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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen

VOLUME 12

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY JULY 15, 1905.

NUMBER 31



THE NORTH POLE EXPLORER WILL START

On His Trip to the Frozen Country—Peary Writes in Detail of How He Expects to Fight His Way Through to the Pole.

New York, July 12.—With \$25,000 subscribed today toward his expedition to reach the north pole, Robert E. Peary announces that he will start this week for the north. Commander Peary's new Arctic ship, the Roosevelt, has been waiting several days for supplies, which could not be bought on account of lack of funds.

The polar expedition, which has been in preparation since October 15, 1901, has cost \$150,000, including today's subscription. The entire amount has been given by American business men to the Peary Arctic club, whose members are anxious that none but Americans have a hand in this polar expedition.

Morris K. Jessup, president of the club, subscribed \$25,000 today, and Thomas H. Hubbard gave a check for \$10,000.

Mr. Hubbard also offered to join with any "believer" in the north pole expedition in putting \$25,000 into a fund to be divided among the members of the Peary party in case they succeeded in reaching the pole and returning to New York within eighteen months after their departure.

In announcing that his ship is at last ready, Commander Peary today made public for the first time a donation of \$50,000, given by George Crocker, in January.

The \$50,000 received yesterday would be expended, Mr. Peary said, for hand-picked coal and additional scientific instruments. His party is complete, with the exception of a surgeon.

Mrs. Peary will probably sail with the expedition. From here the Roosevelt will proceed to Sydney, Cape Breton, where the ship will pick up the crew, which is already waiting on the Erik, a coal ship, which will accompany the Roosevelt to latitude 72. The Erik will then return south, bringing Mrs. Peary with her.



COMMANDER R. E. PEARY.

fortunate as she was in the first voy-



THE ROOSEVELT, PEARY'S NEW SHIP. THE STALNCHIST, BEST FITTED SHIP THAT EVER SOUGHT THE NORTH POLE.

Frank Joseph land route, Wellman, Baldwin, and the late Mr. Ziegler were advocates and adherents of this route. If there are other, I do not recall them at present.

Peary and Weyprecht, Leigh Smith, Jackson, Wellman, Abruzzi, and Baldwin have all exploited the Frank Joseph Land route with greater or less success.

Of these various expeditions, however, Abruzzi's is the only one that has succeeded in pushing beyond the northern limit of the Frank Joseph archipelago. He is not at all in favor of this route. In fact, he uncompromisingly advocates, in words I shall quote later, the third—the Smith sound, or "American route."

I assume that all of my hearers are familiar in a general way, with what I shall attempt to do, and how I shall attempt to do it, but I have noticed so many misapprehensions as to details on the part of otherwise well informed people, that I feel a brief exposition of certain points may not be out of place.

The Peary Arctic club's new ship, the Roosevelt, built by the club for the purpose of Arctic exploration, will sail from New York, proceeding thence from Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will take on all the coal possible, and then steam north across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, through the Straits of Belle Isle, thence to the west coast of Greenland, and follow this to Melville bay, where the first ice barrier is likely to be encountered.

At the time when the Roosevelt arrives here, however, the latter part of July, this ice barrier is likely to be so weakened and disrupted as to permit the comparatively easy passage of the Roosevelt to Cape York, 76 degrees north latitude, which is

and in the bays secure the necessary dogs and sleds on board the Eskimo hunters and families who are to assist in the work of the expedition.

These Eskimos will gladly welcome my return, and will eagerly come on board for another season with me to the far north, the "Oomingmuk Nuna," (Musk Ox land), of their ancestors, and I shall have no difficulty in utilizing the utmost efforts and resources of the entire tribe for the work before me.

Both ships will meet again in Whale, or Wostenholme, sound, where a number of days will be devoted to hunting walrus, dozens of which can be secured in a single favorable night, and some of their meat and blubber obtained in a few days.

The individual animals weigh from 1,500 to perhaps 2,500 pounds apiece, and the rich, dark meat, the heat-giving blubber and the tough, fibrous skin afford valuable food for the Eskimo dogs and their masters.

Both ships will return to the vicinity of Etah and Littleton island, and, if the ice conditions permit, I will establish my continental base at Cape Sabine, or the eastern end of Hecla peninsula, on the Ellesmere Land side of the channel.

At this sub-base I expect to assemble a considerable portion of the most effective members of the tribe with such surplus dogs as I do not care to take with me further north on the Roosevelt.

Here they will be in touch with the walrus hunting grounds of Etah and Soutbay, and the musk-ox pastures of Ellesmere land.

This sub-base will be properly supplied with provisions and equipment, and will be in charge of two white men, who in addition to their duties in connection with the work of the expedition, will devote all the time possible to collecting in this rich zoological region.

HISTORIC RUINS GRAN QUIVERA

The title to the famous Gran Quivera ruins, supposed to be the remains of a city built before the flood, and which is located in the eastern section of the new county of Torrance, has finally been secured by Mrs. Clara A. H. Corbin, widow of A. H. Corbin, an old soldier, who died in this city in 1895.

When the ruins are acknowledged by scientists to be among the most interesting in existence today, and have been visited by tourists and treasure seekers from all parts of the world. The ruins consist of what is believed to be an ancient city, built during the time of Noah.

When the deluge came it is presumed that the city was buried, and the partly explored portions of the ruins show underground passages resembling streets and buildings.

Mrs. Corbin, after a fight through the United States land office, extending over many years, has finally secured a patent to the acres in which these ruins are located. She is now in the city, and will leave the first of the week for eastern Torrance county to look over the land.

The lady informed a Citizen representative that when the Helen cut-off on the Santa Fe is completed, it will run within twenty miles of the ruins of Gran Quivera. It is her intention to open up these ruins to the public and make them a source of revenue.

A stage line will probably be put in operation when the trains commence to run over the cut-off and the trip of twenty miles from the railroad to the ruins will be made daily, and tourists will be charged a reasonable sum for making a visit to what are considered by far the grandest pre-historic ruins in the Southwest.

E. N. Michaels, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Las Vegas, met with quite a misfortune Wednesday. Mr. Michaels has for some time past been employed in the office of the chief dispatcher of the Santa Fe in the Meadow City, but about a week ago he was appointed to the management of the Western Union office. Wednesday, while on duty, his home caught fire and was almost totally consumed. The contents were partly removed so that the loss will be about one-half.

AVALON POPULAR TOURISTS' RETREAT

Special Correspondence

Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, July 12.—The Albuquerque trio, Fred Nichols, Charles White and Joe Bial, journeyed from Los Angeles to the magic island on the morning of the 8th, by the Salt Lake route from the city to the government wharf at San Pedro and across the channel on the Williams Steamship company's best boat, the Cabrillo.

The thirty minute car ride was a very interesting panoramic view of the city suburbs, orchards and prosperous gardens, boom addition and the "City by the Sea," Long Beach, Terminal Island, Alamitos and San Pedro. There was a sickening baby smell about San Pedro wharf, which belied Nichols to bite more savagely at his papain.

The government is spending six millions of dollars on a break-water at San Pedro. The shipping there is miles from the wharf along the railway stretches one vast lumber yard, lumber enough to build a city.

The Cabrillo was cut loose and the sea voyage begun. Some 200 passengers were on board and much was said about feeding the fish. The boat sailed did a good business, but the man behind wouldn't (also either Mexican or Canadian money). The sea was extremely placid to the disappointment of White, who is the sailor of the trio, and there was very little sickness on board.

Two hours and thirty minutes put the channel between the continent and the island.

Sheriff Hubbell and family and Ed. Quicker and son had returned to the mainland when the trio arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell taking a cottage at Ocean Park.

We took quarters at the Metropole. Scarcely had White's financial seal secured the register before a heavy rain poured down from the New Mexico mountains. Varied lurid tales of New Mexico's undeveloped wealth, her climate and natural resources, agricultural and stock raising advantages and staid qualifications, the beauty of her scenery and the growth of her railroads, in several of the city papers was the result. And there were fishing stories, too, of questionable foundation. To these advertisements was probably due the popularity of the trip, and especially of Nichols.

Cupid has been very cruel and there will be many bleeding hearts and long drawn sighs over the sad sea waves when that young man leaves this island. The gain of ten pounds by this desert banker is another of his phenomenal successes. While Scott's special in its record breaking race over the Santa Fe, Fred Nichols made a record breaking row from Sugar Loaf to the Avalon pier with an oar. It was island talk how the young man sacrificed several large patches of hide from his hands in his effort to land two white frocked nymphs of the island in time for luncheon.

Catalina is as fascinating as ever. The hotels are quite well filled, and the crescent bay of Avalon is dotted with boats and yachts of various sizes and descriptions. Fishing is not extraordinary, but some very good catches of mackerel and yellowtail have been made.

Those who know Santa Catalina, its mountains, its valleys, its caves and pleasant little beaches and vivacious inhabitants know it as one of the most delightful resorts on the California coast. Its wide diversity of amusement is its most commendable feature to one who is looking for entertainment and rest at the same time. There are wild goats for the hunters and the fishermen, find off its coast sport unequalled on the Pacific coast. Only at Palm Beach, Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico do the finny tribes go so game and plentiful. An invariable breeze and the quiet of the bay of Avalon furnish pleasure for the sailor and carman, and there is music and dancing, and other things doing from early morning till late at night. The busy inclined can be busy and the lazy may be indolent. One can be money in or one can be money out.

But of all these things to see and do, the submarine gardens, viewed through the glass bottomed boats have no equal for beauty and novelty. Bathing, too, is fine. The trio will probably leave Catalina on Saturday. White and Nichols going to San Francisco and Boat proceeding to Portland.

DEATH'S HARVEST ON THE DESERT

Los Angeles, July 14.—Nine men dead and their bodies lying on the Nevada desert; two unknown men found wandering naked and ravine mad from thirst in Death Valley; Frank Seaman, insane from thirst and heat, while trying to walk from Los Angeles to India, picked up by a passenger train which he stopped by standing on the track; two prospectors, themselves nearly dead, from thirst, finding the skeleton of one who died on the desert a year ago near Searchlight, these are some of the horrors reported from the desert during the last three weeks.

Tomorrow another effort may be started toward arousing the authorities of the desert counties to action. When the directors of the chamber of commerce meet, George W. Parsons, who for years has fought the battle for the miners of the desert, will ask that body to make another effort to get the county commissioners and supervisors to move toward digging wells and placing guide posts.

FOUNDING AN EMPIRE IN THE FAR NORTH

Hundreds of Car Loads of Ready Made Houses and Settlers From United States Dumped on Canadian Prairie.

North Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada, July 14.—Nothing more striking or unique can be seen today on the American continent than the sight which has been presented to your correspondent today, the spectacle of a railroad so new that it has not been leveled, plowing a country which still has homesteaders taking up the government land as the great plains of the Mississippi valley were taken up in the years following the Civil war.

North Battleford is less than four weeks old. The buildings are of fresh sawed boards, and bundles of shingles do duty for steps at the entrance of the principal hotel. And yet this is a pretentious structure two stories in height, with 14 or 15 rooms, and a dining hall capable of serving a party of forty guests with comfort.

Five weeks ago there was only the wide sweep of virgin sod, and within a quarter of a mile of the hotel I picked up the skull of a buffalo. Today town lots, which are plotted by the township agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, are selling for \$50 a piece.

Battleford is on the Saskatchewan river, about 200 miles northwest of Winnipeg, and about half the distance to Edmonton. It is reached by a new extension of the Canadian Northern railroad, which is still in process of construction, but which for a few weeks has been hauling in the settlers.

Already 600 carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded on the prairie, and they may be seen at every station. Flows, sewing machines, bedding, lumber, tools and provisions are lying along the line for miles.

A little distance from the hotel at North Battleford there is a tepee of a Cree Indian, with skins spread out upon the scrub trees to tan, and a large assortment of unwhittled looking meat spread on the ground to dry.

A gray wolf, of the prairie variety, watched our train as it pulled out of Wadena, one of the townships plotted along the right of way, and not far from Warman (named for C. F. Warman, the poet and author of railroad yarns) a brown and white spotted antelope stood on an elevation and seeing the train, wheeled about, showing his white tuft of a tail as a danger signal, and trotted quietly away. The engineer who laid out the line

says he met a herd of elk crossing the right of way one day last week. At Humboldt, where many European settlers have come to take up lands, one of the most inconspicuous things was a soda water fountain in a fresh pine board shack denominated a hotel.

But modern invention and enterprise have greatly simplified the task of the pioneer. At Banford a dozen houses were observed, all ready to be loaded on a flat car and taken to some townsite. They will be used for depots. The dimensions of a flatcar are sufficient for a house of the size required for the temporary uses of the prairie settler, and many such houses are being constructed.

The growth of population in the northwest has distanced all census counts. During three years it is estimated by the Canadian government authorities that the provinces of Manitoba has gained no less than 50,000 to 75,000, making the total of the province between 300,000 and 325,000. The territories, it is estimated, have increased in population about 230,000.

This growth is witnessed in each town. Saskatoon, which two years ago had but 300 people, today has between 3,000 and 4,000. Winnipeg had 42,000 in 1901; at a recent census it was found that it has 85,000, and over 100,000 in 1905. It is estimated, however, that the count should have shown 100,000. He is not content with an increase of 10 per cent in four years.

Within six weeks actual work will be commenced on a branch of the Canadian Northern railroad which will extend to Hudson Bay. Chief Engineer McLeod told your correspondent that he expected to complete some 30 miles of road this summer. The distance to be covered is about 300 miles; the road will run from Prince Albert to the most available point on the bay.

The bay is open for navigation during the winter months. In summer the icebergs drift down from the polar regions, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. It is expected that eventually a short outlet will be found for the great Canadian wheat belt for shipping by water to Liverpool by this Hudson Bay route. The distance by this route would be 1,000 miles less than any route now followed.

A. C. McQueen, live stock agent for the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railroad, states that the shipping of sheep along that line for this season is over. The total number of sheep shipped was 28,871. This number went out from Mesa and Ash Fork, Ariz. A much larger number was shipped from main line points, and they are still making shipments in

Floyd Gibbons, deputy internal revenue collector for Arizona and New Mexico, went to Prescott on business connected with his office. He was met there by A. J. Loomis, of the internal revenue collector's office at Santa Fe, who will give him some instructions as to the duties of his new office, say the Phoenix Gazette.

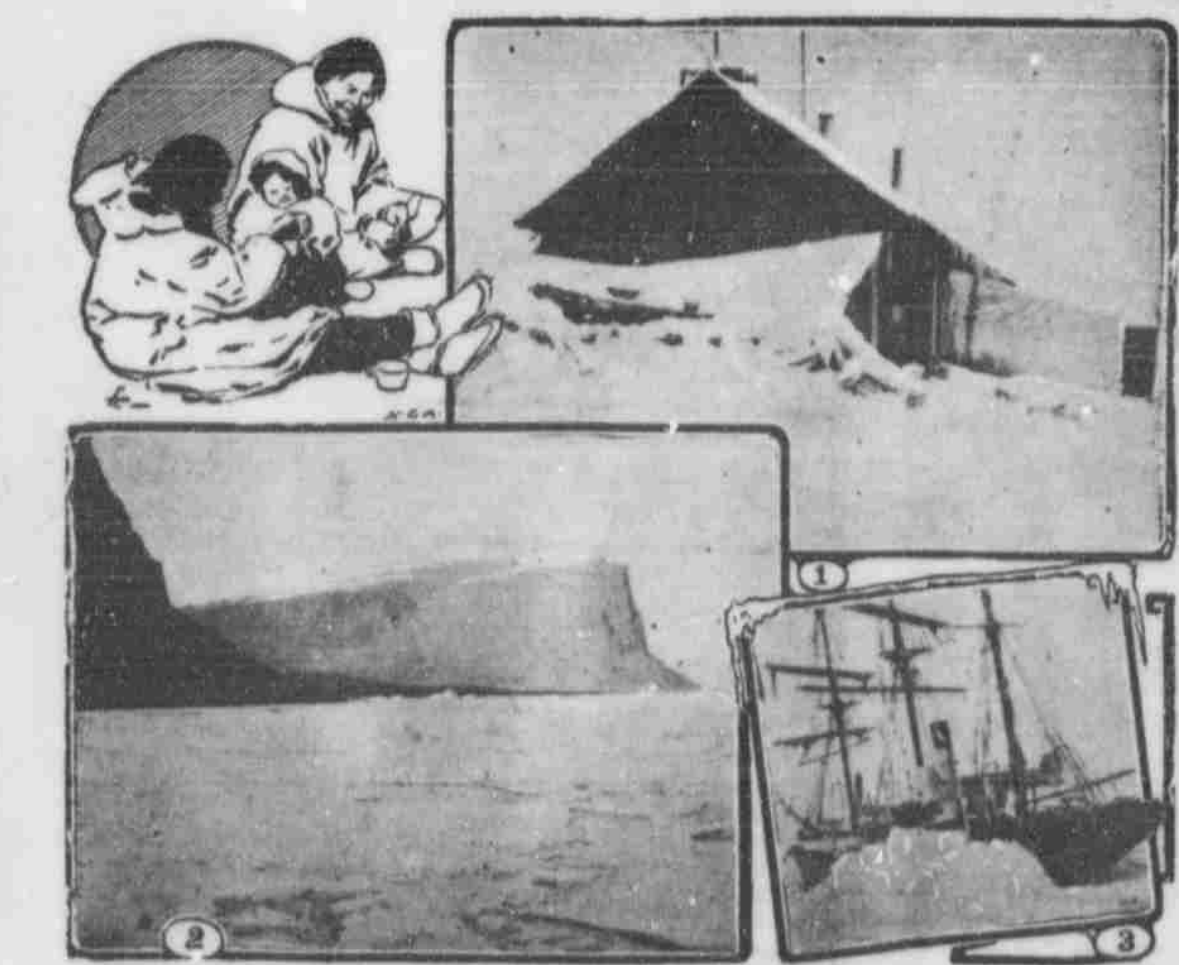
TWO MEN WILL TEMPT DEATH IN WHIRLPOOL



WM. J. GLOVER.

C. D. GRAHAM.

Unless prevented by the authorities or by lack of nerve, Calisto D. Graham and William Glover will indulge in a swimming contest through the rapids and whirlpools of Niagara this month. The date for the match has not been announced. Both men are in training and go ahead as if they really expect to swim the water in which so many have gone to their death. Graham has been through the rapids a couple of times in a barrel, and the experience has given him confidence, he claims, and he thinks he will be able to swim through the swirling pool.



(Photo taken by Commander Peary himself, on his last expedition in 1902.) No. 1—FORT CONGER, WINTER QUARTERS AND METEOROLOGICAL STATION IN NORTH GREENLAND. No. 2—CAPE HAWKES, A BOLD LANDMARK IN NORTH GREENLAND. No. 3—ICE NAVIGATION.

PEARY WRITES HIS PLANS FOR THE DASH

THE FAMOUS EXPLORER TELLS OF THE ROUTES TO THE POLE, AND THE ONE HE HAS SELECTED FOR THIS TRIP.

By Commander R. E. Peary. (Copyright, 1905, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

A little less than four centuries ago the first expedition started out time, with periods of greater or less intensity, practically all the civilized nations of the earth have made attempts to reach the charmed spot. Millions have been expended in

these efforts, and, though they have brought back information and accessions to scientific knowledge, which have fully repaid the expenditures, the main object remains still unattained. The ablest writers, scientists, geographers, statesmen and rulers have been interested in the matter, and have urged the prosecution of the work with all the eloquence at their command. Many of their remarks upon the subject have become historic.

As a result of all these explorations extending through nearly four centuries, the possible routes to the north pole have dwindled to three. In my own personal opinion, they have dwindled to two, but I note the three. First, the drift method, as devised, inaugurated and put into execution by Nansen. The possibilities of this method are acknowledged by every one, but it by no means follows that another ship or even the Fram herself in a second attempt, would be as

the southern limit of the stretch of Greenland coast line inhabited by the Whale Sound Eskimos. The bark rigged steam whaler, Erik, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay company, now owned in St. Johns, Newfoundland, will leave St. Johns about the 10th of July, and proceed to Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will steam north, following the same route as the Roosevelt, to rendezvous with the Roosevelt at or near Cape York.

The Erik will then proceed to Etah, near Littleton Island, where she will deposit a depot of 300 or 400 tons of coal on Reindeer Point, where I had my coal cache in 1898 to 1902, while the Roosevelt will visit the native settlements along the coast

OLD PAT TEBEAU WAS THE ORIGINAL CANDY KID

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER ON THE DIAMOND—WHEN BOB WICKER DID SOME "CONVINCING."

"Of all the men who ever played the suspension expired. Comparison with a calendar showed that Wicker had been handed nine days. "Believing the operator had erred, I wired Heyder, who replied with an official explanation. As Wicker is a pitcher and would not be called upon to perform for several days, Heyder had kept the matter so as to deprive him of his next pitching day. "As nine-day suspensions were not then in vogue, I suspected the suspension by cutting off six days. Suddenly it occurred to me why Heyder was so severe. He was once a national league umpire, and of course had no particular love for a ball player who overrules authority. "She was a demure young thing, and sat to the grand stand at the Polo grounds, accompanied by a shallow-cheeked youth, attired immaculately in the latest summer togs. "Every time the sun shines there is the oddest gleam over where the third baseman stands. I wonder what it is. It looks like a flash from a small looking class," she said to her companion. "They are to let Bob know the style of ball to throw," answered the escort. "Do you mean to say, sir, that my nephew and that man are conspiring to deceive the batter?" "You ought not to think that way, I suppose. "And this is a Christian college," wished Rev. Mr. Wicker.

"Once when leaving town for a rest I didn't want to be followed by reports from umpires of action against players who fractured the rules," says Harry Pulliam, "so I empowered John Heyder, my secretary, to suspend players, who according to the umpire's report, merited such action. "One day later I heard from the acting president. He had suspended Jake Wicker, of the Chicago team, and mentioned the date upon which

"What are those preliminary signs the catcher is making?" the domineer asked the chairman, to whom Wicker had intrusted him. "They are to let Bob know the style of ball to throw," answered the escort. "Do you mean to say, sir, that my nephew and that man are conspiring to deceive the batter?" "You ought not to think that way, I suppose. "And this is a Christian college," wished Rev. Mr. Wicker.

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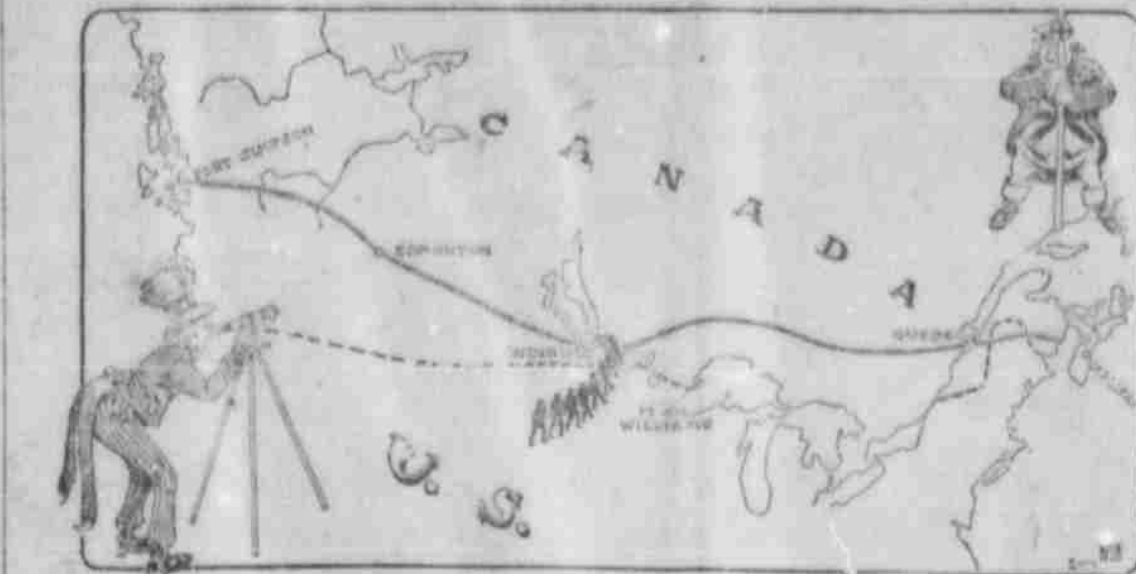
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AMERICANS TO BUILD CANADA'S NEW OCEAN TO OCEAN RAILWAY



TENS OF THOUSANDS OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABORERS FROM THE "STATES" WILL BE REQUIRED—GENERAL MANAGER IS AN ILLINOIS MAN—LAW BARRING IMPORTATION OF WORKMEN GIVEN A TEST AND PRACTICALLY NULLIFIED—INTO THE GREAT WHEAT BELT. UNCLE SAM WILL HELP CANADA BUILD NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Montreal, Canada, July 8.—Canada is about to draw upon the United States for the largest part of an army of 42,000 laborers to build its new transcontinental railroad. Part of this immense force will be unskilled and part skilled labor.

The new Grand Trunk Pacific, as it is to be called, is to have a man from "the states" for its general manager, Frank W. Moore. He was taken from the Washburn. The actual, practical builder is to be another American, Ian Macdonald, call people from the United States, F. H. McGowan, in born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri and Iowa. He is known among railway men as a "track genius" an expert in the actual work of laying the rails. Charles M. Hays, first vice president and general manager, was born in Illinois, and has been with the Grand Trunk about five years. He left the Southern Pacific road to undertake his present

duties. It is said that he is responsible more than any other man for the existence of the new transcontinental project.

Had to Have "Yankees." It was early discovered that the new Canadian road could not be built without American brains, skill and labor. The projectors of the road recently struck a snag due to the importation of about fifty civil engineers and surveyors to lay out the line. The Canadian engineers involved the alien labor act, (which, by the way, was passed in retaliation against the United States for the law excluding Canadian laborers), and the whole batch of engineers was seized and deported. They quietly slipped over the border again, and plunged into the woods where their duties lay. The Canadian authorities found it difficult to follow them into the virgin forests of the Northwest. Meantime, all the

was put forth to secure a decision of the courts exempting skilled labor from the provisions of the act. This has finally resulted in the Anglin decision, which proves to be so broad that the whole law is practically nullified.

Take New Wheat Belt. The new road is expected to tap the region in western Canada into which the big stream of American immigration is now pouring. During the last year no less than 130,000 settlers have gone into this region, most of whom are farmers from the United States. Vice President Hays estimates the area of wheat belt of the Canadian Northwest at 17,000,000 acres. The average yield per acre is twenty bushels from this virgin soil, which new agricultural wealth is expected to furnish plenty of traffic for the new road when it is completed, years from now.

CANADIAN CITY OWNS ITS OWN UTILITIES

FORT WILLIAM CHASED THE BELL TELEPHONE PEOPLE OUT OF THE FIELD AND RUNS ITS STREET CARS—POLITICS HASN'T INTERFERED AND IS NOT EXPECTED TO.

Fort William, Ont., Canada, July 8.—This is the one city on the American continent which owns all its public utilities, including its street railway system. And in this place public ownership is an unqualified success.

To jump immediately to results during the last year, the city paid half the cost with the profits from the street railroad. The sum of \$23,000 was written off to that account after paying all operating expenses, and putting by a considerable amount for the sinking fund. And the people are perfectly content with the service. If they were not, they would soon remedy matters by firing the commissioners.

Fort William and Port Arthur are practically one city of about 12,000 inhabitants, but like Chicago, divided by a small river. In this double city, the people own and operate water, electric light, telephone and street car systems. The consequence is that a residence telephone costs \$12 a year, an unlimited business telephone \$24, and \$12 a year gives unlimited electric light service for a residence of six to eight rooms, and the water rate averages about \$8 a year to the ordinary householder.

Making Profit. The city has owned the street railway system for nearly fourteen years. The telephone system is the latest municipal undertaking. There are now 1,100 subscribers, and the second year shows a balance on the profit side of the ledger. The installation of the municipal telephone system was accomplished only after a spirited fight with the Bell Telephone trust. The

latter is now practically out of the field here. The fare on the electric street railway is five cents for each fare, six cents for a quarter for up to four children. Power is supplied by a water fall about a mile from Fort William.

Public Demands Results. W. T. Hays, chairman of the board of public works in Fort William, is surprised at a suggestion that politics might interfere with the efficiency of a street car system operated by the city.

"There would it interfere?" he asked. It is a perfectly simple proposition. The public looks for results. It holds the commissioners responsible for results. If the service is not good they nominate and elect a new commission. There is no getting away from that. There is no way for politics to interfere, except in the way of getting better service.

Look to Future. Fort William and Port Arthur are believed by their residents to be the coming Chicago of the Northwest. The location, on the north shore of Lake Superior, at the junction of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the new Grand Trunk Pacific, is to be built, and with a harbor of ample capacity for a vast tonnage of the largest vessels, it is prophesied that the place will be the "gate" of the grain of the Canadian Northwest. A dozen huge elevators are already located here.

INSTALL TELEPHONE IN MIDDLE OF SALT LAKE



Salt Lake City, July 8.—There was installed the other day the most unique telephone service in the world. Three thousand feet from the shore of the great Salt Lake, has been erected a telephone instrument that is in direct communication with an exchange on shore. The fact that several people have lost their lives while bathing in Salt Lake before help could be summoned was the primary reason for putting in the instrument. It has proved, however, to be very popular with tourists, who are able to telephone over a radius of 300 miles to friends in other states, to say nothing for Salt Lakeers who can arrange for supper in the city, or fifteen miles distant, by means of telephone.

The installing of the instrument was a very nice piece of electrical engineering. Every joint had to be perfect, and the insulation of the best and strongest to resist the action of the powerful brine of the great inland sea. It was two weeks before the telephone could be brought to a condition to work without a hitch. Now, it is possible to talk to Spokane, Wash., Denver, Colo., and the cities of Wyoming, Idaho and Utah from the waters of Salt Lake.

AMERICA CARRIES THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP. London, July 8.—Miss May Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal. today beat the English champion, Miss K. Douglas, by 2 to 0, and thus became the British as well as the American lady tennis champion. The scores were 6-3 and 6-4.

CZAR'S NEW AMBASSADOR AND HIS FAMILY.



BARON ROSEN, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER. New York, July 10.—Upon arrival here aboard the big liner, Kaiser Wilhelm II. Baron Rosen, the czar's new ambassador at Washington, had with him his wife and daughter. The pictures which are now being reproduced.

LITTLE GIRL OF SILVER CITY INJURED. Little Miss Ruth Carley, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. W. Carley, met with an accident recently that might have resulted disastrously. As it was it caused the young girl intense pain for several days, says the Silver City Enterprise. Ruth, in a very laudable ambition to show her patriotism, was firing some crackers, one of the crackers refused to crack, and the young lady picked it up to investigate the cause. At that moment the cracker exploded and Ruth received the full force of the powder in her face. Her left eye was badly burned and for a time it was feared that the sight was destroyed, but by prompt medical attention, all danger from that source was overcome. Her face was also badly burned, and altogether it was a very narrow escape.

General Auditor H. C. Short, of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Topeka, arrived in the city last night and looked after business connected with his department, here today.

THE JAP AND RUSS PEACE COMMISSIONERS

ALL FOUR PROMINENT STATESMEN OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES, AND SOME ARE WELL KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.



NICHOLAS MURAVIEV. As Russian minister of Justice, M. Muraviev has worked hard to ameliorate the condition of the Russian peasantry. He was born in 1850, and is descended from one of the oldest families in Russia. His first important office was that of colonel of the criminal section of the senate, which is the highest court in Russia. Eleven years ago, upon the death of Manassev, he was appointed minister of justice and started the judicial reforms for which he afterwards became famous.

His first diplomatic mission of consequence was as arbitrator at the Hague conference of the cases between Venezuela and several European powers.

As the representative of his government at The Hague, he made a most pronounced impression upon the diplomats of other countries by reason of his great oratorical gifts, his liberal views and his profound knowledge of law. In February, last, he was appointed ambassador to Rome, which post he now holds.



JUTOMA KOMURA. The senior representative designated by Japan to bring about an honorable settlement of the war, is Baron Jutoma Komura, Japan's present foreign minister. He was educated in this country and was formerly Japanese minister at Washington, where he was succeeded by Mr. Takahira, who will assist him in representing the late case of Japan. From Washington Komura was sent to St. Petersburg as minister from his country. During the war between China and Japan, Komura held a high place in Japan's foreign ministry. At the close of the war with China he became Japanese minister at Peking. In 1902 he became foreign minister of Japan and displayed great address and ability in gaining time for Japan in which to prepare for the conflict between his country and Russia, which for two years appeared inevitable. Mr. Komura is about 55 years old, and was one of the first Japanese to be sent to the United States to be educated. He was graduated from Harvard and holds a degree from that university.



BARON ROSEN. Baron Rosen is associate commissioner. He is the present ambassador to Washington. Baron Rosen comes from a very old Russian family of Swedish origin. His ancestors fought under Gustavus Adolphus, 300 years ago, and settled in Lithuania, where the family estates are located.

The Rosens have distinguished themselves as soldiers, diplomats and writers. A brother of Baron Rosen is one of the most eminent scientists of Russia.

Baron Rosen is a state councillor, chamberlain of the imperial, a knight of the orders of St. Vladimir, St. Ann and St. Elizabeth, and is an accomplished scholar, musician and linguist, speaking English, German, French, Italian and Japanese.



KOGOKA TAKAHIRA. Mr. Takahira, the associate of Baron Komura, is 52 years old, and was educated at the Imperial college at Tokyo. He speaks English, French and Russian fluently. Upon graduating, he entered the foreign service of his country, and in 1879 was appointed attaché at the legation in Washington. He was advanced to be secretary of the legation and served some months as chargé d'affaires. In 1883 he became secretary to the foreign ministry at Tokyo. Subsequently, he became chargé d'affaires at Seoul, Korea, and consul general at Shanghai. In 1890 he was made chief of the political bureau of the foreign ministry at Tokyo, and a year later was sent as consul general to New York. After that he became minister resident at The Hague, minister to Italy and to Austria-Hungary. During the China-Japanese war he rendered valuable service to his country, for which he was made assistant minister of foreign affairs, which office he held until he was sent as minister to this country.

A STARTLING SEA TRAGEDY FOR JOINTURE IN STATEHOOD STEAM LAUNCH IS SUNK IN

Negro Kills the Crew and Passengers of Schooner, 12 in All. Mammoth Convention From Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Hudson River by a Tramp Steamer and Three are Killed.

ONE YOUNG WOMAN ESCAPES MEETS TO FAVOR STATEHOOD OTHERS ABOARD WERE RESCUED

New Orleans, La., July 13.—The Norwegian steamer Bratton, Captain Holm, from Cuba, Honduras, reports a startling tragedy on a small trading schooner, the Olympia. The crew and passengers, twelve in number, were all murdered by a negro named Robert McGill, except one passenger, a young woman, who escaped by swimming ashore after being struck on the head by a log. McGill shot all his victims. He also forced one of the crew to stab the schooner and then shot him. McGill escaped to shore in a small boat and was subsequently captured at El Provenir, Honduras. The captain of the Olympia had \$5,000 in his cabin.

GOLD MINE NEAR MATFUE PEAK. Socorro, N. M., July 12.—P. C. Hall, grubstaked by J. H. Smith, has discovered a gold mine near Matfue peak, which promises to bring big returns. The lead is composed of a disintegrated rock, panning gold, though no free gold is visible in the quartz. The formation strongly resembles that at Oryope Creek. The two owners will visit their find some time this month.

Oklahoma City, July 12.—One thousand delegates from Indian Territory and Oklahoma met in convention here today to take some definite action looking to immediate statehood. There are many contesting delegations from Indian Territory, where it is alleged the Indians were not given a fair representation but this disagreement had been settled before the convention was called to order.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, AND CROUP. Price 50¢ a bottle. Free trial.

New York, July 12.—It is believed that three, and possibly four lives were lost last night when the steam launch, Normandie, was sunk in a collision with what is supposed to have been a tramp steamer in the Hudson river.

The Unfortunate Ones. Those believed to have been lost are Captain Storm and Engineer Brady, of the launch Normandie, and Miss Gladys Dodge of this city. J. G. Greene, of New York, is also missing. The Normandie was owned by C. C. Dismont, but had been chartered by John A. Radd, of Glenwood. Mr. Radd was on board the launch at the time of the collision, and it was from him that the police received the meager information regarding the disaster.

Greene Was Rescued. Later information is to the effect that J. G. Greene was among those rescued. Santa Fe train No. 2, from the west, was sent east this morning in two sections, owing to the train being an unusually heavy one when it arrived at this point.

ENGLISH BEAUTY AND HEIRESS ACTS AS A SHIP'S COOK



San Francisco, Cal., July 12.—One of the most beautiful women in London, and an heiress has just finished a trip around the Horn in a sailing vessel in which she acted as ship's cook on the long and stormy voyage.

The young woman is Miss Zelma Travers, the only daughter of Colonel Henry Curtis Travers, a retired officer of the British army.

Miss Travers was threatened with consumption last winter, and while he social season was at its height, many eminent authorities on the disease were consulted with the hope of laying its progress. A long sea voyage was prescribed as the only hope of a permanent cure.

Just about this time Captain John Rylander of the ship *Cliffdale*, arrived in port. He called on Colonel Travers, as was his custom. They were old friends, their friendship being the result of long years association in India.

When the captain heard of the doctor's decision he jokingly suggested that Miss Travers make a trip with him around Cape Horn. He was to leave Newcastle in a short time, with *Cliffdale* as his destination.

Having a decided taste for adventure, the young woman eagerly seized the idea and expressed her determination to accompany the captain. Her father and friends did their best to change her mind, but her persistence carried the day, and a reluctant consent was finally given by Colonel Travers.

Arrangements were then made for the voyage, and every precaution taken to secure the comfort of the young girl and a traveling companion, whom she had had the care of her father since her babyhood.

Leaving behind her the luxuries

of the new, and upon the safe arrival of the *Cliffdale* at Valparaiso, each sailor presented her with some little token of regard fashioned by his rough hand during the voyage.

Miss Travers is now in San Francisco visiting friends. She has recovered her health and will leave shortly for her London home, to which she has always been accustomed. Miss Zelma entered into the spirit of her rough surroundings and her attention was soon lost in the mysteries of navigation.

The *Cliffdale* had not been out many days before misfortune settled upon her and brought all kinds of mischief aboard. First, one of the crew went insane and made a murderous attack upon his fellow sailors. He was put in irons, while one of the victims of his insanity was laid up for the balance of the voyage. Then there came up a fearful storm; the spunkier boom broke loose and swept overboard two seamen. The cook was caught in that wild sweep of the boom, and being thrown violently to the lower deck, sustained injuries that placed him on the disabled list.

It was then that Miss Travers showed a spirit that Captain Rylander's breath away. Knowing the extremity to which the captain was placed by the unfortunate circumstances attending the voyage, she went into the galley and there prepared the meals, not only for the cabin, but also for the fore-cabin. Rolling up her skirts and tucking up her sleeves, she dipped deep and vigorously into the pots and pans of the galley, undaunted by the creaking of the timbers of the vessel as it braved the mighty storm into which it had sailed as it rounded Cape Horn.

ENABLES DEAF TO ENJOY THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES



San Francisco, Cal., July 12.—The installation of a contrivance that enables the deaf to hear as well as one blessed with unimpaired aural sense, is the innovation of a local inventor.

The device is a recent invention, and the stage is placed a transmitter, which is small and compact, free from this to certain seats

in the auditorium and are connected with an apparatus resembling the ordinary telephone. When the ear piece is in position, the deaf, by means of the vibration of sound produced by the appliance, can hear perfectly.

A party of children, deaf since birth, were entertained at the theater a few days ago with the aid of the device, and they heard music for the first time in their lives.

TIPPOO TIB HAS GONE



Tippos Tib is dead. Such is the way from Zanibar.

The old Arab chieftain famous. Hamed H. Mohammed, as he was known among the faithful, was a professional "first aid" to explorers, and a good deal of money he made out of it. He forsook Stanley met him. Tippos Tib had taken hold of it in a small way by escorting Explorer Cameron 300 miles south of the equator.

Stanley had some trouble in making a deal with Tippos Tib, who seemed to want the best of it, and then some. It was finally arranged that at the end of sixty marches Stanley should turn back, unless traders from the west coast could be encountered.

After long preparation and preliminary advances toward the interior, the redoubtable Arab had two parties on the march—one of 300 men, women and children, and one of 400 enrolled fighting men. (Many armed with guns), and Tippos Tib's slaves and harem. When the great dark forest was reached, the Arab tried to back out, but Stanley stormed, exhorted and bribed, and got the party to brave the end of sixty marches Stanley should turn back, unless traders from the west coast could be encountered.

Tippos Tib is said to have bought and sold 10,000 slaves in his time.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON GROWING CROPS

CORN CROP AVERAGE IMMENSE—WHEAT—BELOW THE USUAL AVERAGE.

Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, Washington, show the acreage of corn planted to be about 94,000,000 acres, or 2.3 per cent on the area planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.3, as compared with 88.4 on July 1, 1904, 79.4 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 87.5.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 85.7, as compared with 85.5 last month, 78.7 on July 1, 1904, 78.8 at the corresponding date in 1903 and a ten year average of 85.3.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined, was 85.8, as compared with 84.5 on July 1, 1904, and 80 at the corresponding date in 1903.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 24,357,000 bushels, equivalent to about 4.4 per cent of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 82.1, as compared with 92.9 last month, 89.8 on July 1, 1904, 84.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 88.6.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 19,000 acres, or 0.6 per cent. The condition on July 1 was 91.2, as compared with 93.9 on July 1, 1904, 88.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten year average of 92.1.

The average of tobacco is less than that of last year, by about 54,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 87.4, against 85.3 one year ago.

The report also includes fruits and various other minor crops, which will be published in detail in the Crop Reporter.

The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin says:

In the districts east of the Rocky mountains temperature conditions were generally favorable. There was no rain in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast regions. In central and northern California and portions of Oregon and Washington, intense heat prevailed during the latter part of the week. Spring wheat continues promising on the north Pacific coast, though exposed to trying heat conditions during the latter part of the week.

With but few exceptions, a light apple crop is indicated. On the Pacific coast the weather has been favorable for haying.

SON VIOLENTLY INSANE.

The stalwart son of A. C. Thompson, of Clayton, was brought to Las Vegas for admission to the asylum, a violent maniac. Thompson, though both hands and feet were manacled, kept up a constant dance, whistling his accompaniment, while he was being taken from the train to a carriage. He varied his movements occasionally by attempting to strike the officer with his manacled hands. He is considered extremely dangerous, and cannot be left alone unattended for a moment.

A number of men have been found during the past week on the desert west of Phoenix suffering from lack of water. Several of the men were crazy and two others wandered off and are thought to have perished.

Tuesday evening at his residence on Lower Palace avenue, Santa Fe, Judge John R. McPhee united in marriage Wilbur Lewis and Mrs. Mamie Straw. The contracting parties are from Creede, Colorado.

FOREST FIRE RAGING ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

On July 2, a ground fire started on the northern boundary of the Pecos forest reserve along the Rio Grande and then followed the bed of La Jolla creek. Ranger Dockwiler reported the matter to Supervisor Knapp, at Santa Fe, and then he with five men went to the scene and fought with the blaze from the 4th until the 8th of July. Supervisor Knapp has received word from the men that the fire was now entirely out and that very little damage was done. The timber was scarcely harmed at all, and then only a slight charring to about six feet above the ground. The fire is supposed to have been started by sheep herders.

THE NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD

FIRST CAVALRY BAND TRANSFERRED TO ARTILLERY—NEW STYLE OF UNIFORM

The following general orders, No. 11, have been issued from the office of Adjutant General A. P. Tarkington, of the New Mexico National Guard:

1. The band stationed at Santa Fe, and known as the First Cavalry band, is transferred from the First squadron of cavalry to the Artillery arm, and in compliance with section 18, of chapter 101, Laws of New Mexico, 1905, will be known as the Artillery band, or Governor's band, to take effect July 5, 1905.

2. Commencing July 15, 1905, a uniform of khaki colored cotton material will be issued to the National Guard of New Mexico. This uniform will be designated "service uniform," in orders and correspondence, and for enlisted men will consist of khaki coat, trousers, leggings and campaign hat, with hat cord, which should be sewed fast to hat. The number of regiment or squadron and letter of company or troop or corps device, made of dull finish, bronze metal to be placed on the front part of the crown. Color ornaments, consisting of the regimental or squadron insignia of dull finish, bronze metal, with letter of company or troop in lower angle, will be worn on the collar of the service coat, placed at a distance of one inch from each end of the collar.

The new style chevrons as issued, will be placed on coats with points up. The service uniform for officers will consist of campaign hat, or have no ornaments, whatever, or service cap. The hat cord as used by officers of like grades in the U. S. army will be worn with the hat.

Coat of olive drab, woolen or khaki colored cotton material, with collar ornament, consisting of the insignia of the regiment, squadron or department, with the letters "N. M." each followed by a period, to be worn one inch from each end of the collar and to be of dull finish bronze metal. Insignia of rank to be worn on shoulder strap as worn by officers of like grades in the U. S. army.

Service trousers of olive drab woolen or khaki colored cotton material, to match the coat, without stripe, welt or cord, or service breeches of olive drab woolen or khaki colored cotton material to match the coat, without stripe, welt or cord, to be made the same as worn by officers in the U. S. army.

Leggings for all officers of russet leather of the pattern known as the "strap puttee." Mounted officers may substitute russet leather boots. In the field a canvas gaiter as worn by enlisted men, may be worn. Shoes for use with service uniform of russet leather.

The blue uniform now being worn by enlisted men, and the dress uniform being worn by officers, will continue to be worn on dress occasions, and members of the governor's staff only are required to provide themselves with the full dress uniform, which corresponds to the full dress uniform as worn by the officers of the grade in the U. S. army, with the exception that all buttons on full dress coat shall be stamped with the coat of arms of the territory of New Mexico, instead of the coat of arms of the United States.

Members of the governor's staff, with the exception of the adjutant general, are not required to provide themselves with the service uniform. All other officers will provide themselves with the service and dress uniforms as early as practicable.

By order of MIGUEL A. OTERO, Governor and Commander in Chief. Official:

A. P. TARKINGTON, Adjutant General.

OFFICIALS VISITING MINERAL DISTRICTS

San Pedro, N. M., July 12.—Waldemar Lindgren, in charge, and Dr. Louis Carl Grahn, assistant, of the United States geological survey, are in the San Pedro and Golden districts gathering data for a report and survey of the mining districts of New Mexico. From here they will go to Dolores, thence to other parts of the territory, every portion of which will be visited. This work will consume from eight to nine months, after which they will return to Washington to supervise the publication by the interior department of a volume covering the entire field of mining enterprises in New Mexico.

The work will be very complete, and will comprise reliable mining maps of the whole territory, as well as extensive notations on geological and mineral formations. This should be an important aid to the mining industry and there is no doubt that the publication will be in great demand as soon as issued.

WESTERN CATTLE SALES AT KANSAS CITY

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Following are some sales of western cattle at Kansas City this week:

Monday, July 3.—Bank & Hay, Payette, Idaho, 34 feeders, 925 pounds, \$3.35; 4 feeders, 940 pounds, \$3.35; 1,200 pounds, \$4.30; 24 cows, \$39 pounds, \$2.70.

Riley Leonard Live Stock company, Fowler, Colo., 56 killers, 1,082 pounds, \$4.20.

Hutton & Bros., Canadian, Texas, 23 calves, 155 pounds, \$4.25; 21 calves, 234 pounds, \$4.75; 20 calves, 239 pounds, \$5.15; 1 cow, 850 pounds, \$2.45.

Wednesday, July 5.—John McPeak, Rocky Ford, Colo., 73 killers, 1,360 pounds, \$5.

Some sales of western and Arizona sheep at Kansas City this week:

Monday, July 3.—F. Campbell, Mayer, Ariz., 8,284 wethers, 92 pounds, \$5.45.

Wednesday, July 5.—F. Campbell, Mayer, Ariz., 2,136 wethers, 92 pounds, \$5.39.

Thursday, July 6.—J. Metzger, Holbrook, Ariz., 1,661 sheep and yearlings, 80 pounds, \$5.40.

Friday, July 7.—E. S. Groves, Flagstaff, Ariz., 258 wethers, 93 pounds, \$5.10; 264 wethers, 90 pounds, \$5.10.

LOSES HIS LEFT EYE

W. E. BAKER OF LAS CRUCES MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH TELEPHONE WIRE ON MONDAY.

A dispatch from Las Cruces says: W. E. Baker, well known in New Mexico and who until recently was official stenographer for the Fifth district and who is now clerk to the United States attorney and also manager of the Las Cruces Telephone company met with a very painful accident Monday which will result in the entire loss of the sight of his left eye. He went about dusk to investigate a cross wire and had to cut same, when one end of the wire he just cut sprung back, entering the eye and penetrating into the ball of same. He went at once to Dr. McBride, who relieved him of the intense suffering and yesterday morning he went to El Paso to consult a specialist.

LIVE STOCK MARKET LETTER

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—The cattle run last week was 30,000 head, a decrease of 7,000 head from the previous week. The proportion of beef steers continued light, and receipts from the range country were also small, but the run of yearling calves held up heavy. The distribution as to class suited the packers, all right, and the week closed with a gain of 15 to 20c on killing cattle, and with stockers and feeders 10 to 15c higher.

The sheep market today is heavy, at 15,000 head, half of which are in the quarantine division. The market averaged about steady today, some of the good native steers, heifers and cows selling strong to a little higher, which quarantine steers sold steady at 10c lower. Some of the fed cubs were marketed around 7c. New buyers in the last few days at \$4.80 to \$5, against \$4.25 to \$4.50 week before last.

A train of Idaho feeders sold at \$3.35 early last week; Panhandle stockers and feeders at \$3.35 to \$3.80. Several strings of light stock from that country today sold at \$3.50 to \$3.55. Grass cows well at \$2.25 to \$3; hogs, \$2.25 to \$3, and chickens, of course, down around \$2. The regular canning season has not opened yet, but the packers will be prepared for them week after next. The liberal supply today is taken to indicate that the big movement is on for the fall months.

The sheep market keeps on gaining, an advance of 15 to 25c being made last week. The market is strong, to 10c higher. Receipts consist mainly of Arizona wethers and native spring lambs, with a few native autumn lambs. New buyers were made today when Arizona spring lambs sold at \$7.50; Arizona shorn, grass wethers, yearlings, sold at \$5.00; 84-pound yearlings, at \$5.75. Receipts here are considerably heavier than at this time last year, but the demand was never more keen than it is just now. Packers' buyers literally stand in line to get the first chance at the arrivals. There are orders held here in the hands of commission men for large numbers of this sheep, suitable for the country, which will be filled as soon as anything of that class appears.

HENS LAYING EGGS OF RECORD BREAKING SIZE

PUEBLO AND FLORENCE REPORT EGGS THAT APPROACH THOSE OF THE OSTRICH.

Pueblo, Colo., July 10.—Poultry raisers in Pueblo have been trying to see whose hens could produce the largest egg. An egg laid yesterday, is believed to be the largest in the world. It came from the hen of Henry Hornback, the Pueblo representative of John Mohr's sons of Chicago.

The egg is 9 1/2 inches around, the long way, and 5 1/2 inches the short way. The owner has it on exhibition at his home, 2929 Orman avenue. He keeps blooded poultry, but the hen that laid the egg has so many crosses that the pedigree has been lost.

Florence, Colo., July 10.—A hen owned by Justice of the Peace Burlington laid an egg today that is unusually large, measuring 8 1/2 inches in circumference one way and 7 1/4 inches the other.

Albuquerque has some poultry raisers, and here is an opportunity to give their hens a boost. If their hens are laying extra large eggs, so New Mexico can compete in this line with Colorado. The citizen would be pleased to hear from them.

NEW NAMES FOR THE GOLDEN STATE LIMITED

Although trains No. 43 and 44 are still commonly referred to as the Golden State Limited, officially the Golden State Limited no longer exists. Since the removal of the restrictions in regard to transportation and other limited features, the trains have been given new names.

The west bound train, which leaves El Paso at 4 o'clock each afternoon, is now termed the "California Express," while the east bound, leaving El Paso at 2:10 p. m., is the "Chicago and St. Louis Express." On the latest official time tables.—El Paso Herald.

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FORTUNE FOR HIS HEAD WITHOUT THE BODY

NO WONDER THAT KANG YU WEI, CHIEF CHINESE REFORMER, NOW TOURING THIS COUNTRY, LONGS FOR DEATH OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS—WANTS TO BE GOOD FRIENDS WITH THE UNITED STATES.



KANG YU WEI.
(From a Chinese Photograph.)

New York, July 12.—"Criminally retrogressive" is the characterization of China's dowager empress by Kang Yu Wei, head of the Chinese Empire Reform association, who is making a tour of this country.

"When death comes to the enemy of China's advance," he said to your correspondent, "and her son is on the throne, the reformers will rule. The young emperor is progressive, but she is criminally retrogressive."

"When she usurped the throne in 1898, I told every ruler in Europe that she would ruin all prospects of peace and advancement in China. I asked them not to recognize her, but they would not listen to me."

"My prediction has been verified. She has ruined China's prospects and only her abdication will remedy affairs. And I firmly believe that if America and the European powers were to ask her to abdicate, she would do so. She is 70 years old, and is tired herself of the crime of her rule in China."

"This from the lips of a man on whose head the dowager empress set a tremendous price. For years he was under the heaviest guard to prevent assassination, and even now he has his bodyguard about him."

"The object of our association," he continued, "is to force China from the bonds of tradition, to build up a system of adequate education in all the arts and sciences. We look on this country as the best place to educate our young men."

"Our society looks forward to the time when a constitutional form of government will exist in China, guaranteeing liberty and justice to all. 'China must rule herself.' The thought that Japan will ever rule us is absurd. China is too great to be anything but self-ruled, and when the shackles of tradition are broken and she is given a few years of intimate knowledge with the most modern ideas of art and education, China will astonish the world."

"We look on America as our best friend—except for the exclusion act. We want our sons to be educated here. Our daughters, too, my daughter is now a student at Barnard. We would learn military tactics from our soldiers."

"And the exclusion act stands in the way of our closer friendship for your people here. It is no wonder we have invited the boycott to aid us in securing a proper appreciation from America."

"President Roosevelt told me he would do all in his power to remove the cause of our friction, and I believe him. Of all the heads of all the nations in the five continents I have visited, he appeals to me as by far the greatest."

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FINE FLEECES FOR TERRITORIAL FAIR

George Arnot, manager for dress, Kelly & Co., during the past week has received a number of fine fleeces from the flocks of prominent ranchmen throughout the territory. These fleeces are to be placed in the fleece exhibit at the Twenty-fifth annual territorial fair to be held in September.

Up to date a dozen or more fine fleeces have been sent to Mr. Arnot to be kept until the fair. Today he received six fleeces from the ranch of Governor Otero, located at Pastura, Guadalupe county. They are of very fine quality and represent the highest grade wool found in the flocks of the Salado Live Stock company.

James W. Chavez, son of the late Col. J. Franco Chavez, who owns a large sheep ranch at Pinos Wells, Torrance county, has also sent several fleeces from his flocks to be exhibited at the fair.

Mr. Arnot states that he has received assurances from every sheepman of any consequence in the territory, that they will be on hand at the fair with their best fleeces and go after some of the rich prizes that are offered by the association.

Brakeman C. H. Galtos of Conductor Gorman's crew, at Las Vegas, sustained a severe sprain of the back by falling out of the cupola of the caboose the other night.

"SOLELY DEVOTED TO POLITICS"

Senator Andrews, the territorial delegate to New Mexico, authorizes The Citizen to state that the rooms he has opened on the second floor of the N. T. Armijo building will be "solely devoted to politics" and will be kept continuously open from now until the convening of congress at Washington in December. The two rooms have been richly furnished with appropriate tables, desks, typewriters, bookshelves and chairs, while the walls will be adorned with a number of distinguished national and territorial politicians, and Navajo rugs and miniature carpets add a pleasing charm and appearance to the floor. A hundred dollar electric clock, which will keep ticking as long as the batteries are all right, was received the other day, and placed in position today. It will keep time and tab on the senator, Chief Clerk Bayer and their political callers. The senator has directed that all his mail, up to the convening of congress, be addressed to him in this city.

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen

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

JOHN PAUL JONES.

The long delayed but eminently deserved honors now being paid to the remains and memory of John Paul Jones are alike an act of highest duty and of greatest benefit to the American people have performed. An exchange thus summarizes his history:

Born in Scotland in 1747, John Paul, the son of a Scotch gardener, came to this continent several years before the outbreak of the Revolution, and located as a planter in Virginia, taking his last name of Jones from the adopted relatives to whose estate he succeeded.

He had been a man of the sea, and when he became convinced that war was inevitable he began to plan for a navy with which to carry the fight into the enemy's country. He did so, and the value of his services, which can scarcely be overestimated, will be much more appreciated in this country in the future than it has been in the past.

He died in Paris in 1792, of consumption, and until Ambassador Porcer located the spot of his burial, beneath a four-story building, on a second-rate Paris thoroughfare, America took but a school day interest in his life.

Today, however, his body rests in a place of honor on the flagship *Albatross*, of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, wrapped in the folds of the flag that he helped to unfurl. Henceforth his memory shall be kept green in the hearts of Americans.

The monument that will be erected over his grave at Annapolis will serve to inspire future American admirals with the spirit of John Paul Jones, who, when the Bonhomme Richard was about to sink, and while the fight was raging between her valiant crew and that of the *Scraper*, replied to a query whether he was about ready to give up: "We have only begun fighting," and soon thereafter ran his flag to the masthead of the enemy's ship.

THE MAN BEHIND THE KISS.

When George Lindsay and his wife of New York City came before Magistrate Higginsbottom some days ago with a domestic difficulty, the latter ordered George to kiss his wife every day and to carry her occasional lovers.

And the unthinking applicant the decision of the modern Solomon.

"Kiss my wife because I must," said Mr. Lindsay, "Not on your life. The jail for me rather than lose my freedom to kiss when and where I choose."

George is right.

Forced kisses are blasphemy in the eyes of the god of love.

O, yes, we all know what women will say—when George was kissing his wife he did not need a judge to tell him to kiss the girl. He thought she had the prettiest mouth for kissing in the world. And one kiss called for another, etc., etc. And by the way, look you, it is presumable that those kisses met with cordial reciprocation and that eyes invited them, but—

To be compelled to kiss your wife. Are there's the rub.

That is as bad as the blue laws of the Puritans which provided that no man should kiss his wife on a Sunday, thus offering additional premium on cohabitation.

Kissing *every* day and not by force.

Who that is a man will blame George Lindsay for appealing from this new rule of law which tries to make a man kissing by compulsion and a perpetual kiss by duress?

And what woman would desire such formal and prescribed salutation of the lips?

Boiling the kiss must be the man—not the compulsion of a court.

COST OF CABLES.

The Postal Telegraph Cable company announced that effective July 1st the rate to Korea will be reduced 30 cents per word via the Commercial Pacific cable, Chempino, Fusan and Seoul will be one dollar twenty-one cents per word beyond San Francisco, and other points in Korea will be one dollar twenty-nine cents per word beyond San Francisco.

The average reader who glanced at the announcement may have been more or less amazed, at the "reduced rates" of a cable company.

Taking up the Evening Citizen—delivered to him for about two cents a day—he gets thousands of dollars worth of news from all over the world. Pursuing this news spread into type and pictures for his delectation, he has had no adequate opinion of the tremendous cost of the service rendered him. For instance:

During the Spanish-American war the newspapers of the country paid as much as \$2.40 per word for special telegrams from the Philippines. The cost was high and the papers had to pay.

Because of the laying of new cables and other facilities the cost of cable news is reduced to half the price of five or six years ago, but it is yet very expensive.

Organization, combination, system—these have made it possible to secure from every news center on the globe the news of the world. A single newspaper could do nothing of itself. Press associations that divide the cost of gathering and disseminating the news between a large number of newspapers make the thing possible. You get a great deal for your 60 cents a month, delivered at your home.

THIS VIEW AND THAT.

Collier's Weekly, which claims to be a paper almost of the times, recently said:

"Statehood is the topic, along with reclamation, that in Arizona is discussed most warmly in speeches and the common talk of men. The Arizona people believe that they are ready for statehood, but they are as vehemently opposed to being tacked on to New Mexico that they are quite willing to let the whole matter of statehood drop for the present, provided that they can be let alone to work out the matter for themselves, and prove to the whole country with their own reclamation works and the general development that these are bound to bring about along every line, that they deserve statehood. This general hostility to amalgamation with New Mexico is intense. Pride is so strong that young men lately from the east talk like southerners before the war about 'their state.' The residents believe almost universally that in territory Arizona is already large enough, and we have before expressed our reasons for agreeing with them on this point as well as generally in the contention."

Compare with this the following from the Arizona Star of Tucson:

"The opposition to joint statehood seems to be growing less radical daily. This comes from the fact that the people are coming to understand that there is little hope of defeating the joint statehood measure but that we may secure some amendments thereto which will be of future advantage to Arizona as well as amendments which will be of immediate benefit."

It is evident that Collier's Weekly needs to inform itself more correctly as to affairs in the southwest.

The Morning Journal still pretends to be much interested to know what Mr. Strickler is going to do with his old friend and political ally, Hubbell. The Citizen does not see how Mr. Strickler is to or can do anything WITH Mr. Hubbell. Mr. Strickler is either a district attorney in proscute, for a jury to try, not a judge to sentence. Hence he cannot do anything WITH Mr. Hubbell or with any other man, whether old friend or old enemy. So, there is nothing left for Mr. Strickler but to go upon the even tenor of his way. But such is not the case with the Journal, and its "interest" in what Mr. Strickler is going to do is only the poorest and most apparent pretense to hide its recent remarkable effort at ground and lofty tumbling. Why does not the Morning Journal come out frankly and acknowledge that circumstances alter cases? That while it is pleasing to pride to pose as a great political reform organ, it is more pleasing to the pocket to watch out for the interest of the Water Supply company?

Harrogate, near Yorkshire, offers an illustration of the English practical talent for turning everything to account. It was an insignificant hamlet until the first of the healing chalybeate springs was discovered early in the seventeenth century; and although the wealthy classes in the north promptly recognized the curative value of the waters and two hundred acres, now known as the Stray, were set apart by legislative action for public use, the growth of the town was sluggish until municipal enterprise was shown.

Stroffell, in his day, wrote of Harrogate as "a wild common, bare and bleak, without tree or shrub or the least signs of cultivation." That was before Harlow Moor had been purchased and improved, the boy's valley garden laid out, the storage sulphur reservoir constructed, the Hotpolder garden and baths opened and the entire system of medicinal waters brought under the efficient administration of the civil authorities. Harrogate is now a town as populous as Doncaster, and its resources as a health resort have been largely increased by municipal enterprise. The corporation has invested over \$200,000 in the royal baths and springs, a winter garden and Keston and concert and assembly rooms, and it has improved the parks and laid out a series of beautiful walks and drives. Advantage has been taken of every resource for attracting visitors and ministering to their pleasure and comfort; unity of direction has been brought about, and the various sulphur, electric vapor, superheated air, massage and high frequency baths are under the charge of a municipal official, with medical advisers.

Leamington, in Warwickshire, conducts its pump rooms, baths and mineral springs as a municipal undertaking under the direction of a committee of the town council, and the same practice prevails at Bath, where large investments have been made in the grand pump-room, the Roman promenade and other improvements.

The corporations of seaside resorts take an equally wide view of their duties and responsibilities. Scarborough, on the Yorkshire coast, owes its popularity quite as much to good local government as to natural advantages. The town council controls large estates and corporate properties, and is able to keep taxation at a low level; but it has not hesitated to make large investments in electric plant and in public works, which have increased the attractiveness of a fashionable summer resort. The marine drive and seawall around the castle, which are now in the final stage of construction, will not cost less than \$100,000—a large outlay for a single improvement in a town of 35,000 population. The town council considers it necessary to keep abreast with the seaside resorts in the south, and by its enterprise Scarborough is protected against competition and enabled to retain its high reputation.

To quip, with similar energy, has undertaken gas, water, electric light and harbor works, and has sanatoriums opened, promenade piers, concert rooms, baths and marine gardens.

Bournemouth corporation is equally enterprising in laying out underdrift driveways, winter gardens and golf grounds, and has not hesitated to convert one-tenth of the area of the borough into pleasure grounds.

At Brighton, at least \$1,000,000 has been expended in recent years in seawalls, promenades and parks on the front, and in improving Preston park and other pleasure grounds. In these and many other instances, municipal activity takes the practical form of administering the local estate with enlightened self-interest for the collective interests of the community. The attractions of these pleasure resorts are multiplied by carefully designed improvements, which are sound business investments for towns without industries of their own.

Five Per Cent Increase.

Tuesday night at Taylor station, six miles east of Springfield, a son was born to Agent Hillsworth and wife. Mother and child are doing splendidly.

This is the first child born at Taylor station on the Dawson railway and the rest of the citizens are rejoicing over the fact that it means a five per cent increase in the population in one week.—Springfield Stockman.

Compromise Not Compromised.

The celebrated Compromise nibbling unit after being remanded back by the territorial supreme court to the district court for new trial, came up before Judge Parker last week. After a four days trial in which each side fought to a finish, a decision was rendered this time against the defendants and in favor of the lawyers.

With the parties here, Messrs. Talliferro, Mayer and Spence, there will be no compromise, and the case will be carried to the supreme court of the United States if need be.—White Oaks Outlook.

Asks For a Franchise.

If the city council sees fit to grant a request of George F. Blaschek for a lighting franchise, Russell will probably have another fight within the next year. Mr. Blaschek appeared at the city council meeting last night and presented an ordinance, which if passed will give him the right to construct and operate a plant of this character. As an independent that will no doubt have much weight, Mr. Blaschek offers and agrees, by so stipulating in the proposed ordinance, to sell lighting power at one-half the rate that is now being paid.—Rosedale Register.

Let There Be Light.

Before the next issue of the Argus appears it is confidently expected by the management of the Public Utilities company that they will have succeeded in completing their plant to such an extent that they will be able to start the machinery and restore darkness to light in the town of Carlsbad.

This will be joyful news to the entire community which has suffered no end of inconvenience from kerosene lamps, gasolene lamps and candles since the first of last October when the flood carried out the entire plant of the electric light company.—Carlsbad Argus.

Must Have Highways.

The commissioners have, so far, established only two public roads in the county. Here in the valley, which is destined to be an agricultural county, and where there are no hindrances, there should generally speaking, be a public highway on every section line. There are possibly a few exceptions to this rule in the valley, but this rule should be followed in most cases. Roads a mile apart are none too many, and the sooner they are located and established the better for all concerned. It is better to locate a road on every section line in the county where at all practicable, now before the settlers are on the land, than to have to purchase the land later on.—Batavia News.

APPLICABLE TO ALBUQUERQUE.

The New Mexico recently made some valuable quotations from a magazine called "Insurance Engineering." Among them The Citizen selects the following:

"Of all the dangerous tendencies to give over public property to private corporations, none should be viewed with more alarm, or sooner checked, than the practice of renouncing to companies organized for private gain all right, title and interest in water supplies."

"Many of these organizations are operated with small financial backing and their responsibilities are so limited by liberal charters and leases that they can manage, or mismanage, their business as they please. This is a state of affairs to be deplored, when it is considered that the furnishing of water for domestic or fire purposes is in the nature of a public trust. Often its importance is overlooked until a public outcry is made for an increased supply, or a calamity visits the community in the shape of a conflagration. Then an investigation of the terms of the water company's lease may reveal interesting facts. If so, the company, secure in its 'privileges' is independent of public criticism, and either declines to rectify the trouble or holds up the people by demanding the purchase of its 'privileges.'"

SUCH A POOR MAN IS EMPEROR WILLIAM



By Harry G. Farmer.

The German emperor, with an income of nearly \$5,000,000 a year, is a poor man and has difficulty in making both ends meet. The Kaiser is not personally extravagant, but he has to support a large number of courtiers, relatives, and the pomp of German court life is a heavy drain on his purse.

Leamington, in Warwickshire, conducts its pump rooms, baths and mineral springs as a municipal undertaking under the direction of a committee of the town council, and the same practice prevails at Bath, where large investments have been made in the grand pump-room, the Roman promenade and other improvements.

The corporations of seaside resorts take an equally wide view of their duties and responsibilities. Scarborough, on the Yorkshire coast, owes its popularity quite as much to good local government as to natural advantages.

The town council controls large estates and corporate properties, and is able to keep taxation at a low level; but it has not hesitated to make large investments in electric plant and in public works, which have increased the attractiveness of a fashionable summer resort.

The marine drive and seawall around the castle, which are now in the final stage of construction, will not cost less than \$100,000—a large outlay for a single improvement in a town of 35,000 population.

The town council considers it necessary to keep abreast with the seaside resorts in the south, and by its enterprise Scarborough is protected against competition and enabled to retain its high reputation.

To quip, with similar energy, has undertaken gas, water, electric light and harbor works, and has sanatoriums opened, promenade piers, concert rooms, baths and marine gardens.

Bournemouth corporation is equally enterprising in laying out underdrift driveways, winter gardens and golf grounds, and has not hesitated to convert one-tenth of the area of the borough into pleasure grounds.

At Brighton, at least \$1,000,000 has been expended in recent years in seawalls, promenades and parks on the front, and in improving Preston park and other pleasure grounds.

In these and many other instances, municipal activity takes the practical form of administering the local estate with enlightened self-interest for the collective interests of the community.

The attractions of these pleasure resorts are multiplied by carefully designed improvements, which are sound business investments for towns without industries of their own.

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If so, the company, secure in its 'privileges' is independent of public criticism, and either declines to rectify the trouble or holds up the people by demanding the purchase of its 'privileges.'"

James McCartney, of Captain, received a telegram from Dawson on Wednesday, conveying the intelligence that Mike Lucas had his back broken in the mines there, and that death was almost certain to ensue.

Mr. Lucas was for a number of years a resident of Colorado, and had saved up quite a competence.

efforts of the royal household. There is a president of the treasury, a senior lord-in-waiting, a court marshal, a master of the hunt, a master of the kitchen, a master of the royal chambers, a house marshal, a master of the stables, a master of ceremonies, and numerous councillors attached to all these departments.

The emperor has over twenty residences, at each of which there is a commandant of the palace and another staff of court officials. The emperor is also surrounded by a large suite of officials. In Berlin the Kaiser maintains three palaces. On the outskirts of Berlin the Kaiser has Bellevue palace and Charlottenburg castle.

At Potsdam the Kaiser maintains his own residence, the new palace; his summer residence, the Marble palace, the Stadtschloss at Potsdam, which will be the residence of the crown prince, and the summer residence of the crown prince. All these houses require an annual expenditure of enormous sums.

The Kaiser travels in the same splendor as he lives at home. Whenever he goes he is accompanied by a large suite of officers and gentlemen, and of household and court officials. He takes his own carriages, his own horses, his own eunuchs and grooms, his own stable men, his soldiers, his smiths, and his footmen, with him.

Supposing the Kaiser is in Berlin and intends to journey to Wiesbaden, one hour before his departure the furniture of his study is hastily packed and conveyed to the station for travel by the same special train as the Kaiser himself. Immediately after the arrival at Wiesbaden the furniture is unpacked and taken as rapidly as possible to the Kaiser's residence there, while he himself is occupying the villas on the platform.

Soon after the arrival in the palace at Wiesbaden he finds his study, exactly as it was in Berlin. Travel on this scale costs large sums, for the emperor pays the same rates as ordinary passengers for himself, for his suite and for his baggage.

The Kaiser's foreign journeys are still more expensive. During his recent Mediterranean trip the Kaiser gave away 30 diamond rings, 150 diamond pins, 35 necklaces, 30 gold watches, 100 golden cigarette cases and 20 other articles of jewelry. The whole Mediterranean trip is said to have cost over \$100,000.

The Kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded \$100,000.

As part of his expenditure for purposes of royal display the Kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art and the drama. He is continually ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense and frequently by "petitions for restoration to public galleries."

The Kaiser maintains the Royal opera house and the Royal theater in Berlin and the Royal theater at Wiesbaden at his own expense. The primary idea is to elevate and encourage the drama and at the same time to make profits if possible.

With all these financial burdens the Kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his income and has been obliged to borrow money. The Kaiser has never borrowed from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers, including the late Herr Krupp and Director Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line.

ALL RAIL TICKETS, NEW YORK TO PARIS, IN FOUR YEARS



By A. T. Moore.

New York, July 8.—"It is possible that it will be within four years, but it will certainly not be very much longer than that, when you will be able to step aboard your Pullman here in New York and go straight through to Paris without getting off the train."

Those were the last words said by M. Loisel de Lobel as he leaned over the rail of the French liner "La Saclay" just before the vessel pulled out of this harbor bound for Havre.

With him M. de Lobel took the chairman of a certain group of American engineers attesting their faith in his gigantic enterprise and marking what he considers a final step toward the realization of his dream of seven long years—an all-rail route from New York to Paris by way of Alaska and Siberia.

At the point where his rails would reach the water in Alaska at Cape Prince of Wales, and Siberia at East Cape, the tiring Strait is only thirty-six miles wide. The chances of successful forage across the water was long under discussion, while even a gigantic bridge was suggested to join the two continents. These plans, however, did not seem to meet the favor of many of the engineers he had consulted, and then M. de Lobel conceived the idea of a tunnel under the straits, and this has been deemed, after investigation, entirely practicable.

"As a member of the Paris Geographical society I visited Alaska, which in 1888," said M. de Lobel to the Newspaper Enterprise Association correspondent, "and the feasibility of the Trans-Alaska-Siberian railway, as we have called the enterprise, struck me then. I studied the seaboard and climate of the country, made soundings of the strait and a preliminary survey for the tunnel, and since then I have devoted my entire time to the promotion of this enterprise, which I firmly believe will be of enormous benefit in the development of Alaska and Siberia, two vast and practically unexploited countries, as well as to America and the world at large."

"Naturally the most difficult part of the project will be the construction of the tunnel, but the best men of our engineers is that this work can be accomplished within four years. The water over the route of the tunnel is from 165 to 180 feet in depth, with intrusive granite as the underlying rock."

"Between the Siberian and Alaskan coasts lie the Diomed Islands. There are two of them, and the tunnel will permit us to divide the tunnel into two sections of nearly equal length. Here, also, we need great works necessary during construction, as well as a motive power plant for moving trains either by electricity or compressed air, and also for ventilation of the tunnel."

Including the approaches, the tunnel will be about 35 miles in length, and this with the 1,800 miles of railroad which we propose constructing in Siberia and the 1,200 we intend building in Alaska, will go to make up our Trans-Alaska-Siberian railroad."

We will connect in Siberia with the "Trans-Siberian" road at Irkutsk, while in Alaska we will connect with the "Alaska Railroad" at Fairbanks.

Mr. Loisel de Lobel said: "So long as it was proposed to make connection between Cape Prince of Wales and the Siberian coast by ferry and the more visionary bridge scheme, the matter did not appeal to me. The plan for a tunnel that originated with M. de Lobel is, however, entirely feasible."

Alfred Craven, on the other hand, believes that the ferry plan could also be made a success.

Asked as to the probable fare that would be charged for an all-rail ticket from New York to Paris, M. de Lobel said that the fare would probably be just about what it is now by transatlantic steamer. It would probably take some 40 or 50 days to make the run.

These little people from the famous Simlier forest are the hot weather attraction in London. They are about three feet tall, the youngest being sixteen years old. These little people are very healthy. They marry when they are eight years old, reach their prime at fifteen to twenty, and are patriarchs at forty.

Prospecting in the neighboring mountains of Denning continues with unabated interest and almost every day reports come to that town of new finds. Zinc and lead are the predominant metals of the new discoveries, although uranium, vanadium and pitchblende are being found in some localities. When the summer rains begin there will be a big rush to the mining fields and prospecting in the Florida will be conducted with greater speed and by more people than in the history of the country.

Engineer Arthur Holmgren, of Denver, accompanied by his wife, spent the Fourth at La Junta with friends, says the Tribune of that city. Mr. Holmgren has been transferred to the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe, where he will be in charge of the change being made in the hope that his wife's health may be benefited.

Mr. Holmgren gave an exhibition of trap shooting on the grounds north of the river, after the tournament, and would probably be breaking clay pigeons without a miss yet, if the stock of shells had held out. He was the champion wing shot of the state for four years.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank Villmore are spending a few weeks visiting Colorado resorts.

Jerry Driscoll left this morning for Oaxaca, N. Y., his old home, for a visit of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McCaffrey are still at Pagosa Springs, Colo. They will return home some time next week.

H. R. Lutz, the new Santa Fe agent, announces that Mrs. Lutz and children, now at Santa Fe, will join him here in a few weeks.

Wednesday morning a party of Albuquerqueans left for a two weeks' outing on the upper Pecos. Those in the party were: Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Chadbourne, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Muller and Dr. E. J. Alger. They have promised to return with plenty of trout for their friends.

Judge Abbott and daughter, Miss Constance, have gone to Haverville, Mass., where they will spend several weeks with friends.

Mrs. John Butler, who has many friends throughout New Mexico, and who visited at Durango and Las Vegas, has returned to the city.

Among the distinguished people who visited Albuquerque during the week were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Cottle. They have gone west.

Miss Edna Gibson, a most popular young lady, has returned to the city from a visit to Santa Fe, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Stanley B. Wolf.

Miss Lena Price, one of Socorro's popular young society ladies, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. L. B. Stern, and also Mrs. Simon Stern.

Mrs. M. P. Kelly and children, family of the chief clerk in the Santa Fe storekeeper's office, will summer with relatives and friends at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Myers are pleased to have during the week as their guests, Mrs. Henry Platt, of St. Louis, and Mrs. J. Howard Wood of Santa Fe.

q. Banker J. B. Herndon and family, are enjoying a visit from Mrs. H. M. Lohr, of Waco, Texas. Mrs. H. J. Herndon, of Dublin, Texas, mother of Mr. Herndon, is also here on a visit.

Assessor George E. Albright, accompanied by his son, Edward, were passengers this morning for Glorieta, where they will arrive overland to the upper Pecos for a week's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clayton are enjoying a visit from Mrs. G. Pittman Smith and daughter, Miss Lulu Smith, of Missouri. The visitors are accompanied to the city by Miss Esther Lucks, a niece of Mrs. Smith.

Colonel W. S. Hopewell arrived in the city this morning from his ranch at Hillsboro, where he has been visiting.

WOMAN MAKES THIS MAN DANCE

INTENDED TO PLAY JOKE ON HER BUT SHE WENT ON HIM AND TURNED TABLES PROMPTLY.

(From Monday's Daily Citizen.)

To be held up by a man is even now an uncommon occurrence in peaceful Arizona, but to be held up by a woman is to be made to dance a jig under most embarrassing circumstances in an extraordinary occurrence and worthy of more than passing notice, says the Prescott Herald.

Two young and dark haired sons of Arizona who found great delight in playing pranks upon steady of Roosevelt brought matters to a crisis recently by inducing several other young women to go to the heroine in question and tell her a letter was awaiting her in the postoffice.

The lady sent for, immediately left her household duties and started for the postoffice. Upon arriving there she saw one of the young men diving under a table, and suspecting that some trick had been played on her, took a wait a step to the right, picked

up a 44-caliber Colt, belonging to Postmaster Thompson, and twirling it around her second finger to insure its proper balance, called out to the remaining son to dance.

Realizing that the 44 was loaded, and furthermore, that the lady was in deadly earnest, he began to dance. Dancing having been strictly in line, he did his best to please, and only escaped a terrible fate by leaping through a window.

Humor has it that no further tricks will be played on the lady and that the son of Roosevelt has received a standing order from a Chicago dance hall to invent and teach new steps. Probably in the future the postmaster will be more careful with his 44 Colt and at least keep it beyond a lady's reach.

No one can see how the one under the table escaped. Perhaps through a knot hole, for he is small, but he himself cannot tell.

BIG COPPER ORDER FOR CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The largest single contract for refined copper ever placed by the Chinese government or Chinese merchants in the New York market was made last week by a prominent German copper firm. It calls for 8,000 tons of electrolytic copper to be shipped direct to Hong Kong at the rate of 1,500 tons a month from August 1. The price is said to be 15 cents. This will tend to hold the home market steady for some months. The total takings of refined copper in the United States since last August have been about 100,000 tons. Estimated at that the average exports of the rest of this year will be about 20,000 tons a month.

BUYS AND BONDS NEW RAILROAD

A New York dispatch says: A syndicate composed of Fisk & Robinson of New York, with whom strong eastern and western interests are associated, has bought from the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. \$7,000,000 of first mortgage 60-year 5 per cent gold bonds. The company was incorporated not long ago in New Mexico to take over the property and rights of the Raton Coal & Coke Co., which has been engaged for many years in mining coal in Colfax county, N. M. Henry Koehler, Jr., vice president of the Commonwealth Trust Co., of St. Louis, is president of the Rocky Mountain company, and J. Van Houten of Raton, N. M., general manager.

BOY VICTIM OF PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Willie, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Palmer, of Capitan, met with a painful accident the other afternoon. The heavy door of his room, striking him on the back, at first it was thought the bone was broken, but upon investigation it was found to be badly bruised and will need careful handling.

MOTHERS, DO YOU KNOW

the many so-called "little medicines," and most remedies for women in the treatment of their delicate organs, contain more or less opium, morphine and strychnine? Do you know that in most countries drugs are not permitted to sell, or to be used without labeling them poisons?

Do you know that you should not take internally any medicine for the pain accompanying pregnancy?

Do you know that Mother's Friend is applied externally only?

Do you know that Mother's Friend is a celebrated prescription, and that it has been in use over forty years, and that each bottle of the genuine bears the name of The Bradford Regulator Co.?

Do you know that when you use this remedy during the period of gestation that you will be free of pain and bear healthy, hearty and clever children?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts. Of druggists at \$1.00. Don't be persuaded to try a substitute. Our little book "Motherhood" from THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

PLAN TO FOUND SCHOOL FOR LITTLE MOTHERS

San Francisco, July 8.—To raise housework to the dignity of a profession and to establish a college wherein students may be thoroughly trained in all the branches of domestic service, is the ambition of Mrs. M. B. Shepherd, the president of the Little Mothers' Training School in San Francisco.

Out of crowded alleys and tenements, little mothers with the care of three or four younger brothers and sisters are sent out to work, and the mother goes out to work, and the child is left in the hands of the neighbors, or in the hands of the "little mothers" who are trained to perform housework.

The idea of the school is to exert every influence to overcome the instinctive dislike of the American-born woman for domestic service. It is thought that by taking the children of the poor and teaching them to respect their work and to win the respect of others by their competency, that in time they will gladly accept conditions as domestics, instead of crawling into factories and shops where the atmosphere and labor are health-destroying and the compensation meager.

Competent teachers are employed to teach the pupils how to prepare the diet, as well as the most substantial means, how to wash and iron; how to set a table and how to wait upon it. The children are trained to speak in gentle tones, to walk quickly and lightly with shoulders thrown back. Pride in their personal appearance is encouraged and rewarded by prizes of clothes.

The "little mothers" bring their first charges to the school, where they are given over to a woman who takes care of them while the "little mothers" take their lessons in housekeeping.

A country home has been provided for the children, and during the summer months they are given a chance to frolic over green fields which they never would see were it not for the goodness of the persons of the school. It is the ambition of the management to establish a branch of the school in the country, where practical learning, dairymaking, poultry raising, etc., can be taught. The country school would in time become self-supporting and would also contribute to the support of the city school, which at the present time is maintained by donations from charity-disposed people.

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A country home has been provided for the children, and during the summer months they are given a chance to frolic over green fields which they never would see were it not for the goodness of the persons of the school. It is the ambition of the management to establish a branch of the school in the country, where practical learning, dairymaking, poultry raising, etc., can be taught. The country school would in time become self-supporting and would also contribute to the support of the city school, which at the present time is maintained by donations from charity-disposed people.

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WOMEN GOING ON NORTH POLE TRIP

MRS. PEARY AND MAMIE BABB, A SCHOOL TEACHER, TOGETHER WITH THE PEARY CHILDREN, WILL GO PART OF THE WAY—THEY ALL THINK IT JUST A PLEASANT SUMMER TRIP.

Marie and Buster Mamie Babb Mrs. Peary.

New York, July 11.—Just a pleasant summer holiday, is the way that Mrs. Peary and her two children look upon the north pole expedition, the first stage of which they will make with the commander who starts about July 12.

"I feel just as though we were starting for one of the resorts," Mrs. Peary said, when questioned about her forthcoming trip to the land of the frozen north. "I have sailed so many times with Mrs. Peary that I do not in any way look upon it as a hard journey. We will have every comfort upon the Roosevelt, and it will be a very different thing from sailing on an old whaler. It was in one of these that my little daughter and I have always made our northern trips heretofore, and now we feel that we are traveling in the greatest luxury. Why, we even have a piano aboard, so that we may have the merriest possible evenings.

"Our baby boy is not quite 2 years old, so that this is his first trip north. He is a splendid sailor, and I have no fear that he will not stand it. He has been born in the far north, 11 years ago, and she has made the trip many times. The winter she was 7 was the year that we were lost in the frozen seas. My little girl has made two trips since then, but that dreadful winter is pretty well imprinted upon her child's memory."

Mrs. Peary is a tall, slender, good-looking woman, and even before she talks of her children the maternal in her is strongly felt. She has soft brown hair, which is pulled back over a low forehead and done in a low knot at the back of her neck. She

has dark blue eyes, and very little color in her complexion, and the gown that she wears on shipboard is of a material of a very light blue. The shirt of this is broadcloth, while the blouse is silk.

"Buster," as Robert, Jr., has been dubbed, wears dark blue jumpers in the pink Russian blouse of his mother. He is a big baby, and his mother proudly asserts that the jumpers are a 4-year-old size. His older sister is a pretty girl of 11, whose hair is fair and whose eyes are blue.

With Mrs. Peary and the children will be Miss Mamie Babb, a Maine school teacher, who became friendly with the family while the Roosevelt was being built at Portland.

"I am a happy girl and an excellent singer, and I am on the Roosevelt," is the way that Mamie Babb puts it. "Ever since I was a youngster I have longed and wished that I could travel. I wanted to take long journeys and here I am starting for the north pole without having crossed the Atlantic.

"I do not anticipate any hardship, though I am ready and willing to endure them. From what Mrs. Peary tells me we have nothing more to suffer than we would in going to Europe on our own yacht. But I shall leave for all the experience of the north when we have once reached Fort Resolute. I shall push on north with the expedition, and I am sure that I will have a most interesting and profitable trip."

When I left home I prepared for bitter and rough experiences. I have brought for severely cold weather, but if we push on to the north I will buy plenty of warm furs in Greenland."

says the Record. A telegram was sent to Manning Clements, a constable at El Paso, asking for news, and he wired back that he had heard nothing of such a report. The Associated Press has brought no report of such an occurrence. The El Paso papers contain no news to this effect. It is the way that Mamie Babb puts it. "Ever since I was a youngster I have longed and wished that I could travel. I wanted to take long journeys and here I am starting for the north pole without having crossed the Atlantic.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

when the stomach is "out of order." A 50 years record of cures is back of every bottle.

SISTERS' HOSPITAL

FOR ROSWELL, WILL BE NON-SECTARIAN, BUT UNDER CATHOLIC MANAGEMENT.

(From Monday's Daily Citizen.)

A special dispatch to the Denver News, from Roswell, says:

Sisters Stella of Kansas and M. Bonifacio of Wisconsin are here to superintend the erection of a Sisters' hospital in Roswell. Work commenced several weeks ago from Roswell to proceed with the erection of a Sisters' hospital here.

It will be a charitable institution, and nonsectarian. The establishing of the hospital here was brought about by the Roswell Commercial club, and the citizens of the Pecan valley and Roswell will add the movement in a financial way by liberal subscriptions. The institution will be absolutely free for those who cannot afford to pay. It is expected to receive enough money to pay patients to defray the running expenses. Work will start on the building in two weeks.

As the hospital will be conducted and considered as a charitable institution, depending upon the good will of the citizens, it will be necessary that the sisters receive all financial and moral support that the public can give.

For this reason, the general public will be asked to donate liberally to this worthy cause.

SOCORRO COUNTY MURDERERS TAKEN TO PENITENTIARY

Shirley Leonard Beck, of Socorro county, accomplice in the chief deputy, E. H. Stapleton, passed through Albuquerque this morning on his way to the territorial penitentiary at Santa Fe, where he was taking Executive Tala, sentenced to be hanged July 25, for the murder of Mrs. P. A. Sanchez, at Torrey, N. M., San Marcial last December. David Capelin, sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for being an accomplice in the Torrey murder; Genaro Castillo, sentenced to serve twenty-five years for the murder of Edmundo Garcia in Magdalena last March; and Henry Bell, sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for horse-stealing.

The prisoners were taken off the train here and taken to a first street restaurant for breakfast. They were handcuffed and shackled together, and attracted much attention among the passengers at the station.

Sheriff Beck stated that an appeal in the case of Tala, who was sentenced to hang, had been taken to the supreme court, and that this would probably result in the hanging being postponed for several months.

The officers will return to Socorro tonight.

PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DIES IN THIS CITY

Dr. George B. Lockwood, who came to Albuquerque two months ago, for the benefit of his health, died very suddenly at his apartments in this city this morning. Death was caused by heart failure.

The deceased was prominent in the east, being connected for some years with the medical staff of the Trudeau sanatorium at Saranac Lake, N. Y., one of the largest sanatoriums in the country for the treatment of tuberculosis. He is survived by a wife and child, who reside in Kenneb

MAKING OF A GENTLEWOMAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY B Cynthia Grey



To be a gentlewoman is what each of us desires.

Of course, wealth and education combined should make a gentlewoman. Sometimes they do.

All of us may not acquire either wealth or education, but any one of us may become a gentlewoman, for she is the dainty woman. That is the whole story.

Not a week ago I saw, standing upon a street corner waiting for a car, a well-dressed, handsome woman. She looked the gentlewoman, but suddenly she turned the tip of her tongue over her teeth to clean them. She had left

WANTED SHOW GIRL FOR WIFE

PRESIDENT MONROE, OF WHITE HORSE MINING CO. ASKED MISS COX TO BE WIFE OR DAUGHTER.

From Chicago comes what appears to be a fairy tale, but which if true, is a good story to tell on President D. C. Monroe, of the White Horse Mining company, a property that is located not far from Marquette, Ariz.

It is an extraordinary tale, in which President Monroe tried to induce a show girl to either become his wife or adopted daughter. To each offer she entered a refusal because of her fondness for the footlights. The story as taken from a Chicago paper of recent date, is as follows:

"I'm afraid I'm stage-struck. Then I told Arizona is a dreadful place to live in."

Miss Olive Jennings Cox, a "southern beauty," with the "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" company, said this in explanation of her refusal either to marry or be adopted by D. C. Monroe.

The heroic nature of her refusal may be appreciated, when it is known that Mr. Monroe's wealth is computed at \$4,000,000. He is 40 years old, good looking, like Mr. Monroe, and is president of the White Horse Mining company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, which is developing mining properties of rich promise in the southwest. His home is in Prescott, Ariz.

"I have known Mr. Monroe since I was a little girl in knee breeches," Miss Cox continued. "He used to live in the same apartment house with my family in New York. I did not see him until a few months ago, after I had gone on the stage. For some reason or other, he seemed to fall in love with me."

"He stopped in Chicago on his way west a little while ago," she added, "and begged me to quit the stage. When I declined to marry him, he wanted to adopt me, and said he would take me to Europe, to have my voice cultivated. I like Mr. Monroe, he's very nice, but no matrimony or adoption in mine, thank you. I have a career to carve out."

The millionaire stayed in Chicago ten days, and most of his time was spent in trying to persuade the pretty show girl to allow herself to be married or adopted.

A MILLION OF COOLIES LEFT HONOLULU LAST YEAR.

San Francisco, July 14.—F. P. Sargent, commissioner of general immigration, of Washington, D. C., arrived in San Francisco on the steamship Kona on his way from Honolulu, where he has been inspecting the immigrant stations at the different ports of the islands of Hawaii and Maui.

He says that there is a large exodus of Japanese to the mainland, and that the situation is a matter of much concern to the planters of the islands. His figures show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the number of immigrants from the islands almost reached the astounding figure of 1,000,000, the greater bulk of whom went to the mainland.

There is a remarkably large exodus of Japanese to the mainland, as many as 1,000,000 leaving in ten days from Honolulu, and Mr. Sargent says that the number of immigrants from the islands was 127,000, of which the greater part were Japanese and Chinese—the bulk of them going to the mainland.

"We are getting all the European immigrants we need. What we need on the islands is to retain those who are there now."

T. D. Carey, engine foreman on the local Santa Fe yards, at night, has returned from a visit to El Paso and will report for duty tonight.

home without brushing her teeth. You have seen women take from the hair a hairpin and with it give their scalp a vigorous little dig. There may have been a hair out of place, there may have been a—there are numerous reasons why the scalp may have needed that attention. But the gentlewoman does not allow herself such liberties in public.

"It is comfortable even if I'm not a gentlewoman," snaps someone. The gentlewoman is quite comfortable. She merely straightens every hair and makes herself comfortable and ready before she leaves home.

The gentlewoman is dainty in speech. She avoids vulgarities and speaks quietly and sincerely.

The gentlewoman is dainty about her laughter. She never laughs roughly. And you will notice that she does not cover her mouth with her hand either in speaking or laughing. The gentlewoman is the most common of the undainty things that women do, thus fumbling with the fingers about the mouth, face and chin. Keep the hands away from the face. If they had been needed in talking they would have grown near the mouth.

We all know the woman who sets her little finger into her ear and digs frantically.

Then there is the woman who, when standing, allows her weight to sag to one leg, and props her hand on her chin.

To be gentlewomen, we must watch and learn from gentlewomen. Let us look at our eyes often and our mouths shut and apply what we see.

MORE ABOUT NEW CONSUMPTION CURE

INJECTION OF PREPARED IODINE CREATED A CURATIVE SERUM.

United States Consul Brush at Milan, Italy, has forwarded further information regarding the reported discovery by Prof. Joseph Levi of Milan of a cure of tuberculosis by the use of a specially prepared iodine. Prof. Levi, who for many years has been connected with the veterinary school of Milan, has practiced the use of iodine for horses for the last twenty years, and now announces that by his new method consumption can not only be arrested but be completely cured, he says.

"It is a well known fact that iodine can immediately convert itself into vaccine and become a virus of the most active and deadly kind. It follows from this, that a person affected with tuberculosis becomes capable of making by himself and in himself, his own curative serum, ready for healing purposes when this iodine can circulate freely in the blood. And it is precisely this which I have obtained by my new method."

Prof. d'Auria, of Naples, made many encouraging experiments with iodine in cases of tuberculosis, as also Dr. Duranti before him, but from what is alleged, Prof. Levi has now brought forward theories and experiments to a definite solution.

COMANCHE COMPANY TO BE ACTIVE SOON

DRAINS SHAFTS IN THE PINOS ALTOS MOUNTAINS WITH A PUMP.

The Comanche Mining and Milling company of Grant county has placed a large steam pump on one of their lower shafts in the Pinos Altos mountains, with the idea of draining the surrounding shafts, of which there are several.

Because the mines in that locality have not been worked in any extent for some time, the shafts all have considerable water in them and it is the idea of the Comanche company to drain them if possible.

As soon as this is accomplished, they will start work on an extensive scale. They expect to have their narrow gauge railroad completed in a short time and then a large force of miners will be put to work on their various properties in this camp.

MANIPULATED AGAINST TOBACCO GROWERS

Washington, July 14.—Through the receipt of various communications from the South, and statements appearing in the press at various times, that the statistics of the department of agriculture in tobacco were being manipulated in the interest of the so-called tobacco trust, Secretary Wilson has begun inquiry on the subject.

Perhaps the next best thing to being a millionaire is to be mistaken and cheered as one, which was the experience of W. K. Ester, trainmaster of the eastern division of the Santa Fe, says the Topeka State Journal.

He was accompanying Walter Scott on the Death Valley special from Emporia to Topeka, and as the train passed through Topeka on its way to the west, the form of a man standing on the rear platform showed up in the darkness.

There was a crowd of loafers and trainmen at the depot to see the train go through, who, when they caught sight of the man, cheered and yelled: "Hurrah for Scott! That's Scott!"

The man who bowed and acknowledged the ovation was not Walter Scott, with his millions bulging out of his pockets, but the recently appointed trainmaster, W. K. Ester.

AMONG FRENCHMEN

Paris, July 14.—Today the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, which is to France what the Fourth of July is to the great sister republic across the Atlantic, is being celebrated in the usual manner. Business is suspended, the Bourse is closed and the boulevards are filled with noisy throngs. It has unquestionably been one of the gayest fourteenth of July in the history of the great sister republic across the Atlantic, as the streets and boulevards were exceptionally numerous in the decorations.

The main feature of the day was the review of the garrison of Paris. The troops were assembled at Longchamps at an early hour. Shortly after 9 o'clock an artillery salute announced the arrival of President Loubet, who was accompanied by the members of the cabinet, the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the military governor of Paris and staff. M. Loubet and a party of distinguished ladies followed and the review commenced, ending with the usual distribution of decorations. About 20,000 troops participated in the review.

In the city two days was celebrated quietly, but as the evening wore on the city presented an animated and brilliant spectacle, open air dancing and pyrotechnic displays, and a general illumination being the principal features. The opera and theaters gave free performances, in accordance with a long standing custom. Long after midnight all the squares and open spaces were crowded with dancers and merry-makers, who gave up no indication of an intention to give up their sport until dawn.

Muskogee & Texas Road. Guthrie, Okla., July 14.—A territorial charter has been issued to the Muskogee & Texas Railroad company, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000. The road will run from Cushing, Okla., to Honey Grove, Texas, a distance of 250 miles, starting from Cushing, running through the Creek nation to Muskogee, thence through the Creek and Cherokee nations to Porter, La., then through the Cherokee and Choctaw nations and Texas, to Honey Grove. The road will assist in developing a rich and extensive section.

Grand Farmers' Institute. Jackson, Miss., July 14.—The grand Farmers' institute, which has been in session at the State Agricultural college since Wednesday, concluded its meeting today with an interesting program of papers and talks on practical farming topics. The live character of the discussions and the number of agricultural experts of prominence who have taken part, have combined to make this year's institute the most successful in its history.

VANDERBILT DEFEATED BY GROCER FOR FIRE CHIEF

New York, July 14.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was put to the fore as a candidate for chief of the Great Neck fire department, but his company could not muster enough votes to elect his candidate and the village government was elected.

Two companies comprise the department, the Alert Hook and Ladder company of Great Neck and the Vigilant Engine and Hose company of Manhasset. Mr. Vanderbilt is an enrolled member of the latter company. It was mutually agreed that one company should elect a chief this year and another the next. The Vigilants selected Mr. Vanderbilt, but the Alerts put up Robert L. Clue, who was elected.

Drowned 500 Chinamen.

Victoria, B. C., July 14.—News was received by the Empress of India of the drowning of more than 500 Chinamen as a result of the collapse of an overcrowded mat shed on the banks of the West river near Canton. A large crowd had assembled to witness the dragon boat festival. Dense crowds flocked to a mat shed built over the river. The structure gave way and precipitated all into the river. A few saved themselves, but the others drowned.

Cowboy Fatally Hurt.

Breast lacerated, a cowboy, employed at the X S ranch on the upper Gila, was injured. It is thought fatally. Sunday, says the Silver City Independent. The particulars of the accident are not fully known. Saunders was engaged in the dangerous

work of breaking some wild horses, and one of the animals fell upon him. The injuries were about the head. Dr. O. J. Westlake was summoned from Silver City, and found the patient suffering from concussion of the brain. An operation was found necessary and was performed yesterday afternoon. Saunders' chances for recovery are slight. The injured cowboy is well known around Silver City and is well thought of.

Human Blood Expert Dead.

Boston, Mass., July 14.—Prof. Edward S. Wood of the Harvard Medical school, an expert in examining human blood, is dead at his summer home at Pocasset. He had been ill for several months. He was born in Cambridge in 1846. He had given expert testimony in many noted murder trials. His last appearance in court was in the trial of Charles L. Tucker, who was convicted last winter of the murder of Mabel Page, at Weston.

WILL WEAR THE CROWN OF NORWAY

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 14.—At today's cabinet meeting it developed that the ministers were in full agreement that Prince Charles of Denmark should accept the crown of Norway. If King Oscar and other courts most nearly concerned, expressed their approval. King Christian and other members of the Danish royal family, are also favorable to Prince Charles becoming King of Norway.

(Note the picture of Prince Charles of Denmark, who will be chosen king of Norway, appears elsewhere in today's Citizen.)

A YALE GRADUATE DISAPPEARED OVERBOARD

Honolulu, July 14.—When the steamer Manchuria arrived today it was reported that Walter Sullivan, a passenger, had disappeared overboard during the night. It is not known whether or not the disappearance was due to accident. He was a graduate of Yale in '03 and engaged in the banking business with his father, Wm. D. Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas.

CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Columbus, Ohio, July 14.—The new democratic state central committee is in session here today for the purpose of organizing. The personnel of the new committee is well divided and from all indications no one faction of the party will be able to exercise complete control. The ultra conservative element, represented in leadership by John R. McLean, controls nine of the districts. The remaining twelve are divided among the supporters of Peterson, the nominee for governor, and Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. Frank Harper of Mt. Vernon is to be chairman of the committee and Harvey Garber will probably be named to head the state executive committee.

DETROIT WILL ENTERTAIN SCRIBES

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—Detroit is preparing to extend a royal welcome to the visiting newspaper men who will come to this city next week to attend the annual convention of the International League of Press clubs. A reception and smoker will be features of the entertainment program and an auto trip around the city will be taken by the entire representation and several different industries will be visited. Delegates representing Canadian newspapers will be present, outside of the 200 delegates from clubs in the United States.

SOUTH CAROLINA EDITORS CONVENE

White Stone Springs, S. C., July 14.—The South Carolina State Press association met in annual session here today with a gratifying attendance. The principal feature was an address by R. H. Hardwick, passenger traffic manager of the Southern railway, who took as his subject "The Story of the South—the Impetus and Progress of its Development."

Joseph Peterson, representing the Pinkney car lighting system, returned last night from a short business trip to Denver.

WHITE RIVER ROAD IS COMPLETED

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Official announcement is made that the new White River railroad, running from Newport, Ark., to Carthage, Mo., is now completed and open to traffic. The completion of this new division of the Missouri Pacific system opens a new line through a section of Northern Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri, rich in mineral and timber resources. It runs through the heart of the Ozark mountains and taps one of the best fruit sections of the West. A further shortening of this line will be made when the branch from Newport to Wynona, Ark., has been completed, as it will then be unnecessary for trains to go via Bain Knob, thus cutting off about two-thirds of the distance between these two points. The work is to be commenced at once.

JOCKEY ROBBINS PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED IN ACCIDENT

New York, July 14.—Jockey W. W. Robbins was probably fatally injured during the first race at Brighton Beach today when the horse he was riding, Derision, fell and broke the horse's neck. The animal died instantly and the jockey was picked up badly hurt.

TAFT AND PARTY REACH HONOLULU

Honolulu, July 14.—Secretary of War Taft and party arrived this morning on the steamer Manchuria. Soon after the vessel was docked, the visitors went driving to the Pali. Members of the distinguished party declare they had an enjoyable voyage to Honolulu. The Manchuria leaves for Manila tonight at 6 o'clock.

WANT RECEIVERSHIP BANK DISSOLVED

St. Louis, July 14.—Arguments were submitted today before Judge McIlhenny, in circuit court at Clayton, on motion for dissolution of receivership of the Peoples' United States bank. Attorney General Hadley, at whose instance a receiver for the bank was appointed several days ago, Assistant Attorney General Secretary, Secretary of State Saenger and State Bank Examiner Cook appeared at the hearing.

New Grain Rates for Chicago.

Chicago, July 14.—The railroad board of trade for a readjustment of the grain rates from the Northwest through Chicago and St. Paul to the east. The new rates will become effective next Monday.

The tendency of the equalization will be to place Chicago and St. Paul on an even basis with respect to grain in the Northwest, which might be regarded as tributary to both gateways.

CITY ATTORNEYS ORGANIZE.

West Baden, Ind., July 14.—City and township attorneys from all parts of Indiana gathered here today for a two day's outing. The chief purpose is to effect a permanent organization.

HUMIDITY HEAT KILLING PEOPLE IN NEW YORK

New York, July 14.—Although the actual temperature in New York City today was the same as yesterday, 86 degrees, the humidity decreased from 86 to 54 in less than six hours. Improved conditions are noted in the greatly reduced death record. Three deaths and about a score of prostrations are directly due to the weather reported up to noon today.

LAWSON'S TOUR HAS CLOSED

Albert Lea, Miss., July 14.—Thomas W. Lawson made the final speech of his swing around the circle here today, addressing a large audience at the local Chautauque assembly. Since leaving Boston ten days ago Mr. Lawson has delivered about a dozen speeches at various points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, telling the people of those states in his characteristic forceful style of the iniquities of the Standard Oil crowd and urging them to renewed vigor in their warfare against capitalistic combines. Mr. Lawson will leave for Boston tonight, returning by way of Canada.

DOANE MUST ANSWER FOR LYONS MURDER

Claude Doane, charged with the murder of Walter Lyons, the McKinley county school teacher, and who was captured last Saturday in Taos canyon in the northern part of the territory, was arraigned before a justice of the peace in Gallup yesterday afternoon. He waived a preliminary hearing and was bound over without bail to await the action of the next grand jury.

When Doane was removed from the jail by Sheriff Coddington and taken before the justice, he was the center of interest and the court room was literally packed when the sheriff entered with the prisoner. There was no demonstration of any kind and as he waived examination, he was only in the court room for a few minutes.

Since Doane's arrest additional evidence has been found by the officers, which proves almost beyond a doubt that the ex-convict is the murderer of Lyons. It is said that witnesses have been found that saw Lyons and Doane together a short time previous to the discovery of the body of Lyons.

Another strong point of the prosecution is said to be the fact that the saddle Doane was using at the time of his capture, was the property of Lyons.

The alleged murderer has been placed in the McKinley county jail, where he will be kept until the fall term of the district court for McKinley county.

ARRANGING TO RECEIVE VETERANS

Denver, Colo., July 14.—The arrangements for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held in this city in September, are rapidly nearing completion. For many years Denver has sought the privilege of entertaining the civil war veterans and now that its desire is about to be fulfilled, no trouble or expense is being spared to insure the visitors a royal time.

In connection with the meetings of the Grand Army there will be held the annual gathering of the national Woman's Relief Corps, the national Daughters of veterans, the national Ladies Aid society, ladies of the G. A. R., the Army Nurses' association, the National Association of Naval Veterans and the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War.

The meetings and reunions of these various organizations will occupy the greater part of the week in September. Much interest is centered in the choice of a new commander in Chief of the G. A. R., in succession to General W. H. Blackmar, of Massachusetts. For this office there are already several candidates and the contest promises to be a spirited one.

SOLDIERS MURDER RUSSIAN OFFICERS

Tiflis, Caucasasia, July 14.—A regiment of Russian soldiers stationed in a small village in the mountains near here, has murdered all its officers and is rumored to have joined the revolutionists.

STRICT CENSORSHIP ORDERED BY TREPOFF.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—The government censorship is now under the direction of General Trepoft, assistant minister of the interior. The office has been revived with all its old-time vigor. A blanket order has been issued positively prohibiting the publication of any news relating to strikes, disorders or revolutionary action.

PEACE PROPOSALS ARE DISCUSSED.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—White had a prolonged audience with the emperor this afternoon, in which the whole subject of peace negotiations was gone over in detail.

The difficulties of the situation were discussed and indications were given that his majesty is more apt personally to govern. White's conversation with the emperor which have been given him. Witte will leave St. Petersburg next Wednesday and will sail for the United States on July 26.

EMPLOYEES WILL USE POLISH LANGUAGE.

Warsaw, July 14.—The employees of the Vienna, Lodz and Kalisz railways have decided to use only the Polish language for the transaction of railway business, beginning tomorrow. If any one is punished for so doing all employees will resign.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN STRICTLY PRIVATE VISIT

Berlin, July 14.—No indications of the result of the meeting between Emperor William and King Oscar at Goffe, Sweden, yesterday, has reached Berlin, nor is any report of their conversation likely to be made public, as it is explained that this was strictly a private visit of one sovereign to another.

The initiative will probably come from this side, as the emperor desires to have a more complete knowledge of the Swedish-Norwegian situation. The German government's policy, as the Associated Press is informed, is one of complete aloofness—almost indifference. It is expected here that as the result of the meeting yesterday, Emperor William and Germany will be described in some countries as taking undue interest in Scandinavian affairs, and seeking for a way to influence settlement. Such an idea is disavowed in advance.

Kiel, July 14.—Emperor William has appointed King Oscar grand admiral of the German navy.

A dispatch from Emporia, Kan., says: Nellie Jorncen, Santa Fe engineer, and his friend, W. D. Johnson, were taken to the Santa Fe hospital at Topeka in a critical condition. They were poisoned, as they think, from eating coconut pie at a luncheon early this morning. The men were on their way when taken sick and had to stop the train near Saffordville. The head brakeman found the two men lying in their cab. Dr. Freeman stated this morning that both men were up and around with their clothes on, and were going home today.

MARKET REPORT

Amalgamated Copper	83 1/2
American Sugar	10 1/2
Atchafalca common	86 1/2
Atchafalca, pfd.	102 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	114 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	69 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46 1/2
Colorado Southern, second	28
Chicago, Great Western, common	20
C. & G., common	80 1/2
Erle, common	46 1/2
Erle, first	83 1/2
L. & N.	148 1/2
Missouri Pacific	98 1/2
Metropolitan	126
N. & W. Central	21 1/2
New York Central	119
Norfolk	85 1/2
Reading, common	105 1/2
Pennsylvania	135 1/2
Rock Island, common	31
Republic Iron & Steel, pfd.	81
Southern Pacific	65 1/2
S. & G., common	181 1/2
T. C. & I.	85
Texas Pacific	85 1/2
Union Pacific, common	129
U. S. R., common	84 1/2
U. S. R., pfd.	102
Western Union	93 1/2
Lehigh Valley	45 1/2
O. & W.	52 1/2

Stock Sales.

New York, July 14.—Total sales of stocks on the exchange today aggregated \$21,800 shares.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 14.—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent. Silver 5 1/2 per cent. Money on call was steady, at 1 1/2 per cent.

Provisions.

Chicago, July 14.—Following were closing prices today:

Wheat—July 85 1/2; Sept. 84 1/2.

Corn—July 24 1/2; Sept. 24 1/2.

Oats—July 22 1/2; Sept. 20 1/2.

Pork—July 12 1/2; Sept. 12 1/2.

Lard—July 7 1/2; Sept. 7 1/2.

Ribs—July 7 1/2; Sept. 7 1/2.

Copper and Lead.

New York, July 14.—Copper, firm; lead, steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; including 800 southern; market steady. Native steers \$4.25 to \$5.50; southern steers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; southern cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulls, \$2.25 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.25 to \$3.50; western feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; muttons, \$4.50 to \$5.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.75; range wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.75; feed ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.

Closing Prices on Stocks.

New York, July 14.—Following were closing prices today:

Atchafalca, 86 1/2; pfd., 102 1/2; N. Y. C. 119; Pennsylvania, 135 1/2; S. P., 65 1/2; U. S. R., 84 1/2; Copper, 83 1/2; U. S. S., 84 1/2; pfd., 102.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Wool market steady; unchanged.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Good prime steers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; poor to medium, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50; Texas feed steers, \$4.25 to \$5.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady. Good to choice wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; fair to choice mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.25; western feed sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.25; western lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of James J. Gorman, deceased.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned administrator of the above estate has filed his final report in the probate court of Bernallillo county, and said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of August, 1905, as the day for hearing objections to said final report and the settlement thereof.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE"

PRAISE FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just in Time.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and cannot express my gratitude for you in words."

"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had suffered for over two years from a regular and painful menstruation, was nervous, leucorrhoea, displacement of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration. I should remember there one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removed such troubles."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread