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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 08-12-1905

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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen

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COST OF BURGLARIES.

Last night there was a robbery, committed in this city, and such robberies, more or less important, come from the person, others from the premises and others from places of business, are occurring daily and nightly all over the land.

This brings to mind that in the current issue of *Law*, the Monthly there is an estimate of the annual loss from burglaries in New York. A comparison is made to prove that burglaries cost more than fires. The relative rates for fire and burglary insurance are used as an argument in favor of the greater loss by burglary, as the premium rate for fire insurance averages only a fifth of the rate for burglary insurance.

There are about 8,000 fires every year in New York, with an average loss of some \$100,000,000. The number of fires is increasing in a smaller proportion than the increase of the population, and the average loss by fire is diminishing through the increased efficiency of the fire department.

The same year that there were 8,421 fires in New York there were 1,764 arrests for burglary. This does not include arrests for grand or petit larceny, but only for the forcible entry and taking which constitute burglary. It is said to be the experience of the burglary insurance companies that only one burglary in twenty is followed by the arrest of the criminal, and that the average loss is \$450. On the basis of these statistics there would be in New York 20,000 and 40,000 burglaries every year in New York and the value to the owners of the property taken would be about \$20,000,000. These figures are difficult to believe, if this proportion prevailed throughout the United States there would be a million burglaries a year.

As profits to the burglar cannot be computed as anything like the equivalent of the value of the stolen articles to their owner. Clothing, jewelry, silver plate and other valuable portable articles, which are those most commonly taken, are worth much more to the owners than to the second hand dealer. Jewelry settings would have to be destroyed, and the parts melted is worth no more than its bullion value. Besides this absolute loss, burglars are unable to realize on their plunder more than a small fraction of its real value.

STATEHOOD SENTIMENT GROWING.

The *State Gazette* has come out for any kind of statehood, which can be gotten. It says: "That any private citizen should object to statehood because it is not in the right form, is evidence of mental derangement. Time was when we were particularly to a specific kind of statehood, but we have long since ceased to be fastidious. All we ask now is statehood without qualification."

The *Lordsburg Liberal*, where Don H. Keitzel has long and so ably been at the helm, says: "Many men who are well informed as to the state of public opinion in the two territories claim that if joint statehood is ever submitted to the people it will be adopted by an overwhelming majority in both New Mexico and Arizona. The *Liberal* believes in the voice of the people, and would like to hear them speak. If knows of one vote, the only one actually under its editor's control, which would be cast for any kind of statehood, rather than remain a territory."

These are two influential and desirable additions to the ranks of those who say statehood under any conditions rather than remain a territory.

VERY SENSIBLE QUESTION.

The people are beginning to ask what advantages will single statehood have in store for the people over that of joint statehood. The expense of administering two states will certainly be much greater than that of administering one commonwealth. The influence of two very small states will not be anything like as strong as that of a large, a great, robust state. The chance of rings so prevalent in small states will be absent in a great state, such as Texas, which has always been too big for any ring to manage. In great states the chance for the rule of the people as against ring rule is very pronounced.

Yes, the people are making the inquiry: "What advantage to Arizona, outside of a score of chronic politicians, will single statehood give to us?" This is the question the masses of the people are asking. To ask a question is sometimes an unanswerable reply to the question asked.—Tucson, Arizona, Star.

According to the *Washington Post* of July 31, there was at the national capital Chas. M. Fennemeyer, a prominent attorney of Chicago, Indiana Territory. This gentleman is quoted as saying: "But there is one thing on which all our people are thoroughly agreed, and that is the matter of statehood. We have, in combination with Oklahoma, a bigger population than Kansas, and yet our development is hindered and our lives made miserable because of our absurd political status. People from other parts of the country, who are attracted by the rich resources of the two territories, will not settle there or invest money with us until the situation is cleared up, and that will never be done until the two are made into a single state."

There is a prominent newspaper man in New York, who is going to be tried for blackmailing, because he made people pay from \$500 to \$10,000 for his book, "Fads and Fancies," else he would publish in that book some scandal they did not want made public. Hasn't the police "system" of this city been of the same character? Have not timid and defenseless women been made to pay \$10 fine and \$5 for going for the line, in the hope of keeping out of publicity? There is this difference. The New York editor did not publish the scandals after being paid not to do so; but some of the Albuquerque guardians of the peace take the money and blab about it afterwards. The city council must see to it that the system shall be changed.

There are three fundamental principles of jurisprudence underlying the laws of all nations, to which the Anglo-American belongs: Everyone shall be presumed innocent till proven guilty; every accused person shall have right of trial by jury of peers; a man's home is his castle, inviolable by the entrance of any, except by request or after due process of law, and this home may be a palace or a hotel, a residence or a room in a boarding house. These three principles have been often violated in this city cannot be denied, and that, too, by those paid to maintain the law, not to violate it. The city council will be derelict in duty if it shall not probe this matter to the bottom, and if it shall not change the "system" under which such violations are made possible.

Don Keitzel of the *Lordsburg Liberal* tells of a good thing. He says: "The *Liberal* has heard it rumored that there is a fight on at Albuquerque over the water question, some of the citizens wanting the city to own its own waterworks, and others, who think the city cannot afford this, want the franchise of the water company extended. The matter does not appear to excite much interest in Albuquerque, for none of the papers there seem to pay any attention to the question." This is a good one on the Albuquerque dailies, which for nearly three months fought over the question, with scarcely a day's intermission.

All authorities on the wool and sheep industries predict higher prices for both during the coming year, than have prevailed during the present year. This means that next year will be the year of greatest prosperity New Mexico has ever known. The shipments of wool over the Santa Fe Central this year will be close on to 2,000,000 pounds, an upward 200,000 pounds last year. New Mexico certainly seems to be in the swim, with her sheep, wool, cattle, goats, minerals, railroad building and influx of inhabitants.

The question is being quite largely asked, "How can a constable enforce a city ordinance at a place which is outside the city limits?"

DANGER OF IMMIGRATION.

During the ten years ending last June 4,550,210 immigrants entered the United States. That is nearly three-quarters of a million more than the entire population of the Republic in 1790. It is over half a million more than the total foreign-born population of the country at the outbreak of the Civil war. But during the last half of the decade the increase has been phenomenal. During 1903 and 1904 we received 1,659,516 immigrants, which is at the rate of \$349,536 for a decade. And still the horde increases, for the officials believe that during the present fiscal year, nearly one million immigrants will have entered this country. All Europe and all Asia seem to have fixed on the United States as the land of promise and to be determined to enter in and possess it.

It is time to call a halt. The United States has prodigious assimilating powers, but it is not immune from indigestion. And there is a difference in immigrants. Half a century ago, and perhaps even a quarter of a century ago, our immigrants came from northern Europe and were almost to a man valuable additions to our population. Now the classes which are coming are entirely different. The majority are not only grossly ignorant, but by experience, tradition and racial tendencies incapable of comprehending any form of government between despotism and mob rule. That in course of time any reasonable number of these people of Southern and Eastern Europe could be so assimilated that their descendants would be good American citizens is true. In that respect all Europeans differ from all Asiatics. But we can do nothing with such multitudes as are now coming. If they do not take the country as their Asiatic forebears took Eastern Europe they will spoil it as a habitation for the free races of Northern Europe and us who are their descendants.

It is gratifying to know that the president has become convinced of the danger impending and that he is collecting the data upon which the subject may be forcibly presented to congress and to the country. That he will do so is without doubt, and legislation must follow.

A SIMILAR CONDITION.

From the *Colorado Springs Telegraph*. The Citizen notes the following, which has a wondrous similarity to conditions in Albuquerque:

"I am afraid to go to a rooming house these days for fear I may be mistaken for some person desirous of breaking the law, and have to spend a night in the city jail," said Charles Williams, a Chicago traveling man, at the Namo.

"I have been here many times in the past, and it has always been my custom, when spending any length of time in Colorado Springs, to go to a respectable rooming house and I never to the ———— name, one such, 'last summer when my wife was with me. When I came this time, a friend advised me not to go to any rooming house, because you never could tell when the police would take it into their heads to raid it. It must be a good thing for the hotels, but rather tough on the rooming house keepers, and on the poor fellow who doesn't care to pay hotel price for a bed."

ECHO FROM THE EAST.

It is the custom of the press to think ourselves the leaders of the world's civilization. Yet Assistant Surgeon Eakins, of the marine hospital service at Calcutta, in a report to Surgeon General Myman at Washington says that a pamphlet has been found in Ceylon showing that the disease-bearing activities of the "steamer" were accurately known at least thirteen centuries ago.

The pamphlet is written in Sanskrit. A translation has been sent to the British Medical Association. The unknown author believes that his investigations showed him that there are sixty-seven varieties of mosquitoes, and forty of them carry malaria. This voice from the past must help to swell the condemnation of the industrial insect.

Writing of the relation of education to business in the *New Idea Woman's Magazine* for September, Esperance Goodhue, who has made wise observation of the industrial field for women, says: "Take stenographers and secretaries, clerks of various kinds, managerial work in business of a dozen descriptions—the well informed woman gets ahead of the uninformed every time. But—this circumstance is important—the information that occurs preference for these women is a general, not special, with the exception of stenographic training, and that is a only one section of a good secretary's equipment. It is the kind of knowledge picked up from many sources, in school and out of it. The same brand of information fits a person, speaking roughly of course, quite as well for the clerkship as for the managerial work, or for the secretarialship. For instance, a knowledge of current events is quite as important in one as in the other. Acquaintance with the outlines of history, and at least the landmarks in literature, raise the standard of their fortunate possessor, no matter what her work is. General information, more or less, is the need of every woman who intends to earn her own living in this twentieth century."

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad is pushing the building of its San Juan county division from Durango south rapidly, and its tracks, it is expected, will reach Aztec in about three weeks. That county has prospered heretofore without direct rail connection, and with this it will greatly increase, and that rapidly, in importance, in wealth and in progress. It is one of the best watered and most fruitful in all the Rocky mountain regions; it contains vast beds of good bituminous coal, and its prospects are of the very brightest.—New Mexican.

The Water Supply company of Albuquerque wants it all. The outfit has been very successful in grabbing valuable franchises heretofore and found it so profitable it wants to keep this up. If the present city administration of the Duke City helps the game, the people alone will be to blame. The votes, which elected the present mayor and city council of that municipality, were given by a majority of the people.—New Mexican.

New York has introduced the gray squirrel into her great Central park. Here is a hint to Albuquerque. Why could not this most graceful of little animals be domesticated in the city park here? Of course it could be done and would be the first step in a desirable advance. Albuquerque has in its park pool, two magnificent swans, imported from Australia.

The postoffice department has just issued its monthly report on rural free delivery routes for August. It shows that New Mexico has only three routes; number of addresses, none; number of postoffices pending for new routes, none. The state of New Mexico has all necessary blank petitions and other papers at its office in Albuquerque.

In the United States there are about 18,000,000 milk cows, and very little of our dairy products are shipped abroad because the increase in population is greater in proportion than the increase in dairy products. It is estimated that the milk of 400 cows can meet the demands of a small sized dairy.

The northern half of the United States, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Pacific coast, is more interested just now in the outcome of the railway telegraphers' strike on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads than in any other subject that is being carried in the news dispatches of the day.

The coming fall should be made the grandest Albuquerque has ever known. This will require effort, and a good deal of it.

New Orleans merchants complain because the yellow fever hits their trade. They are unreasonable in this. Every sort of pestilence injures the business of the locality afflicted with it. The entire country within a radius of many miles quarantines against the scourged locality.

The city council must get busy pretty soon. With the water question up to them, the social evil question needing revision, and the demand of the people that the conduct of the police shall be looked after, the city fathers will not have much more time for summer vacations.

EARNINGS LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Santa Fe's Statement for Fiscal Year Ending June 30th Shows Decrease.

IS DUE TO BIG FLOOD LOSSES

The Santa Fe has issued its statement of earnings for June. It likewise covers the result of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30. The statement can hardly be regarded as a satisfactory one, inasmuch as net earnings for the year show a decrease as compared with those of the previous one of \$2,090,714. Gross earnings for the twelve months increased to \$94,527, but the increase in operating expenses wiped this out and left a short in the amount stated. The increase in operating expenses was \$2,295,351. It was caused very largely by the disastrous floods to which the road was subjected both this year and last. Part of last year's flood expenses were carried over to this year and helped to make the showing poorer than it otherwise would have been. Last year's floods, which made such heavy addition to the cost of operations, by doing injury to the road, to the property of the company, served to reduce its gross earnings, and thus struck a double blow to the road's prosperity. Its officials, however, are by no means discouraged. They see great prospects ahead of them for the coming year and from the Santa Fe are expected to make considerable advancement.

Reports are in circulation that the Santa Fe is contemplating an extension to San Pedro. It may accomplish this, not by the building of any new line, but through a trackage agreement with the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road, similar to that under which the San Pedro runs now over the Santa Fe tracks between Daguerre and Colton.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION'S BULLETIN.

The interstate commerce commission has issued accident bulletin No. 15, giving an account of railroad accidents in the United States during the months of January, February and March. It shows that during that quarter there were 25 passenger and 204 employees killed, and 1,651 passengers and 2,064 employees injured in train accidents, making in all 232 persons killed and 3,713 injured. Other accidents to passengers and employees, and the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties up to 15,505, 1,209 killed and 14,297 injured.

There is a decrease of 42 in the total number of persons killed, as compared with the quarter ending December 31, 1903. The total number of collisions and derailments was 1,048 (1,757 collisions and 1,321 derailments) of which 284 collisions and 177 derailments affected passenger trains.

The damage to cars, engines and other rolling stock during the quarter was \$1,492,215. There is an increase of \$149,215 in the number of collisions and of \$111 in the number of derailments, as compared with the last preceding quarter. The total number of employees injured in coupling and uncoupling cars during the quarter was 1,651, as compared with 1,321 in the last preceding quarter. The number of collisions and of derailments was 1,048 (1,757 collisions and 1,321 derailments) of which 284 collisions and 177 derailments affected passenger trains.

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RAILROADS USE TELEPHONE DURING PRESENT STRIKE.

The practicability of the telephone, or as it is better known, the railroad telegraph, with which all the great trunk lines have been equipped within the past few years, will probably be given a thorough trial in the present strike of the telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. The officials of these roads are depending entirely upon the telephone to run their trains at present.

The railroad telephone is used on the Santa Fe Central, and also on the Southern Pacific, and on both roads it proved a great success for ordinary purposes.

THIS YEAR'S TRAFFIC WILL BE RECORD BREAKER.

The officials of the western roads are generally of the opinion that the present year will be a record-breaking one. During the year just ended the volume of traffic was 10 per cent greater than that for the same month last year, and there is every prospect of a continued increase from now on. A feeling of the utmost confidence obtains throughout the entire western section of the country. Good crops are believed to be assured. People are spending money freely and are making arrangements to indulge in all manner of expenditures. The volume of traffic now moving is of the most diversified character, general cargo, mail, and a large proportion of it is being carried by rail. Country merchants are making purchases on a larger scale than formerly, but they are not overstocking themselves with goods, while merchants are liberal, they cannot be considered extravagant, under the conditions which now obtain.

ROCK ISLAND BRAKEMAN SLUGGED BY ROBBERS.

Frank Root, passenger brakeman on the Rock Island railway between El Paso and Santa Rosa, was ambushed while in Santa Rosa Tuesday night. Root was going from the station to his room at Santa Rosa, when he met four men. They spoke to him in a friendly way, but one of them suddenly knocked him senseless. He lay unconscious for half an hour, and when he recovered his senses, he found that he had been deprived of a scarf pin, the only thing of value which he had with him. Ordinarily, Mr. Root would have been a hard case, but he believed the robbers were trying to secure this.

Root was struck several hard blows on the side of the head and face, and now in a serious condition at the Providence hospital in El Paso.

DENNIS SULLIVAN'S RISE IN RAILROAD WORLD.

D. Sullivan, until recently general superintendent of the El Paso & Northern railway, with headquarters at Alamogordo, is now vice-pres-

Painkiller
(DR. J. H. HARRIS)
The world-known household remedy for cuts, burns, bruises, cramps, diarrhoea and all bowel complaints.

ident and general manager of the Ohio river & Columbus railway, with headquarters at Ripley, Ohio. Mr. Sullivan's many friends in New Mexico will be glad to hear of his rise.

Frank J. Toner, who has held a position in the local storekeepers' office of the Santa Fe for the past year, left yesterday for Denver where he will take a position with the general purchasing agent of the Colorado & Southern railway. Mr. Toner is quite well known, and during his stay in this city made many friends who will regret his departure.

S. L. Bean, superintendent of motive power of the coast line of the Santa Fe, is in the city for a few days.

R. Payson Ripley, station inspector of the Santa Fe system, is in the city from his Topeka headquarters.

GREAT NORTHERN ISSUES ATTRACTIVE PAMPHLET.

F. J. Whitney, of St. Paul, Minn., passenger traffic manager of the Great Northern railway, is sending out a handsome illustrated booklet, entitled, "A Camera Visit to The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore." The booklet is by far one of the finest yet issued by a road having a line to Portland.

WESTERN UNION OFFICIALS SPEND THE DAY HERE.

A party consisting of T. D. Cook, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, of Chicago; C. R. Horton, division superintendent of Omaha; W. J. Lloyd, superintendent at Chicago; and J. G. Jennings, superintendent of telegraph of the Rock Island system, arrived in the city Saturday evening from El Paso. The party spent the night in Albuquerque, and while here were the guests of T. E. Garman, manager of the telegraph of the Santa Fe in this city. The officials were on a general inspection of the offices throughout the southwest. They were traveling in the Western Union private car "Electric" and left yesterday morning for the east attached to No. 2.

TO INSTALL ELECTRIC PLANT AT BAKERSFIELD.

F. C. Ripley, assistant manager of the Santa Fe, all properties, with Charles White, head electrician at the Oilfield fields, are at the Bakersfield oil fields for the purpose of installing an electric plant on the Santa Fe properties there.

The Southwest Employment Agency of this city is supplying laborers for work on the Santa Fe at Argentine, Kan., and last night fifteen men were shipped to the J. P. Hutt Contracting company, of Argentine, who have the contract for building the Santa Fe's new yards at that point.

W. O. Jeatt, formerly chief clerk of the Santa Fe at Kansas City, arrived in the city last night and will remain here until the 1st of August. He is on a month's vacation, which will be spent in the east.

The Santa Fe has completed its handsome new passenger station at Trinidad, Colo., and the offices are now being moved into the new station. The edifice is one of the handsomest of all the mission style stations on the system.

S. J. Powers, an employee in the local Santa Fe shops, who has been spending the past month sojourning in California, accompanied by his family, returned home last night, and today resumed his duties in the shops.

CHINESE CONSPIRE AGAINST ALL AMERICANS.

Yokohama, Aug. 7.—The Chinese here have agreed not to do in American goods, not to ship goods on American steamers, especially the Pacific Mail company's steamships, and to punish any Chinese dealing in American goods through others; also, not to deal with American banks and insurance companies. The Chinese are convinced of contravening this agreement will be heavily fined.

Farms for Hibernian Poor.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Arrangements are practically completed for the purchase of South Dakota land worth from \$200,000 to \$500,000, by the Ancient Order of Hibernians for worthy poor of that order who desire to farm. The chief promoters of the project are members of the Catholic clergy at Aberdeen, Madison, and other points in South Dakota. Free transportation has been offered by the railroads, and it is expected that the first contingent of settlers will arrive from the east this fall.

Prof. Rupert Avildsen, of the university, who went to the City of Mexico several weeks ago to be married, returned to Albuquerque yesterday, accompanied by his bride.

EVER WATCHFUL.

A Little Care Will Save Many Albuquerque Readers Future Trouble.

Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of health. The discharge not excessive or infrequent. Contain no "brick-dust like" sediment.

Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

C. G. Lott, for ten years station master in Albuquerque, now retired, is suffering with kidney trouble. He says: "I had attacks of backache stretching over a period of three years. One of them occurred shortly before Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice, and I went to the Alvarado Pharmacy for a box. I know the cause of my trouble arose from an undetected action of the kidneys, because the behavior of the kidney secretions and their condition fully proved it, but what I do to check the trouble was a mystery. Doan's Kidney Pills effectively stopped the difficulty. If everyone in Albuquerque received an undoubted benefit from that remedy, kidney complaint, backache and trouble with the kidney secretions will cease to exist in this vicinity."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McIlhenny Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE COMPLETED

Oyster Bay Awakes From Sleep of Years, and Puts on Holiday Attire For Arrival of Peace Envoys.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 5.—In anticipation of the arrival of the peace envoys, Oyster Bay assumes early today an activity that has not been apparent since the naval display off this harbor two years ago.

Hardly had daylight appeared, when teams with parties were observed coming in from the surrounding towns and the yachtsmen along the shore boarded their boats early today and began preparations for taking out friends or parties.

A heavy mist hung over the bay, but this disappeared under the bright sun, and the harbor was soon filled with yachts and pleasure craft of all descriptions.

On shore, every available point of vantage was occupied early, and as soon approached hundreds of persons were on watch for the vessels bearing the peace envoys.

BOTH SETS OF ENVOYS LEAVE NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Aug. 5.—Baron Kamimura and Minister Takahira, the two Japanese peace envoys, together with their suites, embarked for Oyster Bay early today for the official presentation to President Roosevelt and their introduction by him to Sergei Witte and Baron Posen, Russian peace envoys. Envoys Witte and Rosen proceeded to Oyster Bay on the United States cruiser Chattanooga, while the peace envoys went on the United States cruiser Tacoma.

ALL ABOUT THE MEET AT PORTSMOUTH MONDAY.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 5.—This sleepy old seaport town shows signs of unwonted animation in anticipation of the arrival of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys and the opening of their conference next Monday. Hotels and boarding houses are filling with visitors, some of them attracted by mere idle curiosity, but the majority consisting of journalists and photographers, whose official duties bring them hither. These latter are keenly desirous of learning what, if any news of the conference proceedings will be furnished them during the progress of the negotiations.

There has been talk that the strictest secrecy would be maintained, but in this matter, as in all that concern the convenience of the commission, they will be asked to decide for themselves how far to hold their conference from the public and how far facilities shall be given to the news paper men to get the news of the daily sessions. Among the newspapers now already on the field are representatives not only of the press associations and leading newspapers of the United States and Canada, but representatives also of many of the leading journals of European countries and of Japan.

The people of Portsmouth and the adjacent villages of Kittery, Me., where the navy yard is, and New Castle, N. H., near which the plenipotentiaries will have quarters at the hotel Westworth, are on edge in anticipation of the arrival of the commissioners. Plans for their reception are practically complete.

The program provides that the plenipotentiaries shall land at the navy yard upon their arrival Monday morning.

The marine guard will render the prescribed salutes, and will escort the party from the navy yard through the town of Portsmouth to their quarters at the Westworth, a distance of about five miles. As the navy yard is on the Maine side of the Portsmouth river, the Governor of New Hampshire will probably receive the plenipotentiaries in Portsmouth, and formally welcome them to the state. He will at the same time extend to them an invitation to be the guests of the state on a trip across the New Hampshire mountains on the completion of the negotiations.

The sessions of the conference will be held in the navy general store, a building of brick and steel construction, which has just been completed. The whole building, which has never been occupied, will be at the disposal of the plenipotentiaries. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the commissioners, their secretaries and suites. Plain, but rich furniture, including mahogany desks, chairs, and sofas, Russian rugs and other accessories, have been brought from Washington for the furnishing and decoration of the interior of the building. Rooms have been partitioned off for the private use of the commissioners and their secretaries. Telegraph and telephone instruments have been installed, and accommodations will be furnished to the press in case such arrangements meet with the views of the commissioners.

In the arrangements at the Westworth, care has been taken that each party may have the privilege of absolute seclusion at all times. Although practically identical in furnishings and general desirability, the quarters for the Russian and Japanese envoys are in opposite wings of the hotel. Each suite has its private dining room and reception room, and each its private entrance.

The envoys will be taken to the navy yard when the weather is fair, in launches belonging to the navy. Automobiles and carriages will take them through Portsmouth when the weather is not propitious, or when they prefer this trip to the ride by water. It is not expected that the sessions will begin much before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

These details, however, and the number of sessions each day, will, of course, be left entirely to the plenipotentiaries, the arrangements made by Assistant Secretary Pierce on behalf of the Washington government, being confined entirely to fitting up comfortable and suitable quarters, and providing adequate protection from intrusion and every possible facility for the personal comfort of the envoys.

PRESIDENT PRESENTS TOAST, WHICH IS SILENTLY DRUNK.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 5.—The representatives of Japan and Russia who have come to this country to enter into a conference looking to negotiation of a peace treaty, were formally introduced to each other today by President Roosevelt, on board the Mayflower. When both sets of envoys had been received and formally presented to each other, they were entertained with luncheon on the Mayflower. At the luncheon, the president proposed the following toast:

"Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no response, and to which I ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of sovereigns and people of two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my earnest hope and prayer, in interest of not only these two great powers, but of all mankind, that just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

AT THE CASINO.

The story of "The Slave of Duty," which is running at the Casino this week, is simple, yet interesting to say the least. Frederick, the leading character, when a boy, was apprenticed by mistake to a pirate instead of a pilot. Accidentally he finds that he was born in a long-lost, interesting world until he was 84 years old. He feels that he is asked to his contract by a sense of honor. There is a rocky shore, a ruined chapel, a lone figure in moonlight and two young lovers, Mabel and Frederick. He is fain to break the bonds which hold him because of his love for Mabel. The apprentice finds liberty, however, in the capture of the pirate's band, and this scene and the union of the lovers go to make up the grand finale of this pretty romance, in song and dialogue.

IT IS ONE OF GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREATEST EFFORTS, MUSICALLY, AND MR. WADE SAYS THAT IT IS REALLY THE BEST THAT HAS BEEN PUT ON AT THE CASINO.

It is being under a bonum plume, but it is light, airy and interesting, to say the least, and will doubtless be well received. The whole of the Wade Stock company appear in the cast. A large crowd visited the Casino last night, in spite of the rain.

A VOICE FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.

"What a sight! a ring that contains down?" came with more vehemence as she sang courage. "What's the use of singing the grand finale of the people don't want to hear it!" and after elevating a haughty chin to an indignant stare, she made a noisy exit from behind the scenes.

Automobiles and carriages will take them through Portsmouth when the weather is not propitious, or when they prefer this trip to the ride by water. It is not expected that the sessions will begin much before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

These details, however, and the number of sessions each day, will, of course, be left entirely to the plenipotentiaries, the arrangements made by Assistant Secretary Pierce on behalf of the Washington government, being confined entirely to fitting up comfortable and suitable quarters, and providing adequate protection from intrusion and every possible facility for the personal comfort of the envoys.

PRESIDENT PRESENTS TOAST, WHICH IS SILENTLY DRUNK.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 5.—The representatives of Japan and Russia who have come to this country to enter into a conference looking to negotiation of a peace treaty, were formally introduced to each other today by President Roosevelt, on board the Mayflower. When both sets of envoys had been received and formally presented to each other, they were entertained with luncheon on the Mayflower. At the luncheon, the president proposed the following toast:

"Gentlemen: I propose a toast to which there will be no response, and to which I ask you to drink in silence, standing. I drink to the welfare and prosperity of sovereigns and people of two great nations whose representatives have met one another on this ship. It is my earnest hope and prayer, in interest of not only these two great powers, but of all mankind, that just and lasting peace may speedily be concluded between them."

AT THE CASINO.

The story of "The Slave of Duty," which is running at the Casino this week, is simple, yet interesting to say the least. Frederick, the leading character, when a boy, was apprenticed by mistake to a pirate instead of a pilot. Accidentally he finds that he was born in a long-lost, interesting world until he was 84 years old. He feels that he is asked to his contract by a sense of honor. There is a rocky shore, a ruined chapel, a lone figure in moonlight and two young lovers, Mabel and Frederick. He is fain to break the bonds which hold him because of his love for Mabel. The apprentice finds liberty, however, in the capture of the pirate's band, and this scene and the union of the lovers go to make up the grand finale of this pretty romance, in song and dialogue.

It is one of Gilbert & Sullivan's greatest efforts, musically, and Mr. Wade says that it is really the best that has been put on at the Casino. It is being under a bonum plume, but it is light, airy and interesting, to say the least, and will doubtless be well received. The whole of the Wade Stock company appear in the cast. A large crowd visited the Casino last night, in spite of the rain.

A VOICE FROM BEHIND THE SCENES.

NEW YORK HEIRESS WEDS PROSPECTIVE EARL, BUT HOLDER OF TITLE MAY NOW MARRY TO PROVIDE NEW HEIR—LONDON SOCIETY WATCHING INTERNATIONAL COMEDY.



sour old earl he is, feels so badly over his nephew's marriage that he threatens to take onto himself a wife, to the end that there may be born a new heir for the title. As the earl is 66 and far from being a bean, the betting in society is in favor of the American girl becoming a countess. Not that she cares. She has \$10,000 a year in her own name, and George, whom they say she married for pure love,

CONDITION OF JERRY SIMPSON ALARMING

**FORMER CONGRESSMAN BE
COMES WORSE AND IS SUFFER
ING GREAT PAIN.**

A special from Roswell dated Aug 5, says: Jerry Stimpson again has taken a change for the worse and his condition is most alarming. He is still in full possession of his faculties but is suffering great pain.

Dr. Westlake of Silver City, was called to the T. B. ranch, seven miles from Santa Rita, last Tuesday, to attend Benny Mooney, who was seriously ill with an attack of appendicitis, the second within six months. Mr. Mooney's condition was such that the doctor thought it advisable to move him to this city, where he could secure prompt medical attention, and he was taken to the hospital at Silver City.

Navajo Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men will meet at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Knights of Pythias hall. All members urged to be present.

Mrs. Gambini has returned to the city from an outing spent at the James Hot Springs.

be in Santa Barbara cemetery.

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CROPS LIKE THIS WITH SCARCELY ANY RAIN

By A. B. Neale.

Hill City, Kan., Aug. 10.—Go where you will add the rumble of a coming revolution in the farming methods of the central belt can be heard. The old bit-and-mule, team-and-famine conditions that have prevailed are to be succeeded by a continuous era of good crops. This is no idle dream.

In this revolution, cultivation is the watershed, and H. W. Campbell, farmer and student of soils, and soil culture, is the leader. There are others who have been thinking and working along these lines also, in the semi-arid or short grass country.

This semi-arid belt extends from the Canadian border southward through the Dakotas, eastern Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, and includes the western halves of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma and parts of Texas and has an area of a quarter million square miles. The average rainfall varies from 12 inches on the western to 18 inches on the eastern border; never enough to moisten the soil deeper than three or four feet. Below this depth, until the underground sheet of water is reached, the soil in most places is practically dry and hard. There is no store of moisture ready to be drawn up by capillary attraction within reach of plant roots, as in the humid sections. The only thing that can be done is to preserve carefully every drop of rainwater and keep it where the plant can reach it. This is what the Campbell system of farming does.

Demonstration in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell has been working on his system of farming for the short-grass country for several years. He demonstrated on his own land in Nebraska that it was a success, and others began to note it. Five years ago J. P. Pomeroy, of Colorado, induced him to start a model farm on this system on land owned by Pomeroy in Graham county, Kansas, where the average rainfall is about fifteen inches. The location selected is a high ridge near Hill City that had been farmed for fifteen years, yet never produced a paying crop prior to 1905.

The results have been marvelous. In the five years not less than forty bushels of wheat per acre have been harvested annually, while the average of Graham county for the same years has been less than thirteen bushels per acre.

Except along the streams, the growing of trees had been thought impossible in Graham county, yet on this high ridge Campbell's system has produced trees that would be a credit to any country in the given length of time. Elms and soft maples, cherries, apples, peaches, plums and other fruit trees are thriving as though in the fertile river bottoms of Illinois.

Instead of a high ridge in a half desert country.

What Does It Do?

Cultivation did it all. Not a drop of water was applied artificially to these fields. There is none within reach to apply. The soil is plowed as early as possible the summer before the crop is to be planted. Within four or five hours after plowing, what is known as a packer is run over the ground. This packer, designed by Mr. Campbell, consists of a series of wheels, with wedge-shaped, instead of flat rims, mounted on an axle, and packs the soil laterally instead of vertically. This is to leave no large air spaces in the lower part of the furrow, out the surface loose. Every few weeks thereafter until seeding time the field is gone over with a harrow that moves by faces the surface, forming a dust blanket that prevents the moisture in the soil from rising and escaping. If it should rain, this dust blanket is used at once to form another. In this way every drop of water is stored up and covered in in ideal condition for seeding.

This is caused by the improved soil and moisture conditions.

In the spring of this year the wheat is harvested twice by a specially devised spring tooth harrow. This cultivates the young plants and forms a soil mulch to prevent evaporation.

At least once in three years the soil is allowed to lie idle through the summer, being plowed early and summer followed. In this way a supply of moisture is stored up for the coming crops. This only gives two crops in three years, but the farmer only has the expense of seedling and harvesting two crops, besides saving half or more of the seed. Also, and very important, too, is the state of a crop every time he sows.

Good for Orchards.

The same method can be applied to all crops. With trees, the ground is cultivated thoroughly, but no other crop is sown. Orchards and four or five other crops are sown in summer.

Here and there the thinking farmer are taking half of this new method in some extent. The one-rod farmer will soon adopt the system entirely. The careless fellow has no business in the semi-arid belt. The treeless plains will be covered in trees, yielding luscious fruits, shade from the burning summer sun, and shelter from the piercing winter blasts. Lands that have been considered unprofitable will become regions of happy and prosperous homes. All the result of understanding how to take advantage of nature's conditions.



CAMPBELL SOIL PACKER IN OPERATION, PREPARING EARTH TO HOLD MOISTURE.

Produces a Yield.

One of the most notable things in growing wheat by this method is that only thirty pounds of seed are sown per acre. The ordinary methods require 50 to 75 pounds of seed in the semi-arid belt, while in the humid sections 50 to 120 pounds are sown. On the Pomeroy model farm as many as 25 stacks of wheat have been counted as coming from one grain of seed.

One of the most notable things in growing wheat by this method is that only thirty pounds of seed are sown per acre. The ordinary methods require 50 to 75 pounds of seed in the semi-arid belt, while in the humid sections 50 to 120 pounds are sown. On the Pomeroy model farm as many as 25 stacks of wheat have been counted as coming from one grain of seed.

COSTS \$20,000 A DAY; WAS RUN ANY OLD WAY

"FARMER" WILSON WOULD TAKE THE STUMP AND LEAVE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO RUN ITSELF.



By Gilsen Gardner.

Special correspondence to The Citizen.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The overhauling which has begun in the department of agriculture will be sure to develop other irregularities, if not grafts.

The trouble with the department of agriculture is lack of executive control. It has been running for a number of years with scarcely any regulation. Spending yearly upward of \$5,000,000, the big specific bureau of which it is made up have had practically no regulation or oversight.

Secretary Wilson is a man of undoubted integrity. He is not a good executive. His chief lieutenant, up to June 24, 1904, Assistant Secretary Jos. H. Brigham, rendered him no efficient aid in this regard. Col. Brigham was appointed for political reasons by President McKinley. It is an open secret that in the position of assistant secretary of agriculture he was only in the way.

Secretary Wilson was often away from Washington. During campaigns and for a considerable period before and after, it has been his custom to take the stump among the farmers. In fact, it has come to be an almost recognized part of his official duties to travel about the country, addressing granges and farmer organizations. During the short periods when he was

In Washington he could not get into very close touch with the big departmental bureaus. Secretary Wilson has favored the department in a benevolent and kindly way, and has let things run under a loose rein.

But the danger and the weakness arises from the fact that everything depends on the personal integrity of the men who chance to be at the head of the various bureaus. Even in their expenditure of money they were not required to make any detailed or full reports to the secretary.

Along with the growth and independence of the big bureaus there arose jealousies among the various bureau heads and these jealousies resulted in secrecy as to the doings of the various bureaus. The big bureau, finding that an appropriation of half a million might be made to fight the cotton boll weevil, and wanting that sum for themselves, would work and lobby against the plant breeding bureau, or vice versa, for fear the other scientists might be the ones selected to expend that money.

The weakness in the office of assistant secretary of agriculture has been marked. A year ago Col. Brigham died, and after the office had been vacant for several months, the president appointed Prof. William Hays of Minnesota State university

department of agriculture, to that position. Prof. Hays is young and has vigor and experience.

CASAGE NOT SO GREAT AS AT FIRST REPORTED.

Since the excitement has quieted down a little, it is found that the flood damage at Carlsbad was not nearly so bad as at first reported. The electric light company may be able to resume business in a few days, and the damage to the company is believed to be not more than one hundred dollars. The county bridge, which was reported gone, still stands with but slight damage to the approaches. The rain did ten times more good than harm in the Pecos valley.

BROWNS ARE ONLY TEASING

THE TEAM IS ALSO GETTING THE WORST OF IT FROM THE UMPIRE, BUT CAN THIS DEFEAT THEM ALWAYS?

It rained at Clifton yesterday and the game between the Browns and Morrell was postponed. Clifton and the Browns will cross bats today and they will be given a chance at Morrell's mound tomorrow. On Sunday the Browns will play two games, one with Clifton and one with Morrell.

They will return to El Paso for two games with the Browns of that city, and will be home about Friday of next week.

In a letter to Manager Houston, French who is captain of the Browns on their tour, said that they were getting the worst of it from an unfair umpire, but there was a prospect of having the erroneous knight of the deceiver removed and that the Browns still had a good chance of carrying away a shining number of the series at Clifton. This letter was written, however, just after the Browns were defeated by Morrell by a score of 7 to 4 and before the 1 to 6 game with Clifton. Mr. French may have changed his mind since then.

The games at Clifton are being played on grounds with a short fence and one by over the fence for Morrell on Tuesday resulted in four runs. French says that if "Billy" Pettus were down there he would get a home run every time he went to bat. League rules prevail at Clifton.

RUSSIA'S REPLY READY FOR DELIVERY TOMORROW.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—The Russian reply is practically already completed and will be handed by Mr. Port to Baron Komura tomorrow morning. Mr. Wilson is tomorrow will be handed by Mr. Port to Baron Komura tomorrow morning. Mr. Wilson is tomorrow will be handed by Mr. Port to Baron Komura tomorrow morning.

WHITE EXPLAINED THIS MORNING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT THAT HE HAD WRITTEN HIS REPLY DURING THE NIGHT IN RUSSIAN, AND THE SECRETARIES ARE NOW ENGAGED IN TRANSLATING IT INTO FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

White explained this morning to the Associated Press correspondent that he had written his reply during the night in Russian, and the secretaries are now engaged in translating it into French and English.

White took occasion to deny the current report that the answer had been dictated from St. Petersburg. He explained his powers were such that it was not necessary for him to draw instructions from St. Petersburg or Petrohoff.

NEW MEXICO'S LAND HELD IN BIG TRACTS

William E. Curtis Says Its Admission as a State is Retarded by Extensive Grants Under One Control—Settlement is Kept Back.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. (Special Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Albuquerque, N. M.—One of the most serious objections to the admission of New Mexico to the Union is that a considerable portion of the territory is held in large tracts by corporations and individual owners. Nearly all of the available water is also taken up, which gives the men who hold it the control of the pasture land for leagues around them, and thus shuts out immigration and retards development. The Maxwell grant, which included 1,300,000 acres, as I wrote you the other day, has been largely cut off and sold, but several other large bodies of land quite as important are being held for speculative prices by the owners. These grants were made in colonization companies and individuals of influence by the government of Spain, before the independence of Mexico, and by the latter government after independence, to reward public servants and military heroes for their services, to promote colonization and to enrich the favorites of persons in power. After the annexation of New Mexico to the United States, the grants were confirmed by our congress and others by the courts. Finally a special tribunal was appointed for the purpose of investigating all claims of this sort and determining the titles to all disputed lands in New Mexico and Arizona. That court is Governor Otero sitting in his own right, and he has completed his work and has gone out of existence, leaving no opportunity for litigation as to the ownership of land in the territories. Enormous tracts were confirmed to individuals, who had paid little or nothing for them, but they claimed to have been the original owners. The Big Grants flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south. The Big Grants flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south.

The next largest tract is Pablo Montoya grant, better known as the Big Ranch, comprising about \$60,000 acres and owned by the Waddingham family, a widow and several children, living in Boston. One of the daughters is the wife of Chief Justice Mills of the New Mexico. The property originally belonged to a Spaniard, who received it as a reward for military services. His heirs sold it to Mr. Waddingham, a Yankee pioneer. It is an unusually valuable tract of land, because it has so much water upon it. It is intersected by mountain streams, which never dry. They are not only good for cattle, but furnish plenty of water for irrigation. The entire grant is fenced, and there are no squatters living upon it. In fact, that adds much to the peace of mind of the manager, Judge Stoddard of Boston, who is the administrator and trustee of the Waddingham estate. He has about 30,000 head of cattle and 15,000 head of sheep, and 60,000 acres are under cultivation, chiefly in wheat, alfalfa and Indian corn. It is leased to 200 or 300 different tenants, who work it on shares. The family have built a large and comfortable ranch house, which is surrounded by various office buildings, corals, store houses and stables. There are more than 300 men on the pay roll.

The Victorio Land and Cattle Company, a stock corporation, controlled by the Haggin brothers, William Victorio, H. A. Jastro, and other California men, owns two large tracts with 452,000 acres in one and 192,000 acres in the other, granted to Pedro Armendariz by the Spanish government in 1891. It was confirmed by congress many years ago, and has since been entirely fenced in. This tract is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the southwest. The Rio Grande flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south. The Big Grants flows through it for fifty-eight miles, and more than 75,000 acres are under irrigation and planted to corn, alfalfa and other crops. The rest of the ranch is used for breeding cattle, which are fattened on alfalfa and shipped to the south.

Senator Elkins and Judge Catron have secured a title to the Tierra Ancestral, a tract of 515,000 acres, which is one of the richest mineral sections in the territory. It abounds in gold, silver and copper, and has large deposits of iron and coal, together with several very valuable tracts of timber. The mineral deposits are being worked by the Elkins and Catron interests. The Elkins and Catron interests are being worked by the Elkins and Catron interests. The Elkins and Catron interests are being worked by the Elkins and Catron interests.

The government has received large tracts of forest in different parts of the territory, which will insure the safety of many of the most important streams and preserve from vandalism some of the great natural wonders of the territory. The serenas are being stocked with trout, black bass and other fish, not only by the fish commission at Washington, but also by the Santa Fe railway company, which as a purely business matter, is spending large sums of money every year to protect the game and increase the fish in the forests and streams of New Mexico. It has recently stocked several small streams with over 2,000 new speckled trout from the hatchery of Colorado. The game laws are being strictly enforced, and New Mexico will soon become a fisherman's paradise.

Zona is a little Navajo girl who loves animals. Mr. Crandall, superintendent of the Indian school at Santa Fe, where Zona is being taught domestic science and the arts of civilization, told us that she made friends with all the beasts and fowls and insects on the place; that she seemed to have a hypnotic influence over horses, cows, chickens and other livestock, and that she handled snakes without fear or harm, and carries beetles around in her pockets. She "was fairly crazy," he said, for the company of brute creation. And yet, he told us, the child had never owned a pet. She had always been surrounded by love and kindly other people's animals.

Zona is 8 years old, a sturdy, square built, earnest little girl, who steps firmly in her coarse, little shoes, and wears a big blue sun bonnet that almost hides her face. Her eyes are big and round and brown, her skin is darker than people consider good, and her fingers were very dirty when we saw her, because the matron said she had been digging in the dirt for bugs—a habit they have not been able to break her of. Little Zona, as a rule, did not care for bugs, but she was very fond of them. She was one of two hundred and fifty Indian girls who attend this school, and they play with dolls and romp on the grounds, build playhouses and do almost everything that girls of their age do. Children are pretty nearly all alike here, they are white, black or red—all but Zona. She never plays with the other children, but spends her time with the animals about the farm and wishing for a pet of her own.

whether he bought, begged or stole it. He met some boys on the plaza and inquired if they knew of anyone who had a dog for sale. They treated him with scorn. He went to the hotel, with no better results he inquired at several stores and stopped in a newspaper office to examine the advertisements, but all in vain. Nobody had dogs to sell or give away. Then he determined to kidnap one, and, of course, ran straight up against a policeman. That suggested a possible alliance, offensive and defensive, and in a diplomatic manner he began to inquire as to the number and character of the dogs in the city of Santa Fe. The policeman immediately consented that he was not posted on the subject, and disclosed the fact that the town marshal performed the duties of pound master and was authorized to seize, restrain and, if necessary, exterminate all offensive members of the dog persuasion, in Santa Fe. Mr. Simpson inquired where that important official could be found, and, overtaking him, entered into negotiations for the only dog in the pound. It was a mongrel cur—a maverick, and a stranger in town. The marshal did not know where he came from, or why he had come to Santa Fe, but offered to sell him for \$2. Mr. Simpson thought that was too much, and proposed 50 cents for the animal. After prolonged negotiations a compromise was reached. Mr. Simpson paid the marshal a dollar and walked off with the dog, which he carried to the Indian school and presented to Zona. The young woman was overjoyed with her dog, and she could scarcely realize her own happiness.

HEAD OF INSURANCE PROBE IN NEW YORK



GENATOR W. W. ARMSTRONG, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

At the head of the New York state legislature to conduct a sweeping investigation of the general insurance situation in the Empire State, including the Equitable Life Assurance Society affair.

Senator Armstrong is now serving his fourth consecutive term in the upper house of New York state legislature. He is regarded as one of the most fearless and independent republicans, and one of the really strong men of the senate.

TO THE PUBLIC

In reply to the unprovoked, malicious, vicious and every way outrageous attack upon me in the Morning Journal, I wish to say that of the pretended interview with me contained therein, there is not a word of truth in all of it, except the one clause in which I say: "I'll admit that I did see the reporter at that time and place." The entire remainder of the so-called interview never took place. It was made out of whole cloth. As to the second editorial about me this morning, I think for the present, it may be left to the judgment of all fair minded citizens. Below will be found the affidavit of Mr. S. E. Newcomer, who was present this morning when I asked the business manager of the Journal if he stood for the interview, as published this morning, he being present at the time the alleged second interview took place.

GEORGE P. LEARNARD.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, ss:

S. E. Newcomer, of lawful age, being first duly sworn upon his oath, says that Mr. George P. Leppard and Mr. R. R. Haddrell, manager of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, entered his store this morning, purchased a morning paper of August 12, and immediately began to discuss a certain interview purporting to have been an interview of Mr. Leppard, and when questioned as to the truth of said interview, Mr. Haddrell said he would not stand for that, referring to certain clauses in said interview, and admitted that he did not want to be held responsible for the entire interview.

SANTA FE TRAINS ARE AGAIN ON TIME

Trains Nos. 2 and 8 of yesterday, and train No. 3 of this morning, and train No. 8 of this evening, will arrive between the hours of 8:20 and 8:50 tonight.

The washout west of Needles, Cal., has been repaired and trains are expected to be running on schedule by tomorrow.

No. 4 tonight, is reported on time. Trains Nos. 1 and 7, from the east, are also reported on time.

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WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

Price 50c a \$1.00 Free Trial.

Swiftest and surest cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Gilmore, deceased, has filed his final report in the Probate Court of Bernalillo county, Territory of New Mexico, and asked that his said report be approved and he discharged as such administrator.

That the Judge of said court has fixed Monday, September 18th, A. D. 1905, at which time any objections to the approval of said report and the granting of said discharge will be heard.

M. P. STAMM, Administrator of Estate of Mary E. Gilmore, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

Elizabeth W. Conrad, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block five (5) of the Brownwell & Lall's Highland Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

Sallie E. Ganoes, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block twenty-one (21), of the Brownwell & Lall's Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

Hallie Burke, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to the east half of Lot eight (8) and all of lot nine (9), in block twenty-three (23), of the Brownwell & Lall's Highland Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

William J. Morgan, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to all of Block "7" of the County Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

William J. Morgan, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to all of Block "7" of the County Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

William J. Morgan, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to all of Block "7" of the County Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court.

John A. Henry, Plaintiff,

vs.

William J. Morgan, and all unknown claimants of interest in the property hereinafter described, adverse to plaintiff, Defendants.

Notice of Publication.

To the above named Defendants and to all whom it may concern:

This is to give notice that the above named suit is now pending in the District Court, in and by which suit the plaintiff seeks to establish his title to all of Block "7" of the County Addition to the city of Albuquerque, in the said County of Bernalillo, and Territory of New Mexico, against the claims of said defendants, and that unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 30th day of September, 1905, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the plaintiff will be entitled to the relief asked for in the complaint filed in said cause.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of District Court.

W. B. Childers, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Attorney for Plaintiff.

First publication, August 12, 1905.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS ON ALBUQUERQUE

Metropolis of the Territory is Live and Modern and Supported by Big Area—Thinks the Lumber Mills Are Wonderful.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Albuquerque, N. M.—Albuquerque is a fine town, "main" the dust. There is great activity in real estate about 11 o'clock in the morning, when the wind comes up and blows around the mesa. It is an amiable and kindly wind, cool and refreshing, and a blessing which cannot be over-estimated. But it has its drawbacks. It stirs up the top soil and throws it into your face, eyes and nostrils. The dust settles on the members of our church and makes you very thirsty. I suppose that is one reason why there are so many saloons in Albuquerque. The most conspicuous and expensive locations in the business district seem to be occupied for that kind of business and by gambling dens.

During the past four or five years there has been a remarkable moral reform throughout the western country, particularly in Texas and the northwestern states, which are getting to be as strict as puritanical. Some people call it—New England, but down this way everything remains wide open, and the wages of the workmen, the miners, sheep herders, railroad hands, clerks and bookkeepers are lost over the gambling tables instead of being deposited in savings banks. The city officials permit it. The most conspicuous places upon the gambling street of Albuquerque are gambling halls, with big electric signs and wide open doors, and everybody who has a penny, young or old, drunk or sober, is allowed to play. There is no restriction, whatever. A stack of four chips can be purchased at any hour—day or night—as easily as a newspaper or cigar.

I looked in at three or four of the principal "halls." They were filled with men of all ages and all conditions in life, sitting around roulette and faro tables, with their coats off, steaming with perspiration and excitement. One would think that the merchants and other business men of Albuquerque would stop this, because it deprives them of legitimate trade, without regard to the moral question involved and the temptations to dishonest employees. It is a simple business proposition. Most of the money that is lost in these gambling halls would otherwise be expended for food and clothing, or deposited in the banks. The keeper of one of them, I am told, ranks among the richest men in the town and is one of the largest real estate holders.

This problem has been perplexing other towns besides Albuquerque, and in Texas and the northwestern states, as I have said, the people have at last come to the conclusion that "wide open" towns do not pay. I met a gentleman from Deadwood the other day, who told me that all the gambling dens there have been shut up, and that now, after thirty years of unrestricted play, Deadwood is a closed town. Not even a slot machine nor one of those automatic games that you can see in every bar room and cigar store down here, is allowed, and the people are reaching the hotels for private games of poker.

For a quarter of a century Deadwood had the largest and best conducted gambling rooms in the country. It had been a small Monte Carlo. Every game was wide open and there were eight or ten houses patronized by different classes of people, which paid license to the city. The municipal government was practically supported by the gamblers and the saloons, the revenue from those sources being between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a year. My friend tells me that between seventy and eighty professional gamblers were employed in these establishments to run the games, and that the combined pay rolls amounted to between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a month. But now everything is closed tight, and it was done by a committee of citizens, who came to the conclusion that gambling was a bad thing for the town. For a long time the contrary opinion prevailed. It was believed to be a good thing to have the gambling houses open. People thought it made things lively and attracted money and trade to the town. That is the story they tell you in Albuquerque. You hear the same tale in every gambling town. At Muskogee, I. T., several people asserted that the prohibition regulations were killing the town. The people of Deadwood, however, came to a different conclusion, and now the merchants expect that much of the money which formerly went over the gambling tables will go over their counters instead.

Many of the people of Albuquerque do not like the name of the town. It is awkward and foreign and they often get letters from people in the east, which show an amazing amount of ignorance and wound their vanity. Men of intelligence and education write to the banks and newspapers and officials out here, inquiring what language is spoken in Albuquerque and what customs are charged and whether the laws are sufficient for the safety of life and property. The inhabitants would like to change the name of the territory, too. That is one of the grounds for inducements for joint stockholders with Arizona. They everybody would know that this was a part of America and Albuquerque would not object to having the capital of the new state located here. It is already the metropolis of New Mexico, and probably has a larger population than any other city in the two territories.

According to the census of 1900 there were only 6,326 here at that time, but it is claimed that the immigration was imperfect and that the census takers were employed to do the counting, and that at least one-third of the population was missed. There are two towns, Old Albuquerque, which dates back to the time of the Spanish occupation and is entirely Mexican, with the exception of a few saloons and law offices, and New Albuquerque, an entirely modern and up-to-date town. The business blocks and residences are as fine as can be found in any city of its size in the world, and it has all of the novel-

ties and improvements. The population, according to the school census, is now about 12,000—all Americans except a few rich Mexicans and the usual proportion of laborers and domestic servants. The secretary of the chamber of commerce estimated the present population of the two cities at about 15,000.

Albuquerque spreads out over a great deal of ground, but you can get about easily by means of trolley cars. There is a neat, modern school house in every ward, and one of the most artistic high school buildings in the country. While it is not a place town, by any means, there are twelve churches, of which the most imposing is a Jewish synagogue. The Jewish community is unusually large and rich and controls the mercantile trade. The Mexican is not a tradesman or a mechanic; he is either a farmer or a laborer, and nearly all of that race are engaged in herding cattle or sheep. The professional men and mechanics are Americans.

It is pleasant to see the different religious denominations dwelling together in unity. The Methodists held their Sunday services in the Jewish synagogue until their own house of worship was finished, and the Presbyterians, who are putting up a handsome building, are now using the opera house, which is as pretty and convenient an auditorium as you will find anywhere in the country, and is owned by the Elks, who have a club house adjoining. The finest building in the city belongs to the Commercial club, which is a social organization and a board of trade at the same time. It was established in 1892 and is composed of about 200 business men. It occupies the town on all occasions and takes the lead in everything, stimulating the public spirit of the citizens and doing effective work in securing new industries and railroads and promoting trade. The building is an unusually good one, of red sandstone, with a dancing hall, reading room and billiard room, and a number of bachelor suites, which are occupied by some of the members. It is a temperance club, however. There is no bar or buffet. Members whose thirst is insatiable have individual lockers, with keys in which they keep medicine, liquors, and anything else they like, and may help themselves at will.

Albuquerque is one of the few towns I have found lately without a Carnegie library. It has a fine building, however, and a good collection of books, which were presented to it by fellow citizens by Joshua A. Reynolds, formerly of Canton, Ohio, who has been out here since he was a boy and is one of the richest men in the territory. He has a string of banks along the Santa Fe railway between Las Vegas and El Paso, and is an influential, public spirited citizen. The library is maintained by a special tax.

Albuquerque has two daily papers, both enterprising and newsy, and six weeklies, two of which are printed in the Spanish language. It has a number of banks with large capital, the combined deposits at present amounting to more than \$4,000,000. The trade territory is almost exclusively contributory to this city is perhaps larger than that of any other commercial center in the world, having a radius of 200 miles, and covering an area of 100,000 square miles—larger than New England and New York combined. It comprises practically the entire Rio Grande valley, the most fertile and populous section of New Mexico, with at least three-fifths of the population of the territory. There is some manufacturing, but no mining of any importance. The entire portion of the people are native Mexicans, and they are engaged in raising sheep and cattle, and farming in a small way. At least 5,000,000 pounds of wool are handled here annually. There are several wealthy Mexican ranchmen.

Solomon Luna, president of the Bank of Commerce, is the richest and most progressive native in the territory. He is the largest sheep and land owner. His flocks amount to 40,000 sheep. He has 5,000 acres of irrigated land under cultivation, and next year expects to put in 3,000 acres of sugar beets. He has recently arranged with a syndicate to invest about \$750,000 in a sugar factory, which will be of great advantage to the neighboring farmers, as the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the growing of beets. It is difficult to say how much land Mr. Luna owns, but his cattle and sheep range over an empire. Most of it is government land, however, for he controls the water courses and that makes the surrounding country subject to him. Any one who buys up a water course need not purchase the adjoining pastures, because they are worthless to any one else. Thus, by buying the streams and springs, people control the ranges.

The Mexicans are not usually progressive. They live under the old-fashioned patriarchal system, and the masses are controlled in business, politics and other respects by a few leaders. There is no caste, however, and while there is a certain aristocracy, any man with brains and energy can rise to leadership. Frank Hunkley, who is now in the city, is an example. His father was a pioneer and his mother a native, and he was born under the humblest circumstances. But by reason of his ability and energy among the natives, and until recently controlled the politics of the territory. At the last election, however, he was thrown down by "Bull" Andrews, a Pennsylvania politician, who is promoting railroads out here. But everybody says that Hubbell will come to the top again in due time.

The most surprising thing about Albuquerque is a planing mill which sends a large portion of its product to Europe. There does not seem to be any reason why the house builders of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and other European towns should come all the way down into the interior of New Mexico to buy sashes and doors, but they do it all the same, and the factory here is today filling a

contract for 150,000 doors, which are shipped to Liverpool and Glasgow by way of the Santa Fe road and Galveston. The lumber comes from the mountains where the company has 350,000 acres of timber on the old Atlantic & Pacific land grant. The logs are brought down on the Santa Fe road to Albuquerque by special trains on cars made for the purpose, similar to those up in the lumber regions of Michigan. They are turned into a saw mill, which can cut 200,000 feet of lumber a day. The lumber is a peculiar variety of mountain pine which is filled with small, red knots, and finishes well. It is especially adapted for doors, sashes and other interior trimmings, and most of it is worked up in a big factory 240 by 300 feet in size. The waste is used in making packing boxes and smaller kinds of molding. The box factory is 180 by 100 feet in size. Altogether, about 1,100 men are employed, under the direction of Mr. Jackson, formerly of Buffalo. They turn out an average of 2,500 sash, 1,500 doors and five car loads of packing boxes a day. The mills are owned by a stock company, composed of Cleveland and Chicago people.

There is some other manufacturing about Albuquerque, and the city has shops employ about 700 men. There is a great demand for laborers here, but that condition is chronic all over the Southwest, and high wages are paid. The climate, like that of other parts of New Mexico, is high, dry and mild. The water is good, and a natural sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers and others afflicted with pulmonary diseases.

The city is bound to grow. Its situation is more favorable for trade and manufacturing than that of any other place in New Mexico, and it will be the commercial center of this section.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

RED HOT DOPE FOR THE FAIR

SCOTT KNIGHT FIRES ADVERTISING GUN THAT WILL BE HEARD FROM LA JUNTA TO EL PASO.

The first real gun in the territorial fair association's well planned campaign for advertising the fair, "reaching twenty-five fair was fired this morning when Scott Knight and a corps of men decorated every Western Union and Postal Telegraph pole in the city with white flags a foot square bearing the words "Come to the Fair" and "See the Fair" in large letters. The flags will last from September 15 to 23, in burning red ink. "And this is only a starter," said Secretary D. K. B. Sellers. "On Saturday, Mr. Knight will start on a tour of the territory, and every Western Union and Postal Telegraph pole from La Junta to El Paso on the Santa Fe will be decorated with these same flags, and these three sheet posters you see there," and Mr. Sellers pointed to an elaborate display of fine cattle in flaring colors. Every town between these points will be visited and every town between this city and Winslow, Ariz., will receive a liberal share of the fair "dope," stated the colonel.

"Mr. Knight will not have a private car, but will have his advertising stuff shipped to him at every place he stops, and he will employ a force of men to assist him in putting the stuff where it will be seen."

"The Farmington and Durango countries will be made by special agents of the fair association, as Mr. Knight's attention from now until September 1 will be consumed along the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe and Canal will also be billed by a special agent."

TORRANCE COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE

The Torrance county normal institute opened at Estancia on Monday, under the instruction of Miss Josephine E. Corbett, a successful teacher, originally from Kentucky, but more lately from the Kansas City schools, who has had much experience. Torrance county is a new county, containing only nine school districts, but in spite of the fact that it is being attended by eight teachers and more are expected. This proportion compares very favorably with other counties. The members of the board of education are Francisco Gonzales, chairman; W. C. Walker and M. B. Atkinson. They are very enthusiastic in their efforts to give Estancia good schools, and to the credit of the citizens, he said, that they are a unit in that measure. The progressive management of the Santa Fe Central railroad donated to the Estancia district a well constructed and commodious school house and grounds, and the citizens have voted bonds to furnish the same in modern style. The outlook for Torrance county in educational matters is very good, indeed.

Hon. Amado Chavez, of Santa Fe, assistant superintendent of public instruction, paid an official visit to the institute, addressed the teachers, and expressed gratification at the work that is being done in educational matters in this county.

SHEEP SANITARY BOARD POSTPONED ITS MEETING

ABSENCE OF SEVERAL MEMBERS COMPELLED THIS.

The meeting of the sheep sanitary board, which was called by Secretary Harry F. Lee, to be held in the city today, was postponed, due to the absence of President Solomon Luna and other members.

Mr. Luna will arrive on the delayed train from the west tonight and will be present at the meeting of the board tomorrow.

Two members that are already here are Harry Kelly, of Las Vegas, and Charles Schuster, of Clayton, Union county.

Eagles Start on Flight.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 11.—The local delegates to the national convention of Eagles, to be held at Denver next week, started out here today in a special train, which will pick up the delegates from Salt Lake, on its way to the convention city. The train was specially equipped for the occasion, and offers every convenience of a first-class hotel. It is expected that the excursionists will stop at Colorado Springs and Manitou until Monday evening and then continue their trip to Denver.

INTERESTING FACTS OF FOREST PRODUCTS

Immense Value of Forests as Protective Covering for Watersheds.

TO ENCOURAGE PRESERVATION

The annual value of the forest products of the United States, as enumerated in the twelfth census, is nearly \$750,000,000. If to this were added the value of the firewood, farm materials and other forest products for which no returns are available, a very much larger figure would be shown. Thus, as a direct source of wealth, the forests of the country rank nearly with the mineral products and second to the farms. In addition to their monetary value the forests of the country have an immense, though not exactly calculable, value, as a source of fuel supply and as a protective covering for watersheds.

Forest products are indispensable to mankind, and their steadily increasing price surely indicates that the demand is encroaching upon the supply. It is urgently important to the nation that the yearly consumption of forest products and the amount of available timber yet standing should be known.

In accordance with its policy of encouraging the preservation and proper use of the forest, the forest service is aiming to secure statistics for publication in a report in the hope that cooperation with the industries concerned will make possible an annual report entitled "Forest Products of the United States." This proposed report would give, by states, regions and species, the cut and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, cooperage stock, ties, posts and poles during the year, the stock on hand at the close of the year, and also the amount of wood used in the various industries for which wood furnishes the raw material, and the value of the products. It would also give information concerning the amount of stumpage in the hands of lumbermen in various regions, how long it will last at the present rate of cutting, the extent of damage by forest fires, and other important matters relating to the forests of the country.

In order that the expense of collecting the statistics for this report shall not be excessive, completely all the data will be obtained through correspondence, the names of proprietors of logging camps, saw mills, pulp mills, wood working plants and other manufacturing establishments for which wood is the raw material, will be secured from the bureau of the forest service. Each owner of such a plant will receive a questionnaire card which will be sent to each proprietor to be filled out with answers relating to his particular line of business. The replies will be held strictly confidential and only state totals will be published.

The importance of such information to the lumbermen that the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, whose members produce approximately one-third of the entire lumber output of the United States, will cooperate with the forest service in the collection and compilation of the statistics in so far as they deal with lumber and shingles, as to cut, shipments, and stocks on hand, and for this purpose the association will open an assistant secretary's office in Washington this autumn.

In announcing the plan to the members of the affiliated associations, Secretary George K. Smith says: "The announcement is made at this time in order that all members of affiliated associations may prepare themselves to answer these questions when asked, and that they will take personal interest in seeing that their friends and neighbors who are manufacturing lumber and shingles do not affiliate with any manufacturers' association, but support this movement and make it a pronounced success. I feel sure that they will realize the importance of this co-operation and give it their enthusiastic support."

MCINTOSHES TO PLAY EL PASO BROWNS

The El Paso Evening News says: The management of the El Paso Browns announce that they will play three base ball games with Albuquerque at Washington park next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Duke City boys are playing a series of games this week with the Clinton and Morenci teams, and will reach here next Monday on their way home.

It will be remembered that the Browns broke even in two games played several weeks ago in Albuquerque, and this series will settle the mooted question of supremacy. However, the Duke City team has been materially strengthened since they met the locals, having two of the best of Las Vegas players, in Lyons and Randall, catcher and short stop, respectively, and the Browns will have to strengthen also to get a look in.

GOLDEN RULE DOES SOME UNIQUE ADVERTISING

BAND, IN BIG FLOAT, PARADES STREETS TODAY, CALLING ATTENTION TO MAMMOTH SALE, WHICH OPENS TOMORROW.

The Golden Rule Dry Goods company started out today to advertise its big reduction sale which opens tomorrow. The company rented Trimble's Jumbo, which was decorated with banners, calling attention to the Golden Rule's mammoth reduction sale, which opens tomorrow. The Italian band occupied the big float, and the band was driven all about town.

Mr. Weinman, who had charge of the affair, did not forget the newspaper offices, both being surrounded with several splendid selections. The result of this unique form of advertising will be ascertained tomorrow, when the sale commences.

CHINA IS WARNED THAT BOYCOTT CANNOT GO.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—Alarm regarding the impending commercial crisis in consequence of the anti-American boycott, is increasing, now that information has got abroad that President Roosevelt instructed Minister Reckhill to warn the Chinese government that America will insist upon the full observance by China of article fifteen of the Tien Tien treaty of 1859.



REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D.

BY THE REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, D. D.,
Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York City.

Against divorce for any reason whatever, the claim may be made that God has absolutely forbidden it; another claim may be made that it is always injurious to the parties chiefly concerned; and in the third place, it may be held that society is so much injured by divorce that husband and wife ought to endure their unhappy condition.

However, is there a definite declaration in the Bible on the subject? And if we do not find it there are we not justified in saying that God has not legislated in regard to this matter except so far as we are able to discover his laws in the unfolding evolution of human society, and those conditions on which, as the result of experience, we find that human welfare depends?

Is it always an injury to the husband and wife? There are cases where it is apparently perfectly plain that it is for the advantage of the husband or wife or both, that they separate.

Is it always an injury to society? It seems to me that if we look over human society, this matter, so far as human considerations go, is very clear. There is no place in the world, no other country, where divorces are so easily obtained, where so many have been obtained as in the United States of America; and there is no place where women stand so high, where they are so generally respected, granted so many liberties and rights, no place where they are surrounded by so much care, by such care, courtesy and sympathy and such respect.

I believe that if a careful investigation were made, we should find that a large proportion of the divorces granted in this country mean kindness and consideration toward women, and readiness on the part of the manhood of America to deliver her from crushing burdens, to set her free, to give her an opportunity to retrieve a so far wasted life.

I believe with my whole soul that what God hath joined together, man has no right to put asunder.

I believe more than that. I believe that in the cases where God CAN join them together, no man CAN put them asunder. No man ever does

or ever can, or ever will. I have too much respect for God to feel willing to hold him responsible for all the marriages that have taken place since the beginning of the world.

I believe that we have a right to turn that saying right around. Where God has put people asunder, no man has a right to force them to stay together.

There exist cases that are utterly intolerable that make no noise outside of the walls of the houses that shut them in. There are cruelities, unbearable, that do not vent themselves in blows. There are gulfs of separation between hearts and minds and bodies that the husband and the wife have found they can never cross, though they may be invisible to the outside world.

Now, where for any real cause marriage does not exist, and there is no hope of its coming into existence, I for one, fail to see any reason for maintaining that such is unwise and a sham.

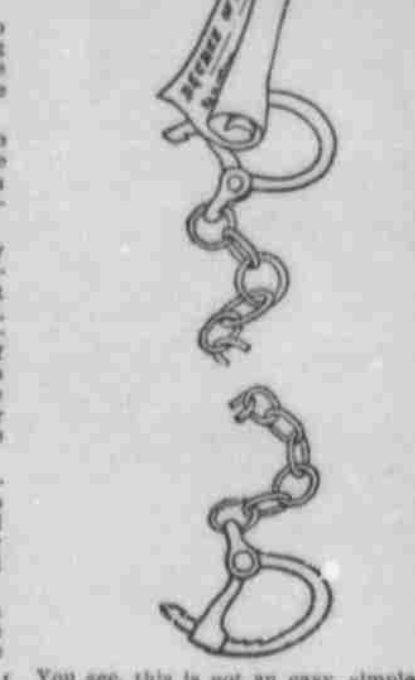
If the husband and wife have both ceased to love each other, and there are no children, then it ought to be simple and easy.

However, let us take another step, and find out how the matter becomes complicated. If a man finds out that he has ceased to love his wife, and she still loves him, he must remember this; that years ago when she was to him a little girl, he entered into a solemn compact to guard and keep her happiness and her love; and so long as her happiness depends upon him, he is bound by that, before his own honor and high heaven. And a similar thing is true if we reverse the case.

Suppose that there are children, and the husband and wife have lost their love for each other. If the children's welfare would be subserved by their maintaining a home, then they are under the highest obligation to maintain that home.

But there are cases where the conditions of a home have become so intolerable that it is better for the children to be out of it, to be out of that kind of influence, and the separation should take place and the children be kept in the guardianship of the one who can best care for them.

The home is the foundation of society. But, rotten, unhappy, disintegrated homes are not safe and secure foundations. I believe that these, after careful investigation, should be removed out of the way, and their places taken by the homes that are happy, clean, sweet and true.



You see, this is not an easy, simple problem. Each particular case must be studied by itself, and decided in the light of the facts and what seems the probabilities of the best outcome.

The ideal, undoubtedly, is one husband and one wife, and one home through all the years. Blessed is that man who has had but one wife, the one image to remember, reaching back to girlhood, on through maturity, to advanced life, the mother of his children, and the one he will dream of after she has passed out, if she precedes him into the shadow. Blessed is the wife who has had but one husband, if so be he is one whom she can love and honor and reverence, remembering only him at her side through all the years, a love unbroken, and if he precedes her, looking forward to finding him again.

The home is the foundation of society. But, rotten, unhappy, disintegrated homes are not safe and secure foundations. I believe that these, after careful investigation, should be removed out of the way, and their places taken by the homes that are happy, clean, sweet and true.

TAFT IN THE PHILIPPINES



SIR CHARLES' DEPARTURE POSTPONED FOR A DAY

Sir Charles and Lady Euan Smith and party did not get away last night, on account of the lady being slightly indisposed. They continue to occupy the best suite of rooms at the Alhambra, and the private car Cortez is set out just north of Railroad avenue, across the street from the hotel. Sir Charles' delight with Albuquerque increases with acquaintance, and so doubt he will fail to leave when the time comes for him to depart on his trip across the great American desert, as the trip from Mexico City here was very trying on Lady Euan Smith.

BRITT AND NELSON SIGN FOR A FIGHT.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—James Edward Britt and "Hitting" Nelson have signed articles for a fight of twenty-five rounds, to take place on September 5 before the Colma Athletic club, for a purse of \$20,000, or 65 per cent of the gross receipts, and a side bet of \$10,000, the winner to take all.

Archie Dixon, a motorman in the employ of the Albuquerque Traction company, has taken a lay off and gone to Colorado for a short vacation.

MORE RUSSIANS HAVE SUR- RENDERED ON SAKHALEN

Tokio, Aug. 11.—It is announced that 118 Russian officers and men surrendered at Nitro, Sakhalen Island, on August 8th.

REAR ADMIRAL BENHAM RETIRED, DIED TODAY.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The death of Rear Admiral Andrew E. K. Benham, retired, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., was reported to the navy department today. He was a member of the Schley court of inquiry a few years ago.

SECRETARY ROOT RESIGNS ALL OTHER CONNECTIONS

New York, Aug. 11.—Secretary Elihu Root, who recently entered President Roosevelt's cabinet, has severed all connections with financial institutions of which he was formerly a director. This action was taken, the Times says, in order that he might assume the secretaryship of state without being in any way allied with corporate interests.

Ben Shoup returned last night from a month's visit with relatives at Quincy, Ill.

BIG CROWD ATTENDS GOLDEN RULE SALE

BARGAIN HUNTERS THROUGH THE STORE ALL DAY, KEEPING THIRTY-FIVE CLERKS ON THE JUMP.

Never in the history of the Golden Rule Dry Goods company have the sales for a single day been as great as those recorded yesterday and today at the store's great reduction sale. The store has been thronged all day with an immense crowd of bargain hunters and the extra force of thirty-five clerks have been kept on the jump. The sale will continue for ten days.

Convention of Fire Chiefs.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 11.—The annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers opened here this morning with a large attendance. The convention will be in session for four days, and an elaborate program for the entertainment of the visiting fire chiefs has been prepared.

Mrs. D. F. Painter, of Big Springs, Texas, accompanied by her son and daughter, arrived in the city this morning on a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. R. Brown, of west Coal Avenue.