## Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 01-02-1904

T. Hughes

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## \$3.15 to \$3.39







## LETTER FROM NEW YORK

For Failures Numerous—Port of Entry Too Small for Big Ocean Steamers.

### POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE

December 26.—Well, Christmas is here and although the festivities will continue for a week, the greatest excitement has passed. At midnight Thursday night, one of the managers of the large stores estimated that no less than \$6,000,000 had been spent in Christmas gifts this year, while a veteran dealer in Christmas goods is authority for the statement that New York spent \$2,000,000 for its Christmas tree, mistletoe and holly—Mistletoe, by the way, mostly in New Jersey.

For the first time in the history of the Academy of Design, American artists who have attained fame in foreign countries, will be represented in this year's exhibition which begins next Friday. Another new feature of the exhibition which will be attended largely by society, will be the Varnishing day reception on the opening, from 1 until 2 o'clock, after the manner of the Paris salon. The private view and reception which have been held in previous years will be given up.

Monday begins the last five days of Mayor Low's administration for next Friday Mayor-elect McCellan will be inaugurated with great ceremony and station in Tammany circles. The newspapers have been busy printing the news of gambling resorts that intend opening up for business on New Year's day and as a result the residents in the various neighborhoods have made strenuous protests to District Attorney Jerome and appealed for protection.

It is as interesting to politicians as the installation of Mr. McCellan into office will be the opening of the legislature at Albany. One of the reported bills which will probably cause Tammany much concern is that creating a state constabulary. Senator Platt is responsible for this bill and as he virtually has control of the legislature the act will probably go through, but not without a fight. Tammany hall stands ready to raise a fund for the purpose of defeating such a bill, for it wants to retain its control over the most lucrative department in the city government—the police force.

This season has been remarkable for failures in the fur trade despite the fact that so many fur garments were never before purchased in this city and at such stiff prices. However, a local dealer gives as reasons for these failures—several of which have been among houses of long standing—that fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer. This country is increasing in wealth and people are spending fabulous sums for furs. There are two and three society women Mrs. Astor and young Mrs. Clarence Mackay among them—who own fur coats costing \$10,000. With the great demand the supply has been shortened. Of the 20,000 Alaskan seals caught this season only 15,000 are fit to make up into garments and it takes an average of five skins to make a garment. How many women then can obtain seal skin coats when there are only 15,000 skins to furnish the entire world?

Pneumonia is running up the death rate rapidly in New York. For the past two weeks the rate has been higher than last year at the corresponding time and the difference is due almost entirely to deaths from pneumonia.

The movement to erect a costly memorial to the late Henry Ward Beecher seems to have come to a standstill. Subscriptions were not made as freely and generously as was expected and it is now suggested that Plymouth church in Brooklyn be repaired with the money already raised and a new building erected on the site at the present lecture room, this building to be a memorial to Beecher.

The plan adopted by the board of education to relieve the congestion in the public schools is meeting with much success. This plan, in brief, is to begin school earlier and close later. The new system substitutes two sessions for each group of classes on part time, instead of a morning session for one group and an afternoon session for the other. The number of part time classes is not decreased.

Blackwell Island's alms-house, which is famous the country over will soon be closed and a new system of caring for the city's paupers instituted. A large farm on Staten Island has been purchased on which the aged and destitute will be cared for. This will give the able bodied men and women who have become a charge up on the city an opportunity to work for their living and they will, therefore, be able to feel more independent than if idling about a large dormitory and doing nothing.

It is asserted by several men prominent in steamship circles that the refusal of the extension of steamship officers 300 feet further out into the Hudson river may result in the large liners seeking a new port, as the present facilities here are entirely inadequate. The trans-Atlantic liners have increased in tonnage and length until at present they are of a size taxing the capacity of the largest pier along the city's water front. If the large companies hold to their intention of building steamers 800 feet long, they will of necessity be compelled to abandon New York as a port of entry.

Plans for a Museum of Security for the exhibition of devices for the prevention of accidents to working people are being discussed by members of

the American Institute of Social Service. It is proposed that the museum, which is to be founded in New York, shall contain exhibits of safety mining lamps, appliances to make the use of acids as harmless as possible, materials for clothing suitable for different kinds of work, and safeguards to life and limbs in every variety of occupation.

Next Friday will witness the formal opening of Gordon house in West Seventeenth street, the latest acquisition in organized settlement work in this city. The building has been erected to the late Dr. Theodore G. White of Columbia University by his sons, Theodore B. Starr, and his two sons, Louis M. and Howard W. Starr. Gordon house is named for "Chinese" Gordon, who had great interest in benevolence and the work to be done there is the development of effort begun by Dr. White and the late Dr. McJr.

Taxes collected from state and national banks and trust companies in Greater New York during the coming year will be \$641,192.34 greater than during the present year. Under the law all banks have to pay 1 per cent of their capital, surplus and undivided earnings. The taxable properties of the banks of Greater New York under this act for the year 1903 aggregate over \$2,000,000,000.

Police Commissioner Greene, whose administration has been replete with incident, upon his retirement next Friday will go to Buffalo, where he will be head of the Albright-Hays Power company, which is building a plant on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. He will make his future home in Buffalo.

New York women have renewed their campaign against the Mormons and already committees have waited upon Mayor-elect McCellan, asking him to revoke the license of the Mormon missionaries who, they claim, are converting innocent girls to the faith.

A SHORTLY MISTAKE. Bunches are sometimes very expensive. Condemning life itself in the price of a winter hat is a mistake. If you take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, you will find that the best health is the best protection. These are gentle yet thorough. Use at all drug stores.

## ROCK ISLAND SLUMP

Stock is Affected by the Collapse of Bond Scheme.

As a result of the withdrawal of the Rock Island \$200,000,000 bond scheme, the various issues of the Rock Island were conspicuous for their weakness in Wall street. The 4 per cent bonds of the railroad company fell to 67½, which is below the previous low prices.

Attacks were also made on the preferred and common stocks. The general explanation of the weakness was that there was to be a partial issue of the \$200,000,000 made immediately following the authorization of the bonds by the stockholders. It was said that this sale of bonds would be a prior mortgage on the property, against which the collateral trust 4 per cent are issued.

Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco some time ago decided that the financial situation would not justify the authorization of the \$100,000,000 proposed \$100,000,000 refunding and sinking mortgage in connection with the merger of the Chicago-Mississippi valley lines. This plan, therefore, has also been indefinitely postponed.

## FRISCO IS TO EXPAND

PLANNING TO PURCHASE THE EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD, WHICH HAS OBTAINED VALUABLE MEXICAN CONCESSIONS.

Official announcement will be made within a few days that the Rock Island and El Paso offices in Denver are not to be consolidated, but the jurisdiction of the Frisco office is to be greatly enlarged, says the Denver News.

It becomes apparent, therefore, that although the Rock Island system includes the Frisco, Denver for all practical purposes has two big trunk lines composed of the two roads.

One of them, probably the Frisco will build into Denver during the next year, and the other, if it does not construct its own line to Denver, will build to connect with the other, thus both will have an entrance of their own to Denver.

Several sign Rock Island officials have been in Denver during the week, and more are coming in a week. Their presence is not haphazard, but it is known they are dealing on important changes, and it is regarded as extremely probable they are making arrangements for constructing a line to Denver.

The volume of the Frisco's business in Colorado is greater than anyone would suppose. Expansion is the order of the day with the Rock Island and the Frisco.

Wants Mexican Concessions. Frisco officials are now endeavoring to get possession of the El Paso & Southwestern, the road which former Governor Orman has about finished building for Phelps, Dodge & Co. A concession has been granted by the Mexican government to the present owners to extend the line into the Yaguis and through the port of

Leban, on the Pacific. For some time reports have been current that these concessions had been granted to Denver capitalists, but this was because former Governor Orman was inspecting the proposed route with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a line through that country. He found that no insuperable obstacles would prevent the building of the line, and the concession was then obtained.

At the time these stories of the concession being granted to Denverites were circulated, it was bruited about that D. H. Moffat was interested in the enterprise, but Mr. Moffat denied this, and it is now known that Phelps, Dodge & Co. are the persons promoting the new line.

## ROCK ISLAND LED

Western Railroads Have Been Doing Fast Rail Laying.

In addition to the extract from the Railway Age 1903 mileage statistics recently printed, the following will be of interest:

The states located west of the Mississippi river show additional aggregating 3,129 miles, and the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio have contributed 1,028 miles, leaving 4,157 miles to be credited to the states north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.

With the exception of 33 miles, a mile of the new track in Oklahoma has been built in the interest of the Santa Fe, the Frisco, the Rock Island, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, and the two companies which have built the 33 miles referred to are reported to be closely allied with, if not actually controlled by some of the large systems above mentioned. The work of the companies named has not been confined to Oklahoma, and the following resume of track laid by these and some of the other large systems of the country will be of interest:

The St. Louis & San Francisco has built 450 miles of new line in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, while the Rock Island system, which now controls the Frisco, has built 197 miles in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, making a total of 647 miles which properly should be credited to the Rock Island system; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has added 234 miles; the Missouri Pacific, 241 miles; the Santa Fe, 215 miles; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 187 miles; the Southern Pacific, 151 miles; the Louisville & Nashville, 130 miles; the Great Northern, 91 miles; the Northern Pacific, 95 miles; the Oregon Short Line, 81 miles; the Soo line, 80 miles; the Texas & Pacific, 68 miles; the Chicago Great Western, 66 miles; Rio Grande, 62 miles; the Chicago & Northwestern, including the Omaha, 51 miles; the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, 41 miles, not counting the track laid in Mexico; the Illinois Central, 45 miles; the Southern railway, 46 miles; the International & Great Northern, 44 miles.

## IT IS A FINE ART

Business of "Kicking" Cars Requires Much Skill.

The business of kicking cars with a switch engine gets to be a fine art, said an experienced engineer to the Tropicana State Journal.

"It takes a good eye, but I tell you it takes a good eye and mighty good judgment to kick cars around and make up a train in that time without smashing any cars. A man has to be a fine judge of distance and momentum and several other things to have four or five cars moving along on as many tracks at the same time and place them all just where he wants them. If he sends one flying a little too hard he's likely to smash the whole coupling gear of the car, and if he doesn't kick it far enough he delays the game. It is hard on the engineer and hard on the fireman of a switch engine, and it is a pretty hard on the machine, too, to be jamming on the brakes and reversing and so on continually. The wear and tear on a switch engine is a fright."

"Railroad mail service is authorized by the postmaster general on route No. 187, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, by intermediate postoffices, to Fort Huachuca, New Mexico, from January 15, 1904, by the Santa Fe Central Railroad company. The railway company will provide for the receipt and delivery of the mails at your office."

E. L. Patterson of the Chino Valley Cattle company at Ash Fork, Ariz., is in the city, arriving last night from Wagon Mound, of Northern New Mexico, where he superintended the shipment of a train load of cattle to Ash Fork.

The usual Wednesday night dance at the Commercial club will not occur tomorrow night. However, there will be a New Year's eve dance and all members and their families should attend.

There was a crowd, somewhat diminished of fathers, which blew into town last night. He claims to be from San Antonio, Texas. He is a dark brunette that black paint would make a white streak on his countenance. He was shivering this morning without a coat, which he claimed was stolen from him.

## THE SITUATION AT ISLETA VILLAGE

The Indians Object to Scheming White Man in Business in Their Village.

### THE FINE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Yesterday, The Citizen gave an account of the fine of the Santa general merchandise store at Isleta Thursday night, the postoffice being carried on in the building.

It is understood today that a certain number of Indians of the village, who situately oppose any white man residing in or conducting business in the village circle proper, is accused of firing the building, and United States authorities will investigate.

Inspector A. P. Smithers of the postoffice department, who was at Denver on Christmas day, is expected here tonight, and he will go to Isleta tomorrow, with full power to sift the matter to the bottom.

For many years the Indians of the village of Isleta, and also those of other villages of the southwest, have objected to the white man occupying houses, whether for business or living purposes, in their villages proper, and to an exaggerated mind it seems nothing more than fair that the Indians should be allowed to conduct their affairs as they desire, but not through arson or threat.

"If granted power," argued an intelligent Indian sometime ago, "the white man would soon, by some business scheme, own all our property, and the best thing we can do is to keep him away from the village and not allowed to work schemes on our people."

The remarks were made a few months ago when a white man rented a house from an Indian, and the officials of the village had said Indian incarcerated in jail for violating one of the laws of the village.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Assistant Registrar Miller in Albuquerque and Gives Interesting Interview.

TO MEETING OF COLLEGE ATHLETES

J. O. Miller, assistant registrar of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, arrived this morning from Mesilla Park. Mr. Miller spent the day in Albuquerque and will leave for Santa Fe tonight, where he will represent the Agricultural college at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic association tomorrow afternoon at the Palace hotel.

This association is composed of present at the New Mexico University, the Las Vegas Normal, Santa Fe Indian school, the Agricultural college and the Albuquerque Indian school. Each school sends a representative to the annual meeting which usually is held at the same time and place as the educational association. Its object is to discuss New Mexico athletics, to discuss ways and means of promoting a closer and friendlier relation between the different schools and to put college athletics on a more solid sportsmanlike basis.

A great deal is expected at the meeting tomorrow, as all the schools are developing so rapidly in athletic lines and accordingly new regulations and outlines for cooperative work must be arranged.

Mr. Miller reports the college to be in a most flourishing condition. The addition to the girls' dormitory is well under way and when finished will meet an urgent need.

W. A. Sutherland, a graduate of the college and for a time professor of Spanish in the same institution, but now in charge of the Filipino students in the United States, left a few days ago for Los Angeles, where he will spend the winter near the main body of students. Mr. Sutherland is quite well known in Albuquerque and southern New Mexico.

President Foster will pass through tomorrow morning on his way to Santa Fe, where he will deliver an address before the educational association.

Prof. R. F. Hare, head of the chemical department of the experiment station, left last night for Payson hot springs to look into the cultivation of canals. He is at present doing considerable work in this line and expects to publish soon a bulletin on economic value, and the best means of production.

## STATE NATIONAL BANK OF ALBUQUERQUE

NAME OF NEW BANKING INSTITUTION SOON TO OPEN FOR BUSINESS HERE.

The following special dispatch from Washington was clipped from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"The comptroller of the currency has approved an application for the establishment of a new national bank in Albuquerque with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The bank is to be known as the State National Bank of Albuquerque."

The Promoters. Last August, J. B. Herndon, cashier of the First National bank of Comanche, Texas, arrived in this city, and looked over the field for the establishment of a new bank here. On his

return to the "Lone Star" state, he reported favorable impressions to H. P. Branham, president of the First National bank of Seymour, Texas, and the latter himself visited Albuquerque during the month of October. He, also, was impressed with this city, and thought, as Mr. Herndon, that there was room for another bank here.

Several weeks ago T. M. Wingo, cashier of the Lowdown National bank of El Paso, Texas, arrived in the city, accompanied by Messrs. Herndon and Branham, and the two Texas bankers were introduced by Mr. Wingo to a number of our citizens. It was then declared that Albuquerque must have another bank, and when the gentlemen returned to Texas proper papers were drawn up and application made to the comptroller of the currency for the establishment here of a new national bank. As seen above the application has been approved.

Messrs. Herndon and Branham are both experienced, thorough bankers of many years and they will have active charge of the new Albuquerque institution. They will dispose of their banking interests in Texas, at both Comanche and Seymour, and will move with their families to this city.

What interest the Lowdown National bank of El Paso will have in the State National bank of Albuquerque is not positively known, although Mr. Wingo stated, when here, that his bank only wanted better correspondence here and he came along with the Texas gentlemen to introduce them to Albuquerque citizens.

O. N. Marron, attorney, will be interested in the new institution, although he will not abandon his law practice. He was seen this afternoon by a Citizen representative, and stated that the Texas gentlemen expected to get the State National bank ready for business in a few months, possibly by the first of March. Several locations have been offered to them, but no selection has yet been made. Messrs. Herndon and Branham are expected very shortly, when active preliminary steps for the establishment of the new bank will be commenced.

There is a rumor on the street that the new bank officials had purchased the business and fixtures of the Monestime Trust company, Capt. W. H. Challenwater, one of the principal directors of the Trust company, was seen this afternoon, and he emphatically denied the truthfulness of the rumor.

## POLICE COURT

Of five weary wanderers gathered in by the police last night three were found guilty of wanton vagrancy, and are doing duty with pick and shovel at the city streets, guided by Street Commissioner Martin Tierney. Ten days was the comment of the court in regard to the guilty three, and "hit the road," was directed at those thankful two discharged.

Andrew Connor was full and did not deny it. He paid \$5 for the spot besides the original cost.

Antonio Morelli & Co., have bought the Jones saloon on South East street, recently conducted by J. T. Stobbs. The new proprietors took possession on the 22nd instant.

## TEACHERS IN COUNCIL

WHAT THEY DID IN SANTA FE YESTERDAY AND WERE EXPECTED TO DO TODAY.

As The Citizen plainly discovered and announced yesterday, the program published in the New Mexican on Saturday and copied into the Albuquerque morning paper, did not belong to the Educational association is all, but to the New Mexico Academy of Science, organized a year ago at Las Vegas. The program published in The Citizen last evening was carried out in full.

The program for today was:

1. A report of the legislative committee.

2. "How shall the Normal Institute be made more effective?" Professor Arthur Haskley, Las Cruces. Discussion: W. H. Denker, superintendent of schools, Gallup, and A. K. Stroup, superintendent of schools, Albuquerque.

3. "Correlation of the work of higher institutions." President W. G. T. Light, Albuquerque. Discussion: President Luther Foster, Mesilla Park, and President Edward J. Vert, Las Vegas.

4. Business meeting and election of officers.

5. A. M.—Music "America," by the audience. Prayer, Rev. W. A. Cooper. Music: Address of Welcome—Gov. Edward L. Bradford. President: Hon. T. B. Catron, president board of education; Hon. A. L. Morrison, representing the citizens of Santa Fe. Response—Edward J. Vert, president of Las Vegas Normal University. Music: Annual address by the president of the association—Luther Foster, president of New Mexico College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts. Social and hand shaking in the halls of the capitol.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the various organizations are as follows:

Educational Association—President: Luther Foster, Mesilla Park; Secretary: Ella May Berger, Santa Fe; Treasurer: Hiram Hadley, Las Cruces; Executive committee—J. A. Wood, Santa Fe; W. G. T. Light, Albuquerque; Miss Sarah M. Ellis, Silver City.

Academy of Science—President: Hon. Frank Springer, Las Vegas; Vice President: Dr. Charles B. Keyes, Socorro; Secretary and Treasurer: W. G. T. Light, Albuquerque.

Educational Council—President: O. M. Light, Silver City; Secretary and Treasurer: D. M. Richards, Las Cruces.

This morning there was an excursion for scientific purposes to the Indian village of Tesuque.

Prof. Hiram Hadley, who was to have read a paper this morning on "How shall the Normal Institute be Made More Effective?" was not present, for the first time in the history of

the New Mexico Educational association. He was defeated at home by an important land post.

The educational meeting will terminate with the end of the year.

New Officers.

Local: 375, Catholic Knights of America, not just right and elected officers for the ensuing year. The new officers are:

Spiritual Director—Rev. A. M. Mandlari, S. J.

President—Thomas F. Kelcher.

Vice President—John Powers.

Recording Secretary—Thomas McGuinness.

Financial Secretary—James Burres.

Treasurer—Simon N. Halling.

Sergeant at Arms—M. S. Tierney.

Scoutmaster—Charles Grande.

Three Year Trustee—William Foy.

## RATON NOTES

METHODIST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE—SEVERAL PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY HURT.

Miss Lizzie Horneman is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Stenmer. Jas. Cook is recovering from the effects of being kicked by a cow. Mrs. Myrtle Whistler is ill with what is believed to be typhoid fever.

Miss Fay Wilson is here from Gardiner, where she has been attending school.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis and daughter, Miss Annie, are spending the holidays in Johnson Park.

Mrs. Josephine Moore and family left last Wednesday for Maryville, Mo., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Piper, of Trinidad, spent Christmas with Mrs. Piper's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.

R. T. McLaughlin, who is here from Iowa in the interest of his health, is reported to be dangerously ill.

R. M. McManley, a prominent citizen of Flagler, Colorado, arrived in Raton to spend a few days with his daughter, Mrs. H. F. Hickman and Miss Ethel McManley.

In A. P. Morrison will hold quarterly conference and preach at the Methodist church on the night of the coming 31, after which the night, until 12 o'clock, will be devoted to singing.

Mrs. N. B. Young, whose husband was recently hurt in the coal mines, stepped off the porch at her home last Sunday night and sprained her ankle so seriously that she will be confined to her bed for several days.

Little Willie Sinek, aged 8 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sinek, while playing with the dog at his grandmother's, was thrown down and sustained a broken and dislocated arm. The fracture is healing rapidly.

## A BRILLIANT AFFAIR

ALBUQUERQUE MAIDEN WEDS IN EL PASO LEADING YOUNG BUSINESS MAN OF THAT PLACE.

Mrs. Sigfried Grunfeld and children, family of "the watch dog of the city treasury," returned this morning from El Paso, where they had been visiting for the past six weeks.

The El Paso Times says:

A Sunday Wedding.

In a pretty home wedding, Miss Violeta L. Strauss last evening became the bride of Louis Obern, a prominent young business man of El Paso.

The nuptials were solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Strauss of No. 701 Wyoming street. Only relatives and the most intimate friends of the contracting parties were present for the ceremony. Careful and similar were used in the house decorations with charming effect. Dr. Martin Zieloska officiated.

The young people were attended by Mrs. Sigfried Grunfeld of Albuquerque, N. M., a cousin of the bride, and Mr. Phil Barmann. The bride was beautifully gowned in white chiffon over white silk and carried carnations.

Mr. and Mrs. Obern left last night for the east, to no longer several weeks and on their return will make El Paso their future home.

## FINE LITTLE CHEAT

THOSE WHO ARE REARED TO LIVE BY PETTY PECULATION, NOW IN TOWN.

The Gyffers are in town. Whence they came and whether they will go, is as unknown as the motions of the wind.

One of them, a girl apparently of 16 or 17 years, was in The Citizen office this morning. She selected the best looking single man in the office, though there may be dissent from her opinion.

Having made her selection, she gave him a string, in which he tied six knots. She then requested him to place some money on the string, which lay on the palm of her hand. He did so. More money was requested and more was supplied, till the amount reached \$150. She then took the money off of the string and behold all of the knots had disappeared. He also had the money. The maiden started away. The handsome young man caught her by the arm. The oldest and ugliest of the force put his back against the door of arrest, and the young woman finding her same balked, restored the silver.

The same trick was tried at a number of places, as The Citizen reporter learns, but the one here narrated should be sufficient to warn all readers of The Citizen.

Hon. Antonio Joseph, who bears the distinction of having been a delegate to congress for a longer number of consecutive years than any other man who ever represented the territory in the national legislature, came in from the south this morning on his way home to Ojo Caliente, N. M.

La Tessa High one of Albuquerque's social organizations will give a social winter dance at Orchestra hall tonight. It will be an invitation affair.

## ACTION OF GRAND ARMY

In Reference to Death of Comrade John C. Brommagen of Las Vegas.

### GENERAL ORDER NO. 4

Headquarters, Department of New Mexico, Grand Army of the Republic, Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 26.—Through a private source information has come to this office of the death of Past Department Commander Comrade John C. Brommagen of Las Vegas, in the absence of any official notice from the officers of his post in Las Vegas I am so informed as to the hour and date of his death, or as to when the funeral will take place.

This we regret very much, but knowing the information to be correct I feel it my duty to notify all posts in this department to drap their chapters for a space of sixty days and to lower this post flag at half mast until the next regular meeting of the post.

Comrade Brommagen's record as a soldier during the dark days of the war was an honorable one; his record in the Grand Army of the Republic in this department is a noble one; he having filled all the offices in Sherman Post No. 1, up to commander, and as assistant adjutant general and department commander for the year 1903.

He has fought a good battle and the victory is his. He has been tried by fire and not found wanting. He is missed out here. He has answered his last roll call here on earth, he has crossed over the lines to re-unite with the great commander and comrades who have passed beyond the picket lines, where he will stand in line and answer to roll call with the thousands of brave comrades who have gone in advance.

We mourn his death but we know he is better off. I request a copy of this paper be sent his widow and family and a copy to each post in the territory and would request the territorial papers to copy.

Done at headquarters this 26th day of December, 1903.

J. W. EDWARDS,

Department Commander.

W. W. McDONALD,

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

## ROOSEVELT COUNTY BONDS

SOLD AT PAR FOR COURT HOUSE JAIL.

The bonds authorized in the act creating the county of Roosevelt passed by the Thirty-Ninth Legislative Assembly, have been disposed of at par by the county commissioners of that county to R. H. Coffin of Chicago, who has been in the banking and brokerage business in that city for about seven years, and ever since he left Santa Fe, where he resided for about five years.

The bonds issued and sold bear six per cent interest and were divided as follows: Three thousand dollars to pay the indebtedness of the county of Leonard Wood and Chaves, \$2,000 for current expenses during the present year as so taken were available for the maintenance and support of the county government; \$1,000 for the construction of a suitable court house and jail at Portales.

The transaction certainly reflects credit upon the ability of the county commissioners as in these days it is not a very easy matter to place at the hands of a local man a county in which conditions are not quite settled. The bonds, however, are a good investment for the purchaser, as the county is steadily increasing in population and in taxable property. A part of the Eastern Railway of New Mexico will likely be built through it and will add to the railroad mileage already there existing.

## FROM HILLSBORO

UNION HOTEL CHANGED HANDS.—SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

A. Alexander has returned from Denver.

At present Hillsboro has the measles. Quite a number of cases are reported.

Mrs. W. S. Hopewell and Mrs. Stauffer have moved in from the Arizona track.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wright of Kingston are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Kings.

The young wife of Antonio Padilla died early Tuesday morning. The cause of her death was measles.

Owing to ill health E. H. Welch retired from the proprietorship of the Union hotel. He is succeeded by C. N. Titus, who took charge of the place last Wednesday.

The school entertainment that was to come off Thursday afternoon was pulled off Wednesday on account of the measles. The school adjourned until the first Monday in January, 1904.

The new hoisting engine for the Empress mine is now on the ground and is being installed. It is the largest engine of the kind ever brought into this camp. It has a capacity of hoisting 1,500 feet.

Word comes from Italy to the effect that Otto Pranchino was united in marriage to Miss Martini, the ceremony being performed at the town of Turin, a short time ago. Otto, on his arrival a few years ago in New Mexico, was the happy clerk at the wholesale liquor house of Backus & Glom



## COAL WEALTH OF NEW MEXICO

### MINE INSPECTOR SHERIDAN'S VIEWS

The best and most authoritative description of New Mexico coal deposits ever written, is that by J. K. Sheridan, United States coal mine inspector for New Mexico, and contained in Governor Otero's report for 1903. The article covers over 100 closely printed pages and The Citizen reproduces from it the following general description and will follow it with a detailed description of the producing coal mines of the Territory.

Great strides have been made in the progress of the coal mining industry in the Territory—far greater advance than is indicated in the mere percentage of gain in production. In the Colfax County field, at Dawson mines, and at the Willow Creek and put in successful operation two of the largest, best equipped, substantial, and most economical plants of machinery to be found in the United States. At the Gallup mines in McKinley County, a similar, very efficient, and economical plant has been installed, at the Una del Gato mines in Santa Fe County, and at the Carthage mines in Socorro County, extensive development has been made and efficient machinery has been installed. All this means that capitalists and coal mine operators foresee and recognize the importance of the coal industry of New Mexico in the near future, and are preparing to bring the production up to a sufficient volume to supply the demand that will ensue.

The coal mine industry in New Mexico is assuming a prominent place among the profitable of the varied resources of the territory. As predicted in the last annual report of the United States mine inspector, the production of coal has increased largely during the past fiscal year, and the demand has exceeded the supply, notwithstanding the fact that the railroads of the west and southwest, which are among the largest consumers, have substituted oil, from the wells of California and Texas, for fuel upon 2,600 miles of railroad.

In McKinley County the producing capacity of the mines is far in excess of the demand. It is in this county that the competition of fuel oil is most felt. The cheap fuel oil of California has been substituted for coal upon the Santa Fe Pacific railroad from San Francisco, California, to Holman, Arizona, a length of 770 miles of road, and also upon the branch from Los Angeles to Barstow, California, 141 miles of road, and upon other coal lines where New Mexico coal was used and bit is used in many industries and for domestic purposes in many localities of California where coal was formerly used. And yet with this formidable competitor in the field of consumers, the production of coal from McKinley County only shows a decrease of 2.5 per cent. This indicates that the development of home resources has created a demand which at present compensates for the loss markets to the railroads in California, and which will in the near future furnish a home market for a large proportion of New Mexico's coal products.

The development of the vast mining resources of Arizona and Old Mexico is largely dependent upon the cheap coal of New Mexico, and during the past year this was fully demonstrated by the mining and smelting companies of Old Mexico and Arizona keeping agents in New Mexico coal fields for the purpose of tracing ship railroads cars in which to ship coal from the territory to the mines and smelters mentioned above.

In all the counties except Colfax county, there has been a rapidly decreased production, but this is due solely to lack of transportation facilities and scarcity of miners. In the matter of transportation the equipment of the railroads will soon be increased to sufficient capacity to supply the demand, and in addition to this, new railroads are being built, some of these railroads, like the Santa Fe Central, opening up of valuable coal fields hitherto neglected and undeveloped on account of lack of transportation facilities, but which are certain to be valuable producing fields.

Scarcity of miners too, was a factor in restricting the production at several of the coal mines in the territory. This scarcity of miners was due, to some extent, to the reluctance of miners, especially those with families, to go to new camps where conditions are unsettled, and many comforts of older established camps are apt to be lacking. But all this has now changed, the new camps being improved in many ways upon the older camps. The miners will soon recognize this fact and the coal mines of New Mexico will soon be supplied with a full quota of labor of all kinds.

Already the cheap fuel oil of Texas has ceased to be a competitor of New Mexico coal, except in the immediate vicinity of the oil wells, and the coal of New Mexico is again being used on the railroads, as well as in other industries of Texas, where a year ago oil was used as fuel.

Given ample transportation facilities and a sufficient number of miners, the New Mexico coal mines are today developed and equipped to quadruple the output—produce 5,000,000 tons per annum, which can be easily increased to 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons, or ten times that amount with further increase of development and equipment.

For extent in area, thickness of coal seams, good coal and fuel, absence of gas, freedom from camp squatters and heavy bottom, absence of water, which if present would necessitate powerful pumps, in fact for all favorable conditions which go to make up a desirable coal-producing field, New Mexico is far ahead of any state or territory in America, and consequently the coal fields can be more profitably operated.

Favored by location near the markets of Old Mexico, Texas, Arizona and California, as well as the local demand, in all of which markets New Mexico coal is protected from competitors by reason of distance.

toet in thickness and produces an excellent quality of coal.

The Otero, or No. 4 vein of the lower measures, is found at a depth of about 35 feet below the Black Diamond coal seam. It has been extensively worked in the slopes of the Otero and the Rocky Cliff mines. It is from three to six feet in thickness and furnishes a good grade of coal.

The Gallup and Weaver mines, and the Clark Coal company's mine, are opened in the upper coal measures, and all the workable seams on both the upper and lower coal measures will be found in the area controlled by these properties, but it will be centuries hence ere the vast reserves of coal in the upper measures in these properties are developed.

There is considerable difference of opinion among local coal operators as to the identification of the several coal seams of the lower measures as found in the different mines, but from all the data obtainable the foregoing is probably a close approximation to the relative positions of the various coal seams.

Of course it must be taken into consideration that the coal seams as found in the one mine may be of contemporaneous origin with the coal seam that is called by the same name in another mine, and yet it may not be continuous between these mines, but may be segregated bodies of coal of identical age and origin.

It must be remembered that the mines or swamps in which these vast bodies of carbonaceous material were deposited, while on a scale of greater magnitude than the swamps of today, yet they were subject to like conditions of higher and lower ground or basins, and yet there was sufficient ground to cut these several depressions off from each other, and thus segregate the different portions of what would have been one vast and continuous coal seam. This together with such rocks and faults as are incident to the movements which have occurred in the earth's crust, would render coal seams quite difficult to identify in the different mines, except by an expert geologist, who might be able to determine their relationship by some fossil or fossils peculiar to that seam alone and belonging in no other coal seam.

Herein above has been described the existence, and demonstration by development and production, of eight workable seams of coal of the most economical thickness for production of cheap coal, and seams having a thickness of five to six and one-half feet have been proved to be the most profitable to operate.

Still below these at least one seam has been shown by diamond-drill boring to have a thickness of five feet. Boreholes show seventeen seams in all the upper and lower coal measures, nine of which are proved to be above three and one-half feet in thickness, and some reaching a thickness of seven to eight feet. When the market demands the product all nine of the coal seams mentioned can undoubtedly be profitably worked. In fact eight of them are now or were recently, being operated as the demand required, and it is highly probable that some of the remaining eight to be of workable thickness. But having our estimates upon only one workable coal seam of an average of five feet in thickness, and assuming that the other veins will offset the loss to be deducted for wasted seams, finished and broken on ground, calculating 100 tons per acre for each inch in thickness of the vein or 6,000 tons per acre, the number of tons of coal in this field would be 4,800,000,000.

In the Gallup coal field, McKinley county, there are two series of coal seams known as the upper and lower coal measures. These coal measures are separated by about 400 feet of sandstone, shales, shale and clay.

In the upper coal measures six coal veins have been exploited, and five of these proved to be valuable producing seams. Commencing with No. 1 vein, which outcrops near the Gallup and Weaver mines, the coal seam is found with varying depth of cover as due to the accidents of erosion. This vein is six feet in thickness, but mixed with beds of shale and bone, rendering it of little value in the immediate locality where exposed.

Passing down through 21 feet 5 inches of sandstone, fire clay and shale we encountered No. 2 vein. This vein is from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, is clean, and has a good sandstone top. Below this vein and the next below is 26 feet of sandstone, fire clay and shale.

This seam, known as No. 3 vein, is never less than four feet in thickness, and frequently attains a thickness of six feet. The coal of this seam is of good clean character, free from bone, and with a good sandstone roof and floor. This floor of hard sandstone is six feet in thickness, and below it five No. 4 vein. This vein is from five to nine feet in thickness. In the Weaver mine this vein has been worked extensively and has a good sandstone roof and floor.

Sixteen feet of sandstone intervenes between No. 3 1/2 seam and No. 4 vein below. No. 4 vein has a thickness of 3 to 4 feet of coal, of good clean quality, and has a good sandstone roof.

Below No. 4 vein 21 feet of sandstone, shale and fire clay is passed through, when No. 5 vein, the bottom coal seam of the upper coal measures of the Gallup district is found.

This vein where exposed is the work of the Gallup mine is never less than five feet in thickness and in many places in the mine reaches seven to eight feet in thickness.

The Clark Coal company's mine is also located upon these upper coal measures, but only one of the coal seams have thus far been exploited in this mine.

Between the upper and lower coal measures of the Gallup district there occur about 400 feet of sandstone and fire clay with a few small seams of coal.

The first or top vein of the lower series is known as the Crown Point vein. This vein is from two to one-half to six feet in thickness, and has been developed in several different points, embracing several miles of area. It has been worked in the Otero and Carthage mines. The coal is of good quality and is clean.

The Thatcher or No. 2 vein of the lower measures lies just below the Crown Point vein and at varying distances from the vein above. In one part of the Otero mine the Crown Point and Thatcher coal veins are close one on top of the other, so that the parting can scarcely be distinctly guided. Six or seven miles to the north in the Thatcher and Otero mines the same coal seams are about 35 feet apart. The Thatcher coal seam is from four and one-half to six feet thick, and has a good quality of coal. It has been worked in several mines of the district.

The Black Diamond or No. 3 vein of the lower coal measures, or lies about 40 feet below the Thatcher seam. It was worked extensively in the Black Diamond and Sunshine slopes, and is worked in parts of the Thatcher mine. This vein is from five to seven

## STILL THE CHAMPION

### The Denver Fighter Retains the Featherweight Championship.

#### HANLON TOOK GREAT PUNISHMENT

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—A merciful referee probably saved Eddie Hanlon from being killed by Young Corbett tonight when he stopped their contest in the middle of the sixteenth round. For two rounds previous Referee Graney had begged Hanlon's accusers to take their man out of the ring, but they kept the game youngster at it and finally Graney, fearing a fatality must result, ordered the fight stopped. No man ever received such terrific punishment in the San Francisco ring, and probably Young Corbett is the only man who could administer such a beating to Hanlon. When the San Francisco boy was carried to his corner, still conscious, but unable to walk, his seconds worked vigorously to revive him.

The terribly beaten lad, however, commenced to vomit blood, and things looked very serious for him for a short time. He was finally revived and was carried from the ring by one of his seconds. Before he left Young Corbett paid a high tribute to his skill and gameness, and saluted his brother prize fighter with an affectionate kiss.

It must be said for Corbett that he was merciful under the circumstances as could be. During the fourteenth and fifteenth rounds he, too, was anxious to have the fight stopped in order to save Hanlon needless punishment.

The fight tonight demonstrated that Corbett is no man's superior at his weight. At no time during the contest was he in any apparent danger, and when it was ended there was not a mark upon him. Hanlon's most peculiar and very effective defense was all that saved him from a knockout earlier in the game. Even when he became tired and could not protect himself, Corbett could not land a knockout blow. In the thirteenth and fourteenth rounds Corbett began to show what he could do. The men were allowed to fight in the clinches and Corbett leaning his head against Hanlon's shoulder, and with his arm free would punch him in the stomach with his right and swing short lefts on his jaw. That was the beginning of the end.

In the fifteenth Corbett backed Hanlon into his corner, and when the San Francisco boy swung freely, Corbett swung two lightning blows with his left and Hanlon went down. He took the count of eight, but struggled to his feet again and received the terrific punishment that Corbett was dealing out to him.

It was then that Graney wanted the fight stopped.

In the seventh round things looked a bit brighter for the Californian. He scored a clean knockdown when he landed a right swing on the point of Corbett's jaw. The Denver lad was up in an instant, however, and was apparently unharmed by the blow. In the twelfth round Hanlon made his last stand. All through this round he did the forcing and leading. Corbett was swinging wildly when Eddie landed two terrific rights on the stomach, these evidently hurt the champion but he was apparently too busy to think about it and went right on with the game.

In the earlier part of the fight, when Hanlon was protecting his head and stomach by crossing his arms and gloves, Corbett would push his head back with his right. These blows did no apparent harm, but eventually they told. Hanlon would fight in the clinches, but Corbett was even more proficient than he at that style, and it was his ability to land hard short-arm blows that led to his winning the fight.

The sixteenth round had lasted but one minute and forty seconds when Referee Graney stopped the fight. Hanlon, when seen in his dressing room, was still in great distress and refused to talk much.

Hanlon's injuries.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Eddie Hanlon, who was defeated last night by Young Corbett and badly battered in the prize ring is nursing his injuries today. His face shows many bruises inflicted by the champion's gloves and he is sore and stiff but his condition is not serious and he will be all right in a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON

### Statehood Fight-Workers at the Capital.

#### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA DELEGATIONS

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The statehood fight is on to a finish. Delegate Rodney did not even know a holiday or Sunday from any other day but worked incessantly morning and night, determined to leave no stone unturned, to secure for the 350,000 or 400,000 people of New Mexico freedom from their penance of the past fifty-four years, and let them enjoy representation via taxation, and all the privileges of local self government. Delegate Rodney has secured three days of the five days session of the committee on territories.

G. A. Richardson of Roswell, delivered a carefully prepared address pointing out the numerous disadvantages of a territorial form of government and some of the reasons why the people living in a territory desire the advantages enjoyed by citizens living within a state.

Mr. Richardson resolved the very

closest attention of the committee and when they shot questions at him from all sides and upon all manner of subjects, he had his subject so well in hand, and answered their interrogatories so promptly, and fully, that he at once secured their approval and hearty endorsement.

Some movement was created when in answer to a question informing the committee that he was a member of a law firm composed of two officials and a lawyer, and as he was a democrat it was self evident as to who was the private office and as to the politics of the other two members of the firm. Chairman Hamilton promptly said, "No doubt on equal division."

With Mr. Richardson's well known ability for making a long speech, the hour and a quarter he had only gave him a start on so important a subject, but his remarks had great weight with the committee.

Mr. Richardson was followed by ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, who has made so many speeches and written so many articles on the question of statehood that it would be given your readers as now to again repeat his strong arguments and telling data presented. With only twenty minutes time Governor Prince had got started before it came time for the committee to rise, and he had to come to a sudden stop.

On another day, Mayor Sparks of Santa Fe, appeared before the committee, but your correspondent being called to other duties that day cannot give in detail the substance of his speech, but he did make some strong points for the cause.

In fact, Rodney was given the third day session of the committee. It is at some unnecessary to say that he occupied every minute of the time, throwing in such remark down facts and arguments that it carried positive conviction with all the committee as they were uttered. When Delegate Rodney began to speak he did not quite know, but when he reached the blue robes, he fairly made the welkin ring in the committee room and halls of the old historic capital. He had all the essential facts at his fingers end and he carried the committee with him so closely that they asked but few questions.

When the hour and a half was called Delegate Rodney was surprised and said that he was just getting warmed up to the cause. Upon the adjournment of the committee Delegate Rodney received the hearty congratulations of each member and the others in the room. Several members of the committee told Delegate Rodney that his case was made up and was conclusive.

At a former day when the Chairman asked Delegate Rodney how much time he wanted for himself he promptly replied that he would like to have a whole week, and he guaranteed that he would entertain them every minute of the time, caused a hearty laugh from all of the committee.

New Mexico will be accorded several days more time in early January and Delegate Rodney and others from the territory will be heard. It is now believed that the committee will be unanimous for the admission of New Mexico.

Oklahoma and Arizona have been following New Mexico's lead in January when Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma, and Delegate Wilson of Arizona, and their friends, will be heard.

Governor Brodie was given on hour one day last week and made a strong plea for the admission of Arizona and made a very favorable impression on the committee.

Delegate-elect E. B. Foley of British Indian Territory, made a strong argument and gave important data in favor of his bill to admit a delegate in congress from Indian Territory, and will be heard again in January. His bill has many friends and it is believed that it will become a law.

Next in importance to the great fight now raging for statehood was the bill put up by National Committeeman Solomon Luna of New Mexico. It will be remembered that four years ago that it was the vote of Committee-man Luna which carried the national convention that year to Philadelphia, instead of Chicago. This year Mr. Luna, favored Chicago, and the convention goes there. But his fight this time was on the question of representation. The proposition came from the little state of Rhode Island—of which Senator Ingham of Kansas, said, in low tide had three counties—for the reduction of the representation of the territory from six delegates to four and also to reduce the representation from the southern states.

National Committeeman Luna formed a combination at all the committee-men of the territory and the south and knocked the proposition so dead that the champion from the little democracy-state of Rhode Island did not press it in the committee.

Thus did Committeeman Luna perform a great service for the territories and the southern states and made many warm friends among those committeemen.

In the celebrated pictures taken of the national committee-men at the White House, the ever present countenance of Committeeman Luna prominently appears in the front standing row, and near those seated of President Roosevelt, Chairman Mark Hanna and Postmaster-General Payne.

Luna will return to Washington in January to help in the statehood fight. Governor and Mrs. M. A. Otero and son M. A. Jr. after passing several pleasant days in Washington have come to New York City, but will return here in January. It is believed that Governor Otero will be here at a hearing before the secretary of the interior on the 29th inst. In the matter of a hearing on the Fort Marcy military reservation, when it is decided finally one way or the other.

Mrs. B. S. Rodney and a box party at one of the theatres last week consisting of the wives of the United States senators, and she had a box party at a theatre the previous week of the wives of ten other United States senators. Mrs. Rodney had received so many kindnesses and favors from those ladies entertained that she resorted to this means of showing

on part her appreciation of their many courtesies. Mrs. Rodney is at present, for the benefit of her health, passing the holiday vacation visiting her boys at school in Pennsylvania and New York, and with relatives in Ohio.

Former Delegate D. L. Flinn of Oklahoma, before leaving for his home for a week, called on Delegate Rodney at his office in the Corcoran building, and in the presence of several said:

New Rodney, I don't want you to think what I am going to say is any flattery, that is not necessary between us warm friends as you and I have been in our great fight for statehood for our respective territories; but I just want to say here and now that I have always liked you from the first day we got acquainted, and I want to say further; that I have kept a close watch on men in both houses of congress and for a person that has been the most constant, conscientious and persistent worker for statehood and all the interests of his constituency not only New Mexico has never had a delegate that came anywhere near you, and for the twelve years that I have kept a close watch on the men of both houses of congress I have never known a single one that could compare to you, if there ever had been one previous to my time, and I want to say further that if I am alive during the 1904 campaign I want the privilege of stamping New Mexico for Bernard S. Rodney."

Mr. Rodney colored up like a young girl, and could hardly speak for some time, but then said: "Mr. Flinn, considering the good work that you have done for your people in securing them new homes and many other things I consider you a very good judge of the work of persons in congress, and I sincerely thank you for the compliments that I believe you mean just what you say, but I do not know whether you people will want me for a candidate or not next campaign, and whether they do or not I would be glad to have Dennis L. Flinn stamp New Mexico to help to increase the total majority which I received at the 'last election'."

Delegate Flinn, also said that several of his warm New England friends told him, that while they were hither opposed to any more states at this time, that they were just going to vote for Rodney and not consider that they were voting for more states, but vote for Rodney for his sake.

IRA M. BOND

### A GOOD SHOW COMING

#### IT IS "AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS" TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1904.

When "At the Old Cross Roads" was first announced for its appearance here, it received marked attention for the reason that it was produced under the direction of Arthur C. Alston, a manager who has given us "Tennessee's Partner" and several other first class attractions. Although the company and play gave us wonderful satisfaction, Manager Alston was added as a special feature, the "American Post" of Gettysburg, one of the most expensive headlines in vaudeville. It consists of W. S. Sullivan, Herbert Noble, Owen McCormack and Harry L. Wilson, and their act is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The engagement of "At the Old Cross Roads" which takes place at Columbia hall for the first time here Tuesday, January 5, promises to call out one of the largest

houses of the present season. The character is "Parapa" an octonon, which will again be played by Ethel Williams, who has scored such a pronounced hit the past two seasons in the same part. Around her tragic biography are interwoven the characters of Annabel Thornton, the heiress to Magnolia Grove; Dayton Thornton, his master; Tom Martin, of Myrtle Fern Plantation; Doc Kerr, a speculator who dearly loves "Parapa"; Count de Munay; Young Mississippi; Major Bradley Ferras, one of the old line; George Chilton, the corner; Madge Thornton, Dayton Thornton's first daughter; and old Aunt Liza, one of the Thorntons. The scenes are laid around Natchez, Miss.

Seats for this engagement will go on sale at 9 o'clock Saturday morning at Matson & Co. book store.

Governor's Reception.

Denver, Jan. 1.—One of the most elaborate functions of the season was given by Governor Peabody in a New York reception at the capital today. And all the officials of the military, state and national, foreign, consular and prominent citizens to the number of 500 attended. The large reception room was decorated for the occasion and a band supplied the music.

Happy Hooligan, who so long and so fearfully loomed the loop in Simon Stern's window, can now take a much needed rest. The exact distance he traveled was 341.6 or as far as from Albuquerque to La Junta on the one side, or to Platteville on the other. The nearest guess was by J. W. Donahue, the well known citizen, who guessed 341 miles. See Mr. Stern's advertisement the matter, which appears in this issue.

John Horton, bartender at Graham Brook, left last night with his family for El Paso, to be gone ten days. He is seeking relief from a deep seated cold. In his absence Charlie Oregon will take his watch.

## UNIVERSITY NOTES

### Teachers at Santa Fe—Many Improvements for Betterment

#### WILL TOUR CALIFORNIA

As a New Year souvenir the advertising committee has sent out some very neat little calendar; with a cut showing the buildings of the university.

Dr. T. H. Hickey, Professor of English and Asst. Prof. of the University of California, at the Teachers' association at Santa Fe, December 28-31. Dr. T. H. Hickey had two papers before the Academy of Science. Prof. Asplund presided over the language conference on Monday evening. At this conference Prof. Kapinos in Modern Language Instruction, and Miss Hickey took part in the discussion on the subject of English in Public Schools. At the business meeting Prof. John Weisner was made president of the Academy of Science, and Prof. Kapinos was placed on the committee for the language conference of next year.

Director Harrison, in charge of the University Extension Movement, has placed courses of entertainments at Gallup, Santa Fe and Las Vegas. He expects to make similar arrangements at Bismarck and Trinidad.

The university congratulates the regents and itself on the basis on which its columns of instruction have been placed. There is absolutely no standard grade work offered by the institution. That belongs to the public schools or to the model schools in the normal. The preparatory department is solid high school work of four years and the collegiate department offers four additional years of purely college work. This is a matter of pride to the university authorities and only such students are wanted as are prepared to do good work in such branches as are offered by the best preparatory schools and colleges in the country.

The prospects are that the enrollment will far exceed that of any previous year in spite of the elimination of sub preparatory studies. There are many students who have written their expectations of entering with the beginning of the second semester.

Several thousand folders have been printed for the use in the University Extension Lectures and Entertainments to show briefly the work of the different departments.

After the holidays the boys will take up basket ball in earnest. There is material for three or four teams and it is expected that a local tournament will be held to determine the Varsity championship. Challenges will also be sent to the other institutions of the territory.

Dr. T. H. Hickey and Prof. Asplund are now on a western tour extending to San Francisco, Calif. Dr. T. H. Hickey lectures on "An Evening in South America," in Point Richmond, Barstow, Needles, Seligman and Winston. Mr. Asplund has charge of the stereoscopic views to illustrate the address. President T. H. Hickey has two papers before the Cordilleran section of the Geological Society of America, which meets in South Hall at Berkeley, in which he discusses his recent observations during his recent trip to South America. The recreation room of the classics department will have its walls hung with several pictures of classical subjects including the Colosseum and the Appian Way.

The executive board of the Territorial Athletic Association, consisting of Professor J. A. Vert of Las Vegas, Professor J. O. Miller of the A. & M. college, Mr. Oliver of the Albuquerque Indian school, M. S. Jones of the Santa Fe Indian school and Prof. Asplund of the university, met on Tuesday afternoon at Santa Fe to discuss schedules and meet for the various athletics associations of the territory.

### ELECTION CONTEST SETTLED

#### MARCELINO BACA AND OTHERS GIVEN DECISION IN SUIT AGAINST MANUEL ARMILLO AND OTHERS.

The case of Marcelino Baca et al. against Manuel Armillo et al., which has occupied the attention of the district court for the past week, and which was a contest of the election held at Pena Blanca in October last, may now be considered closed. The Pena Blanca acquiescence, was decided this morning, the court awarding the office to the contestants and ordering the contest. The successful candidates are Marcelino Baca, mayor, Nicholas de O. Jose Manuel Montoya and E. Leyba commissioners. The contestants were represented by Messrs. Klock & O'Connell, and the contestants by F. W. Cline.

This is the first suit brought under the aquiescence law as passed by the last legislature. The court construed the law to mean that the losers who worked the lands under the ditch were entitled to vote, the acreage rented and irrigated, unless the right to vote it was reserved by the owner in the lease. The court also held that votes offered to the judges of election if valid votes and improperly rejected should be counted for the party for whom cast, as under the law it was for the land which voted, and the judges of the election assuming to examine the ballots as cast and rejecting only those they considered legal, the candidates could not be made to lose such votes, if legal, by reason of the error of the judges of election in refusing to receive them.

Mr. and Mrs. James Grunfeld have arrived in the city from St. Louis, and will remain here in the future. They will not occupy the rooms reserved for them at the Hotel Highland, the reservation being made before the hotel was destroyed by fire, but instead have taken rooms for the time being at Mrs. Rummel's.



10



This city regrets very much to lose this excellent family and its loss in this respect, we hope will be Raton's

...died, could not take advantage of the proffered aid. The danger was growing every instant, and finally the rescuer plunged into the pond and brought out the lad. A vigorous rubbing and rolling after getting to land restored the boy and he was immediately sent home to change his wet and cold apparel. Mr. Ford has not

**Grove's**  
has stood the test 25 years  
bottles. Does this record  
Enclosed with every bottle

## Tasteless Chili

**Tonic**  
Over One and a Half Million  
No Cure. No Pay. 50c.

Frank H. Pillsbury, passenger agent of the Santa Fe's Yosemite line, who dropped from sight last

(Seal) **W. E. DAME,**  
Clerk of the Court.

as irritated and angry surfaces, relieve immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Salve you are armed.

100



# PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SELF-DEFENSE

By ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

Champion Middle-weight Fighter of the World, 1897-1898; Instructor and Lecturer on Physical Culture, Etc., Etc.

## PART II--ARTICLE IV

### How to Land Blows.

Having learned how to use the feet, hands and body, I will now explain how some of the blows used in boxing are landed.

You have not forgotten that the feet must be held apart, with the left leg before the right and the left knee bent a little. Also, that the weight of the body rests on the right leg. You remember that I told you about keeping the punches free and easy, and not being stiff. All this is important in striking a blow.

It is not only the hand and arm that are used in striking; the legs, body and shoulders also come into play. There used to be an old idea



Withdrawing the body from Left Hand Lead and Landing with Left on Face.

of striking with the arm working like the piston-rod of an engine. In story-books the hero always knocks down the villain with a blow "straight from the shoulder."

That is all changed now. A blow to have force must have the "wind" of the legs and the swing of the body with it. A straight blow has not the telling force of a swing. This is because the swing has all the weight of the body behind it.

A Simple Blow.

An important blow is the straight left lead for the face. It is a simple blow and easily landed. But it is not one of the hard ones in boxing. To deliver a straight lead watch your chance when the other has his guard low. Step in quickly. Swing the left shoulder forward from the hip, at the same time sending the arm out in a straight line. As the arm goes out shut the fist. Keep the palm of the hand turned inward and partly downward so that the top knuckles will strike.

While you are striking you must not forget that your opponent may strike you at the same time. There-



Blocking Left-Hand Swing and Delivering Left Hook on the Jaw.

fore, you must learn how to prevent him. I will tell you how to do this in a future lesson.

Will Confuse a Boxer.

The straight lead has many uses. It will confuse a boxer so that he cannot tell what to do. A good time to send in this blow is when your opponent starts a swing at you. A straight lead in the face will stop many a hard swing before it can land. It will also go through an open guard when a swing would be wasted off.

The best time to send in a straight blow is when your opponent is coming toward you. This leads added force to the stroke, besides it may stop its force of the other's blow.

In landing this blow I told you to send the arm out in a straight line. I do not mean that you should straighten the arm entirely. Have the elbow bent a little, as this prevents a strain at this point. If the arm be straightened out there may be a snap at the elbow, and an injury there is almost impossible to cure.

Always be careful not to injure your arms or hands when striking. It sometimes happens that a blow does more harm to the boxer who delivers it than to the one who receives it.

A straight right lead is like one with the left hand, only, of course, the right is used. In this lead the right leg is brought a little forward, adding its swing to the force of the



Side-Swing, Pushing Left-Hand Lead with Right Hand.

blow. This stroke is not so often used as the left lead. The reason for this is that the right glove is so much farther away from its intended mark. Then, again, the right arm is used more for a guard and for heavy swinging. Now we come to the swing. The right-hand swing, when right-

ly delivered, is one of the best blows in boxing. It is hard to land, as it

## Blocking Left-Hand Lead and Delivering Right-Hand Body-Blow.

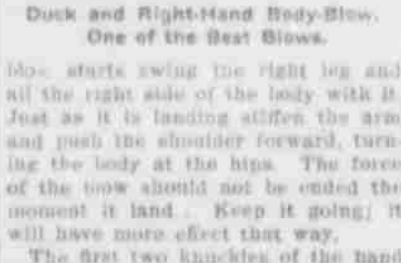
Blocking Left-Hand Lead and Delivering Right-Hand Body-Blow.

of ten "Right" will score the victory. To be sure you are right before you do ahead.

Another element that contributes largely to the success of a boxer is self-confidence. If a man is not self-confident he cannot hope to win battles. I have noticed in my experience to the ring how often a boxer will be defeated simply owing to lack of self-confidence. Men whom I have met and defeated in a round or two have gone out a few weeks or months later and put up wonderful fights.

Men in Other Battles.

These men have taken blows and received punishment which I never dreamed of inflicting upon them, and come out of these battles victorious. In their contests with me they simply lacked confidence. I had gained a reputation as a hard-hitter and winner of battles, and it was therefore lack of moral self-reliance that defeated these men as soon as I landed



Blocking Left-Hand Lead and Delivering Right-Hand Body-Blow.

blows. Starts swing the right leg and all the right side of the body with it. Just as it is landing stiffen the arm and push the shoulder forward, turning the body at the hips. The force of the blow should not be ended the moment it lands. Keep it going! It will have more effect that way.

The first two knuckles of the hand should land the blow. If you throw your palm down and hit with the thumb you are liable to break it even with the protection of the glove.

The left swing is made with the left hand in the same manner as the



Right Pivot-Blow.

Right swing, only the position of the legs is not changed. It does not have as much force as the right swing, because it does not get a like shift of the body with it. But it is easier to land, as it travels a shorter distance.

Courage the Keynote of a Boxer's Success.

Lack of Self-Confidence Often Contributes to the Defeat of a Good Fighter.

This is a lesson on courage. There is no trait of character which a boxer needs more than this. Courage of the highest order—not only physically, but morally—is essential to success as a pugilist. I say as a pugilist, because it is in that direction that my experience lies. However, I have learned that this question of moral as well as physical courage is really the keynote to success.

There never was a boxing champion, or a champion, in fact, in any line of sports, who was a coward. They have all been fearless, and I nearly every instance morally superior men. Their sense of right or wrong has been as keenly developed as has their physical superiority. They have not only felt their power of mastery over their less fortunate fellowmen, but they have been possessed of the moral courage that comes with the knowledge of right.



Proper Way to Pivot.

rise the stoutest and cycle champion under the wire a winner. The courageous man knows not the word "failure." His pastime is "victory," and his soldier's motto is, "I will win you or I will die."

The boy who is learning to box must be courageous. He must not know the word fear. It is not physical strength, or even the cleverness that comes to the expert boxer, that wins the battles. It is moral courage. If a boxer be ever so clever, be ever so strong, he cannot win battles, unless he is courageous. And he cannot be courageous unless he has the moral strength of "right."

Take "Right" and put it against "Right," and in nine instances out



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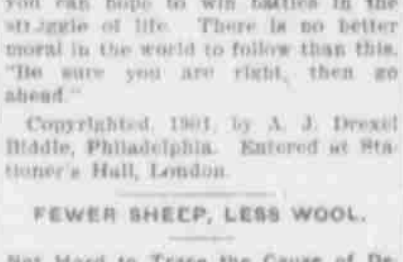


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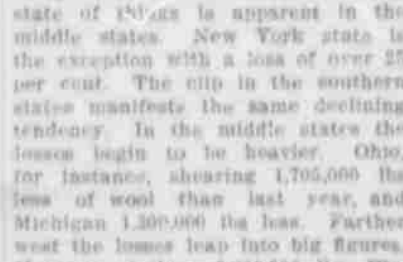
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It is the courage that tells in every walk of life. This is that leads the valiant soldier to victory; that car-



Proper Way to Pivot.

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average of 4.33 prevailing two years ago. The percentage of shrinkage also makes a turn in the wrong direction last year to 60.5 for this year. This compares, however, with an average shrinkage of 61.1 per cent for 1900 and 60.6 for 1901. The shrinkage for 1902 was the record one for livestock.

WANTED--TRUSTWORTHY LADY. A GENTLEMAN to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for home of solid financial standing. \$25.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 405 Madison Bldg., Chicago.

## CAPTURED FAR FROM HOME

B. F. GOOCH, THROUGH MISTAKEN IDENTITY, ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON, CONFESSED TO KILLING OF ROSS ON MINIBUS.

John L. Burnside left last Tuesday evening for Everett, Wash., to bring back Benjamin F. Gooch, who was arrested in that town last Friday, says the Silver City Enterprise.

Mr. Burnside had been previously deputized by Sheriff Blair, who thought it prudent to remain at home during this season of the year when there is more or less riotous and boisterous and where his services may be more in demand than at present in Washington.

The story of the capture and arrest of Gooch is told at some length in the Associated Press dispatches, Sunday. It seems that Gooch, who had always been of a very religious turn of mind, had applied for permission to preach to the inmates of the county poor house in Everett, Wash. At the time, the officials in Everett were on the lookout for an itinerant preacher who had the week previous eloped with the mother of six children, consequently when Gooch appeared on the scene the superintendent of the poor farm had placed under arrest as the eloping groom.

He was locked up in the county jail and vigorously protested that he was not the scoundrel and in his protestations implicated himself in a murder case committed in this county about a year ago.

Sheriff Burnside immediately wired Sheriff Blair if a man answering to the description of Gooch was wanted for the murder of one J. R. Ross. Sheriff Blair had not time in answering to the alternative and if nothing unforeseen happens, Gooch will be held in the county jail in the next ten days.

The Associated Press says that Gooch later made a written confession, swearing that Ross had first attacked him with a pitchfork.

The crime to which Gooch has confessed was committed a year ago last October at Gooch's ranch on the Minn. Ross was a tenant of Gooch's and in a quarrel, which they had over the division of the farm products, Gooch shot and killed Ross. Later he was taken to jail, and gave himself up to the authorities.

In the preliminary hearing he was found over to the grand jury in the sum of \$5,000. He immediately gave bond and was released. Shortly before his case was called for trial last week he disappeared and despite the most vigorous search lasting for months no trace of him could be found until the receipt of the telegram last Friday evening.

Death in Cincinnati.

Last night, W. T. McClellan received information from Cincinnati, Ohio, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his brother-in-law, Dr. H. W. Hendricks. His wife and little son, Hyatt, were at the home of the mother of the former, Mrs. Bettie McClellan, at Shelbyville, Ky., to spend the holidays, when he was killed in Cincinnati. It will be remembered by the readers of The Citizen that Mrs. Hendricks and son were here on a visit to her brother and about this time last year was called to Cincinnati in response to a message that the doctor was then seriously ill. He survived that illness, only to have his health greatly impaired, and finally died of pneumonia. Dr. Hendricks was a specialist in the treatment of hernia and other kindred troubles, and was the patron of the Hendricks clinic, which is most extensively patronized throughout the eastern and middle states.

## ALVARADO CHRISTMAS BANQUET

MINISTER W. H. Chatham of the Alvarado on yesterday made a ten strike on his evening dinner from 5 to 8 o'clock. Many citizens of Alvarado patronized the occasion as well as the large number of guests always thronging the hotel.

The spread was generous, toothsome and delicious, prepared in the highest style of the culinary art, and served in the most tasteful and expeditious manner for which the Harvey system has gained world-wide fame.

The menu cards printed by The Citizen job office, were works of high art, and many of them were retained by the guests as souvenirs of the festive occasion. Mr. Chatham was literally overwhelmed by the abundance and shrewdness of the compliments poured upon him from every hand.

The longer Manager Chatham remains in Alvarado, the more popular he grows and the more thorough he demonstrates his unimpaired qualifications for the position.

To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion, try a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a most effective and safe remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Every box warranted.

A Victim of Kidnapping.

There is one of the men who fell a victim to A. M. Eldridge, the young criminal who connected the company to swindle the Santa Fe company of hundreds of dollars by issuing fraudulent time-discharge checks in the name of the company.

It seems the case, especially New York City and Boston, are in doubt about the death of Moody Merrill, alias Col. Charles F. Grayson. There is no doubt whatever here. The company had at its apartments at the San Vicente hotel, Silver City, last Thursday night, and the people of that city and southern New Mexico, who knew his worth to that section of the territory, are still discussing the death of their friend.

As previously stated in The Citizen the cause of his death was pneumonia, complicated with other troubles. About a week before his death, Col. Grayson was taken to his bed with a cold, this speedily developed into a bad case of bronchitis, then into pneumonia, and despite the efforts of the best physicians and nurses at Silver City and from the Fort Inland sanatorium, he continued to grow weaker and finally death ended his sufferings.

The remains were embalmed and held at Silver City, to await instructions from his wife and son of New York City. Last Saturday they were heard from, and the body passed through this city yesterday morning. The remains will be met at Chicago by the son and taken to Boston, Mass., where the funeral and burial will occur the latter part of the week.

## DEAD BODY OF COL. C. F. GRAYSON

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON, WHERE FUNERAL AND BURIAL WILL TAKE PLACE.

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## STOLE BRAN AND OATS.

Joe Rambo, Antonio Candelaria and Castilio Vigil are under arrest charged with stealing four sacks of bran and four sacks of oats from the feed house of the Albuquerque Steam railway company in Old Albuquerque. The charge also includes the breaking of a heavy lock of a door to the house which makes the offense of greater magnitude.

At times said, under the name of Garcia, though as far as is known by the police, he has no criminal record at the present. Rambo is confined at the city police station and Candelaria and Vigil are in the county jail. The preliminary hearing of the case is scheduled to come up in Judge Rober's court tomorrow morning. It being transferred from the municipal court on account of Judge Crawford's relation to A. A. Trimble, superintendent of the street railway, who is the complainant in the case.

On the night of December 16 thieves broke into the feed house of the street railway company and carried away a quantity of feed. The matter was kept quiet and the police in a secret manner investigated the case. Rambo, who acted as fence agent of the thieves and disposed of the stolen feed to a dealer in old town, let the "cat out of the bag," by openly acknowledging that he sold the stolen goods.

It seems that the culprits deny the fact of theft and acknowledge having on a previous occasion stolen feed from the same house.

A bicycle was found at the house of one of the men and the wheel has been recognized as belonging to Isaac Singer. It was stolen from the latter about four months ago.

## HOW TO PREVENT CRIMES

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that crime can be prevented. The first sign of crime is dishonesty. A day or two before the child is born, the mother should be told that if the child is not taught to be honest, it will grow up to be a criminal. The child should be taught to be honest from the first. The mother should be told that if the child is not taught to be honest, it will grow up to be a criminal. The child should be taught to be honest from the first.

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## BUTZ FOUND GUILTY.

The jury in the case of B. R. Butz, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, retired to their room last night after one last appeal to Judge Hildner to discharge them. Finally convinced that they could not reach a verdict.

They were awake with the dawn of Christmas day and soon afterwards, to the surprise of the sleepy jurists, they said that they had agreed upon a verdict.

Judge Hildner and the district attorney, L. M. Sprecher, and Attorney F. L. Allison, representing the defense, were quickly summoned into the room where the jury was sitting. The verdict was read as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged."

## CAUSED A SURPRISE.

That the jury had agreed was a great surprise in view of their actions last night. When the twelve men first went to the jury room at 10:45 yesterday morning, the first ballot returned in eight votes for conviction and four for acquittal. This proportion was maintained for a long time until finally two more of the jurors joined the majority. But the two men who hung out for acquittal were so persistent that the members finally called upon Judge Hildner to discharge them, as such and every one was firmly convinced that a verdict could not be reached. This was late last evening.

Judge Hildner told them that it was too late for the out of town members to reach home that night and that they ought as well remain in the comfortable quarters in the jury room. It was a rare and lively night. Then the jurists turned in and slept until morning with the above result.

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## CLERGYMAN'S PERMITS

Western Railways Disagree About Them But Extend Privileges.

On account of certain misunderstandings relative to the benefits and scope of clergy permits for the year of 1904 and because an agreement has not yet been reached, all lines operating in the territory west of the Mississippi are issuing instructions to agents that clergy permits issued for 1903 will be honored until February, 1904.

The substance of these misunderstandings according to the statements of W. J. Black, general manager agent for the Santa Fe, is a disagreement on the part of the Santa Fe to extend the privileges of the permits. Mr. Black said:

"The whole question rests on the decision of the different railroad managers. Owing to the pressure of other important matters the three associations have not yet been able to get together on a joint permit and as this is necessary before the 1904 permits are issued, they have been issued separately to honor the 1903 permits until next year."

"Is the Santa Fe willing to extend the benefits of the permits?" "We certainly are willing. The only question to be settled now is whether transportation for transportation of clergy will be required to secure trip permits for this purpose. It has been stated that the Santa Fe intended to give the clergyman extra mileage and that they would have been able to travel the entire length of the road with the assistance of their annual permits. I hardly think, however, that it is probable that the Santa Fe will extend itself in this manner. There are many men in the ministry who would as soon burn themselves to death as to dispose of their transportation at the office of some ticket broker and in that case the company would lose on the proposition. The rule now in use provides that the clergyman shall secure trip permits when wishing to secure half rates for a long journey of any length."

A man with a clergy permit can travel the railroads very successfully. He is as well as, and strange to state, the railroads have discovered by better experience that a great many ministers are willing to accept a less underhand work. For instance, if the permits were made good for travel on the railroads, a Chicago minister might buy at Chicago a half rate return ticket to California. On the return portion of his ticket, and by the aid of his clergy permit, buy an other return ticket from California to Chicago. When he arrives at Chicago he could sell the other half of the ticket and perhaps secure more than enough money on the transaction to pay his railway fare and all expenses of his trip. To protect themselves against such schemes the railroads are trying to study on a new way to handle the clergy permit business.

## REASON FOR PREVENTION

There is a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the first collection of the disease appears and a threatened attack may be averted off. It is a most effective and safe remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Every box warranted.

## A TIMELY SUGGESTION

Just at the season of the year when the epidemic of cholera is most prevalent, it is a most effective and safe remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists. Every box warranted.

## Mrs. Kendall Dead.

Last Thursday evening, at Corvallis, Mrs. A. L. Kendall, wife of the postmaster of that town, died of heart disease. She was sixty-three years of age and was highly respected and liked by a large circle of friends in Corvallis, where she and her husband have resided for about twenty-four years. The remains were taken to Seattle for burial.

## DAN MURPHY OF NEEDLES

MAKES MONEY BY DEALING IN WHOLESALE INDIAN LABOR AND COLORADO RIVER DRIFT WOOD.

A new story about Dan Murphy, the king of the Needles is going the rounds of the railway men, says the San Bernardino Times-Index. Dan Murphy is well known, is one of the biggest hearted men in the state, but he is good natured to a fault and enjoys a joke to such an extent that his friends are always applying some new episode about him.

This one is told by General Passenger Agent J. J. Burns of the Santa Fe, who claims to have been seated behind two strangers in the overland train, who told it. They had just pulled out of the Needles when one traveler turned to the other and said: "I heard a good story about a man who lives here and owns the whole country hereabouts. His name is Dan Murphy. Last winter the river was very high and there were quantities of driftwood coming down the stream. Murphy used to go and look at that good fuel going to waste until one day he had an idea. He went to an Indian rancher near the town and called the Indians together. Boys," he said, "do you see that driftwood floating down that river? That is worth a lot of money. Now I'll make a business offer to you. You fellows get out there and gather that driftwood and I'll give you half the returns." So the Indians went to work. They toiled away for a couple of months, and had many hundred cords of driftwood nicely stored ready for sale. When the river went down they went to Murphy and showed him the result of their labors. That's fine," said Murphy, and he said the word.

"Well, how about the Indians?" asked the second man.

"Oh, Murphy is a man of his word," was the answer. "He gave the Indians half of the returns, and they were satisfied. They believe that he owns the Colorado river."

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### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Croup in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Johnson* on every box 25c.

Severe Coughs cured in one or two months.



