

12-24-1904

## Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 12-24-1904

T. Hughes

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## WANTS POWER TO ENFORCE ORDERS

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION DESIRES NEW LEGISLATION

A Washington dispatch says: In the annual report of the interstate commerce commission, transmitted to congress today, reference is again made to the two principal objects of the act to regulate commerce, the publication and observance of tariff rates, and the correction, on complaint, of established tariff rates.

The commission says in substance that successful regulation of rates depends upon the effective operation of both branches of regulation. The act, as amended by the Illinois law of February 19, 1903, and which deals with the publication and inevitable application of tariffs, appears to be operating successfully as applied to carrying and subject to its provisions, but it is believed that these provisions might be made somewhat more definite, and extended to apply to other agencies connected with transportation which may now be used as a means of affording concessions to shippers, when in effect reduces the cost of moving their products.

The commission calls attention to the fact that there has been no amendatory legislation conferring power over rates and making the orders of the commission effective, and that the commission is unable to enforce its orders.

It is the present state of the law, after careful and often extended investigation, the commission may find a rate complaint against a carrier to be unreasonable and order the carrier to desist from charging that rate for the future, but it cannot, though the evidence may and usually does indicate it, find and order the reasonable rate to be substituted for that which has been found to be unlawful.

In two instances during the past year the commission has been asked by both shippers and carriers to adjudicate controversies between them concerning the adjustment of rates. In each case the questions involved are of manifest importance as affecting the business of competitive routes, and the traffic of the railway lines by which they are served.

The commission thinks it probable that the cases now pending before it directly or indirectly affect almost every locality and nearly all of the people in the United States.

The commission is also engaged in the disposal of a large number of complaints arising from investigations, and deciding numerous questions arising in relation to the publication and observance of the tariffs. The commission has rendered during the year twenty-seven decisions in reports and opinions upon contested cases, investigations conducted by the commission on its own motion.

**Casualties on Railways.**  
The report shows that in railway accidents there were 42,356 employees injured and 3,567 killed in 1904, as compared with 37,111 injured and 2,516 killed in 1903, with which year comparison is made.

There were 8,077 passengers injured and 429 killed. The increase in the number of deaths of passengers over 1903 is 614 per cent. There were ten unusually disastrous accidents during the year, and the report says that the paramount requirement is an effective measure for the prevention of collisions.

The commission again urges the adoption of the block system.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the preliminary report embraces returns for roads representing 209,002 miles of line, or about 99 per cent of the mileage that will be covered by the final report.

On the mileage stated the gross earnings of the railways were \$1,566,438.21. The gross earnings for the year, on 205,313 miles, were \$1,300,946.907. The operating expenses of the railways for the year amounted to \$525,352.84, or equivalent to \$6.375 per mile of line, or \$250 more than for the year 1903. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings was 67.75 per cent.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS OPENED TO VISITORS

If you had a horse worth \$1,000, and you had recently spent another \$1,000 for a building in which to keep him, and the contractor should ask you to come and see and inspect the stable as it is done, no matter how busy you were, you would be there at the appointed time.

The board of education of this city has spent \$4,000 of your money for new buildings the past year, \$10,000 for the Central building five years ago, and \$50,000 for the original building, making a total of \$100,000 for buildings. They are also spending annually more than \$25,000 for teachers' salaries, supplies and repairs. All this for the care of your most precious possession, your child. And yet you come out to investigate the conditions under which your child labors. You are more anxious regarding the welfare of your child than you would be regarding the welfare of less precious things.

Next Friday afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock the schools will be thrown open for your inspection. There will be no regular school work, both public and private schools will be open. We want you to visit every part of the building from basement to attic and talk with teachers about the general welfare of the schools.

It is your duty to go first to your ward building and then if you have time to each of the other buildings. How for what your money has spent. Learn the conditions under which the teacher works for the attainment of your child, compare the conditions of your ward with those of other wards and if after a thorough investigation you find things not as

you would have them make known your suggestions to the board of education and the board will be corrected, with pleasure, if the means to do so are available.

It is your privilege and your duty to visit the public school buildings of this city next Friday afternoon from 2 until 4 o'clock. You are not asked to visit, as there will be no school, just come and inspect the buildings. Let every one come.

A. B. STROUD, Superintendent.

By order of the President of the Board of Education.

## GOOD WORDS FOR NEW MEXICO

The Baltimore News says that Mr. Jerry J. Stanton of Albuquerque, N. M., at the St. James hotel, talked about the mountains, the people, the crops and the cattle.

"New Mexico ought to be a state of the Union," he said. "The people there are representative of an advanced order of intelligence, even among the poorest natives, when compared with the people of some sections of the United States, and they are industrious, peaceful and generally amiable in all their ways. New Mexico has now a third of a million population, although the census gives us less, and of this number 120,000 are white, the same number native, and a large proportion Indian, while there are fewer half-breeds than in Mexico, where that class is the curse of the country. Speaking of racial conditions, by the way, while there are plenty of Chinese, engaged largely in house work, a Japanese is a rarity. In the mountains there are minerals galore, especially silver and lead, and in the valleys fertile lands for the raising of cattle, that roam the reserves. The Colorado ranchman, and as far north as Wyoming, send out New Mexico for their hardy calves to run the ranch in the spring, and are able to keep them over winter and through very severe weather by reason of their remarkable endurance."

"Take a train at Denver, go down through Trinidad to Huerfano, Las Vegas, Santa Fe and Albuquerque, and you will see some of the most beautiful mountain pictures in the south. These are chiefly in the counties of Colfax and Santa Fe, where the soil is fertile and the soil grows the picturesque to an extreme. In such cities as Santa Fe and Albuquerque the traveler can see wonders of the native but loved by the connoisseur. There is less of the rough element there than in other sections of the country, and up in the mountains where the air is fresh, crisp and invigorating the year through, there are ideal spots for hunting, fishing and sunbathing. It is a pity that more people do not know that country. It is worth knowing."

## DETAILS OF SHOOTING AFFAIR WHICH OCCURRED AT CENTRAL LAST TUESDAY MORNING

The shooting affair which occurred in Central last Tuesday morning when Victor Queen was killed and D. M. Turner was wounded, in detail is as follows:

Turner and Queen had come into Silver City on Monday afternoon from the Burro mountains, where the latter was employed as head lumber man. That evening they remained in Silver City until about 10 o'clock, when they proceeded to Central. It is asserted that Turner was heard to make threats against the lives of Wiley and Freeman before he left here, and in consequence the two latter men were armed. Turner and Queen upon the arrival in Central went into Wiley's saloon and remained only a short time. They returned about 3 o'clock the following morning to a rooming house next to the saloon. They did not receive admittance, everyone being asleep, and at the very time the two shots were fired. The question as to who fired the first shot is disputed. Queen was shot twice from a six-shooter and also received a discharge of buckshot in the lower part of the abdomen. The second wound from the six-shooter proved fatal. Turner was wounded in the thigh. He is being attended for his wound at the Broadway hotel.

The preliminary hearing was held before Justice of the Peace Crowley, who bound the men over to the next grand jury in the sum of \$10,000. The bond was furnished and the men released.—Silver City Independent.

## ANOTHER ROCK ISLAND FLYER FOR THE COAST

New Fast Train With Palatial Equipment to Run to Los Angeles via El Paso.

Owing to the anticipated heavy travel from the east to California, the Southern Pacific has arranged with the Rock Island to run a new fast train between Chicago and Los Angeles via El Paso, leaving Chicago commencing Christmas day, and leaving Los Angeles commencing December 1st. This train is in addition to the fast Golden State limited.

The new train will leave Chicago at 4:40 a. m., arriving at Los Angeles at 6:30 a. m., third day, making the actual running time 72 hours. The actual running time, 72 hours, including the train will leave Los Angeles at 12:15 p. m. This train will carry a complete equipment of dining cars, first-class sleepers, tourist sleepers and, in addition, a through coach car between Chicago and San Francisco.

Dinner for Mr. Parker.

New York, Dec. 21.—Eminent members of the bench and bar of New York City and state are to gather about the feast board at the Waldorf Astoria tonight to eat, drink and extend good wishes to ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, in whose honor the dinner is to be given. It is intended as a sort of formal welcome to the judge upon his return to the ranks of the legal profession. That it will be without political significance is evidenced by

the fact that the speakers are to include prominent men of both parties. Among the number will be ex-Governor Nor Frank S. Black, Elihu Root and William H. Hunt.

Implement Men Meet.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 21.—The South Platte Implement Dealers' association began its annual convention in Lincoln today and will continue in session until Saturday. The attendance is large and the convention promises to be the most important ever held under the auspices of the association. The harvesting machine trust and its methods will be a subject of discussion and it is probable that ways and means of offering effective opposition to the trust will be discussed.

Montana Bishop Consecrated.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 21.—Father John P. Carroll of this city, was consecrated bishop of Helena, Mont., today. The service took place in St. Raphael's cathedral, the consecrating archbishop Keane. He was assisted by a number of other prominent Roman Catholic prelates from various parts of the west.

To Pay Death Penalty.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 21.—Arrangements have been completed for the execution here tomorrow of James Goode, a negro. Goode's crime was the killing last July of Police Inspector Blumhagen. Goode was wanted at the time for the murder of another negro and he killed the police inspector in an effort to avoid capture.

The remains of William P. Vetter, who died Monday after a lingering illness from consumption, were shipped to his old home in Iowa, by G. W. Strong's Sons. The father and mother of the deceased arrived in the city shortly after death came and accompanied the body home yesterday.

## ELECTION CONTESTS FILED THIS TIME IN LEONARD WOOD COUNTY—INVOLVE THE OFFICES OF SHERIFF, ASSESSOR AND COUNTY CLERK.

Three election contests have been instituted in Leonard Wood county involving the title to the offices of sheriff, assessor and county clerk. Felipe Chavez, a Baca holds a certificate of election as sheriff; Crescenciano Gallagos, as county clerk and Pablo Padilla, as assessor. Their respective majorities are as follows: Baca, 9; Gallagos, 21; Padilla, 21. Illegal voting and irregularities at the election on November 3 last are charged on both sides.

The present incumbents of these offices who are the contestants, are Jose y Armijo, sheriff; M. C. Baca, county clerk and J. B. Giddings, assessor.

Edward R. Wright and Manuel C. de Baca of Santa Rosa, represent the contestants, and Messrs. Long and Fort of Las Vegas, the contestants, the present incumbents.

## RIO GRANDE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED AT CONVENTION HELD AT LAS CRUCES YESTERDAY.

(From Friday's Daily Citizen.)

The Rio Grande Water Users' Association is the name of a new association formed at Las Cruces yesterday, where an enthusiastic convention was held.

About seventy people from El Paso attended, coming up to Las Cruces on an excursion train, with Conductor Chubbuck in charge, and accompanied by City Passenger Agent Morrison. The El Paso people took along with them a large supply of badges, bearing the inscription "To Dam the Rio Grande."

The convention assembled in the court house, and the room, though large, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The attendance from Mesilla valley was all that could be desired, and showed most conclusively the interest in this enterprise taken by the people.

The convention was called to order by Professor Hiram Hadley, who has so long been identified with the Mesilla valley and the Agricultural college there, and with the matter of irrigation in that section.

Chairman Hadley announced as the committee who had called the convention, R. L. Young, H. H. Holt, Martin Lehman, Guadalupe Alcaraz, Jose Latorre.

The use of gold in fillings is the only way in which the precious metal is used by which its value is lost or depreciated. In the manufacturing or repairing of jewelry, plate or any article where gold is used as a solder its value is not lost nor is the supply of gold in reality diminished, for the article into which the gold is put increases proportionately in value so the wealth of the country is not diminished.

But when a particle of it is used to fill a hole in a tooth, make a crown or bridge, and is soldered into the mouth, it is lost irretrievably.

A man, woman or child is not worth a cent more, dead or alive, for a mouthful of beautiful gold work. No judge or jury was ever known to return a higher verdict for damages for a man killed in an accident because he had the gold teeth than for one who had no such personal wealth as he may have distributed among his heirs.

By the same token the person of the gold-filled masticator has no right to feel above the poor man who goes through life with only the plain, unadorned teeth which nature gave them at the beginning. Wealth is the criterion and regulation of all position and class in these days, and the possession of gold fillings does not add in the least to one's worldly riches.

There is absolutely no way of putting the gold teeth into circulation, either. All through life the water carter makes any monetary use of it, and when he dies it goes into the grave with him. A man may be

## DENTISTS DRAIN THE GOLD SUPPLY

MORE THAN TWO MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY USED IN THE TEETH OF PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES.

Of the wealth of this country there is a certain part that has never entered into the reports of the census or fiscal departments of the government. There is, if the estimate of the men who should know are to be taken as authoritative, over \$10,000,000 of personal wealth, in the shape of gold, of which the government is entirely ignorant, or, if not ignorant, has decided not to mention it in its financial reports. Each year there is over \$2,000,000 worth of gold that disappears, that is lost to the money of the world, and yet is not lost.

More than \$2,000,000 worth of gold is used annually in caring for the mouths of citizens of the United States who have been neglected in the matter of their teeth. The gold is practically worth that in gold. After the gold is once securely fixed in the mouth of a dentist's patient it ceases to exist as a precious metal of importance in the world of finance, and is only a plug in a tooth, a piece of lead, but forever as a part of an article which never has thought and died and unburied and perished and sold themselves since the world began.

The figures show that when the small amount used in making a filling is considered, but they are undoubtedly correct. The man in charge of the gold department of the largest dental supply house in the country arrived at these figures after extensive researches and calculations, and his estimate is verified by other men in a position to know.

Two millions dollars taken out of the gold of the country for the purpose of actually for having its teeth cared for in an up-to-date manner. With the increase of fillings per capita throughout the country which modern dental methods have brought about this loss to the gold wealth of the country is apt to assume proportions of importance with the next few years.

Only 25 per cent of the people of this country ever went to a dentist except to have a tooth pulled. Five years ago the percentage was 33 1/3. Now, it is declared, 50 per cent of the population pay visit to the dentist's chair for some other reason than that of having an aching tooth extracted. This increase in the number of dental patients in the country has resulted in a consequent increase in the amount of gold used for this purpose.

Practically ten years as a basis, the average yearly consumption of the precious metal in this manner has been about \$1,500,000 a year. This would make about \$15,000,000 worth of gold which has been put into teeth since 1894. For this amount could be built three of the best battleships in the world, or the president's salary could be paid for thirty years, every year he goes to the polls this year could be paid a dollar for his trouble, and still leave a million for good measure.

Deaths of course have cut the number of people who have had gold fillings put in their teeth in these years considerably. Five million dollars have gone to the dentist's chair since 1894. For this amount could be built three of the best battleships in the world, or the president's salary could be paid for thirty years, every year he goes to the polls this year could be paid a dollar for his trouble, and still leave a million for good measure.

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## OTERO AND ANDREWS NOW FOR STATEHOOD

### JUDGE BAKER GOING TO OMAHA AND MAY BE HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

Special to The Citizen.  
Washington, Dec. 21.—It has just been announced that the president and attorney general will take no action on the resignation of Judge Baker of the conference of his successor until after the holidays.

Judge and Mrs. B. H. Baker have gone to Omaha, Neb., and may continue from there to Albuquerque.

Capt W. E. Dancy, who was here the past week, has left the city, and is now on his return to Albuquerque.

Governor Otero and Delegate elect Andrews were here and after looking into the statehood situation pronounced it very good, and it is now common talk among the national lawmakers that these two gentlemen are secretly helping along the joint statehood measure.

Governor Otero and wife have gone to New York, and Delegate elect Andrews will spend his Christmas in Pittsburgh.

The joint statehood bill is sure of passage, and Delegate Rodney is one of the happiest mortals in Washington.

## OIL STRUCK IN CHAVES COUNTY

### FIELDS LOCATED NEAR DEXTER—SURVEYS START ON PIPE LINE—MUCH SPECULATION IN LAND.

A report from Howell says that oil has been struck at Dexter, a town near that city, while boring an artesian well and work on the well has been stopped.

During the past few weeks much speculation has been going on in Dexter and vicinity. C. L. Tallmadge, of the U. L. Tallmadge Southwestern Land company of Chicago, has purchased a half interest in the Dexter oil fields, which amounts to over 70,000 acres. The other half is owned by California capitalists.

The main oil field is located forty miles south-west of Dexter, and a part of surveys has started to survey a pipe line from the main strike to Dexter.

## NEW MEXICO GAME LAWS

### A COMPILATION OF THE TERRITORY'S STATUTES GOVERNING THE KILLING OF GAME AND FISH.

For the guidance of local sportsmen, New Mexico's game laws are published.

Statutes of game and fish laws of the Territory of New Mexico, passed by the legislature on March 12, 1902.

**Open Season for Game.**  
Deer with horns—with gun only—November and December, each year. Limit, one deer.

Wild turkey and mountain grouse—with gun only—October, November and December. Chapter 20, laws of 1891.

Quail—with gun only—October, November, December, January and February, each year. Chapter 26, laws of 1891.

**Pharmaceuticals (every species) killing absolutely prohibited.**

**Open Season for Fish.**  
Mountain trout (every species) with rod, hook and line only—May 15 to October 15. Size limit not less than six inches. Weight limit 15 pounds per day.

Game or fish killed or caught within the Territory of New Mexico, must not be sold at any time.

Where water is taken by ditch for irrigation or other purpose, no stream, wherein the fish, as mentioned in the act, were caught must be placed at the intake of such ditch.

It is unlawful for any railway, express company or any of their agents or employees to receive or have in possession for transportation any of the above mentioned game or fish.

Use of dynamite, drugs, sawdust, etc., is a felony.

Hon. George W. Prichard, the solicitor general of the territory, on last night's date, hours of "solid comfort" yesterday by writing to Lamar Johnson, and when the No. 1 passenger train came along his berth came with a Pullman lower berth ticket for Los Angeles, where he will enjoy the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Prichard. He will be back in time for the beginning of the New Year, and will no doubt have some heart-to-heart business talks with the best territorial legislators.

**Bank Cashier Makes Assignment.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 21.—G. C. Little, cashier of the First National bank of this city and owner of the Marine Savings bank at Connecticut Harbor, both of which closed yesterday, has made assignment. It was stated yesterday that both banks would be able to reopen within a week or ten days.

The assignment of Little puts a new aspect upon the whole affair. No statement of Little's assets or liabilities are given out.

**Death of Veteran Admiral.**  
Portland, Me., Dec. 21.—Admiral Sir Erasmus G. Mordaunt, "Father of the British Navy," died here today after a lengthy illness. He was the last survivor of the battle of Navarino, fought in 1827, which resulted in the destruction of the Turkish navy. The admiral was born in 1814 and entered the navy in 1826.

**Death of Ex-Senator Bishop.**  
Boise, Idaho, Dec. 21.—After an illness lasting several weeks Geo. G. Bishop, former United States senator from Idaho, died at his home here today, in his 86th year. He was territorial governor of Idaho when admitted into the Union and was the first governor elected by the state. He was elected to the United States senate in 1890 and served two terms.

**A Valuable Physician.**  
Dr. J. M. Massey, the city physician has received the analysis apparatus for making experiments with the water furnished the city by the San Joaquin Light and Light company and will make a bacteriological analysis of the water next week. A germ laboratory is located in the apparatus.

**Red Men's Annual Ball.**  
Last night at Columbus hall the Improved Order of Red Men gave their first annual ball and a large crowd including members of the order and their friends danced until the small hours of the morning.

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## PROVISIONS OF THE JOINT STATEHOOD BILL

### Constitutional Convention Will Be Held Early Next Fall.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED NEXT WEEK

From the Phoenix Republican.

Now that the probability of the passage of the joint statehood bill is greater than ever, it is interesting to note the principal provisions of the measure as it passed the house. By keeping these provisions in mind, readers will be able to understand such amendments as may be made by the senate committee on territories. The first portion of the bill—sections one to thirteen inclusive—relates to the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state.

Section 14 provides that "the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Arizona and New Mexico as at present designated, may become the state of Arizona, as hereinafter provided."

Section 15 is comprehensive. It provides that all the qualified electors of the two territories, respectively, shall be entitled to vote for and choose delegates in form a constitutional convention for said territories. The convention is to select 110 delegates, seventy of whom shall be elected from New Mexico and forty from Arizona. The governor, chief justice, and secretary of each territory are to appoint the delegates for the same, "as nearly as may be equitable among the several counties thereof."

In accordance with the census of 1900, three days after the approval of the act, the president, the governor of each territory shall issue a proclamation ordering an election of delegates to the constitutional convention. The meeting of delegates must take place on the fourth Tuesday after the approval of the act. In other words, the election for delegates to the constitutional convention will be held about three months after congress passes the bill. There must be a general registration of voters. Citizens in order to vote must have resided in the territory one year, in the county six months, and thirty days in the precinct where they are to vote. This registration is to be made by the subsequent election to be held for the ratification of the constitution and the election of state officers.

Section 21 provides that the delegates to the constitutional convention shall meet at Santa Fe on the fifth Monday after their election. They are not to receive compensation for more than sixty days of service in the convention. The convention must form a constitution, republican in form, which shall contain these provisions:

First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no individual shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship; and that polygamous marriages are forever prohibited.

Second, That the people inhabiting the proposed state do agree and declare that they will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States and will give to the same their full and true allegiance; and that they will support and defend the constitution and laws of the proposed state.

Third, That all the debts of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico are to be assumed and paid by the state.

Fourth, There must be provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, free from sectarian influence or control in the teaching of the teaching of other languages is not prohibited in the public schools.

Fifth, That the state shall never enact any law abridging or restricting the right of citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or on account of any other conditions or qualifications save and except on account of literacy, minority, sex, conviction of felony, mental condition, or residence.

Sixth, That the capital of the state shall be at Santa Fe, and shall not be changed therefrom until 1910. After that year the location of the capital may be permanently fixed by a majority vote.

Section 22 provides that if a constitution is formed by the convention in compliance with the terms of the enabling act, the convention must provide by ordinance for submitting the constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance. This election must be not less than sixty days after the opening of the convention. At this election the registered voters are to vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provision thereof that may be separately submitted. The governors and chief justices of the two territories, and any three of them, are to meet at Santa Fe on the third Monday after the election and canvass the vote. If a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution, the canvassing board are to certify the result to the president of the United States. If the president finds that the constitution adopted is repugnant to form and complies with the provisions of this act, he will issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election, and thereupon the proposed state shall be deemed admitted by congress into the union, "under the name of Arizona, on an equal footing with the original states, from and after the date of said proclamation."

Section 23 provides that until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be entitled to two representatives in congress (in addition to two United States senators). The congressmen and state officers are to be voted for on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until the state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the state is admitted into the union, the territorial officers of the two territories, respectively, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the bill grant various powers to the proposed state for various purposes. Four sections of land in each township are given for the support of the public schools. Two hundred sections of agricultural land are granted for the purpose of erecting public buildings.

lands, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor. Former grants of land for university and other purposes are confirmed, and in addition thereto three hundred sections are given for the maintenance of the university. In addition to these grants, 200,000 acres are given for insane asylums, 200,000 acres for penitentiaries; 200,000 acres for deaf, dumb and blind asylums; 100,000 acres for hospitals for disabled miners; 200,000 acres for normal schools; 200,000 acres for charitable, penal and reformatory institutions; 300,000 acres for agricultural and mechanical colleges; 200,000 acres for schools of mines, and 200,000 acres for military institutions. Sections 31 and 32 prescribe the methods for selecting the land, and dividing all mineral lands.

Section 33 provides that the state shall comprise two United States judicial districts, to be named, respectively, the eastern and western districts of Arizona. This, of course, will call for the appointment of two federal judges to life positions. The boundaries of the two judicial districts are to be the same as the present boundaries of the two territories. Federal courts, district and circuit, are to be held at Albuquerque and Phoenix. For each district in addition to a judge, the bill provides for a United States marshal. Sections 34 and 35 relate to procedure in these federal courts.

Section 36 requires that the constitutional convention shall by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full state government, including members of the legislature and two representatives in congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution. The two congressional districts are to have the boundaries of the two territories, respectively, so that the people of the present territory of Arizona, for example, will elect a congressman and the people of New Mexico will elect a congressman. The constitution being ratified and a legislature elected, the legislature is to meet at Santa Fe and elect two United States senators. All laws of the territories in force at the time of their admission into the union shall remain in force in the respective portions of the state until changed by the legislature of the state.

Section 37 appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the convention and elections provided for in this act. It is provided that the members of the constitutional convention are to draw the same mileage and salaries that are paid to the members of the legislature at present.

From this digest of the pending bill it is seen that if it is enacted into law, next year will be a busy one in Arizona and New Mexico, politically. The call for the election of members of the territorial legislature, the proceedings of the convention, the subsequent campaign and the general election to follow, followed by the canvassing of the returns and the proclamation of the president—if the people vote to enter the union—will consume practically all of the year. And if there is to be a state composed of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico it will begin its existence about one year from this date.

The various county officers of the two territories will be anxious, of course, to know something about their tenure of office under the new deal going through. Naturally, this is a matter which will be determined in the constitutional convention. It may provide that the incumbents shall serve the terms for which they were elected. Indeed, this would be the logical course to pursue.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Motor cars intended for desert traveling will shortly arrive at Klamath. The Indian government has offered a prize of \$100 to all officers who pass an examination in the Tibetan language.

Among the various "public utilities" owned by Yarnmouth, England, is a music hall, out of which the municipality made nearly \$1,000 last year.

A French dramatization of Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth" ("Le Grillon de Payer") was produced at the Odéon, Paris, and proved a great success.

The Paris correspondent of the London Mail says the "maître" has been very good eating and is frequently used instead of calves' brains in Parisian restaurants.

Immense deposits of marketable asphalt have been discovered near the town of Cordoba, Sicily. An Anglo-Italian syndicate is now being organized for the purpose of exploiting these deposits.

To vote in Dublin one must occupy at least a room at a certain rental, and the law authorities have decided that the room the voter occupies must have a door. Porters will not suffice.

Herring runs hung in festoons in the church of St. Mary's, Dublin, on Sunday night, preparatory to the starting of the fishing fleet next morning.

The Northeastern Railway company of England is experimenting with small motor freight cars in the agricultural districts and has made a number of farmers and cattle feeders the farmers and return with farm produce, to be shipped by rail.

#### ARIZONA TOWNS

##### HOLBROOK.

From the Argus.  
George Rolley's water service gang was busy the fore part of the week doing repair work at the pump house.

Cris Duran, a well known cattle man of Apache county, died here Thursday morning at the home of his brother, Bonifacio Duran. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Geo. Cheney arrived Tuesday on his return from San Francisco, where he went for a few weeks ago to have a conference with which he had suffered during the last winter, removed. The operation was successful, and the out is heading nicely.

Harris Greer, a prominent cattle man of Mont. Apache county, was here Saturday with a load of hides. He reports that section is crowded with grey wolves, which commit depredations on the herds, to the loss and annoyance of the stockmen.

##### ST. JOHNS.

From the Herald.  
The murder case of John Booth had been postponed until the May term of court in Gila county. The attorney will be Springfield.

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# AMONG THE CHURCHES

Grave fears are entertained that the theological differences within the Presbyterian church, which were in a measure reconciled by the adoption of the "brief statement" in the general assembly a few years ago, may be revived as the result of action taken this week by the presbytery of Nashville. This body met to consider the case of one of its ministers, the Rev. Samuel T. Carver, who had formerly written the "brief statement" and effected that he wished to withdraw from it because he could no longer subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith. A heretic trial seemed in prospect, but the presbytery practically endorsed the views of the Carver by asking him to remain in its membership, so long as he could endorse the "brief statement," which is, by the way, supposed to be an interpretation of the Westminster confession, and by adopting a resolution prohibiting the general assembly to adopt the "brief statement" of the Reformed Faith as the Creed of our Church. It is held by leading Presbyterian ministers that the synod of New York cannot overlook this radical action of its presbytery, and that charges are almost certain to be made against Dr. Carver and other members of the Synod assembly. The result may be a split before the general assembly, but even if that be avoided, a long discussion of the old subject of creed revision is certain to be a feature of the general assembly meeting next May at Wilkes.

**Duties of Moderator.** When the Congregational national council, at its meeting in Des Moines last October, enlarged the powers of its moderator by giving him the right to represent the council during the interim between meetings, it was making him in a way, the head of the Congregational church in this country. It took action which many now declare to have been unconstitutional. The principle which led to the action is favored very widely through the church, and the present maladministration of the matter is largely along constitutional lines. The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, was elected moderator at the Des Moines meeting, succeeding the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J. The latter held, as moderator, a more liberal attitude toward the churches similar to that for which official persecution was given Dr. Gladden. It is now held that the moderator has no constitutional right to act between sessions of the council, as the constitution of that body, while giving duties between sessions for the council of its officers and committees, makes no such mention of the moderator. The present moderator, Dr. Gladden, expressed the opinion that the council acted within its powers, but he says the action binds nobody and that the churches need not call on the moderator unless they want to, and he will not go where he is not invited.

**North and South Baptists.** The first joint meeting of representatives of the northern and southern branches of the Baptist church since the war of 1861, is to be held in St. Louis next May, the day before the first meeting of the Baptist anniversary. The Southern Baptist convention is to meet in Kansas City the previous week, and the fact that the places of meeting were so near has led Baptist leaders to expect a joint conference, at which matters of interest to all Baptists might be discussed. The suggestion was met by hearty response and led to the hope that there might grow out of it a national organization in which all the Baptists of North America, and the Northern and Canadian, might have a part. A plan for such an organization is to be formulated at a meeting in New York next month, when representatives of most of the principal Baptist societies will meet. The plan envisions a general assembly, and the work of one of the leaders is to step toward interdependence as distinguished from the independence which, he says, has run to its limit.

**Men, Not Money, for Missions.** The student volunteers movement, which has many students in colleges are confronted by the statement that more men are volunteering to the missionary organizations than can be supported by them, and that it is not men but money that missions need. The movement has lately secured funds for one hundred students, and finds that while funds are needed as always, there is a general demand for men to go, especially to undesirable fields. Fully a dozen of the principal missionary societies are unable to get men. There are many volunteers, but a large proportion are mentally unfit to be accepted, sometimes both, so that constant appeals are making by them for men. Indeed, there is some discussion looking toward the organization of societies in some of the religious bodies, the sole purpose of which shall be to attract men for mission work, training them and turning them over to the societies that raise money. The movement has not yet completed its inquiries, but as far as it has gone it learns that missionary societies will want 20 per cent more men next year, and that a large number of volunteers is needed, in order that the best fitted persons may be secured. There is a constant tendency to raise the standard of the foreign missionary.

**Brotherhood of St. Andrew.** The fourth annual meeting of St. Andrew, Mr. James L. Houghtaling, of Chicago, personally superintended the business affairs of the organization, but left them to a committee of which he was a member. When Mr. H. D. W. English of Pittsburgh succeeded Mr. Houghtaling, he took the headquarters of the Brotherhood to his city. Besides giving much time to the work, he began the modern system of written appeal to raise benevolent funds. The latter succeeded so well that he got about \$10,000 a year and put the Brotherhood work on the map. Because of ill health Mr. English retired, and Mr. Robert H. Gardner of the well known Maine family succeeded him. Mr. Gardner follows Mr. English's plan and takes the headquarters to Boston. In connection with the general Brotherhood work Mr. Gardner will take up more vigorously than heretofore personal and office work among students in colleges. The Young Men's Christian association has absorbed almost all religious effort in the colleges, and about the only people who have been able to hold out and keep the sym-

Mr. Goldwater, L. Wallenberg, C. W. Moore and J. L. Gardner being found. There were strikes, strikes and high-priced dress goods ranging in value from \$2 to \$5 a yard. The rest included goods of every class and a large quantity of Christmas toys. For a few weeks local stores have been missing goods. All of these goods are fastened on Roemer.

**GIRL IS KILLED BY GUN IN HANDS OF BROTHER**  
Gun is Accidentally Discharged and Irene Lamar, the Bride of Needles and Sunshine of Her Home, is the Victim.

Irene Lamar, the seventeen year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Lamar of Needles, was almost instantly killed Monday morning by the accidental discharge of a 22 caliber rifle in the hands of her younger brother, Frank. He was on the porch of the house cleaning the gun for a time when it was discharged, the bullet striking through the girl's body into the room, where she was sitting at a table. The bullet struck the girl in the neck, ranging upward, and death resulted before the physician, who had been immediately summoned, could arrive.

**MARKET LETTER.**

But, in their own way, the poor as well as the rich will have their Christmas tomorrow. Turkey, eggs, poultry and other warm goods, will be plentiful and cheap. The market is full of goods, and the prices are low. The market is full of goods, and the prices are low.

**Dr. Johnson's Mission Plans.** Definite plans have been formulated for the year which the Rev. Dr. Howard Johnson of New York is to spend among the Presbyterian missions of Europe and Asia in the interim between the November session of the general assembly. Dr. Johnson's tour is to be wholly evangelistic and his work will be directed toward American residents of the cities he will visit, and towards the missionaries of his church, his efforts among the people being to present to them the help and encouragement which might otherwise be obtained only by a trip to this country and personal contact with other ministers. Dr. Johnson is to resign his New York pastorate the end of next June. He will make a brief tour of the European continent, and then visit the missions in Constantinople, where he will begin his work by making several addresses in Robert college. He then goes to Beirut, Syria, to visit the Syrian missions, reaching that point about Sept. 1. By the first of October he will have reached Constantinople from Smyrna, and in the middle of January (1909) he will be in India, Siam and the Philippines will be visited and China will be reached about March 1. A month and a half will be spent there, and Korea, and Japan will then be visited, the work ending in the latter country about June 1. In the interim, Dr. Johnson will visit the large Asiatic cities will be visited in this, the first foreign tour made for the evangelistic committee.

**Prayer Week in January.** As in former years, the evangelistic alliance of the world propose that the first week in January shall be marked in all Christian churches, and among all Christian people, by special and united prayer, and churches all over this country will observe the season by special services. The evangelistic alliance for the United States suggests a list of topics for eight days, beginning Jan. 1 and ending Jan. 8. The suggested topics for the eight days in order, follow: "The World," "The Kingdom of God on Earth," "The Visible Church of Christ," "All Peoples and Nations," "Missions—Home and Foreign," "The Home and the School," "Our Own Country," "The Reign of the Prince of Peace."

**CITIZEN IN THE ROLE OF BURGLAR**

**FRED ROEMER, OF PRESCOTT, A. T., CAPTURED WHILE ROBBERING A STORE AND LONG LIST OF ROBBERIES FASTENED ON HIM.**

Fred Roemer, a member of the Elks' Eagles, Prescott, Fire Department and Prescott Eagles' band, is in the county jail charged with burglary. Says a dispatch from Phoenix. About 4 o'clock Sunday morning two clerks in J. L. Gardner's store were awakened by a noise in the front part of the building. They turned on a strong searchlight which had been provided and discovered Roemer dumping some canned goods into a sack. Roemer was captured without difficulty. One of the clerks went outside and found the man's wife seated in a light wagon, which was to have been used in hauling the stolen goods away. Sheriff Roberts was notified and went to Roemer's home to search for stolen goods. He found the large cedar yard under the building stored with goods of every description, between \$2,500 and \$3,000 worth of articles taken from the stores of H. Blumberg,

# NEW YORK NEWS LETTER

New York, Dec. 28.—During the last ten days or two weeks hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent daily for Christmas presents by New York millionaires and their families. Here is an illustration of the queer way in which these costly purchases are made.

A brougham stopped before the door of a fashionable jewelry store and an elderly woman, wrapped closely in a sable coat, entered the store. She was a severe looking, middle-aged woman, and she was very white and also did not wear wraps and sank in a bored sort of a way into the chair that was brought for her by an attendant.

**SENTENCE SERMONS.**

From the Chicago Tribune.

Endurance is the fruit of endeavor. Hatred always hurts the hater most of all. Secret sins do not have secret consequences. It takes a great man not to despise a little one. A little helpfulness may cover a lot of misery. Liberty is opportunity for all who realize the best.

**THE VETERINARIAN**

Rheumatism.—Pigs often become lame, first in one leg, then in the other, and sometimes they are so sore that they can hardly move. One cure is to give five to eight drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose in mash twice a day and continue it for four to six weeks. Also rub the affected leg once a day with tincture of cantharides for one week. Keep the pigs in a warm place at night. It is pretty safe to judge bank cashiers by their disappearances. Women manage to carry their age well by dropping a few years occasionally.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS.**

San Francisco is thinking of having a world's fair on the completion of the Panama canal. The live stock in Argentina is estimated in round numbers as follows: Horses, 5,000,000; cattle, 25,000,000; sheep, 110,000,000; hogs, 800,000. Time and tide wait for no man—but some women wait. Never put off until tomorrow the enemy you can whip today. It is pretty safe to judge bank cashiers by their disappearances. Women manage to carry their age well by dropping a few years occasionally. Running into debt may be a pleasure, but running into one's creditors isn't.

**LORDSBURG.**

From the Liberal.

Monday evening about seven o'clock there was a fire alarm, and the fire was discovered to be in one of the front rooms of the Arlington. The fire department got out and made short work of the flames. John O. Cox and Robert B. Timber were up from Dodo Wednesday to enter land near that town. Judging from the number of homestead entries made near Rodeo there will soon be a Chicago News.

**LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS for men who toil**

and in the reticulum and are formed of hair, usually caused by the animal licking each other. They are more often found in calves. As a result of this habit of licking the hair is swallowed and is carried around by the contraction of the stomach. No certain symptoms indicate the presence of hair balls in the stomach and therefore no treatment can be recommended for these cases. When an obstruction of the bowels is suspected in young calves it is well to give as emetics, consisting of lukewarm water and soap and in an effort to remove the obstruction. Glabber's salt or epsom salt may be given, either as a drench or in the drinking water.

**Cure for Spavins.**—There are two forms of this disease—hot and bone spavins—each of which must be treated differently. For hot spavins, take iodine tincture one ounce, acetate of lead one ounce, oil of cedar one ounce, spirits of ammonia one ounce, and chloroform one ounce. This, when mixed thoroughly, should be used twice a day for three days. Then apply a hot bran and vinegar poultice, leaving it on over night. Continue until the swelling is removed, then wash with warm soapsuds, after which apply the tincture of iodine twice a day, leaving the animal at rest and holding the leg straight. Then apply a hot bran and vinegar poultice, leaving it on over night. Continue until the swelling is removed, then wash with warm soapsuds, after which apply the tincture of iodine twice a day, leaving the animal at rest and holding the leg straight. Then apply a hot bran and vinegar poultice, leaving it on over night. Continue until the swelling is removed, then wash with warm soapsuds, after which apply the tincture of iodine twice a day, leaving the animal at rest and holding the leg straight.

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# NEW MEXICO TOWNS

**SILVER CITY.**  
From the Independent.

George M. Stubbs and J. T. M. Laughlin, two popular citizens of Albuquerque, were arrivals on Thursday's train. They went out to Cooney Harry Carver will leave next week for Los Angeles, Cal., where he will make his debut as an actor in Morrice's stock company, which is playing at present in San Francisco.

**DEMINO.**

From the Herald.

**SANTA FE.**

From the New Mexican.

**TRADE EXPANSION TRIP**

From the New Mexican.

**POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED**

**NOT A TRUE SPORTSMAN.**

**El Paso Marksmen Kill Fifty Pigeons While They Root—A Santa Rosa Affair.**

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large farming community in that section of the county. The Southern Pacific will make quite a change in its passenger trains. Yesterday trains seven and eight were taken off, and until Christmas there will be but one passenger train each way. On the 25th the Golden State limited will be put on, and will run through from Chicago to Los Angeles.

Last Friday night a large freight locomotive left the rails at a switch in the lower end of the yard. The ground was soft and the machine plowed into the mud till it looked like a hog in a wallow. The car next to the engine was smashed, but little other damage resulted. No one was hurt.

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## GREAT DEPOSITS OF COAL, TIMBER AND OTHER RESOURCES

states of Texas, Kansas and Missouri. As an evidence, here is the vote of the territory cast for delegate in congress in the year of 1907 and 1904:

1907—Republican, 21,302; Democratic, 14,676; total, 35,977.

1904—Republican, 33,325; Democratic, 1,713; independent republicans, 3,455; total, 35,215, showing 4128 increase.

**Railroads Building.**

The railroads recently constructed in eastern New Mexico are doing much in settling up the vast plains where water can be obtained so easily and so cheaply. Other railroads are projected and the routes surveyed, and the east will see in use at least two others with extensive mileage, besides the Albuquerque Eastern, now building to Albuquerque and the Hazen coal fields, thus opening up the western portion of New Mexico to immigration and commerce.

**Coal, Timber and Mines.**

On and near these proposed lines large entries have been made in the great western coal measures of the United States. The coal fields are continuous from a long distance south of the Gallup fields, through the counties of Socorro, Valencia, McKinley, Bernalillo, Sandoval, Rio Arriba and San Juan to the Colorado line. The

event. The truth probably will be found between the two—19 per cent.

**Public and Private Schools.**

The territory has a university at Albuquerque, college of agriculture and mechanic arts at Medina Park, normal university at Las Vegas, school of mining at Socorro, normal school at Silver City, institute for the deaf and dumb at Santa Fe and military institute at Roswell. All of these in prosperous condition.

In the larger cities and towns the educational facilities are excellent. For example, there are five large public school buildings in Albuquerque built of brick and stone. The capacity of four of them has been doubled in the last year. There are also three commercial college and city school, with a large attendance, and the St. Vincent's academy conducted by the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati and the St. Mary's school for boys and girls, conducted by the Jesuit fathers are also well attended. There are also seven private and select schools in this city. The United States government has a large Indian school at Albuquerque and a Santa Fe Indian school.

**Important Sanitariums.**

Two grand tuberculosis sanitariums have been established in the territory by the general government—one at Salt Lake and the other at Fort Stanton, and the other

**Cured Paralysis.**  
W. Bailey, P. O. True, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm, when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Lament, which cured her all right. I have also used it for some freckles and skin eruptions. It does the work." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by J. M. Offenberg & Co.

the old town of Albuquerque was founded in 1706. A couple of hundred good dwellings are now in course of erection and are already rented. Many new business houses have been and others are being constructed that would be a credit to a city ten times the size of Albuquerque. The Santa

The Railroad company shops, employing about 1,000 men, are located in this city. A Los Angeles company, aided by local influence, has constructed a trolley line this year in this city, spending \$75,000 and will spend as much more in extensions at an early date.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

pretentious stage production, and will be offered at the opera house in the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 31. The company is a large one, and the play is equipped, scenically, it is said, with great fidelity to the requirements.

kind ever held here. The banquet has been arranged by the alumni, and the entire varsity squad and coaches will be their guests.

**Kodol Digests What You Eat.**  
 Forties only. \$1.00 Size holding 2 1/2 times the  
 size, which sells for 50 cents.  
 Formulated by E. C. DAVITT & CO., INC.

Albuquerque then lost on a fumble

R. W. HOLKING,  
Postmaster.

other cinagrelate effect. For sale to all druggists.

## "BATT" NELSON LOSES FIGHT

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21.—At the end of the twentieth round with Jimmy Britt, of San Francisco, and Batt Nelson, of Chicago, fighting for a pair of half dogs, the going seemed to be even. The contest and referee, who was not a referee, placed his hand on the California boy as the winner of the contest.

In the closing round Britt was punching the Chicago boy all over the ring, but his blows lacked sufficient force to put a quiver in his opponent. The fight was an exhibition of how much punishment a human being could endure and not much else. At several stages of the fight Nelson was badly punished, but he always kept coming up to the ring.

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## OFFICIAL MATTERS

From Wednesday's Daily Citizen: Acting Governor J. W. Dwyer has appointed Mariano Lopez, of Clayton, a notary public for Union county.

Bonds of County Officials Approved.—Judge John H. McPhee approved the bonds of Chas. Lopez, as treasurer and collector of Santa Fe county. It was the annual report of the county of Albuquerque, N. M., for 1922.

Award of Printing for the Legislative Assembly.—Territorial Secretary J. W. Haywood, in accordance with an act passed by the legislature, opened bids for the printing necessary for the thirty-sixth legislative assembly and to be paid for by the United States.

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

Chas. Lopez, treasurer and collector of Santa Fe county, taxes for 1922, \$10,334.75; taxes for 1923, \$9,125.75; taxes for 1924, \$7,741.75.

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do does anybody else who gives the subject a moment's thought. They growl at each other. They bark in all sorts of ways. They growl at each other. They bark in all sorts of ways. They growl at each other. They bark in all sorts of ways.

## THE TWO WOMEN SWINDLERS OF THE CENTURY

What Mrs. Humbert Did.  
Mrs. Humbert, born of obscure parents, became the wife of a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. She set about the story that an American millionaire, out of gratitude for her nursing him, had left her \$25,000,000 in securities.

By making Paris bankers believe that these phantom securities were locked in a vault in her house, she raised \$1,000,000 and kept up the fraud for years.

She lived at No. 65 De La Harpe, Paris, in a palatial home, entertaining lavishly, giving costly presents and buying jewels and gowns without regard to cost.

She possessed a remarkable power over men, being able to make her fiat at hard-headed bankers believe her fantastic stories.

She exhibited an alleged will, signed by the American millionaire, and even began a suit through notorious lawyers of the millionaire containing the will.

She obtained unlimited credit from the privilege of living her life. When the case was finally opened, the contents were found to be worth only \$2.

What Mrs. Chadwick Did.  
Mrs. Chadwick, born in a backwoods town in Canada, became the wife of a Cleveland physician of social position.

She obtained unlimited credit from the privilege of living her life. When the case was finally opened, the contents were found to be worth only \$2.

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## THE EARLY HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO

It Abounds in Curious Traditions and Shadowy Legends Which Are Very Interesting.

### DISCOVERED BY CABEZA DE VACA

At a recent meeting of the Forum to Santa Fe the following interesting paper touching upon the history of New Mexico from the time of its discovery was delivered by Dr. U. A. Wheeler, an osteopath of that town. As it is very interesting from a historical standpoint it is reproduced for the benefit of the local and territorial readers of this paper.

The paper reads:  
This is a topic of peculiar interest to all New Mexicans and of sufficient magnitude to warrant a more skillful delineation than is incorporated in this paper. The early history of New Mexico abounds in curious traditions and shadowy legends. The territory, through which passed the aborigines, supposed to have entered America by way of Alaska on their way to the south and those passing north from Central America and the Republic of Mexico.

Discovery of New Mexico.  
Most historians agree that the first European to set foot on what is now New Mexico soil was a Spanish nobleman, named Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca. He was a member of the expedition organized by Pizarro to conquer and colonize the mainland of Florida. To the expedition consisted of five vessels and 900 men. Two vessels were lost through hurricanes off the coast of Cuba with all on board.

One of the professors of clinical medicine in the New York Polytechnic Medical school has read a paper before the New York City Medical association on the subject of water drinking, which has aroused considerable discussion at the monthly meeting of the association.

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## RAILROAD NOTES

(From Wednesday's Daily Citizen.)  
Electric engines are coming. Traveling will seem like traveling without smoke and clinders.

Interstate commerce commission, in annual report to congress, treats of many railroad abuses.

J. A. Knox, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe Central, left for Denver, where he will spend Christmas with his family.

Justice Henry I. Wadsworth, solicitor of the Santa Fe for New Mexico, has left Las Vegas for Kansas City, Mo., to spend the holidays with his family in that city.

The division point of the Orient, which has been at Santa Fe, N. M., ever since that road began operations, will be changed in a few weeks to Wichita.

Orders have been looked with the view of manufacturing for 100,000 tons of steel rails and more are to follow. Anybody can see that this means in a business way for 1923.

Joseph W. Hahon, formerly fourth vice president of the Great Northern at St. Paul, has been appointed freight traffic manager of the Chicago & Alton railway effective Dec. 24.

The transcontinental railroads are said to favor a new law to limit the use of the railroads.

It would require twenty years to complete while the one originally decided upon can be built in twelve years.

Last Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church in Las Vegas, Richard Davidson, a Santa Fe railway conductor, and Miss Julia W. Lyall were united in marriage.

John P. Kennedy, the Santa Fe Central agent at El Estancia, arrived at Santa Fe from Chicago, where he spent a month with relatives.

The complaint of high local railway freight charges caused a discussion of greater utilization of freight cars.

The El Paso & Northeastern railway suffered an unfortunate wreck last Friday night at Cimarron, a station a few miles south of Alamogordo.

A south bound train was headed for Cimarron, and the north bound train was headed for El Paso.

The two engine crews, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped. All were fortunate to escape with a few cuts and bruises.

The injured fireman is now in the hospital at Alamogordo, and although his injuries are painful, he will be able to get on his feet in a few days.

A special left Santa Fe yesterday morning over the Santa Fe Central at 7 o'clock carrying as passengers General Manager S. B. Grinnwald, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary Frank Dierck, Chief Clerk Sheldale, Master Mechanic George Shone and Miss Bryant.

The conference is understood to be in connection with a new time schedule which is to be presented by the conductors.

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## MEXICO TO GET SHARE OF WATER

(From Wednesday's Daily Citizen.)  
Land owners of the Rio Grande valley met in El Paso Monday and organized a Texas Water Users' association, to cooperate with a similar organization which is to be formed at Las Cruces, N. M., Thursday.

The association will aid in the construction of the Elephant Butte dam, seventy miles north of El Paso. Many of the principal land owners of that locality were present at the meeting.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to perfect arrangements, and a committee of three was named to join a committee of three from Las Cruces and form an interstate committee.

Mr. Macdonald only recently returned to the passenger department of the Mexican Central. He was formerly with that department, but left it to become general agent of the Southern Pacific in Mexico.

The Orient road has four gangs of men grading the roadbed between El Dorado and Kinross, Kansas. They have been advertising for men and boys with 200 men and 175 boys.

Supposed to be platinum.  
ORE DEPOSITS OF THIS VALLEY METAL BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ON PIEDRO LUMBER GRANT 60 MILES NORTH OF SANTA FE.

New Mexico has just been received of a probably rich platinum strike on the Piedro Lumbar grant, in Rio Arriba county, which is owned by Santa Fe.

On drilling further they struck bed rock at a depth of about 40 feet, but the supposed platinum extended in solid mass to that depth.

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