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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 12-17-1904

T. Hughes

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ANOTHER NORTH AND SOUTH LINE

TO RUN FROM LA PLATA CITY, SAN JUAN COUNTY, TO MARSTON, DONA ANA COUNTY—INCORPORATED TUESDAY.

(From Thursday's Daily Citizen.)

Articles of incorporation filed Tuesday at the capitol give the preliminary plans for another railroad for the western part of New Mexico. The name of the road is the El Paso & Durango and all of the work accomplished up to date has been done with much secrecy. Dodge company and the El Paso & Southern Railway company, which now runs into Blaine and Douglas, Arizona, tapping the rich copper fields in that section and in northeastern Sonora.

The main line will begin at Marston, in Dona Ana county, at a junction with the El Paso & Southern, and proceed northwest through Dona Ana, Luna, Grant, Socorro, Valencia, McKinley and San Juan counties, Putnam, which is at present an Indian trading post in the southeastern part of San Juan county, will be the northwestern terminus of a branch of 120 miles in length, which will run to Albuquerque, passing south of the Chama Mesa and traversing McKinley, Sandoval and Bernalillo counties.

S. W. French, of Douglas, Arizona, holds all of the stock of the company with the exception of one share, held by each of the other six incorporators. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000. According to the papers filed last yesterday afternoon, 10 per cent of this amount—\$50,000—has been placed in the hands of the treasurer of the company, Abraham L. Hawley, Charles A. Spies of Las Vegas, is the attorney for the corporation and Stephen B. Davis, Jr., of Las Vegas, also, the assistant attorney.

The members of the board of directors, of whom four were in the city yesterday, spent nearly the entire day in the office of the territorial secretary, perfecting their plans. Mr. French, who is said to be the president of the company, was represented at the meeting by Charles E. Mills of Morenci, Arizona, who is one of the directors. Attorneys Spies and Davis and Treasurer Hawley of El Paso, were also present. The articles were not filed until shortly after 4 o'clock. Santa Fe is given in the articles as the principal place of business of the company.

The principal object of the company seems to be the hauling of coal from the western part of San Juan county to the mines of southern Arizona and Mexico, where the fuel is scarce and high priced.

Just as if the surveys, which have been made by the Colorado & Arizona from San Juan to Morenci and Clifton, Arizona, have demonstrated that the route contemplated will offer some great engineering difficulties and hence the parties therein interested seem to have taken time by the forelock by the incorporation of a more easily constructed road in order to have a more cheaply administered railroad from southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona.

The main line of the road from La Plata City to Marston will be about 100 miles in length and the branch from Putnam, San Juan county, to Albuquerque, about 120 miles in length. Partial surveys, it is understood, have already been made and more careful and detailed surveys of the line will commence shortly and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Mr. French holds 7,994 shares of stock out of 5,000 shares of stock reported as issued and paid up.

DIVORCE AND THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.—Most of the provincial authorities directing the distribution of alimony to the families of men serving in the war have decided to regulate the positions of the large number of households where there is no legal marriage owing to the Russian Orthodox church refusing to perform the ceremony unless both parties are of the same communion, and in their being no civil marriage in Russia.

In place of the marriage certificate the zemstvo are accepting a written declaration announcing the parties bound to each other, and prepared to proceed to full marriage as soon as the law permits. The step was found necessary, as many families physical, it related the taking of their men to the war and their claim to support was recognized.

Many Jews who have been taken to the war have consented to divorce on the understanding of re-marriage should they return. Their marriage law in Russia refuses to recognize a widow as such unless the death certificate of her husband is signed by two eye-witnesses of his death. The rabbis refuse to accept the military returns where merely the fact of death in battle or hospital is stated. As in the great battles many hundreds are killed whose bodies are not recovered, their widows are therefore Jews, who cannot re-marry. Their authorities now sanction the temporary divorce.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE SWAYNE.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Immediately after the house met today Speaker Cannon announced a committee of seven to prepare charges against Judge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida, who was impeached yesterday.

From the committee on Judiciary Jenkins (Wisconsin), its chairman, reported back resolutions recently introduced by Baker (New York), demanding inquiry into the so-called steel trust, with a recommendation that the resolution lay on the table. Recommendation adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider Swayne's impeachment bill.

During the discussion on the bill the committee appointed yesterday to notify the senate that the house had impeached Judge Swayne, appeared in

the center aisle and Palmer, its chair man, spoke as follows: "Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the order of the house we are presented to the bar of the senate in the name of this body and of all the people of the United States, we impeach, as we were directed to do, Charles Swayne, judge of district court of the United States for northern district of Florida, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office and we demand that they should take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the house would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was 'the order shall be taken.'" The discussion of the urgent deficiency bill was then resumed.

COINING WAYS OF CHRISTMAS MONEY.

New York, Dec. 14.—The sub-treasury is kept busy these days filling the demand for Christmas currency. The amount of new money required at this season amounts in the aggregate to a very large sum, though naturally the greater demand is for coins and bills of the smaller denominations. Ten days or two weeks before Christmas, when the holiday trade approaches the flood-tide, the New York department stores take great quantities of small coins from the sub-treasury. The amount taken in coin is very large, as much as \$10,000 in pennies being taken at a time.

The requests for new currency are not, however, restricted to the humble copper cent or even to one and five dollar bills. Many new twenty-dollar gold pieces are in demand. There are probably very few people who have any need of \$10.00 gold certificates for Christmas presents, and for the most part those who ask for such bills need no more than one of them. The rule, however, is not inflexible. Last Christmas as many as six such bills were taken by the same individual to distribute on Christmas morning to the members of his family.

MARKET LETTER

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12.—Total cattle receipts here last week dropped down to 42,000 head, a low of 12,000 from previous week. A much smaller percentage of range cattle was included than usual and a very much larger proportion was beef cattle in various stages of finish, but hardly any choice ones. The range cattle were bought by the packers steady to strong for those that had held up in flesh, but where they had started to shrink very much, were 10 to 20 cents lower. That is the way the killers bought them, but country buyers took the thin cattle at 10 to 15 cents higher prices. Good range steers sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 a few shipments of heavy Cologas at \$4.25 to \$4.40, cows brought \$2.25 to \$2.50, a few as high as \$3.50, canners dull. The total cattle supply today is 10,000 head, light for Monday. Killing cattle are steady, stockers and feeders strong to 10 cents higher. Most of the stock and feeding cattle sell at \$3.50 to \$3.65, but choice ones bring more. One lot of dehorned Herefords from Durango, Colo., sold at \$4.05 last week. The optimistic talk in regard to future beef prices has become so common that a good many cattle feeders who have been holding back are now putting stuff into the feed lots, wherever they can secure feed.

Lamb prices were a shade higher last week, nuttins steady. Market is 10 cents higher today. Of course, nearly everything coming now is fed stuff, and westerns make up the most of it. Fed Utah lambs, heavy, sold at \$5.75 today, 75 lbs., but good to choice ones bring around \$6.00. Some Colorado lambs, 64 lbs., sold at \$4.25 today. Western yearlings sell around \$5.00, choice ones would bring more. Some native Christmas wethers sold at \$5.00 last week, ewes \$4.50. There is a strong inquiry for this sheep, but very few coming.

Bills for Estancia Church. Rev. A. J. Hawkins has secured a valuable Bible for the Estancia church. It is said to be the first Protestant Bible brought to New Mexico. It bears an inscription "Presented to Rev. H. W. Reid, missionary in New Mexico, by the ladies of the First Baptist church, New York, for the pulpit of the Baptist church at Santa Fe." It is printed in the year 1847.

When the Baptist church disbanded in Santa Fe, the book was taken in charge by Mrs. William Berger, to be given to some new church, and was by her given to Mr. Hawkins. It is very acceptable, both on account of the history connected therewith and the service it will be to the Estancia people the New Mexicans to Mr. Berger their thanks for the gift.—Katania News.

THE TUESDAY CLUB.

The Tuesday Library club met at the residence of Mrs. W. G. Hope, on West Copper avenue, yesterday afternoon, and the members were pleasantly entertained.

Verees were used in response from the roll call, after which class study followed, lead by Mrs. W. R. Forbes, the topic being "The Puritan in Literature."

A discourse on "Bonnet in His Blindness" came from Mrs. S. E. Newcomer, which was followed by minor talks and discussions.

Mrs. Felix Luster will entertain the next meeting on Tuesday afternoon, December 27.

Las Vegas Game Called Off. The first ball game which was scheduled to take place next Sunday between Las Vegas and Albuquerque has been called off by the former team. It is the opinion of the Albuquerque players that the game was called off on account of the drubbing that the El Paso team received last Sunday in the hands of the Albuquerque team.

LAWSON AND GREENE HOLDING CONFERENCE.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Thomas W. Lawson, whose active campaign in advertising columns of the newspapers against the Antitrust act, Copper shares has attracted much attention, called at the Hotel Tontine here this morning to meet Col. William C. Greene of New York. Col. Greene was at breakfast and the conference was delayed till he had finished. Col. Greene, who is the leading promoter of the Greene Consolidated Copper company, the stock of which declined heavily during a recent bear raid, came to this city to reach an understanding with Lawson, who was charged by the colonel with attacking him unjustly. Lengthy statements appeared in the papers in Boston, New York and elsewhere early in the week, signed by Lawson and Greene, in which attacks were made upon each other. The New Yorker then announced that he would come to Boston and demand satisfaction, but his visit was deferred till today. Col. Greene came from the dining room at 9:45 and walked up the corridor with a friend on either side. When a New Yorker appeared, Lawson advanced down the corridor to meet him. The meeting between the two men was like that of friends. They immediately retired to the room of Greene. Shortly after the newspaper men sent up a note and requested that one of their number might be allowed to be present. Lawson sent back answer that he was willing but Greene objected.

While the conference was still in session, Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police and Inspector Houghton entered the hotel and looked over the register. When approached by the newspaper men they said that they heard that Greene and Lawson were conferring and had to see that no cracks created a disturbance. They remained at the hotel for some time. Shortly after noon Police Captain Cain in charge of the division in which the hotel is located, arrived. He said that he looked in partly out of curiosity. He talked to the other officers who were in the hotel for some time. At noon a small crowd assembled in the lobby of the hotel, but there was no excitement of any kind.

Charles Hayden, member of the firm of Boston brokers who transacts business for Col. Greene, arrived at the hotel and was admitted to the colonel's room. Shortly after luncheon was served in the room.

The conference is still in session at 2:15. Police Chief Watts and his assistants remain in the corridors. It is unusual for Watts to remain away from his office so long, but he decided not to return to headquarters till later in the day.

LAS CRUCES MASS MEETING.

EL PASO MEN DECIDE TO SEND LARGE DELEGATION TO IT ON THE 22d INSTANT.

An enthusiastic meeting of business men of El Paso, Texas, and land owners of the lower El Paso valley was held at the chamber of commerce in that city Monday, which was called by the irrigation committee of that body to take steps for the sending of a large delegation to Las Cruces for the mass meeting to be held there on the 22d instant for the purpose of forming a Water Users' association. A large delegation from El Paso will attend the meeting.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS MOTION.

Denver, Dec. 14.—The state supreme court today sustained the motion made by the attorneys for the republican party to enjoin the Denver election commission from including in its official shares of votes returns from precinct 8 of ward 7. Chief Justice Gabbert announced the decision in which Campbell concurred. Justice Steele dissented and remarked that the action was "unwarranted, unprecedented and directly contrary to law." In announcing the decision, Chief Justice Gabbert said that the evidence showed that the election was held at St. Fort Bliss next Sunday, the change from El Paso to St. Fort Bliss being necessary on account of the strict Sunday law now being enforced in the Pass city.

On account of receiving a severe drubbing the game played here last Sunday, after very much bragging on the part of the El Paso team as to their wonderful powers, the El Paso team and more especially the manager are somewhat inclined to lay the cause of their downfall to the umpire, which course is the usual one with a team that is badly beaten after spreading the report in advance that the victorious team would be "easy money for them."

In the article which appeared in the Herald the following assertion is made: "In face of the fact that Manager Houston agreed with Manager Laughlin in the presence of F. K. Rogers of this city, to play next Sunday on the same terms under for the game last Sunday, the Athletics claim that they are justified in claiming their supremacy over the Albuquerque eleven."

Rev. Wheeler's Frontiers Story. Rev. W. R. Wheeler, a former pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dallas, Pa., has been regular in newspaper correspondence in that city with an early day tale of his first missionary appointment in the life of bad men in Carthage, N. M., in 1888 and 1889, when the town was populated with about 500 strenuous individuals, most of whom scarcely knew what a preacher looked like till they gazed earnestly into his face. But hear the cloth:

"There were two saloons, which ran twenty-four hours a day, including Sunday. I chartered a schoolhouse for services and began to get as

joined. Among my first friends were the proprietors of the two saloons. The cowboys would ride in on Sunday and 'shoot up' the town. On one of these occasions I was passing town Main street and received a bullet hole through my hat. I took it off, examined it, and went on. A justice suggested that I might sweat out a trial, but I said that it was an old hat and I didn't care about going to a new one. Somehow the Lad never been to witness a sort of demerolary interest in the services. They would always bring their guns along, but would never shoot. I was during meeting, I never succeeded in getting more than four members, but the congregations were fair.

"I remember one day during service there was a little commotion in the back end. A tall fellow, Stewart by name, who had a splendid record as a dead shot, arose and said:

"Just stop a minute, please, if you please."

"Then he and another man led a fellow out. Presently they returned."

"All right, brother," said Stewart. "Tom's just drunk a little, but he won't bother you any more."

"They had taken him across to the tavern and locked him up in his room."

More A'out The Bill. Special to Citizen.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Beveridge, Dillingham, Nelson, Dick, Burdick and Ross, republicans, reported the statehood bill, State, Newlands and Patterson, democrats, will make a minority report. Clark, Arkansas, democrat, favors two states of the four territories. Bate moved to recommit. The minority will report after the holidays. Five million dollars is given to the schools of New Mexico and Arizona, and the public lands prohibited liquor traffic in Indian Territory for ten years. The new states shall never restrict suffrage on account of race, color or previous conditions.

The government decided to review the Dr. Boyd appeal case in the supreme court. Childers will remain attorney till this case is passed on by the supreme court, otherwise he would step out on March 14th.

Andrews was given a warm reception on the floor of the house by the Pennsylvania delegation, who joyfully said that Pennsylvania has a thirty-third member in the new New Mexico delegation. Andrews, who was the guest of honor, gave the principal address Friday afternoon, speaking on the subject: "Some Practical Points in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pleurisy and Pneumonia."

Dr. C. A. McGuire of Topeka led the discussion of this paper. All of these papers are purely technical.

On account of the lateness of the hour at which the meeting was called to order Friday, there was only one paper besides Dr. Herriek's read before noon, that of Dr. H. G. Welsh of Hutchinson, Kan., on "Gunshot Wounds of the Face and Head," with a practical example from which to demonstrate. The discussion was by J. A. Milligan, M. D., of Garnett.

Saturday Morning Dr. J. P. Kanter, chairman of the Santa Fe system, with the aid of assistants gave a clinical demonstration of a surgical application and the use of surgical appliances. He also gave a paper on "Physical Examination of Railway Employees."

Dr. R. S. Magee of Topeka discussed "Examination of Foreign Bodies in the Eye and the Treatment for Emergency Traumatism of the Eye." Dr. R. E. Fryer of Kansas City continued the discussion.

The convention of Santa Fe surgeons closed Saturday noon, which was earlier than expected after a very successful session.

At the annual business meeting the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. R. Shaw, M. D., Las Vegas, N. M., president; G. C. Purdie, M. C., Wichita, Kan., first vice president; J. W. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kan., second vice president; John Grass, M. D., Trinidad, Colo., third vice president; R. B. Putnam, M. D., Marquette, Mo., fourth vice president; W. A. Dechen, M. D., Topeka, Kan., secretary; J. B. Freeman, M. D., Topeka, treasurer.

WEALTHY SHEEP OWNER DIES WHILE IN EUROPE.

A cablegram was received at Roswell Tuesday evening from Germany announcing that Fred Roth of that city was dead. Details were not given in the message. Fred Roth was one of the pioneer citizens of New Mexico and had been a resident of the valley for forty years. He accumulated a fortune in the sheep business.

About two months ago Roth surprised all by announcing that he would visit the world's fair and his home in the Fatherland. He met a brother in New York city whom he had not seen for forty years. He leaves a brother, Peter Roth, in Las Vegas, N. M. He sailed for Germany about two weeks ago.

Denver Election Frauds. Denver, Dec. 16.—The supreme court was not in session today. It is expected that a decision on throwing out the votes of four more precincts will be made tomorrow, application being made late yesterday afternoon.

DEPOSIT OF MICA.

The largest deposits of mica in New Mexico and probably in the west are located fifteen miles southwest of Tron Pedras in what is known as the Crilleyville district. These immense deposits have been worked by experienced mining men at intervals since 1881 and none before that time were exploited by natives of that vicinity.

BIG CHRISTMAS MAIL FOR EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 16.—The last of the trans-Atlantic mail that will reach the other side in time for Christmas is circulating now on the steamships leaving port today and tomorrow. Employees of the postoffice foreign department express the opinion that the rush this year has been the largest on record. On single steamships that have sailed this week there have been no less than 2,000 bags of mail. These contained many thousands of registered packages in addition to the regular mail. The chief center of activity during the last ten days has been the foreign postoffice, at West and Morton streets. Here the mail is sorted according to destination and thence taken to the steamships in wagons furnished by the steamship companies. To get all of the mail aboard one of the big liners before it sails is a task accompanied by much difficulty.

During the past week it has been found necessary to work day and night sorting the mail and sending it in more than one instance the last bag has been carried up the plank just before the signal for departure has been given.

The fact that the parcel post system has been established between the United States and several of the European countries during the last year or two has helped greatly to increase the volume of foreign mail at Christmas time.

The most of the Christmas presents sent abroad from this country are destined for England and Germany. Other countries, however, including Ireland, France, and the Scandinavian countries, receive thousands of letters and parcels from America at this time each year. A large proportion of the letters sent abroad contain money orders from persons in this country to relatives in their old homes. This is especially true of the mail sent to Italy and to Norway and Sweden. In the case of Germany, England, and France the interchange of gifts is more common.

DR. E. B. SHAW CHOSEN.

From Wednesday's Daily Citizen. The eighth annual convention of the Santa Fe Railway Medical and Surgical society opened in Topeka Friday morning with the address of the retiring president, Dr. E. C. Chapman of Fort Madison, Iowa. There were about thirty physicians and surgeons in attendance, many of them accompanied by their wives.

Dr. J. H. Herriek, professor of medicine at Rush Medical college in Chicago, who was the guest of honor, gave the principal address Friday afternoon, speaking on the subject: "Some Practical Points in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pleurisy and Pneumonia."

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION MEET

AT THE COURT HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED UNLAWFUL RATES.

(From Friday's Daily Citizen.) This morning Hon. O. A. Brown, member of the interstate commerce commission, acting for the commission, held a session at the court house for the purpose of acquiring certain information in the matter of the alleged unlawful rates made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company in the transportation of coal and mine supplies.

The matters being investigated here are chiefly the grievances of the Caledonian Coal company, a company claiming the Santa Fe Railway company has violated provisions of the interstate commerce law.

Neill B. Field appeared for the coal company; R. H. Dunlap, of Chicago, for the railway company, and J. T. Marchand for the commission.

The principal witness, Alex Bowle, of Gallup, president of the Caledonian Coal company, testified to the facts which pointed to discrimination whereby the coals of the Caledonian Coal company were shut out of the general market. The chief point brought out was that the Santa Fe had made a rate on coal from Gallup, Denning and other southern points by which the Colorado Fuel & Iron company was able to sell their Trinidad, Colo., coals at Denning at \$4 a ton, or at a price equal to the freight rate made the Caledonian Coal company, which precluded the possibility of the dealing in Caledonian coals down there.

This afternoon Mr. Bowle was put through a rigid cross examination by Attorney Dunlap, in which the cost of production and value of coal was gone into thoroughly, as was the negotiations of the Caledonian Coal company with the Santa Fe Railway company, the result of which had been that the Santa Fe Railway company refused to haul coal from the Caledonian Coal company, claiming they could procure cheaper coal from the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

The investigation also goes into the points of variance of Colorado and Indian Territory coals over Gallup coals in a multitude of minute particulars.

A large number of the Albuquerque bar attended at the hearing, as well as a number of citizens.

Judge Proctor and the railroad officials reached the city this morning from El Paso, and will conclude their labors here this afternoon, so as to continue here tonight or tomorrow morning.

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INSANE MAN CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT

New York, Dec. 16.—Perched on the top of a snow heap at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street a completely nude man armed with a crowbar kept a half dozen policemen and a crowd of men at bay for half an hour today after he had smashed nearly a score of big plate glass windows valued at \$250 each. The man was finally captured and taken to a hospital. He is undoubtedly insane. There was nothing to indicate his identity in his dress, which was a simple pair of trousers. The man was about 25 years old and apparently a laborer.

A special arrived at Santa Fe Wednesday afternoon on the Denver & Rio Grande and returned to the north after a short stay in that city. Vice President Charles H. Hughes, of Denver, and wife, and Asst. Atty. General F. B. DeGarmo, of the fourth district, with headquarters at Albuquerque, were the passengers.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

(From Thursday's Daily Citizen.)

Agent Designated. The Imperial Mining and Smelting company, incorporated under the laws of the state of South Dakota, has filed a certificate of agent, appointing Charles H. Hughes, of Denver, as agent for the company, to look after the interests of the company in the territory.

Public Funds Received. The following public funds have been received in the office of Territorial Treasurer J. H. Hughes:

H. O. Burdick, superintendent of the New Mexico penitentiary, convicts' earnings, \$120.29.

John C. Pimmmons, treasurer and collector of Sierra county, taxes for 1903, \$461.78.

Honorable Royal, treasurer and collector of Mora county, taxes for 1903, \$55.11, taxes for 1904, \$2,801.34.

LANDS WITHDRAWN FOR URTON LAKE RESERVOIR.

The United States land office in Wash. is in receipt of a message from Washington announcing the withdrawal of all lands under the proposed site of the Urtion Lake reservoir, 85 miles north of that city. This news was received at Roswell with general satisfaction as many there own land under the proposed site of the reservoir. It built it will be at a cost of several million dollars and will be one of the largest government projects in the southwest. It will be larger in every way than the Hondo reservoir, twelve miles southwest of Roswell.

Actual work will be commenced on the Hondo project Dec. 26. J. W. White of Denver, Colo., is in Roswell arranging the preliminary details of the work. He is a member of the firm of the Taylor-Moore Construction company that was awarded five out of the six schedules of the work. The Shinkins Construction company was awarded the sixth schedule, which is all of the rock excavation. The Hondo will be the first government reservoir completed in the United States.

Engaging Rooms. Councilman-elect J. Leaty of Hs-on, Councilman-elect Charles E. Miller of Anthony and Representative-elect Carl A. Dalbey of Roswell have registered at the Palace hotel for the session of the thirty-sixth legislative assembly, which commences on January 14 at Santa Fe and will hold for two months. Representative-elect T. N. Wilkerson of Albuquerque will also stop at the Palace hotel during the session.

Heavy Snowfall. The first heavy snow for more than two years fell on Saturday and Sunday last past. From Torrington to Santa Fe the fall is heavy, but there is considerably more from Marbury to Hondo than beyond the Mountains. It is reported to be about two feet deep, with a second fall of eight inches on Wednesday night. At Mountain air it measured eleven inches. At El Estancia about ten inches.—Estancia News.

H. L. Holmes, the Santa Fe railway agent at El Paso, came in from the south this morning, and gave testimony before the interstate commerce commission at the court house today.

W MEXICO TOWNS

SUCORRO.

From the Citizen.
C. J. Harris has been having a very unusual time of it for several days. A number of burglars of his place.

Leaves Harris and Ramon Olvera will give a grand ball in the Garcia opera house on the evening of Monday, December 15.

Miss Minnie P. McGilchrist, court stenographer for this judicial district, is a guest in the home of Mrs. Berry on Main avenue.

J. P. Chase returned yesterday morning to a visit of a month of his week at the Santa Fe and with relatives and friends in Illinois.

Fred L. Pachol, the recommending local agent of the Postal Telegraph company, left Thursday for a visit with relatives and friends in Kansas City.

At a regular meeting of Magdalena Chapter No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star, Sunday evening, Mrs. Margaret M. Hinton was initiated into the degree of the order.

SANTA FE.

From the New Mexican.
W. J. Haugert, who has filled the position of Junior at the New Mexico building during the recent St. Louis World's Fair, returned home Saturday last. He was accompanied by his son, Algie, who was with him during the latter part of his tour of duty.

J. D. Manby of Trinidad, Colorado, arrived in the city from the north and left for Paterson, Louisiana, Wood county, where they will load a shipment of 4,500 sheep purchased from the Colorado Livestock company, of which company Governor Otero is president, and Secretary J. W. Reynolds is secretary. The sheep will be sent to Colorado points for feeding.

Miss Sue W. Leonard, an authoress, who is residing temporarily in El Paso, has written to Amado Chavez, superintendent of public instruction, for data in regard to the schools of New Mexico with a view of using them in a historical publication on this territory. She has recently written a romance, the title of which is "The Girl in the Vicinity of Santa Fe and which has not as yet come from the press.

At the regular monthly convocation of Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons held Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand High Priest, W. H. Price; King, Clinton J. Crandall; scribe, H. B. Cartwright; treasurer, Arthur Seligman; secretary, H. F. Stephens; sentinel, these officers will be installed at the first regular convocation in January, which falls on the second Monday in that month.

LAS CRUCES.

From the Republic.
L. W. Galles of Albuquerque is in town Friday.

Interpreter Van Patten attended court in Hillsboro this week.

Governor Clarkson of Albuquerque, who is connected with interior department, was in Las Cruces Friday.

Major W. H. H. Jewell is in Washington this week, looking after territorial interests. The major is always in advance, watching for the good of the territory, and never forgetting a deserving friend.

Mr. Duncan McCowan brought his family in Tuesday to take the train for St. Louis, where Mrs. McCowan will remain while the children are attending school there. Mr. McCowan will remain at Organ to look after his claims which he is confident are valuable.

FROM THE CITIZEN.

The fair association of Albuquerque is already making preparations for their next annual fair.

Thomas Motzke has secured suitable rooms on Main street which he is having renovated for his undertaking and embalming establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Garcia's two year old boy who was taken to Hotel Dixie, St. Paul, last week for treatment died Tuesday. His body was brought here for burial.

There will probably be a name of basket ball played here the 22nd of this month by the boys. Manager Miller received a reply from the University at Albuquerque, in which they stated that they would be pleased to have a game and would be willing to play here.

RATON.

From the Reporter.
Judge C. M. Hayes is all smiles this week because his wife presented him with a fine nine pound daughter Sunday, Dec. 4.

A defective blue in the county jail caused a little blaze Sunday night. About \$200 damage was done before the blaze was extinguished.

Building Contractor, M. D. Hays, who suffered severe injuries by falling from a building about two weeks ago, is able to be about again.

John Jones, a laborer in the Santa Fe yards here, lost part of the thumb of his left hand Monday afternoon. It seems that he was putting a bolt on a switch point at work in the act of raising up when the switch was thrown, catching his thumb and amputating it at the first joint.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 1, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fulghum held a reception to some ninety guests from 8 to 10:30 o'clock at their home on Fourth street. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Fulghum, who recently returned from their bridal trip to California.

The Presbyterian force was reinforced by the presence of Rev. R. N. Crake, synodical missionary, and the Rev. L. S. Hawley of Trinidad. These ministers will assist the Rev. Magill in the revival meetings. The Rev. L. C. Moffit is expected to arrive toward the end of the week. Dr. Stanley will be ably surrounded by these brethren in the various meetings.

LORDSBURG.

From the Liberal.
R. F. Olden, who has charge of the force that is laying new rails for the Southern Pacific, near Deming, spent Sunday in his old home in Lordsburg. About six hundred head of cattle were shipped from here the first of the week. They were supplied by var-

ious cattle men in this section and were purchased by R. F. Galis, who shipped them to Yuma, California. The R. F. Galis stock raising company has not the power drills installed and they are doing fine work. President Galis is very glad he did not miss a thing while ago, as he has accomplished so much work up to date.

Mr. Martin arrived in town Monday night. While away he organized in the District of Columbia the Bonanza Mining company, of which he is president and J. H. Foster of Chicago is secretary. This is the company which purchased a number of mining claims of J. A. Leaky, mention of which was made last week. Mr. Martin has put men to work, and will do a large amount of work this winter.

DEMING.

From the Herald.
There is now an opportunity offered the citizens of Deming to realize their dream of having the sanitarium of the Fraternal Order located at this point if they get together at once and work with a will at the scheme.

It is estimated that the sanitarium will have two or more new railroads during the year 1905. Just what these may mean for Deming's future, growth and prosperity is as yet uncertain, but with direct connections with the mining districts adjacent the erection of smoking plants, and joining and distributing houses may be confidently looked for.

On Wednesday last at 7 o'clock a. m., Patrick Connolly departed this life after an illness of several months. Mr. Connolly with his family had resided in this city for several years and was well liked and respected by all who knew him.

The rain fall in this section for the past eight days, during which time it has rained almost continually, has been a slow down pour that has gone into the ground almost as fast as it has fallen and so will prove of innumerable good to the crops. It is now a sure thing that the ground is now so soaked that it will retain a great amount of moisture necessary to insure early seed in the spring.

On Wednesday evening the soul of Barney Martin was called hence, and the following day at 2 o'clock p. m., the mortal remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of this city. Barney Martin was one of the first comers to Deming, when this city was in its infancy some twenty years ago. Being a brick layer and builder by trade, Martin found active employment here for many years and made of his modest holdings of Deming today stand as a monument to his skill and hardwork.

STATEHOOD BILL IS REPORTED

N Special to Citizen.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senator N Overidge has just reported the joint statehood bill and gave notice to take it up this afternoon. It gives us \$5,000,000 cash and 24,000,000 acres of land for schools.

N Increased appropriation for the convention, and to the election expense \$100,000. Only two representatives. All the states officers must speak English. There are minor verbal changes in the house bill.

N congratulate the people of both territories for I consider the bill a great blessing and think it will pass. Senator Hard moved to leave out New Mexico and Arizona.

N B. S. ROBBY.

Bill in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 16.—In the senate today Beveridge from the committee on territories reported the statehood bill and gave notice that immediately after the disposal of the Philippine bill he would move its consideration. Representing the minority of the committee, Baile gave notice that he would enter a motion to reconsider the bill for the purpose of taking further testimony. Baile gave notice of amendment, confining the provisions of the bill to a state to be formed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and eliminating all reference to Arizona and New Mexico.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Philippine government bill.

WITNESSES EXPOSE

MORMON INQUIRY

Washington, Dec. 16.—The first witness today in the Smoot case was Mrs. Annie Elliott of Price, Utah. In a trembling voice shaken with emotion Mrs. Elliott said that the obligations were so indelicate that she could not bear to repeat the testimony, but by slow degrees Mrs. Elliott repeated the oaths and various penalties ascribed for revealing parts of the ceremony. During the testimony concerning the penalties of mutilation of the body the witness trembled continuously and appeared to speak with difficulty. In cross-examination she was asked if she ever heard of the penalties being enforced against any one. She answered no.

Charles H. Jackson of Boise City, Idaho, chairman of the democratic state committee, testified that he could not recall the growing power of the Mormon church and its interference with state affairs, which he said was made the paramount issue by the democrats and independents in the last campaign in Idaho. He said that during the campaign from Utah to Idaho and direct the people how to vote. Speaking of the influence of the church in political affairs of the state, Jackson took as an illustration the defeat of Gov. Morrison. His administration had been satisfactory to his republicans constituents but he had lost four of the Mormon church and therefore was denied a second term. In this connection Jackson said with emphasis: "It is impossible for any man or any party to stand against the Mormon church in Idaho."

MRS. CHADWICK IS SETTLED IN JAIL

Cleveland, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Chadwick has settled down to routine jail life and today expressed herself as well satisfied with her surroundings. After taking breakfast she sent for Sheriff Barry and told him she did not care to receive any visitors during the day as she was about to prepare a statement and did not wish to be disturbed until it was finished. When asked the nature of the statement she declined to reveal but said she would not make it public till after submitting it to her attorneys. If she does this the chances are that it never will be made public, for attorney, J. P. Hawley, who is now in charge of her case has the reputation of being able to compel his clients to refrain from discussion of their cases before they are brought to trial.

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E. O.

GREAT BATTLES OF A CENTURY

When the poet Thomas Campbell composed his stirring lyric entitled "The Battle of the Marston," he had no means of knowing that it had waited six years he might have found a still finer inspiration in the battle of Waterloo. That same battle or the battle fought in 1801, was by no means an unworthy theme. The fleet of Lord Nelson met the Danes at Copenhagen in a naval encounter which captured twenty-eight of their vessels. But England's land forces did even better than that fourteen years later, when with the allies they fought the culmination of that brief campaign, which put an end to the supremacy of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Napoleon had escaped from Elba and had made his way to France. He entered Paris on March 20 and received a warm welcome from his countrymen, who were convinced that his old's waning star was about to flame into undimmed brilliancy. The great fighter's professions of a profound devotion to peace did not deceive the allies. They were all at Vienna to discuss the partition of the territory of Europe into daily tributes for their own delectation when the news of Napoleon's escape reached them. They did not take time to complete their pleasant negotiation, but hurried off to prepare for a resumption of the conflict.

Napoleon, all the time singleminded to "down peace," was able to declare that he had an army of 500,000 men. His actual forces numbered about 150,000 available soldiers. With these he must fight the combined forces of the English, Dutch, Prussians, Austrians, Russians and Saxons. The Austrians and Prussians were also marshaled against him in full force. Wellington, Blücher and Prince Schwarzenberg were the leaders that he must outwit. He knew the peril, but he did not hesitate.

The acute curiosity had an intention of meeting his numerous foes as a united army. He planned to dispose of them separately. It was the failure of this plan that defeated him. His own judgment of the probable movements of the allies was at variance with that of his marshals, but he refused to succeed in preventing the enemy from concentrating. This error of judgment, coupled with overconfidence, lost the day at Waterloo.

After Waterloo there was peace in Europe for seven years. Napoleon's epic was exhausted the fighting strength of all the powers and the treasury were drained. No nation could afford to go to war. Every effort was directed toward recuperation. On the American continent, however, there was potential military activity. Several times the Latin-American countries undertook to throw off the Spanish yoke, among them Mexico, Peru and Chile. The final battle of the South American wars of independence was a notable conflict. It was fought at Ayacucho, Peru, in 1824. It was one of the bloodiest scenes of modern times. Although only about 3,000 men were here to combat, 1,400 were killed and 700 wounded. It was the final triumph of the liberator, Bolívar. It also marked the close of Spanish rule in South America.

The hostilities of the following year were confined to India and were the result of the efforts of the British and the tributary Indian princes to re-establish their rule. From 1815 to 1830 all the wars in Europe were with the Moslems except a few revolutions. The Russians fought the Persians in 1826 and the Turks in 1828. The Greek revolution of 1821 ended in the establishment of a kingdom. It threatened to involve the entire Christian world in a crusade against the Moslems. The Hellenes carried on a desultory warfare against their Turkish oppressors for several years without enflaming the sympathy of the great Christian powers. Individual enthusiasts, however, did. Philhellenes engaged, and he was actively furthering the cause of Greek independence when he died. Finally Russia, France and England made a treaty in which it was agreed to assist the revolutionists in obtaining their freedom. After a series of encounters the allied fleet met the Turkish vessels at Navarino and won a signal victory.

In 1830 the French bombarded Algiers and forced it to capitulate. The Algerines, who were little better than pirates, had furnished the French with wheat during the Napoleonic wars, and a dispute arose over the payment of certain belated claims made by Algiers. The day was uneventful to the French ambassador and boxed his ears. France sent a fleet and since the city at Algiers was fortified only against an attack from the water side, the sailors landed and entered the city from the rear.

In 1831 the Belgians revolted and crowned the Duke of Saxe-Coburg as Leopold I. The battle of Antwerp was fought before the Dutch convinced by the new arrangement. For nearly fifteen years after the siege of Antwerp both Europe and America were in a state of peace. In 1833 Don Carlos began one of his frequent attempts to secure the Spanish throne. Even at that early date Russia had made up her mind to acquire territory in Asia. In 1839-40 she sent an expedition to conquer Khiva. It was not successful, and Khiva retained her independence for thirty years afterward. England began the first Afghan war in 1839, but it was disastrous. Out of an army of nearly 4,000 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers only 2,000 Europeans and four natives reached the British lines. In the early forties England was successful in the various East Indian wars which resulted in the annexation of many of the native kingdoms. A few years before this the sultan's viceroys in Egypt and India made an attempt to secure the independence of the Nile country. He achieved great preliminary success and would undoubtedly have accomplished his design if the powers had been willing to see Turkey crippled.

For three decades after the last war with Great Britain the United States remained at peace with the world. During the last decade of that period trouble was brewing with Mexico. Many former citizens of the great republic had settled in Mexico and especially in the country watered by the Rio del Norte. They revolted and made an attempt to secure the independence of the Mexican government and made no secret of their designs for it. They made it the object of all their efforts to secure the protection of their native country. The United States tried to purchase the territory now comprised within the state of

Texas, but the Mexicans refused to sell at any price. In 1845 the Mexican government forbade colonization of Texas by foreigners. At this time the American inhabitants of Texas far outnumbered the Mexicans. There was a continual state of bad feeling between the newcomers and the natives, and it finally ended in insurrection, which was followed quickly by revolution.

Early in 1835 Texas and Mexico were at war. Several battles were fought, and victory was almost always on the side of the revolutionists. The battle of San Antonio de Bexar, fought Dec. 20 of that year, drove the Mexicans from Texas. They did not remain away, however. Next year an army of 7,500 men under Santa Anna invested the Alamo, a strong fort near San Antonio. The Alamo held a garrison of 132 men, and it resisted Santa Anna's superior force for eleven days. It was then carried by bullets and the entire garrison was butchered. The Texans were roused to a state of such excitement by the Mexicans' brutality that in the following spring they cut Santa Anna's army into pieces at San Jacinto and captured the leader. This resulted in the independence of Texas. It was acknowledged by the United States in 1837 and by the various European governments within two years afterward.

Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845, and that led to war with Mexico. During the three years of actual hostilities between the countries many notable battles were fought. The capture of the City of Mexico and the complete overthrow of Santa Anna were the outcome of a long series of military operations, the details of which seem clumsy in the light of modern warfare. In many of these conflicts the slaughter in proportion to the number of men engaged was terrific. In the operations around the City of Mexico the Americans lost 2,500 out of an army of 11,000. The Mexican loss was over 7,000.

Towards the middle of the century occurred the East Indian war which resulted in the conquest of the Punjab. This immense acquisition to the British empire in Asia was the result of many bloody struggles. One of the most notable of them was the campaign against the Sikhs conducted by Lord Gough. In 1848 Sevastopol fell. The Crimean war, which began two years earlier, was the result of a religious quarrel. France and Russia were involved in a dispute over the custody of the holy places in Palestine. This was nothing especially novel, for the Greek and Latin churches had been haggling over the same matter for centuries, and it had been the cause of numerous conflicts. All of these sacred localities being in the possession of Turkey, Russia required great violence on the part of the port to avoid giving offense to either communion. In 1852 the port decided that the Latins could not retain exclusive possession of any of the coveted shrines, but that the Greeks should have a share. The Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem and to certain other structures of similar importance. France growled and accepted the decision, but Russia continued to ask that the French monks be put out of the Holy Land. Finally the Russians demanded that the case should be referred to a tribunal of great Christians in the Turkish dominions. The port declined this radical proposition, and France and England supported the Turkish contention. England, France, Austria and Prussia agreed upon a compromise, which was accepted by Turkey. The quarrel was renewed, and both countries declared war.

A Turkish flotilla of twelve ships in the Black sea was attacked by a fleet of eleven Russian vessels, and all of the Russian ships except one were destroyed. The Russian fleet of the Black sea, and English entered the Black sea, and hostilities began in earnest. The battle of the Alma was fought on Sept. 20, 1854, and after four hours hard fighting, involving a loss of 6,000 Russians and 4,000 allies, the Russians were routed. Then the famous siege of Sevastopol began. It was not until September of the next year that the Malakof fort fell and the stronghold surrendered.

Three years later England had her hands full in suppressing the great uprising in her East Indian colonies. London and Calcutta were put under a state of siege. The bloodiest struggles in military history, England had no money crushed the Indian mutiny, but she found herself at war with China. The struggle lasted for nearly two years and ended in the capture of Peking. The British and French, at this time, allied the Italian struggle for independence began. The king of Sardinia came forward as the champion of Italian liberation from the yoke of Austria. He was unsuccessful, but his son, Victor Emmanuel II, had the same ambition, and with Cavour for his adviser and the aid of the French, he succeeded in uniting the powerful aid of France, and after a series of battles which terminated with the fierce struggle at Solferino he accomplished his design.

Until 1890 all regular naval battles had been fought on wooden ships. The battle of Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, was the first serious encounter between ironclad ships of war. It is true that France had four small gunboats in the Crimean war with armor plating, but the American civil war brought about the development of the ironclad type. The famous meeting of the armor plating Merrimack with Captain John Ericsson's Monitor was a revolution to naval observers. The year 1862 is memorable for two of the most remarkable battles in the annals of military science—the fight at Gettysburg and the siege and fall of Vicksburg—an event restoring union prestige in the east and the other resulting in a similar effect at the west. These two events were certainly among the most conspicuous military operations of the century.

At the close of the American civil war the scene of military activity was shifted to Germany, Prussia and Austria could find no other way to settle their numerous differences than by a resort to arms. A dozen great battles, beginning at Liebenau and ending at Sedan, resulted in the present German empire. Four years later the humiliating defeat of the French army at Sedan strengthened the new German confederacy and made France a republic. In 1877 the old Russo-Turkish quarrel broke out afresh. Russia assumed the customary role of champion of the oppressed peoples in Turkish territory. It was a mighty struggle between the hashibussouks and the Don Cossacks, and the fall of Plevna brought the sultan to terms. Stimulated by his success, the Cossacks then turned their backs to the sea, and resulted in the present German empire. Four years later the humiliating defeat of the French army at Sedan strengthened the new German confederacy and made France a republic. 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