

2-4-1905

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 02-04-1905

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ROUSING PROTEST MASS MEETING

On Wednesday's Daily Citizen, about 500 enthusiastic citizens of Albuquerque, who have the interest of the city at heart and are opposed to the proposed Montoya bill, assembled last night to take action on the Montoya river commission bill which was introduced in the territorial council the other day, and which in its original and even in its amended form, does not suit the taxpayers of this city and does not meet the requirements in case of floods. The meeting was a whooping one, the best and best ever held in this city, the interest manifested was beyond anticipation.

People kept coming until the big room was jammed, the doorway was crowded, and even then there was an eager gathering, who were not getting within hearing distance of the speakers, on the sidewalks at foot of the stairs.

In fact, without exaggeration it is a tremendous outpouring of the city, and having a few, who are a flood and seldom seen at such vast gatherings, almost every man, woman and child in the city was represented.

OPENING OF THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank McKee, who, in turn, invited W. T. McClelland to take the minutes until a permanent secretary was selected.

After this, a motion was made and passed that Mayor McKee be made permanent chairman, and a motion also passed that J. J. Sheridan, official secretary, take the minutes until a permanent secretary was selected.

Mr. McKee then addressed the meeting, stating that he considered the bill in its present form an imposition on the people and moved that the bill be laid upon the table indefinitely. This was seconded by the motion.

Chairman McKee then read the following from which he had received during the day and which was published in the Citizen yesterday afternoon:

Frank McKee, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

San Fe, Jan. 31.—Have meeting and sent committee to investigate the bill which meets tomorrow night for consideration of the river protection bill. This is urgent.

NESTOR MONTAÑA, F. A. HUBBELL.

A question as to what the city doing in the matter, the chairman stated that the city council had passed a resolution to oppose the passage of the Montoya measure, in accordance with a resolution passed by the city council at a meeting held the other day.

ERNOR STOVER OFFERS RESOLUTIONS

At this point in the proceedings, Mr. E. Stover, who is a resident of the valley, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the citizens of Albuquerque in mass convention assembled, that the so-called Montoya bill, now pending before the legislature, be opposed by the citizens of Albuquerque, and that all reference to river disbursements be stricken from the bill, and that the county commissioners be authorized to perform all the heretofore performed by the county commissioners, and that the office of river commissioners be abolished.

OFFERED RESOLUTION ASKING POSTPONEMENT

which reads as follows:

Albuquerque, N. M., Jan. 31, 1905.

To the Honorable President of the Legislative Council, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Councilmen and Members of the House representing Bernalillo County in the Thirty-sixth Legislative Assembly:

At a mass meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of the county of Bernalillo and of the city of Albuquerque, held in the city of Albuquerque on the 31st day of January, the following resolution, among other proceedings, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Albuquerque in mass meeting now assembled, respectfully petition the Honorable President and Members of the Legislative Council, the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, the legislature representing Bernalillo county, to delay any further action on the Montoya bill until the following proceedings on the bill commonly known as the Montoya bill, providing for protection against floods in the Rio Grande, until a committee of the city of Albuquerque can come to Santa Fe and appear before the committee of the legislature with suitable resolutions and proposed amendments to the said Montoya bill expressing the views and wishes of such citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the president of the council, the speaker of the house and the members representing Bernalillo county.

NG OPPOSITION FROM THE SPEAKERS

H. H. Ferguson, who has resided in the valley a number of years whose voice has always been in the interest of Albuquerque, the first called upon for his views, and he congratulated the people for the intense interest manifested in the subject. The agitation has begun and the legislature will hear the voice of the people. He opposed the Montoya bill but said the framers had shown a willingness to listen to the wishes of his constituents. He favored harmony, compromise, but opposed in positive manner the idea of placing responsibility in the hands of river commissioners and who had not selected for the position men of high character and ability. He had no objection to making the man who was the bill and thought that Mr. McKee should be given credit for his intention. He was in favor of immediate action, as he feared a disastrous flood this coming year.

Clancy was next called upon for his views, and his remarks were received. He thought that

ing and restraining the waters of the river as to make life and property safe within its valley.

Resolved, that a committee of ten such citizens as can take the time to go to Santa Fe, be appointed by the chair, to confer with our representatives, and other members, in both branches of the legislative assembly, to the end that the general ideas set forth in these resolutions shall be, as far as possible, embodied in legislation on these subjects.

Resolved, that the thanks of this community are due to our members of the legislative assembly for their efforts to obtain needed legislation on this matter, and for their courtesy in inviting expressions of opinion from their constituents.

MEETING TONIGHT.

Pursuant to adjournment last night, it was agreed that another mass meeting of the people of Albuquerque was essential to let the lawmakers at Santa Fe understand that the taxpayers of this city were protesting, and a motion prevailed that the meeting be held tonight (Wednesday) at the Elks' opera house. It will be called at 7:30 o'clock, and every seat in the handsome playhouse will be filled. The Elks' Lease Holding company, realizing the importance of the gathering and the fact that all Albuquerque is interested in opposition to the Montoya measure, has consented to donate the use of the hall tonight free of charge for the meeting.

FIGHT TO DEATH.

A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, states that the Yaqui rebels in the vicinity of Mineria are defying General Torres, who has taken personal command of the troops in the field and a big battle is imminent.

Reliable reports from the front received at Mineria Prietas state that 200 men under Torres have a hand of all the same number of Yaqui men, women and children surrounded and that the fiercest fight of the uprising is apt to occur at any time.

The Yaquis are determined to sell their lives dearly. They provoked the wrath of Torres, the old Indian fighter, by capturing a wagon train under his nose and carrying off supplies and supplies at Reposo del Varadero.

COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS FOR TONIGHT'S MEETING

To the Honorable Frank McKee, Chairman of Citizens' Meeting:

Sir—Your committee, appointed pursuant to resolution of the meeting, after discussion and interchange of views, to express the sense and sentiment of the citizens of Bernalillo county, on the subject of contemplated legislation to provide against possible floods in the valley of the Rio Grande, report the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the problem of dealing with the flood waters of the Rio Grande in its course of five hundred miles through the length of the territory from north to south, in a broad, general and permanent way, is not local but territorial in its nature, affecting the welfare of our whole community, and should be controlled and managed by a territorial central authority and not in a sporadic way by the local officials of the several counties through which the river runs.

Resolved, further, that measures for immediate and temporary relief and protection against damage and destruction by flood waters of the Rio Grande, during the next two years, before any general scientific, permanent, territorial system can be put in operation, ought to be adopted, and must, of necessity, be administered by the local authorities of the communities affected.

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed to conferring any power of taxation in counties, whether for general or special purposes, upon any of those who have been elected by the people to manage county affairs, and among other things, to levy all taxes for county purposes.

Resolved, that no funds, raised by taxation in counties, whether for general or special purposes, should ever be used or disbursed except by, and under the direction of, the county commissioners, chosen to be general managers of all county business.

Resolved, that the protection of property in the valley of the Rio Grande against injury or destruction by floods, is not a local matter the expense of which should all be borne by the persons or property threatened, but should be provided for by a general county tax, for the obvious reason that in the river counties, three-fourths or more of all the taxable property is to be found in the valley of the river, and any considerable destruction of the property there would entail a large increase of the burden of taxation upon the other portions of the counties.

Resolved, that the commissioners of all counties threatened with damage by floods, ought to be empowered to levy a county tax, in their discretion, up to a maximum rate, to be fixed by the legislature, to create funds during the next two years, for immediate and temporary protection against such damage, and that they should be authorized to incur expenses for liabilities for such purposes, to be paid for out of the product of such tax when afterwards collected, but that no such expenditure should be made, or liability incurred, except under the direction of scientific, trained experts to be employed by such commissioners, preference to be given to the duly elected county surveyors, if in the judgment of the commissioners, those surveyors are fitted to do such work.

Resolved, that we favor the immediate abolition of the office of river commissioners, and the repeal of the statutes relative thereto.

Resolved, that, for continuing and permanent improvement of the Rio Grande, and protection against damage by its waters, some central, territorial authority should be created, which should have supreme and full control under legislative direction, and should be charged with the duty of devising, and vested with the power of executing, adequate and comprehensive means for so controlling

THE MARTIN BILL FOR RELIEF PURPOSES AND DYKES

It Was Shot Through the Legislature Yesterday While a Delegation of Albuquerque Citizens were En Route to Santa Fe.

Councilman W. E. Martin scored a record yesterday in the territorial legislature, in the passage of his bill, which was neither referred or printed, was also while a delegation of Albuquerque citizens were en route to Santa Fe to represent the wishes of two mass meetings of citizens here on such important matters. For the information of the readers of The Citizen the following brief synopsis of the bill is here printed:

The bill is entitled, "An act to provide for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness for the payment of appropriations for the relief of flood sufferers, the building of dykes and for other purposes." Here follows a brief synopsis:

Section 1, provides for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness by the territory, to be dated March 1, 1905, payable in five years from date, with privilege to repay them one year after issue, to be issued in \$100 certificates with 6 per cent interest payable semi-annually. The certificates shall be sold at not less than par, the proceeds to be placed in a fund to be known as "Flood Sufferers Relief Fund."

Section 2, provides for a tax to pay the interest and twenty per cent of the principal each year of this fund.

Section 3 provides for the payment of twenty per cent of the total issue each year, the certificates to be redeemed to be chosen by lot after such proposed redemption has been advertised for four weeks in some daily paper of the territory.

Section 4 provides that the total shall not exceed \$50,000.

Section 5 provides for the following appropriations out of the Flood Sufferers Fund: Grants of \$5,000; Dona Ana, \$1,000; Serrita, \$1,000; Socorro, \$1,000; Valencia, \$1,000; Bernalillo, \$1,000; San Miguel, \$1,000; Mora, \$1,000; Colfax, \$1,000; Taos, \$1,000; Rio Arriba, \$1,000; Leonard Wood, \$1,000; Sandoval, \$1,000. The money to be paid to the chairman of the board of commissioners of the respective counties in trust for the territory.

Section 6, provides for the pro rating of aid amounts by the respective boards of commissioners to the person or persons who suffered a total loss of crops or home in 1904 by floods, such pro rating to be done after careful investigation in each precinct, providing that no aid be extended to persons not in needy circumstances or who are financially able to obtain the necessities of life or are able to seed and cultivate their lands without assistance.

Section 7 provides for the deposit of the county relief funds with the county treasurer in a special fund to be known as flood sufferers' relief fund. The received vouchers for payment out of the fund are to be forwarded to the governor of the territory together with a report of the disbursements made. The vouchers must designate the place of residence and precinct of each beneficiary.

Section 8 provides that all necessary expenses in connection with the disbursements of the relief fund shall be met out of the current expense fund of each county. The maximum expense to be incurred in each county in this connection is not to exceed \$250.

Section 9 appropriates \$4,000 for the construction of a dyke for the protection of the city of Albuquerque, the money to be payable to the mayor of Albuquerque who with the city council shall have the control of the construction of such dyke. An itemized report must be made to the governor upon the completion of the work.

Section 10 provides for the payment of \$3,000 to the city of Socorro for a similar purpose to be expended in a similar manner.

Section 11 appropriates \$3,500 for a similar purpose at San Marcial, and expended by a commission of three persons named by the governor who himself shall be a member of the commission, one member of which is to be a civil engineer and the other two residents of San Marcial. The commission is authorized to secure additional funds for their purpose by private contributions.

Section 12 makes an appropriation of \$1,500 for the town of Hillsboro, for a similar purpose under similar conditions.

Section 13 directs the territorial treasurer to collect from the proceeds of the sale of such certificates all necessary expenses to carry the act into effect.

Section 14 provides that the act shall go into effect immediately.

INDIAN SCHOOL NOTES.

(From Friday's Daily Citizen.)

The foundation of the new carpenter shop is completed and now the carpenter and his gang of boys are putting the carpenter work on the new building.

Four forges have been completed in the new blacksmith shop and the balance will be completed in the near future and the blacksmith will be prepared to give instruction to the boys in all lines of blacksmithing.

The old blacksmith shop has been moved to the back ground and will be used as a storeroom.

Superintendent Allen went to Trinidad on Sunday and returned on Tuesday night. He visited his brother-in-law, who is seriously ill in a hospital in Trinidad.

Supervisor Fringe came from Santa Fe on Tuesday evening and spent yesterday at the school condemning some worn out government property. His wife came from the north last evening and they will remain in Albuquerque for a short time and then will proceed west.

Mrs. Williams, who was ill for part of last week, is well again and able to be at her post of duty as head of the library work of the school.

Mrs. Seldondridge, who has been seamstress at the school for about ten years, resigned on January 31 and goes to her home in the city.

Miss Rita T. West, assistant seamstress at the school has been promoted and takes Mrs. Seldondridge's place. A lady from Arlington, Calif., has been appointed as assistant seamstress to fill Miss West's place.

There are a number of cases of grip among the children but no serious cases have developed.

RAILROAD EDITOR OF CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" VISITS THIS CITY

(From Friday's Daily Citizen.)

Leo Cannon, railway editor for the Chicago Tribune, is being ushered over Albuquerque today by Hermann Switzer, manager of the Alvarado Indian curio room. Mr. Cannon is swarthy, stout and weighs 240 pounds. He has been with the Chicago Tribune thirty-two years, and twenty-five years ago visited where the city of Albuquerque is now located. The Santa Fe has reached a point a few miles west of the malpais of Valencia county near where now rests the station of Grants. On coming to New Mexico at that time Mr. Cannon encountered a wreck near Trinidad. The whole train went down an embankment nearly feet high excepting the locomotive. The cars were piled upon another several deep. Six persons were killed and a score or more injured. He and the editor of the Las Vegas Optic crawled from beneath the wreckage uninjured. Mr. Cannon claims that he was saved by falling upon his cheek and it is very likely the Mexican City newspaper man escaped by lighting on his nerve.

Mr. Cannon said that he was just out "smoking off three months." He needed a vacation and was going to the coast to rest up. He is not carrying his note book with him, but will likely need in a few articles of special correspondence. He will leave for the west tonight.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CELEBRATE THIRD ANNIVERSARY

(From Friday's Daily Citizen.)

The Knights of Columbus' celebration of the third anniversary of the local lodge, held last night at the Elks' opera house, was a very successful and enjoyable one. It consisted of playing at cards, dancing, and an elaborate banquet of 200 plates. Schreier was played at a large number of tables. The first ladies' prize, a china set, went to Miss Katie Hill, and the second prize, a hand-painted salad dish, was secured by Mrs. Hernandez. The successful gentlemen were J. H. Schecher and John Powers. The first was a pair of silver mounted military brushes and the second was an Indian tobacco jar.

After dancing came the spread, which had been laid on six tables in the banquet room. Mr. P. Kelly was the master of ceremonies. He was assisted by C. S. White, Prof. Espinosa, J. E. Tierney and P. J. Sterling. For Scott and C. W. White officiated in the ball room.

DIVORCE SITUATION IN STATE OF TEXAS

Austin, Tex., Feb. 3.—The lower house of the legislature today passed the statute bill for divorce cases to remain single for three years, the other party to the divorce to remain single for one year.

The Lead Avenue Methodist Ladies' Aid society will have a home cooking for sale at Schmitt's candy store, second door north of postoffice, February 4th, Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PEREA ADDITION REALTY CONTINUES TO BE ACTIVE

Mrs. Ella C. Cooper, wife of Assistant City Marshal Harry Cooper, purchased lots 9 and 10, block H, Perea addition from the Surety Investment Co. this morning.

Harry F. Lee, bought of the Surety Investment Co. this morning lots 25 and 26, in block 10, Perea addition to Albuquerque.

Chas. C. Longworth of Durango, Colo., purchased from the Surety Investment Co. today lots 7 and 8, block 26, Perea addition.

William Robinson and T. C. Long, two prominent citizens of Hillsboro, Sierra county, arrived from San Antonio on the early morning train. Mr. Long will leave this evening for California. Mr. Robinson will go to Santa Fe tomorrow and look upon the legislature.

AGITATION OF THE EIGHT HOUR BILL

Denver, Feb. 3.—The Stephens' eight hour bill was today sent back to the committee on labor for revision, the committee on revision having reported that it failed to state exactly what should constitute eight hours work. Stephens said he wanted every laboring man interested to attend the meeting for the revision. He added that hundreds of letters and messages against his bill were being received by members.

The experience of the Manhattan Elevated railway with electric power has demonstrated that the delays to traffic are 40 per cent less numerous than when steam locomotives were used.

Subscription Rates.
Weekly Citizen, per year.....\$2.00
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TO BE EXTENDED.

The decision of the board of directors of the Denver & Rio Grande ordering the construction of a line from Durango to Farmington, New Mexico, is of much interest to the people of this territory.

Farmington is in the midst of a rich agricultural and horticultural region a few miles south of the Colorado line, and the completion of the extension will open the markets of the San Juan country and other parts of this territory to the fruit growers and farmers who, under unfavorable market conditions, have already done much to improve their section and make it productive.

THAT REWARD.

The New Mexico gives an explanation of the status of the \$5,000 reward authorized by a joint resolution of the legislature for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of the late Col. F. Franco, Chaviz, which places a more favorable light upon the transaction.

The hurried way in which the appropriation was rushed through the legislature, which was done by suspending the rules in both houses and passing the measure in a day, and the report the next day that the suspected murderer had confessed, led the people to the conclusion that the reward was a graft upon the territorial treasury.

It now appears that the suspect who is under arrest has not confessed. His attorney has published a statement to that effect. The appropriation is still intact, and will not be authorized by the governor to be paid until after the assassin is caught, tried and convicted.

THE NEED OF LARGE STATES.

Against the objection that New Mexico and Arizona together would be too large for one state, it may be said that there is need of large states, says the Denver Republican. Texas is larger than the two territories together, and its citizens do not find it too large for administrative purposes.

United, New Mexico and Arizona would have the expenses of but one state government to meet, and they would have a much larger revenue than either if standing alone. They could make their government stronger and therefore more efficient, and efficiency in the state government is a crying need.

States like New York, Pennsylvania and Texas exert a powerful influence upon the national government, not alone because of their big representation in Washington, but chiefly because of their strength and efficiency at home. Their state governments are able to provide for the wants of their inhabitants without calling on the government in Washington every time some improvement is to be made or other act done which requires the expenditure of money.

There is need of strong states also for the purpose of holding in check the centralizing tendency of the federal government. This is a matter in which every member of the union is interested, the strong as well as the weak. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. A weak and feeble state like Nevada is a menace to the independence and the local rights of all the other states. The weakness of such a state invites federal interference in its behalf, and the precedent set in its case may subsequently be applied to the case of a state like New York, Pennsylvania or Texas.

The proposed state of Arizona, composed of the present territories of Arizona and New Mexico, would take rank in a short time among the strong states. Its local needs would impel to efficiency in its government, which in turn would tend to remove the necessity of federal aid. Federal aid in many cases of questionable jurisdiction takes the form of federal assumption of jurisdiction and authority.

The future welfare of the people of this country depends in a large measure upon their state governments, because they come close home to their citizens, touching them on all sides and providing the laws which affect their daily lives. Through the maintenance of efficient state governments laws may be framed in accordance with local needs. If New Mexico and Arizona are too large for one state, much more would the entire union be too large for the adjustment of general laws to the manifold local needs of the people. But small states invite the centralization of everything in Washington.

The maintenance of independent local governments is essential to the preservation of the union in its original character, and the independence of these governments will be closely related to their efficiency and strength.

FOR JOINT STATEHOOD.

The Roswell Record says that the people of the Pecos valley are desirous of seeing the joint statehood bill pass the senate must be conceded by even the most bitter opponent of that bill, when in the short space of a few hours, almost three hundred names were secured to a petition to the senate asking that the bill be passed. There has never been any doubt here as to the attitude of the valley, but it has been as persistently stated elsewhere that this section of the territory was opposed to joint statehood that a few prominent citizens felt that some expression should be given to the real desires of the people on this question. The petition was the result, and it will effectually remove any doubt as to how the people here stand on the statehood question.

WHY MEN FAIL.

In an exhaustive statistical article on the business failures of the year 1904 in the United States, Bradstreet furnishes some highly interesting information as to why men fail in business. The conclusions reached are not based on hastily formed assumptions, but are the result of painstaking investigation, running through many years, by the Bradstreet commercial agency.

It is pointed out that in the very

beginning of this branch of statistical inquiry the fact was clearly developed that while ultimate responsibility for business success or failure has been and is traceable largely to the individual himself, nevertheless the play of circumstances, environment and exceptional conditions or occurrences render it unjust to assign full responsibility for business success or failure to causes inherent in or a part of the character of the man.

Bradstreet's researches into the moving causes of business failure early determined that three out of eleven reasons were assignable for a large majority of the casualties. Two of these were traceable to the individual himself, while one was more or less beyond his control. Lack of capital, or what is equivalent to this, the attempt to do too much business on an insufficient financial basis, is by far the most fatal single cause, accounting generally for about one-third of all casualties. Next to that is incompetence, due to poor selection of vocation, poor judgment and poor management, or actual unfitness for the business entered upon. From one-fourth to one-fifth of all failures are attributable to this. The third cause, specific conditions—one outside of the trader's general control, and including marked unfavorable general or special occurrences, such as financial panic or depression, fires, floods, crop failures, and any other cause beyond the trader's immediate control—furnish one-fifth to one-sixth of all failures.

MODIFYING THE INJUNCTION.

The injunction is a very useful process of law, but like many other useful things it can be "overworked" and abused.

No one can deny that in more than one instance the injunction has been used unfairly and even tyrannically in labor disputes. In other matters it has been resorted to so frequently and upon such trivial pretexts that it has been brought into actual contempt in many cases.

President Roosevelt has realized this for a long time, and any measure reasonably limiting the scope of the enforcing power will meet his approval.

After a series of conferences with Attorney General Moody, Commissioner of Geology and several leading representatives of labor organizations, the president has given his sanction to a bill on the subject introduced by Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, chairman of the judiciary committee.

The effect of this measure will deprive the courts of a share of their arbitrary power in the issuance of injunctions. Proceedings of this nature will not be summary as they are now, if the proposed law is enacted.

PALESTINE.

When one thinks of the great events that are alleged to have taken place in the Holy Land, the small dimensions of Palestine are almost startling. West of the Jordan, where most of the historic events took place, there are only 2,800 square miles, including all the geographical divisions now called Palestine. Including the land both east and west of the Jordan, the total area is 9,840 square miles. The length of Palestine from north to south is about 150 miles. It varies in breadth from twenty-three to eighty miles. The waters of the Nazareth covered a much smaller territory than this area.

There is a movement on foot before the California legislature to introduce a bill to do away with prize fighting in California. In Nebraska a bill has been introduced making it a felony to play football. An assemblyman from Los Angeles has introduced a bill to permit the teaching of the Bible in the public schools. They are what may be called freak bills. There is some reason in the first, mightily little in the second, and absolutely none in the third. Laws of this nature interfere with one's personal liberty, the greatest boon of every American citizen.

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of one of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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Held by druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Seriously Injured.

Clyde Gilbert and Louis A. Spraker, two of the expert bridge workers who were injured by the collapsing of the false work of the old Southern Pacific bridge, over the Rio Grande, near the smelter, Friday morning, were reported this noon by attaches of Hotel Dieu to be in a critical condition. Sam Thornton, the third victim of this disaster, is not seriously hurt. —El Paso Herald.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

(From Saturday's Daily Citizen.)
The statehood bill will be voted upon in the senate on February 4. Southern Arizona is the home of more desperadoes than any other part of the United States.

If that statehood bill passes congress, busy political times may be expected in New Mexico and Arizona. New Mexico may slip into the union along with Oklahoma, and without having to be tied up with unruly Arizona.

The city council is urgently requested to improve the Highland park. It can be made one of the prettiest little parks in the city at small expense.

Millitary bridge steel costs an average of about 40 per cent. more in the United States than in Mexico, in spite of the long freight haul involved in the exportation.

Senator Teller's amendment to the joint statehood bill may be adopted by the senate—to provide for the admission of Oklahoma and New Mexico, leaving Arizona a territory.

The city of Los Angeles, Cal., owns 300 acres of brush land called "Griffith park," which it proposes to convert into a commercial forest. This will be the first instance of a city in the United States creating a forest.

Pennsylvania has thus far appropriated, but not expended, \$5,000,000 for improved stone roads, and offers to pay two-thirds of the cost of construction. Massachusetts has expended \$4,940,000 for good roads and appropriated \$2,560,000 more to be expended in the next five years.

The annual report of the secretary of the interior states that the reclamation of arid lands is going ahead rapidly. Contracts have been let for effectuating the Salt River project in Arizona, the Uncompaghe valley project in Colorado, the Minidoka project in Idaho and the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada. In all twenty-one contracts, covering an expenditure of approximately \$3,270,737.25.

The unsavory yesterday of two members of the lower house of the New Mexico legislature was so barefaced an outrage that it cannot be defended. It is the worst political act ever perpetrated in New Mexico, and it deserves the most severe condemnation.

These two representatives were fairly elected and were thrown out by the governor's crowd of partisans solely for the purpose of easily controlling that branch of the legislature.

Peace reigns in Warsaw. This was the announcement made in 1794 when by the combined power of Russia, Prussia and Austria Kosciuszko was defeated, and Poland, as an independent state, was extinguished. It was the peace which superior power proclaimed over its helpless victims, and it is the peace which reigns at St. Petersburg instead of the contentment which comes from good government and justice to the people living under it.

While no announcement has been made of an extension beyond Farmington, it is probable that one will be built. Having started on the way to southern New Mexico and Arizona, the Rio Grande will probably continue until it reaches the rich copper and other mining camps in the country of which Clifton, Arizona, is the center.

The whole great plains region should be studied and developed as a vast area which can be transformed from a semi-arid region to one of great fertility and more humid climate by the planting of immense areas, hundreds of thousands of acres, of new forests by the national government on the wide level prairies and bare, rolling foothills which are now supposed to be among the waste places of the land and only fit for grazing ground for a few stray cattle and sheep.

(From Monday's Daily Citizen.)
That dyke bill needs much amending to be satisfactory to the people. Democratic representatives are cautioned to stay with whisky straight at Santa Fe.

Mormons never play poker. This may account for the fact that they are able to support so many wives.

While Russia is fighting her own people at home, Japan is steadily increasing her navy, and also engaged in the formation of a fifth army.

Mr. Niedringhaus, of Missouri, is able to give expert testimony on the proposition that there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.

The Socorro Chieftain, usually fair, has dropped into the bad habit of crediting clipped articles from The Citizen to some other paper.

The American shoe takes preference in Liberia over those of England and Germany, although the English shoes are patterned after those of America.

Talking about digging a 40-mile interoceanic canal, New York City is considering a 97-mile tunnel to serve as an aqueduct but is making on special fuss about it.

W. E. Martin is the republican leader in the legislature council. He is an energetic worker for his constituents and is in position on several of the most important committees.

Ann Arbor, Mich., gets its name from Ann Allen, the wife of the first settler in that region, the pioneers being in the habit of referring to that particular little hamlet as Anna's Arbor.

Within a month the United States will assume the duties of guardian, administrator, receiver and general superintendent of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. That country has needed a trip through the bankruptcy court for some time.

According to the report of the secretary of the state board of charities and corrections, out of 30 counties in Nebraska, 25 have jails without a single prisoner to jail their hospitality, and 43 county jails have an average of only three inmates apiece.

ent income is estimated at six million a month, and undoubtedly he is the richest man in the world.
About a million messages are sent over the world's telegraph lines every twenty-four hours. According to some returns recently issued, the number of telegrams dispatched in all countries in 1904 reached the enormous total of 364,848,474. It is sixty years since the first telegraphic message was sent in the Morse system from Baltimore to Washington.

Of the 9,204,531 negroes in the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii, nineteen-tenths live in the south, 77 per cent work on 7,746 farms, and of these farms 31 per cent are owned absolutely by the negroes. Since 1890 negro illiteracy has fallen from 67 to 44.5 per cent. There are 16,000 colored ministers, 31,000 carpenters, 12,000 barbers, as many doctors, 12,000 dressmakers, 4,000 musicians and 1,000 lawyers in the territory mentioned.

Several players in this territory persist in asserting that Albuquerque has no natural resources. This is a big mistake. This city has the best climate in the United States. It is the healthiest place in the world. It has a productive valley. There are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and sulphur mines in sight of the city. It is the geographical center of a future great state. The center of the big wool traffic. It is the railway center of a region larger than all New England. This city has a larger wholesale and retail trade than any other town of its size in the United States.

(From Tuesday's Daily Citizen.)
New Mexico and Arizona will be separate states.

The statehood contest will end on February 7.

Everything comes to the man who hustles while he waits.

Delegates Rodey and Wilson are doing good work at Washington.

Nearly every great achievement of humanity was evolved from a crank's theory.

Kim the flood sufferers' bills. Who can decide who would be entitled to relief?

Important meeting of taxpayers of the city this evening to discuss legislative measures.

The straight and narrow path has no wall on either side. The traveler must look to his own course.

That California professor who declares the world is eight million years old has also fixed the age of the average married couple.

Albuquerque is the ideal residence city of New Mexico. It has all the modern conveniences and the best climate in the world.

Russell loses a good citizen and the territory one of its brightest newspaper editors in the death of H. F. H. Bear, of the Record.

The largest ferryboats in the United States are those that ply between Oakland and San Francisco, with dining room and other accommodations, and seating 1,700 persons.

There is no reason for the removal of Thomas H. Catron from the territorial council, except that he is an enemy of Governor Otero. Mr. Catron had over five hundred majority and was fairly elected.

Senator Fairbank's amendment to the joint statehood bill suits everybody in New Mexico and Arizona. His amendment provides for separate states for these territories, and it should make the senate.

The Las Vegas Optic is assured that The Citizen is making no mistake in demanding the fullest scrutiny of several bills before the legislature. There is reason to believe that several things are crooked at Santa Fe.

The Optic has this timely paragraph: "There is something decidedly 'normal' about a 'normal' university."

The name of the institution here should be changed by the legislature to Las Vegas normal school.

The Las Vegas Optic falsely states that The Citizen charges Governor Otero with having secured the passage of the resolution offering a reward of \$2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the assassin of Colonel Claves.

Senator Allison has served continuously in congress for forty years. This is not the only respect in which he is a record breaker.

It is generally recognized not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, that it is supported.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it, for error is always talkative. These discussions make a large part of the intellectual history of mankind.

The rule of the more the error the more the volume of argument by which it is supported.

The commissioner of patents has rendered a report to congress for the year ending December 31, 1903. It shows the number of patents to have been 27,529, and a surplus of received applications of \$1,225.

The balance is in the treasury on account of the patent fund of \$5,863,266.

PERSPECT OF GETTING RESERVOIR IS BRIGHT.
Las Vegas believes it is certain to secure a good reservoir, says a dispatch from Las Vegas published in the Denver Republican. So satisfactory have been the assurances from the engineers as to the report that will be made upon the proposition that has been under consideration for some months, that a committee of citizens is now disposing of the 10,000 acres of land to be brought under irrigation. In less than one day's work 4,000 were taken up by residents and contract forms are being sent outside. The commissioners of the Las Vegas grant will cede the land back to the government, and each holder of the land obligates himself to pay \$5.75 an acre for the land for ten years at the expiration of which time the permanent water rights and the deed to the land go to the settler.

A LITTLE CHILL! A BIG GOLD!
Painkiller
(PAIN EXPELLER)
When taken in time drives sickness, dizziness, keeps it away for sudden attacks. The old reliable medicine.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER SUBMITS FINANCIAL REPORT

J. H. Vaughn, treasurer of the territory of New Mexico, has submitted to Governor Miguel A. Otero his biennial report for the two years ending November 30, 1904. It will be noted with interest that Treasurer Vaughn gives large credit to Traveling Auditor C. W. Safford for the excellent condition of the territory's finances.

Mr. Vaughn in his introductory letter explains that on December 1st, 1902, the commencement of the fifty-fourth fiscal year, the cash balance in the treasury was \$24,449.53, receipts from all sources for the past two years amounted to \$1,401,453.71, and disbursements for the corresponding period to \$1,409,755.39, leaving on and as cash balances in the various funds the sum of \$24,147.95.

All claims within the appropriations made for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years were promptly paid and in addition thereto the bonded debt has been decreased from \$1,122,200 to \$949,500; a reduction of \$172,700.

This gratifying reduction is summed up by Mr. Vaughn as follows: Capital building bonds paid \$100,000; certificates of indebtedness paid \$40,000; casual deficit bonds paid \$800; provisional indebtedness bonds purchased \$25,000; total \$172,700.

In addition to this there are balances in the sinking funds for the ultimate redemption of outstanding bonds to the amount of \$106,867.21, which added to the \$172,700 paid makes a total of \$279,567.21, which subtracted from \$1,122,200, the bonded indebtedness of the territory November 30, 1902, leaves a net debt of \$842,632.79, December 1, 1904.

In his remarks introductory to the report Mr. Vaughn says:

As provided by law the territorial funds are deposited in territorial depositories on which the territory receives interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, payable monthly.

"The rate of taxation for all territorial purposes for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, ending November 30, 1904, was 15.5 mills, and the appropriations for general territorial purposes \$137,510 for which a 6-mill levy was made. Special tax levies for the fifty-fifth fiscal year for the reduction of the bonded debt was 3.6 mills, for territorial institutions 31 mills.

The assessed valuation of the territory, subject to tax, for the years 1903 and 1904 was respectively \$39,596,961.79 and \$39,297,235.33.

"The issue of \$101,800 casual deficit bonds, bearing five per cent interest, which bonds were payable May 1st, 1923, have been refunded under the territorial refunding act, into general refunding bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, thereby saving the territory up to the maturity period of the original issue \$20,360 in interest.

"Taking into consideration that the general refunding bonds bearing but four per cent interest sold for par and interest at the time when the financial state was much disturbed, exemplifies the fact that the credit of this territory with eastern financial institutions is of the best.

"This highly satisfactory condition has no doubt been largely brought about by the careful supervision exercised by the territory, through the office of traveling auditor, of the collection and remittance to the territorial treasurer of all territorial taxes.

"I would also respectfully recommend that section 403 of the compiled laws of 1897 be amended so as to change the date of the annual burning of warrants and accounts from the first of January to the first of December, from the time now fixed to between the first and tenth days of December."

Mr. Vaughn gives a detailed account of receipts and disbursements by quarter for the eight quarters of the two years covered, a recapitulation of which gives the following general result: Balance in treasury December 1, 1902, \$24,449.53; receipts from all sources from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1904, \$1,401,453.71; to be accounted for \$1,409,755.39; total disbursements from December 1, 1902, to November 30, 1904, \$1,409,755.39; balance in treasury November 30, 1904, \$24,147.95.

The amounts received from the several counties of the territory according to their assessed valuation are the same as published in The Citizen January 28, in giving a review of the biennial report to the governor by W. G. Sargent, territorial auditor.

Even a superficial perusal of Treasurer Vaughn's report gives abundant proof that the finances of the territory during his incumbency of the office have been carefully and admirably managed and that he has carried out the laws governing them in letter and in spirit.

The records of the office are admirably kept and are a model of neatness and accuracy. This work has been done by the assistant treasurer, Simon Nuebaum, who is a very competent and trustworthy accountant and bookkeeper.

Mr. Vaughn has a very successful record in the important office which he has so ably and well filled since 1898. The financial legislation enacted by the republican legislative assemblies of 1899, 1901 and 1903 has been followed by him with great intelligence, much discretion and properly applied tact. These are the reasons for the high standing of New Mexico's securities in the financial world and the very satisfactory condition, as well as the honest management of the funds under his charge. The people of New Mexico can rest well content that the affairs of the territorial treasury have been in the best of hands during Mr. Vaughn's term of the office as treasurer and will continue to be so, should he be re-appointed.

To Elect Episcopal Bishop.
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—All of the delegates are here for the convention to be held in St. Stephen's church this evening for the election of a bishop of the new Harrisburg diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church. The candidates most prominently mentioned for the bishopric are the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Charles C. Blatterly, of Fairbairn, Minn.; the Rev. Edward J. Knight, of Trenton, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. Frederick P. Davenport, of Memphis, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. Henry Laback, of New York city, and the Rev. William F. Faber, of Lockport, N. Y.

The annual congregation and social of the Presbyterian church will be held at 7:30 tomorrow night at the church.

THE AUDITOR OF NEW MEXICO SHOWS MONEY IN TREASURY

W. G. Sargent, auditor of New Mexico, has made to Governor Miguel A. Otero, a biennial report presenting an inclusive history of the territory's finances for the years 1903 and 1904. This document contains the auditor's statement for each quarter of the two fiscal years and a recapitulation of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, together with their respective cash products and tax levies; the expense of the Thirty-fifth legislative assembly, the deficiencies ordered paid by that assembly and the appropriations made by it; the claims against the territory for 1904 and 1905; the fees of the clerks of district courts and of the secretary of the territory, and such sundries as insurance, express and Pullman company taxes. It contains no statement in regard to the classification of taxable property as assessment rolls, but recommends that the views which Traveling Auditor Safford may give the subject be accepted as that official is in a position to report thereon to the next possible advantage. Touching upon the general tone of the territory's finances Auditor Sargent, in the beginning of his exhaustive account, says:

"It is very gratifying to state that the financial condition of the territory has never been in better condition, all appropriations are met, and promptly paid when presented, with a few minor exceptions.

"It is shown by this report, that a levy of one mill, for the year 1902, produced the sum of \$29,890.66, for the year 1903, the same levy produced the sum of \$30,923.09, an increase of \$1,032.43. These figures are based upon the taxes collected up to and including November 30th, 1904.

"The levy of six mills made by the Thirty-fifth legislative assembly, for territorial purposes, was sufficient to meet all appropriations.

"This report shows that the warrants drawn during the fifty-fourth fiscal year, amount to \$429,007.43, the amount drawn during the fifty-fifth fiscal year was \$431,777.93, making a total of warrants drawn by the auditor during the term of this report amounting to \$860,885.36."

Mr. Sargent also takes occasion at the outset of his report to note that the clerks of the district court, have turned into the territorial treasury, the sum of \$21,383.63, as fees from their respective offices, from the 1st of December, 1902, to the 30th of November, 1904, this making an average of their salary paid by fees of 66 1/10 per cent, an increase of 7 7/10 per cent, for the term ending November 30th, 1902.

December 1, 1902, there was at the commencement of the fifty-fourth fiscal year a balance of \$243,195.15 in the territorial treasury. The receipts for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years were \$1,351,085.71, making a total of \$1,594,280.86. Warrants were drawn by the auditor during the two years for a total of \$860,885.36. Payments were paid direct by the treasurer in the sum total of \$466,886.66, making a total of \$1,327,771.80, leaving a balance at the beginning of the fifty-fifth fiscal year of \$24,147.95.

The total assessed valuation of the territory for 1902 was \$38,632,993, and the tax levy was 13.09 mills. For 1903 the total assessed valuation was \$39,596,961.79 and the tax levy was 15.51 mills.

In 1904 the assessed valuation of the board of equalization was \$40,600,000, and by the assessors and the auditing auditor, \$39,297,235.33, with a tax levy of 14 mills.

By counties these valuations summed up as follows:

Bernalillo, 1902, \$2,993,585; 1903, \$2,995,850; 1904, equalization, \$3,000,000; 1904, assessor, \$3,163,800.

Chavez, 1902, \$2,789,277; 1903, \$2,825,161; 1904, equalizers, \$2,800,000; 1904, assessor, \$2,861,870.

Coconino, \$2,798,074; 1903, \$2,841,000; 1904, equalizers, \$3,100,000; 1904, assessor, \$2,823,187.

Dona Ana, 1902, \$7,063,326; 1903, \$7,077,690; 1904, equalizers, \$7,100,000; 1904, assessor, \$7,087,513.

Doña Ana, 1902, \$1,858,049; 1903, \$1,879,904; 1904, equalizers, \$1,950,000; 1904, assessor, \$1,145,741.81.

Grant, 1902, \$2,789,277; 1903, \$2,836,377; 1904, equalizers, \$2,800,000; 1904, assessor, \$2,861,870.

Luna, 1902, \$1,296,678.65; 1903, \$1,468,691.90; 1904, equalizers, \$1,500,000; 1

cloudiness would prevent the grouse from seeing his shadow, and rain and snow that came later served to indicate an early spring.

WILL HAVE TWO ROUTES TO THE COAST

NEW LINE WILL FOLLOW THE GILA RIVER AND OPEN UP NEW TERRITORY.

The Santa Fe is now engaged in the construction of a very important line through Arizona and through the very best part of the territory. This new line will practically follow the Gila river through the territory. It has been completed from Phoenix to Florence and is now in operation. From Florence the road is intended to follow the Gila river to a point above Duncan, on the New Mexico line, and then across the country to Deming. From Deming the line goes over the present Santa Fe north and south road to Wickenburg and goes from there west to Yuma. From Yuma it will go on to San Diego. The building of this line will give the Santa Fe two trunk lines from the Missouri river to the coast. A new road is now being built from a point twenty-five miles west of Albuquerque, known as the Helen cutoff, which will connect with the Pecos valley, with the Santa Fe line going north from Pecos, Texas, up through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

The work of the Santa Fe has been delayed the past year by the litigation which has been encountered with the Southern Pacific involving a dispute of the right of way in the vicinity of Aubreyville on the Gila river and above there in the box canyon on the way to San Carlos. Whatever is the result of this litigation, it will not prevent the construction of the proposed Santa Fe line. The law suit is for the best route up the canyon. The one who wins will get a good route for a railroad, while the road which has to take second choice of routes through the box canyon will be subject to great danger of washouts and other difficulties in grade.

The new Santa Fe route through the territory will pass through an agricultural country practically all the way. The exceptions will be where the Gila valley passes through the box canyons. It will traverse the entire length of the rich Gila valley in Graham county, from Duncan to San Carlos, and pass through the very heart of the Salt River valley, touching at Tempe, Mesa and Phoenix. Again, it will pass through the cultivated valley along the Gila river above Yuma. Such a through line through Arizona will be a vast amount of good in exhibiting to travelers the rich cultivated valleys of Arizona. The line will pass through the garden spots of Arizona.

In discussing the forthcoming bond issue of \$500,000 by the Santa Fe company, a railroad official recently said some light on the subject, especially as to the reasons for the issue. He said: "For a number of years the Santa Fe has been in a position to make far better time from Chicago to southern California, the mecca of the tourist, than any other transcontinental line. This has given the Santa Fe a great advantage in getting a big share of the passenger traffic which comes to the coast through the Chicago gateway.

"Now the Rock Island, by its arrangement with the Southern Pacific, is making as good time as the Santa Fe, and the completion of the Salt Lake road will, through its connections, be able to also compete in time from the east.

These new conditions arising from new competitors coming into the field make it imperative on the part of the Santa Fe to protect itself to the fullest extent by maintaining a big schedule from Chicago to Los Angeles, which will be shorter than that of any other line.

"The only way for the Santa Fe to accomplish this is to build cutoffs and reduce grades at every point possible along the entire line from Chicago to Los Angeles. It is for this purpose the bulk of the bond issue will be used. It is understood.

"It is a well-known fact that the Helen cutoff in New Mexico and Kansas is already under construction, and other short cuts will be built. The Santa Fe expects, with these contemplated improvements, which are very extensive in character, to be able to make much better time by several hours, from Chicago to Los Angeles than has ever been done before, and thus be in a position to still be the controlling factor in the through business to the coast from Chicago and vicinity."

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

(From Monday's Daily Citizen.) Mrs. R. W. S. Negus, of West Tijuera avenue, was hostess at a delightful card party given last night at her home, Mrs. B. H. Kewell, who is visiting here from Indianapolis. Bache was the game, and about sixty ladies sat the tables. Mrs. Will Springer secured the first prize, a cut glass vase, and Miss Wiley carried away the second honor, a hand-painted fan. Mrs. Samuel Neustadt was awarded the lone hand prize, a cut glass bonbon dish.

Miss Nell Flournoy, whose marriage to Mr. Andrus is announced to occur tomorrow night, was the guest of honor at a social gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McGaffey, West Tijuera avenue, last evening.

Mrs. Conner, of North Twelfth street, was at home on Thursday afternoon to about a hundred ladies, mostly members of the Congregational church. Coffee was served between the hours of 2 and 5. A color scheme of white and green had been carried out throughout the house.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A poor man may be a crank, but a rich one is eccentric. When a doctor gives a rich patient up it's up to the undertaker. The individual who keeps his mouth shut seldom lives to regret it.

A man always remembers his enemies, but he sometimes forgets his friends.

A happy marriage is the usual result when love is adulterated with a little common sense.

BRIDE CLAIMS SHE WAS GIVEN POISON

A Colorado Springs, Colo., dispatch of a recent date says: Mrs. Anna Lewis, a bride of a few months, is lying at St. Francis hospital in a very serious condition from what appears to be mineral poisoning. Her husband, George Lewis, is visiting, and the police are searching for him.

The Lewises were married at Flagstaff, Arizona, several months ago, but have been quarrelling bitterly of late because of the alleged attentions the husband had paid to a Mrs. Benton at Flagstaff.

Yesterday afternoon Lewis gave his

wife a drink of wine and later she ate some candy she found lying on her bed room table. While walking on Tejon street fifteen minutes afterward she was seized with convulsions and was hurried to the hospital. When she partially recovered she declared that the candy had been poisoned and intimated her husband might know who placed the candy where she could find it.

The contents of Mrs. Lewis' stomach are now being analyzed to see if the wife ate candy contained poison.

Bride Had Disordered Imagination.

The following day a dispatch from Colorado Springs says Mrs. Lewis had a disordered imagination. It reads as follows: Mrs. Anna Lewis, the bride of George Lewis, did not eat poisoned candy, nor did she drink "doctored" wine. She will be discharged from St. Francis hospital today or tomorrow. The doctors say she has a badly disordered imagination.

Chloral tests of the candy eaten by Mrs. Lewis and the fluid taken from her stomach show not the least trace of poison of any kind. When Mrs. Lewis collapsed on the street Wednesday with convulsions and was removed to the hospital she vehemently asserted she had been poisoned. Her husband disappeared about the same time and this justified some persons to place evidence in the woman's charge. Lewis is still missing. Mrs. Lewis has been married several times.

WALTERS WAS PROBABLY MAD.

The remains of J. J. "Cowboy" Johnson, who was murdered at Nogales, Arizona, Friday morning by Ferdinand Walters, arrived here last evening in charge of the widow of the deceased and Officer Frank Taylor, says the El Paso Times. They were taken to the home of Mrs. Walters, from whom undertakers paroled the funeral will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The funeral will be conducted by the Eagles, of which the deceased was a member. The members of this order will meet this afternoon at 2:30 at O. C. hall and march to the undertaking parlors. The funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. Henry W. Moore and the remains will be interred in Evergreen cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the murdered man, says that there is no doubt Walters was crazy when he committed the awful deed. She says that she killed him. Walters was a man, George Bendle, who was standing at the bar in Conn's saloon talking, when Walters walked in clad in a cape overcoat under which he carried an ugly looking revolver, cocked and ready for action.

Walking up in front of the three men he fired point blank into Johnson's head, and before Conn could move out of his tracks, switched the gun in his direction and shot him dead. The cowboy started to run and Walters fired at him, the bullet grazing the side of his head and accidentally killing the Mexican monte dealer, who was standing in a remote part of the room. All three of the shots were fired in rapid succession and while Walters stood immediately against the men that he shot.

After surveying his bloody work Walters walked out of the saloon and around the house, where he blew out his own brains.

An autopsy was held over Walters and his skull sawed open. It was found that he had a silver plate in the top of his head applying a portion of his skull that had been removed some years ago on account of an injury that he received. Walters was also a hop fiend and had acted queerly for some time past. He and Johnson were the best of friends and were in the city together about three months ago.

DOESN'T IT LOOK GOOD.

Where the Railroad Surveys Are and What They Are Doing.

Another railroad is coming to Astec and it is coming through Taos. But more of this anon. The index wants to give its readers facts about the moves on the engineer chess board.

The Rock Island's intentions will be given as developed.

W. C. Carphill, engineer for the Pecos Valley, after putting down the location stakes, struck camp Tuesday for Alamo.

Engineer W. R. Felton of the Southern Pacific, is also putting in location stakes and work south from Dick Simpson. This company has purchased 6,000 stakes to be delivered at Durango. They will cover sixty miles.

Charles Mitten of the Colorado Arizona engineering corps, finished his work on La Plata and moved his outfit yesterday two miles above Cedar Hill, near the old Ridenour place.

A surveying crew from the Rock Island arrived in Astec late Wednesday night and pulled out early yesterday morning for Fruitland.

W. L. Wakeliew of the Colorado Arizona finished his line to Fruitland and Farmington, and Monday pulled out for Mancos.

L. B. Furman of the Denver & Rio Grande is at Waggoner's near Flora Vista, on the west side of the Animas.

O. W. Whinnigstad, assistant chief engineer of the Colorado-Arizona, having finished his work in this section, has been ordered to new fields in Arizona.

THE SHALAM COLONY.

Property Near Las Cruces, Which Cost a Fortune, Has Been Sold.

Andrew M. Howland, who for the past twenty years has been the proprietor of the Shalam colony, located six miles above Las Cruces, and who is a well known citizen of the Mesilla valley, has sold the property which contains about 760 acres, of the irrigated land, mostly in crops, and many valuable buildings to an eastern syndicate, of which Doctor Nathan Boyd is the trustee. Mr. Howland conducted Shalam colony as a philanthropic and charitable institution for the bringing up and education of waifs of the large cities; although he spent a vast amount of money his project was not as successful as could be desired. The property is to be turned into a fine sanitarium by the new purchasers. Mr. Howland will remove to Los Angeles.

geles, California, where he will make his future home.

The price paid is quite large, but nevertheless not a small part of the amount expended by Mr. Howland in the improvement of the lands and for the erection of the many valuable buildings thereon. He spent at least \$250,000 on the place.

The fact that the chances for the construction of the Elephant Butte reservoir by the reclamation service of the interior department are very good has sent land values high and many would-be purchasers have arrived and are arriving in the Mesilla valley daily. Several sales of lands in the vicinity of Las Cruces have just been consummated at figures double and triple of what these same lands would have brought a year ago.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

POSTOFFICE NOTES—IRRIGATION COMMISSION—INCORPORATIONS FILED PAPERS.

The postoffice at Blossburg, Colfax county, has been discontinued, and mail goes to Gardiner.

Postmaster Appointed. Sarah Jane Lee has been appointed postmaster at Pinos Altos, Grant county.

Meeting of Irrigation Commission of New Mexico.

The irrigation commission of New Mexico was in session Saturday at the capitol in pursuance to a call for a meeting issued by President G. A. Richardson, of Roswell. There were present: G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, president; Charles E. Miller, of Anthony; Carl A. Daines, of Belen; Arthur Seligman, of Santa Fe, secretary and treasurer; Frank Springer, of Las Vegas. Routine business was transacted and a number of applications for purchases of public lands of the territory and for leases were considered.

Articles of Incorporation. The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds: Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 704, Roswell, New Mexico; the incorporators are L. D. Danenberry, J. W. Redderson, J. E. Hevord, R. E. O'Connor, Charles S. Steel and others, all of Roswell.

The object of the incorporation is to associate themselves together for charitable, benevolent and fraternal purposes, to erect a building for said association and to do all other things necessary for the purpose of conducting such association. The principal place of business is Roswell and the term of incorporation is fifty years. There is no capital stock. The directors of the corporation are six, and for the first three months are George A. Friedhoom, Jefferson D. Bell, G. N. Amis, W. W. Ogil, J. Smith Lea and F. A. Mueller, all of Roswell.

Mesilla Valley Realty company, the incorporators are Nathan Boyd, George F. Wilson, James P. Mitchell and Nicholas Galles, all of Las Cruces, Dona Ana county. The object of the incorporation is to conduct a general real estate business in all of its several branches. The principal places of business are Las Cruces, Dona Ana county, and the term of the incorporation is fifty years. The capital stock consists of 10,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each. The directors of the incorporation shall not be more than seven nor less than three, and those for the first three months are Nathan Boyd, George F. Wilson, James P. Mitchell, James P. Mitchell, Clyde A. Sattley and Nicholas Galles, all of Las Cruces.

HAS RETURNED FROM HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.

Frank Springer, who returned to Las Vegas Saturday from a two months' trip to Holland and England, says that in Europe the Japanese-Russian war is the one absorbing topic of thought and conversation. This is true, he found, to an even greater extent than it is here. In Europe the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the Japanese, while in Holland it is the reverse. However, both nations, and the Belgians and the Germans and the French, and in fact all Europe, realize that the clever islanders have taught the world something new in warfare. They have borrowed largely from all nations, but they have put into effect new and brilliant ideas and have shown splendid initiative.

J. H. McAdoo, formerly traveling freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe Central Railway company in Santa Fe, has been appointed traffic manager of the Harbison-Walker Refractories company of Pittsburgh. One of the largest brick and tile companies in the east, which operates thirty-four plants located in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

A WIFE ABUSER RESIDES AT ROSWELL.

On January 20 a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Resenta Urgina before Judge Bailey, charging him with abusing and whipping his wife Marie. The warrant was placed in the hands of local officers, but they have not been able to find him. This is not the first time that he has abused his wife, but on former occasions after having made the complaint his wife refused to appear against him and he was freed. On this occasion, it is alleged, he struck his wife with an axe and a crowbar, and will later overtake his pocket knife in his hand with the point of the knife sticking out and stabbed her all over the top and back part of the head, inflicting her so severely that she was not able to be out of bed. The warrant was sworn out by her son the next day after the offense was committed.—Register.

RAILROADS MUST STOP REBATES AND COMMISSIONS.

They Get a Warning From Washington and Start to Clean Their Skirts. Leasing railway presidents have received warning from the inner circles at Washington that it is the purpose of the administration henceforth to apply the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws as rigorously to passenger as to freight traffic.

As a result of this warning passenger officials of eastern and western lines met in Chicago to "clean house." The eastern roads commenced with their worst trouble, the payment of secret rebates and other concessions to secure the patronage of persons going to Europe. It is estimated that every year about 40,000 persons go from or through Chicago to Europe. Most of them are Scandinavians and Italians returning to their native lands for the holiday or summer season. As a rule they travel in large parties, and special trains are provided for them. They travel second class paying a rate of \$16 each from Chicago to New York.

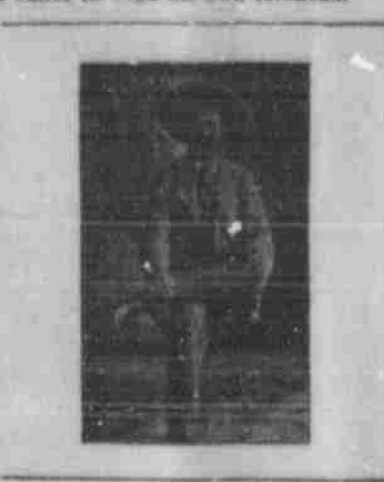
This movement is worked up and controlled by sub-agents of the transatlantic steamship lines, and these sub-agents have been paid commissions and rebates by the railroads for the business.

For the business last month certain lines paid as high as \$3 on each passenger turned over to them by the steamship agents. One line employed as its own agents the

EX-ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN AMONG THE KILLED

AWFUL TRAGEDY REPORTED FROM NOGALES, AND JOHN J. JOHNSON IS ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

The Associated Press, last night, tells of an awful tragedy which occurred at Nogales, Arizona, on the border, early yesterday morning, in which three men were killed outright, and then the shooter, to complete the work and add another to the list, turned the pistol on himself and sent a bullet through his own forehead.



The above is a half tone cut of J. J. Johnson, formerly of this city. He will be known here as the former proprietor of the Palace saloon, now conducted by Graham Bros., under their own name. Johnson came here from Silver City, and on selling out went to Arizona, his brother, James Johnson, joining their parents somewhere in Oklahoma. While here Johnson was never considered a "bad man," but it was always known that he went "fired" for trouble, and it seems strange to the sports here that he was caught napping at Nogales. At Silver City, he conducted the Palace saloon and sold out to A. Dano, who still runs the place. He leaves a wife and one child, another child having died about a year ago.

The Associated Press account of the killing is as follows:

One of the worst tragedies in the history of southern Arizona, in which four men lost their lives, occurred in the border city of Nogales at 3:20 this morning.

J. J. Johnson, a gambler, M. M. Conn, a saloon proprietor, Ferdinand Walters, gambler, Modesto Olivara, a Mexican monte dealer.

Ferdinand Walters entered the Palace saloon, owned by M. M. Conn, walked to the poker table, and without a word of warning, drew a revolver and opened fire on the dealer, named "Cowboy" Johnson, firing two shots through his head. Walters then turned on Conn, the proprietor, who was making his way toward the door, shooting him through the heart. The murderer then turned his weapon on a Mexican monte dealer, shooting him in the back of the head. He then fired a shot at George Bendle, a cattleman, which grazed the latter's face but did no damage.

The murderer then hurried to the street where he fired a shot through his own brain, dying instantly.

All of his victims died before being able to make a statement.

The dead monte dealer was named Modesto Olivara, and he was a native of Sonora, Mexico.

Walters, who was known in the southwest as the "Catalina Kid," had traveled extensively. He was at Rhapsody, Alaska in 1917, and while there, it is said, was identified with the notorious "Sonny Smith" gang.

Walters, who had been running a poker game in Conn's house, was discharged on complaint of the patrons that he had been using marked cards to win the money. When Walters turned over the game to another man Wednesday night he remarked to the man who took his place that there would probably be some dead men around there before long.

Walters had been in the employ of Conn, but had been discharged a few days ago. He was intoxicated at the time he entered the saloon. Conn was one of the best known sporting men in the southwest. He leaves a widow.

Freight Trains Collide.

At Maxwell City, before daylight yesterday morning, two heavy freight trains collided head-on. Fireman Britton was badly burned and had several ribs broken. The other fireman was less seriously injured. The engineers jumped and escaped with slight injuries. Both engines were badly broken up and eleven cars were derailed and damaged. The track was blocked nearly all day.

The wreck occurred on a curve and both trains were moving at a good rate of speed when the crash came. The conductor at Maxwell, it is reported, called to send the proper order providing a meeting place of the trains.

The Needles Eye says: Three young men who entered a loaded freight car, stole a ride from the railroad company and helped themselves to whatever was good to eat in the car by breaking open boxes, played guilty before the justice's court yesterday and were sentenced to the county jail. There were five young men in police court this week, each one of whom was on his way to see his sick mother. They were each without money and several hundred miles from home. The court gave them runaway orders and when each one passed the city limits they were ahead of schedule time.

Change Cashiers.

A. J. Atwater, who for several months has been cashier of the Cardenas, has been transferred to the same position in Las Vegas, and will go to that place Monday, says the Trinidad Chronicle-News. He left Trinidad this afternoon for Denver, on a short business trip. His place will be taken here by H. M. Packard of Kansas City, who arrived here yesterday. Mr. Atwater has made many friends among the traveling public who will regret to lose him at this hotel, but following the fortunes of the Harvey house system a man must go when he is called.

Northwestern Lumbermen.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 31.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, which opened here today, attracted representatives of 1,800 lumber yards in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. The sessions will continue through the remainder of the week and will be devoted to the discussion of matters of importance to the lumber trade.

sub-agents of the steamship lines and provided them with a full stock of railroad tickets.

The famous anti-commission agreement adopted in 1901 by the presidents of all the railroads in this country, Canada and Mexico, practically put a stop to the payment of commissions and rebates, except on the so-called steamship business. Every year the roads running east from Chicago have secured this business by secretly paying commissions, the road paying the highest commission getting the bulk of the business.

Acting on the orders of the president, based on the warning from Washington of the administration's purpose to punish violations of the law in the conduct of passenger traffic, the representatives of the eastern railroads met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That pending further conferences on this subject we individually pledge ourselves to immediately discontinue any and all concessions of every kind or character to steamship agents or companies, including commissions, rebates, side cuts, reduced fare or free tickets or any form of gratuity whatever, for the purpose of controlling or diverting Trans-Atlantic travel.

While the eastern roads were "cleaning house" the western lines were meeting for a similar purpose. Of late there have been all sorts of rate cutting, passenger traffic east bound from Colorado, particularly on party business. The interested lines agreed to discontinue at once all practices contrary to the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. Steps will be taken without delay to stop the secret cutting of rates from St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and other points.

Many passenger officials have believed or professed to believe for years that the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws applied only to freight and not to passenger traffic. In consequence little attention was paid to these laws when competition was keen for any special passenger traffic. Numerous pooling and other schemes have been tried to stop secret cutting of rates, but none of them proved successful for any length of time.

Most of the passenger officials are much impressed by the warning that the administration proposes to strictly enforce the laws as to passenger or freight traffic, but others smile and say, "We are in no danger so long as persistent violations of the laws by freight officials are unheeded."

ARE NOW IN FIELD.

Chairman Hadley, of Las Cruces, N. M., chairman of the recent irrigation convention held at that place, was in the city on business connected with the Las Cruces chamber of commerce, says the El Paso News. In speaking of the progress being made by the executive committee handling the details of the Elephant Butte dam proposition, Prof. Hadley remarked:

"The executive committee of five members have been very busy with a great deal of detail work, but they are working as rapidly and as intelligently as could be expected from any one. We find that there is but one sentiment throughout the country, and that sentiment is to put the project through."

"We shall of course have to arrange for some money from the state legislature, but I feel confident we shall succeed in that."

Everything in the valley is looking up already. Property is advancing in valuation and people are coming in and writing in to get information regarding the Elephant Butte dam project and are looking for locations and property. The effect is already apparent. The mere fact that something is being done in a systematic way to build the great dam, has had an influence on prices of land and have made the residents of the valley optimistic as to the future of this vicinity."

Surveys in the Field.

The United States reclamation service field party of nine men, under J. L. Rhoad, who have been sitting up their field outfit at Las Cruces the past few days, leave for Lordsburg today, where they will pitch their first camp for preliminary location work of the main line canal through the Mesilla valley to the narrow near this city. The party will make a careful survey of several possible canal routes.

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NEW MEXICO TOWNS

ESTANZIA. Mexico, but will probably return to the California Short Line in the near future.

FARMINGTON. From the Heater. Frank Quinn loaded a four-hour team with canned goods from the San Juan Chief cannery factory at this place. This cannery has orders for more goods than they are able to supply. Their products are first-class and please wherever they go.

Mission. Misses Helen and Camaron, teachers at Astec, were in town attending the meeting of the Educational association. They were accompanied by the father and mother of Miss Camaron. They remained over night here, and on Sunday drove as far as Fruitland, getting a view of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Camaron recently came to this county from Danbury, Iowa.

James McEwen, of Cedar Hill, came down with wheat for the mill. He says they had eight inches of snow on the level at his place when he left. Here he met his old schoolmate, W. R. Felton, and they have been spending a few days together here. Mr. Felton is with the Arizona & Colorado railroad survey. They attended school together at Cornell, New York, and have not met since that time when in Farmington by accident this week.

Roswell. From the Register. Maynard Gussell, of Albuquerque, who is general manager of the electric light plant, came to Roswell last Sunday and will spend a few weeks here looking after the business of the company.

R. S. Hamilton, of this city, has tendered his resignation as secretary of the board of regents of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell. He came to take effect at once, or upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Hamilton sent his resignation directly to Governor Otero on January 17. It is not known at this time who his successor will be.

S. N. Pierce, of Maricao, Kansas, is here visiting his brother, M. L. Pierce, whom he has not seen since 1881. They resemble each other very much. S. N. Pierce has the distinction of having twenty-four grandchildren and nine children, and says he can stand on his porch and blow a horn and have them all hear his horn in two hours. Mr. Pierce is one of five brothers, all of whom served through the civil war on the side of the union.

LAS VEGAS

From the Optic. Mildred Browne sustained a sprained ankle while out skating in the canyon Saturday afternoon and is now propped up in a big easy arm chair at home.

W. G. Rupp, formerly of Las Vegas, has been called to Camden, N. J., from Trinidad by a telegram announcing the death of his mother. Mr. Rupp has been manager at the brick and tile works in Trinidad and is now preparing to take effect at once, or upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Hamilton sent his resignation directly to Governor Otero on January 17. It is not known at this time who his successor will be.

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TERRITORIAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD MEET AT SANTA FE.

The territorial board of education was in session yesterday afternoon at the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Amado Chavez in the capitol. There were present: Governor Otero, ex-officio; Amado Chavez, superintendent of public instruction, ex-officio; Brother Rutledge, president of St. Michael's college

Subscription Rates.
Weekly Citizen, per year, \$2.00
Daily Citizen, per year, 6.00

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS ARE TAME

Special to The Citizen.

Santa Fe, Feb. 1.—At the council in the morning session all were present except Greer. The following bills were reported on by committees: House joint resolution No. 2, passed; Council bill No. 3, by Martinez, passed; Judiciary bill No. 21, by Leachy, tabled; Judiciary bill No. 22, by Leachy, passed; Judiciary bill No. 23, tabled; Judiciary bill No. 24, tabled; Judiciary bill No. 25, tabled.

Territorial affairs, council bill No. 15, passed.
New bills, council bill No. 37, Montoya, prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the University of New Mexico or within one mile from the Agricultural college of New Mexico, referred to committee on territorial affairs.

Council bill No. 28, by Winters, passed.
Council bill No. 29, by Leachy, and house joint resolution No. 2, passed unanimously on motion of Montoya.

House bill No. 3, by Martinez, passed; Council bill No. 21, by Leachy, passed; Council bill No. 22, by Leachy, passed; Council bill No. 23, by Leachy, passed; Council bill No. 24, by Leachy, passed; Council bill No. 25, by Leachy, passed.

All members were present at the morning session of the house. Sixteen new bills were introduced and all were referred to proper committees. The most important work of the house this morning was the passage of house bill No. 24, by Mr. Howard. The bill appropriates the sum of \$4,000 to be used in the construction of protection against floods in the Rio Grande valley. The appropriation is divided as follows: San Marcial \$1,500; Socorro \$1,500; Hillsboro \$1,000. The vote was 20 to 2.

House bill No. 25, by Dalles, and house bill No. 4, by Crollitt, were passed by unanimous vote. The house adjourned at 11:45 until 2 p. m.

This Afternoon Session.
The council this afternoon by unanimous vote passed council bill No. 10 amending the act creating Torrance county and changing the county seat from Progresso to Estancia.

COUNCIL

Morning Session—Sixteenth Day.
Council called to order by President Clark. Chaplain Shively led in prayer. The roll was called and all answered present except Mr. Greer. The journal of Monday's session was read and adopted.

Council bill No. 17, by Mr. Martinez, entitled an act providing for the payment and distribution of money and funds belonging to insolvent estates of deceased persons, was passed.

Council bill No. 19, by Mr. Winters, entitled an act empowering cities and towns to build street crossings and to assess the cost thereof against the property owners, was passed.

Council bill No. 20, by Mr. Miller, entitled an act to amend section 107 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico, of 1907, in regard to trial and judgment in civil actions, was read the first time in full, and second time by title, and referred to the committee on judiciary.

Council bill No. 34, introduced by Mr. Montoya, entitled an act to authorize the purchase of law books for the use of the district courts, read the first time in full, second time by title, and referred translated, printed and referred to the finance committee.

Council bill No. 35, introduced by Mr. Ballard, entitled an act fixing the time for holding terms of court in the Fifth judicial district of the territory of New Mexico, was read the first time in full, the second time by title, and on motion of Mr. Martin read the third time preparatory to its passage. Mr. Martin then moved that council bill No. 35 do pass, and upon a vote being taken resulted in 10 yeas and 1 nay.

Council bill No. 36, introduced by Mr. Winters, entitled an act to prescribe the manner of describing money in indictments, was read the first and second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE

Morning Session—Sixteenth Day.
House called to order by Speaker Dalles. Father Babeyrolle led in prayer. The journal of the previous session was read and adopted.

House bill No. 5, by Mr. Crollitt, an act fixing the legal age of marriage in the territory, which was referred to the judiciary committee, was reported upon by the committee. The report was unfavorable to the passage of the bill, and upon a vote being taken the bill failed to pass.

House bill No. 8, by Mr. Ellis, an act amending section 2881 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to changes of venue, was referred to the committee on judiciary. The committee reported unfavorably upon the passage of the bill, and upon a vote being taken the bill failed to pass.

House bill No. 11, by Mr. Pendleton, an act repealing section 1577 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, exempting heads of families from taxation on an assessment up to \$200, which was referred to the committee on judiciary, was reported upon unfavorably. Upon a vote being taken the bill failed to pass.

It was then moved that the house adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock. Before a vote was taken upon this motion Mr. Wilkerson announced a meeting of the committee on education at his room at the Palace hotel at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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The chairman of the committee on counties and county lines announced a meeting of that committee at his room at the Palace hotel at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Chairman Pendleton, of the finance committee, announced a meeting of that committee at his room at the Palace hotel at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The house then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

COUNCIL

Morning Session—Seventeenth Day.
Council called to order by President Clark. Chaplain Shively led in prayer. Upon roll call all answered present except Mr. Greer, who was excused. Journal of Tuesday's proceedings was read and adopted.

The standing committees reported as follows:
Mr. Chavez, chairman of the committee on public printing, reported house joint resolution No. 2, a resolution to secure publicity of the acts of the thirty-sixth legislative assembly through the press, recommending that it be passed.

Mr. Martinez, chairman of the committee on corporations, reported council bill No. 2, an act exempting irrigation associations from incorporation fees, recommending that it be passed. Mr. Winters moved adoption of report, which motion was carried.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 21, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be tabled. Upon motion, bill was ordered tabled.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 22, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 23, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 24, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 25, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 26, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 27, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 28, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 29, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 30, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 31, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 32, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 33, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 34, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 35, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 36, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 37, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Mr. Leachy, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported council bill No. 38, an act relating to proceedings in criminal cases, recommending that it be passed. Upon motion, report was adopted.

Montoya river bill. The resolution was read and referred.

Mr. Read asked the unanimous consent of the council to introduce a joint memorial. The memorial protests against the creation of the proposed Rio de Jemes forest reserve, taking in parts of Rio Arriba and Taos counties. The memorial was passed upon suspension of the rules, Mr. Catron voting no.

The committee on enrolling and engraving bills reported council bill No. 2, properly enrolled and engrossed, and the president announced having signed the same.

Mr. Martin announced a meeting of the finance committee after the adjournment of the council to hear a committee of educators.

Mr. Montoya announced a meeting of the committee on agriculture and manufactures to consider council bill No. 2.

Council then took an adjournment until this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE

Morning Session—Seventeenth Day.
Speaker Dalles called the house to order at 10:15 o'clock. Every member was present. Father Babeyrolle led in prayer. Chief Clerk Owen of the council reported that the council had passed council bill No. 25, introduced by Mr. Ballard, an act fixing the time for holding sessions of the district court in the Fifth judicial district.

The journal of the previous day's session was read in English, and upon motion the reading of the journal in Spanish was dispensed with, and the journal adopted as read.

The following bills were introduced:
House bill No. 25, by Mr. Hannigan, an act authorizing county commissioners of counties in the territory to levy a tax for the construction of county court houses and buildings, was referred to committee on counties and county lines.

House bill No. 40, by Mr. Hannigan, an act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Mimbres river in Luna county. Referred to committee on roads and bridges.

House bill No. 41, by Mr. Nebbett, an act authorizing the territorial board of equalization to issue territorial teachers' certificates. Referred to committee on education.

House bill No. 42, by Mr. Luna, an act to amend section 10 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, regarding acquisition of territory. Referred to committee on territorial affairs.

House bill No. 43, by Mr. Luna, an act amending section 1, chapter 10, Session Laws of 1907, and section 1577 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, regarding exemptions from taxation. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill No. 44, by Mr. Ellis, an act providing a legal status of surgeons and for other purposes. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill No. 45, by Mr. de Baca, an act fixing the time for holding terms of the district court in the Sixth judicial district. Referred to committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 64, by Mr. de Baca, an act to amend section 19 of chapter 91 of the Session Laws of 1907, making the selling of liquor to minors punishable by a fine. The council substituted the original bill failed. The substitute was passed.

House bill No. 48, by Mr. Lynch, an act to amend section 2132 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, relating to fire insurance companies. Referred to committee on finance.

House bill No. 49, by Mr. Lynch, an act providing for the construction of a system of public highways in New Mexico and the use of convict labor therefor and for other purposes. Referred to committee on roads and highways.

House bill No. 50, by Mr. Crollitt, an act to amend section 1527 of the Compiled Laws of 1907, regarding the appointment by county commissioners of precinct judges of election. Referred to committee on territorial affairs.

House bill No. 51, by Mr. Howard, an act to regulate the distribution of the surplus arising from tax collections on life insurance. Referred to committee on insurance.

House bill No. 52, by Mr. Howard, by request, an act amending section 31 of the Session Laws of 1907, relating to compulsory education. Referred to committee on education.

House bill No. 53, by Mr. Howard, by request, an act providing for the amendment of certain provisions of the law relating to public schools. Referred to committee on education.

House bill No. 54, by Mr. Howard, by request, an act providing for the fixing of a standard scale of weights and measures in the territory and for other purposes. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

The following bills were reported upon by the committees to whom they were referred:
House bill No. 24, by Mr. Howard, providing for the protection against floods along the Rio Grande at San Marcial, Socorro and Hillsboro, and for other purposes, favorably reported upon by the committee on territorial affairs.

The bill providing an appropriation of \$4,000, to be divided as follows: San Marcial \$1,500; Socorro \$1,500; Hillsboro \$1,000. The bill was reported upon favorably by the committee on irrigation, and upon a vote being taken the bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 2.

street crossings and assess the costs against the property owners. Referred to committee on corporations.

The house adjourned at 2:45 o'clock until 10 o'clock this morning.

COUNCIL

Morning Session—Eighteenth Day.
President Clark called the council to order at 10 o'clock. All members were present. Chaplain Shively led in prayer. Message from the house that that body had passed house bills Nos. 18 and 19 was received. Journal of Wednesday's proceedings read and approved.

Message received from the house reporting passage of house bills Nos. 22 and 24. House concurred in passage of council bill No. 20, changing the county seat of Torrance county.

Committee Reports.
Council bill No. 7, by Mr. Read, an act to amend section 5 of chapter 3 of the Session Laws of 1907, referring in sale of intoxicants to minors, reported upon by the committee on judiciary with the recommendation that it be passed, but that the council substitute be passed. The report was adopted.

Council bill No. 23, by Mr. Greer, an act to prohibit the giving of and participating in cattle roping exhibitions, reported upon favorably by the committee on agriculture and manufactures. Report adopted.

Bills introduced.
The following bills were introduced:
Council bill No. 10, by Mr. Martin, an act authorizing the county commissioners of the territory to levy a tax for the construction of county court houses and buildings, was referred to committee on counties and county lines.

Council bill No. 11, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend section 47 of section 30 of the Session Laws of 1907, creating the office of chief of police and one deputy in county seats having more than 2,500 people, was referred to committee on judiciary.

Council bill No. 12, by Mr. Montoya, an act making it a misdemeanor to fail to perform future services paid for. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Council bill No. 13, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 14, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 15, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 16, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 17, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 18, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 19, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 20, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 21, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 22, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 23, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 24, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 25, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 26, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 27, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 28, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Mexico, was reported upon by the committee on public lands, recommending that it be passed.

Introduction of Bills.
The following bills were introduced:
House bill No. 36, by Mr. Pendleton, an act giving county commissioners authority to make appropriations to support boards of horticulturists. Referred to committee on agriculture and manufactures.

House bill No. 37, by Mr. Pendleton, an act relating to fences. Referred to committee on agriculture, manufactures and live stock.

House bill No. 38, by Mr. Pendleton, an act providing for the intermediate sentences of persons convicted of a felony. Referred to committee on penitentiaries.

House bill No. 39, by Mr. Orrego, an act exempting benevolent and church societies from paying a license for amusement entertainments. Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Introduction of House Resolutions.
House joint memorial resolution No. 4, providing for the appointment of a committee to visit public institutions and report condition of the same. Referred to committee on public institutions.

House joint memorial No. 5, by Mr. Lucero, a petition to the president of the United States protesting against the erection of the proposed Rio de Jemes forest reserve. Referred to committee on mines and public property.

Motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 19 to 9.

Martin Flood Relief Bill Passed.
Chief Clerk Owen of the council reported to the speaker that the council had passed council bill No. 40, an act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Mimbres river in Luna county. Referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Council bill No. 41, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 42, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 43, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 44, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 45, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 46, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 47, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 48, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 49, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 50, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 51, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 52, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 53, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 54, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 55, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Council bill No. 56, by Mr. Montoya, an act to amend an act relating to county jails and for feeding prisoners when county general fund is not sufficient. It gives county commissioners power to appropriate money from the jail fund for feeding prisoners. Rules were suspended and the bill passed.

and then laid down balance of the week. Some of the salesmen became panic-stricken also, and advised went out telling customers to hold back their stuff. A good many sheep and lambs were already on the road, however, and today's supply in 7,000 head, sales of Monte Vista lambs today are at \$6.35 and \$7.10, as compared with \$7 to \$7.25 Monday and Tuesday. The market is fairly active today, and has more than half recovered from its sickness of last week. Prices today are strong to 10 cents higher than last Friday. Yearlings sold at \$6.25 today, wethers \$5, ewes \$4.75, but today ewes and wethers would sell for 25 to 30 cents more than this. The lambs today are light weight, 67 to 73 pounds. A steady market is looked for balance of the week.

Fraud Exposed.
A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to be aware of such people, who seek to profit by the reputation of the genuine medicine which have been successfully curing disease for over thirty-five years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it, on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada.

RECORD OF FIGHT
ON BEEF COMBINE
March 28, 1902, the New York Herald showed the existence of the beef trust and the fight was begun.

April 2 it was shown that the trust was able to control railroad freight rates so as to stifle competition.

April 5 proof was offered that while "squeezing" Americans, the trust was selling beef cheaper in England than at home. The secret agreement between the trust packing houses was published in full.

April 13 Attorney General Knox began active proceedings against the trust. Attorney General Davis began preparation of suits to have the trust declared illegal in New York.

April 25 Attorney General Knox decided that he had sufficient evidence to obtain an injunction to restrain the trust from further proceedings under their agreement.

May 15, letter book of Armour & Co. adds greatly to the strength of the case against the trust.

May 21, temporary restraining order issued by Judge Grosscup against the trust.

August 5 demurrers to the injunction filed by the trust, demurrers overruled and injunction continued against the trust by Judge Grosscup.

May 15, 1902, trust permanently enjoined by Judge Grosscup.

January 7, 1905, case argued before the United States supreme court.

January 22, 1905, final decision against the trust by the supreme court.

ITCH-RINGWORM.
R. T. Lucas, Wingo, Ky., writes, April 25th, 1902: "For 10 to 12 years I had been afflicted with a malady known as the itch. The itching was most unbearable; I had tried for years to find relief, having tried all remedies I could hear of, besides a number of doctors. I wish to state that one single application of Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me completely and permanently. Since then I have used the liniment on two separate occasions for ring worm and cured completely. 25c, 50c, and \$1 Bottle. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co."

Tierney-Schwed Nuptials.
Last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ida Schwed, of the Hope flat on South Second street, occurred the marriage of Miss Ida Margarette Schwed and James E. Tierney, Rev. A. M. Mandalaris of the immaculate Conception church, performed the ceremony. Mr. John Tierney and Miss Mamie Tierney, brother and sister of the groom, stood up with the bride and groom.

James Tierney is the son of Martin Tierney, city street commissioner, and is a member of a firm which conducts a blacksmithing and machinery business on Copper avenue. The bride has made her home in Albuquerque for a number of years and has held a clerkship at the Phoenix Dry Goods store.

For the present Mr. and Mrs. Tierney will reside with the bride's mother.

CROUP
Begins with the symptoms of a common cold; there is chilliness, sneezing, sore throat, hot skin, quick pulse, hoarseness and impeded respiration. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup (the child will cry for it) and at the first sign of a croupy cough apply frequently Ballard's Snow Liniment to the throat.

Mrs. A. Vilel, New Castle, Colo., writes, March 19th, 1901: "I think Ballard's Horehound Syrup a wonderful remedy, and so please send 25c, 50c, and \$1. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co."