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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 10-07-1905

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SOME POINTERS FROM WASHINGTON

"Things" Have Changed About the Late Fair Since the Writer Penned This.

CORRESPONDENT'S GREAT IDEAS

To Evening Citizen.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—It is interesting and pleasing to read the reports in The Citizen of the grand and unprecedented success of the twenty-fifth territorial fair, by one who was present, and who saw and heard some of the things of the first territorial fair, and who also attended every fair thereafter while a resident of the territory. While each fair has generally surpassed the preceding one the fact that nine thousand persons passed through the gates in one day at the last fair ought to give entire satisfaction to everyone that so generously contributed to the success of this constantly growing territorial enterprise, and be an incentive to make the next surpass any of the past. One of the most important industrial exhibits presented was the largest piece of coal probably ever mined in the world, and then, too, from a local mine. It has received national attention.

(Note.—Yes, the largest crowd in history of these territorial fairs, attended the last fair, but the management announces a big deficit. It was a success in attendance, but not in finances, or attractions.)

A news item announces that the Southern Pacific railroad has ordered fifty thousand tons of steel rails in Germany for its roads in the United States and Mexico. Other companies require from fifty to one hundred thousand tons more for the southwest. Gould has contracted to take all the steel rails at \$14 per ton, and through the town going to Pueblo to be made into steel rails? Why not start a boom for the city by announcing to the world that with all necessary material at the very door, an Albuquerque steel works ought to take all the steel rails at \$14 per ton, and in the south. Capital by hundreds of thousands, if not millions, would be ready to invest. There can be no question but what Albuquerque has a far superior chance today to what Pueblo had when the start was made there to make steel rails. A steel rail mill would not only establish the city on a firm, everlasting basis, but would materially aid to bring many other manufacturing of prime necessity. The Albuquerque foundry has proven a success, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company has jumped from about half a million to about forty million. Why should not a steel mill be a success at Albuquerque? A woolen mill in Kentucky had a very hard time to pay expenses. Senator Joe Blackburn ordered a \$10 suit at the mill. At the first day of the session of the United States senate he appeared in that suit and in a speech said that he was independent of the trust as he had on a \$10 suit of clothes made at an independent factory in Kentucky. Thereafter the only trouble the factory had was to supply orders as received. Why should not Albuquerque, and New Mexico do the same by the Albuquerque woolen mills? Roosevelt has a creamery. Raton is taking a move in the same direction; yet in a land where chickens, cows and animals generally, almost find their own feed the year round; where three to five crops of alfalfa a year are cut, Albuquerque sends many, many thousands of dollars away for butter, cheese, three million eggs, fruit, corn, hay, etc. Would it not be a good move if a committee from the Commercial Club, or appointed by the county commissioners should induce every one cultivating from an acre up to plant in the best class of fruit, best paying vegetables, nutmeg melons, alfalfa, etc.? Even to the Atlantic coast, at markets or stores, nutmeg melons can hardly be sold unless marked "Rocky Ford" or "Colorado." Yet New Mexico could get the Atlantic coast ahead of Colorado, get the cream and high first prices; and sell in different towns by train loads. Onions, if well cared for, should pay from \$500 to \$800 per acre. No insect touches it; no animal eats it, "except man." Yet millions of pounds of onions and potatoes are annually received from foreign countries; while the Rio Grande, Pecos and other valleys produce the edible onion.

In regard to rural free delivery routes, three petitions have been received from New Mexico; about the least in the United States. Two from Howell, one from Carlsbad, three have been allowed. A fourth petition has just been received and filed from Santa Fe, and a special agent will be sent as soon as he can be spared from other work. It would seem that Albuquerque ought to get in two or three petitions at once, so that the special can investigate all at the same time; or he may not be able to make another visit there in six months or a year.

The president returns to the capital on Saturday and thereafter more resolutions, changes and appointments will be made. There will be some doing immediately upon the meeting of congress, and many new appointments will then be made. Delegate Andrews will be consulted upon all for New Mexico.

If any person runs across a stray hazy wheel, leave it at the St. Elmo and receive reward.

LIST OF NEW MEXICO OFFICIALS

Those Appointed by the President and the Dates Confirmation.

SOME WILL CHANGE VERY SOON

The Citizen, yesterday afternoon, published a portion of the letter from this paper's correspondent at Washington. The conclusion is as follows: Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—The following is a list of all positions, present officials, and date of confirmation by the senate. There will be some changes:
Governor, M. A. Otero, January 7, 1897; January 18, 1900; January 22, 1902.
Secretary, J. W. Reynolds, April 20, 1901; January 12, 1902.
Chief Justice, Wm. J. Mills, December 12, 1901.
Associate Justice, John R. McFie, December 12, 1901.
Associate Justice, Frank W. Parker, December 12, 1901.
Associate Justice, W. H. Pope, November 17, 1901.
Associate Justice, Edward A. Mann, November 12, 1904.
Associate Justice, Ira A. Abbott, January 10, 1905.
U. S. Attorney, W. H. H. Llewellyn, February 11, 1905.
U. S. Marshal, C. M. Foraker, December 5, 1901.
Surveyor General, M. O. Llewellyn, December 31, 1901.
Collector of Customs, Pat F. Garrett, December 16, 1901.
Mine Inspector, Jo E. Sheridan, September 1, 1900.
Assistant U. S. Attorney Interior Department, Anthony Campbell, November 12, 1901.
U. S. Special Attorney Pueblo Indians, A. J. Abbott, May 23, 1902.
U. S. Land Office.
Clayton Register, Ed W. Fox, January 12, 1902.
Clayton Receiver, Albert W. Thompson, January 12, 1902.
Las Cruces Register, Jerome Martin, May 19, 1902.
Las Cruces Receiver, Henry D. Bowman, July 26, 1897; January 23, 1902.
Roswell Register, Howard Leland, September 16, 1897; January 29, 1902.
Roswell Receiver, David L. Geyer, October 1, 1897; March 30, 1902.
Santa Fe Register, Manuel R. Otero, September 16, 1897; January 29, 1902.
Santa Fe Receiver, Fred Muller, January 12, 1902.
Custodian Fort Craig Military Reservation, Sol Luna, October 15, 1897.
Superintendent, Forest Reserve, Lincoln, Clement Hightower, April 30, 1901; May 26, 1903.
Superintendent, Forest Reserve, Charles T. McElroy, July 24, 1899; June 24, 1903.

Indian Agents.
Jicarilla Superintendent, H. H. Johnson of Oklahoma, March 25, 1899; November 1, 1902.
Mesquero Superintendent, James A. Carroll, November 22, 1895; July 1, 1902.
Navajo, Geo. W. Hayzlett, August 10, 1895; March 15, 1900.
Navajo (N. M.) Superintendent, J. C. Levenworth.

Indian Schools.
Albuquerque Superintendent, Jas. K. Allen, January 1, 1886. Assistant, Wm. J. Oliver.
Santa Fe Superintendent, C. J. Crandall, April 1, 1892; July 1, 1902.
Assistant, S. B. Works.
Little Water Superintendent, Emma Devore.
Zuni (N. M.) Superintendent, D. D. Graham, June 16, 1899; October 10, 1902.
Inspector of Immigration Service, Fred R. McKeehan.

Postmasters, Presidential.
Albuquerque, Robert W. Hopkins, January 5, 1901.
Las Vegas, F. C. Blood, February 5, 1902; November 17, 1903.
Roswell, Robert Kalahan, December 12, 1904.

**Santa Fe, Paul A. F. Walter, June 25, 1902.
Raton, F. A. Hill, April 27, 1904.
Alamogordo, John M. Hawkins, November 17, 1903.
Silver City, Mrs. A. E. Galloway, January 29, 1902.
Carlsbad, Louis O. Wilson, January 11, 1904.
Deming, Edward Pennington, December 12, 1904.
Las Cruces, A. J. Pagen, February 5, 1902.
Gallup, Ed Quinn, February 4, 1904.
Clayton, Otto F. Meenger, April 16, 1902.**

SANDS CARRY GOLD AND PLATINUM.
In its investigation of the values contained in the black sand near Prescott, Ariz., the United States geological survey found that the sand from Granite creek, Columbia and Walnut contained all the way from a trace to a small percentage of values in gold and platinum. The existence of the following minerals was also discovered: Hematite, magnetite, garnet, diorite, ilmenite, epidote, tourmaline, pyrite pseudomorphs, stibicon, monazite and apatite.

As a result of the wreck which occurred at Williams yesterday, the local Santa Fe hospital has received five injured Japanese laborers, and more are expected tonight and tomorrow. One of the patients received has quite extensive burns on both limbs. The remainder of the patients have numerous bruises, scratches and cuts on different parts of their bodies.

FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF LIFE INSURANCE

The Commissioner, in an Exclusive Article, Tells What He Will Recommend to Congress.—A Federal Franchise for Life Companies Which Will Place Them Under Close Supervision of the Government.

Federal control over insurance and the exercise over insurance corporations of the compulsory powers of the commissioner, rest upon the same legal basis, raising at the outset the question whether insurance is in any of its forms interstate commerce.

A long line of decisions of the supreme court of the United States, commencing with Paul vs. Virginia (18 Wall 165), established the legal proposition that insurance was not interstate commerce in any of its forms—fire, life or marine—as presented to the court. This line of decisions has been further supported by the uniform holdings of the state courts.

If this legal proposition is irrevocably settled, the powers of the commissioner relative to insurance are purely of a statistical, voluntary, non-compulsory nature. He may collect, compile and publish such information as may be voluntarily furnished him, but he cannot compel the production of such information, nor would he be justified in recommending any federal legislation directed at federal control of insurance.

The rapid development of insurance business, its extent, the enormous amount of money and the diversity of interests involved and the present business methods suggest that under existing conditions insurance is com-

merce and may be subjected to federal regulations through affirmative action by congress. The whole question is receiving most careful consideration upon both legal and economic grounds.

Possible congressional actions are: (a) Compulsory federal incorporation of interstate commerce companies. This is probably legally practicable, but involves radical industrial and political changes to the centralization of power in the federal government, and presents serious difficulties because of its effect upon the authority of the states over such corporations in matters of taxation and local regulation. Any optional law of this character would not overcome these difficulties.

Federal licenses or franchise for interstate commerce. Legally this is practicable; it avoids the legal difficulties of national incorporation, as well as the practical one of centralization of power, and gives the national government direct regulation of the agencies of interstate and foreign commerce.

I therefore beg to suggest that congress be requested to consider the advisability of enacting a law for the legislative regulation of interstate and foreign commerce under a license or franchise which in general terms should provide as follows:

(a) The granting of a federal franchise or license to engage in inter-



JAMES H. GARFIELD

state commerce.

(b) The imposition of all necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management as a condition precedent to the grant of such franchise or license.

(c) The requirement of such reports and returns as may be desired as a condition of the retention of such franchise or license.

(d) The prohibition of all corporations and corporate agencies from en-

BIGAMIST WITZHOFF'S DOUBLE MAKES LOVE TO MANY IN ENGLAND

DENTIST WHO WAS AN ARDENT WOODEN DISAPPEARS FROM MANCHESTER, FOLLOWING EXPOSURE OF AMERICAN—ENGAGED TO FOUR GIRLS AT ONCE—LONDON DENTIST WHO ALSO SORE A RESEMBLANCE TO WITZHOFF LEAVES SUDDENLY.



Dr. Geo. A. Witzhoff and Miss Hetty Ferguson, a Manchester, Eng., Victim of His Double. The Silhouette is One Found in the Trunk of a Dr. Weston at London, Also Suspected of Being the Bigamist.

London, Eng., Oct. 6.—That Dr. Geo. A. Witzhoff, the American "Bluebeard" with a hundred wives, piled his love-making and dentistry in Great Britain after leaving the United States is indicated by discovering in London and Manchester that a man similar in appearance, style and aliases has been making love to women on a wholesale scale. He has already disappeared, however, and his victims mourn him as completely as did the Witzhoff wives and fiancées across the water.

The first suggestion that Witzhoff was in England followed the publication in a Manchester Sunday newspaper of the man's photograph, with an account of his marital escapades. Many people in Manchester recognized from the photograph a dentist who had arrived in the city last December, and who had gained a general reputation of being very attentive to all his women patients.

With the paper containing Witzhoff's photograph in their hands, several persons called at the dentist's house, to question him about the extraordinary resemblance, but the dentist had fled. All trace of him has been lost, but the police throughout England have been instructed to help

that the Manchester dentist was Witzhoff, a dentist who went under the name of A. G. Weston, in London in 1904, is also thought to have been the American bigamist. This Dr. Weston flourished in Fleetbury Square. He answered very fully the police description of the American fugitive, said he was of Swiss birth and had just come from the United States. Dr. Weston's patients were mostly women. One of these, he said, he was to marry. He spoke German, English, French and Yiddish. He disappeared, owing his landlord rent and borrowed money. His trunk, upon being opened, contained numbers of photographs of women, and letters indicating that he used the name Dr. Gouldstein. Among Witzhoff's aliases were Weston and Goldstein. In the trunk was also found a silhouette, which shows a remarkable likeness to the pictures of Witzhoff. A note book full of false names and addresses of women listed as "Patients of the Peerless Laboratory" was in the trunk. Under the name of Dr. Geo. A. Witzhoff, Witzhoff conducted the Peerless Electric Laboratory in Bridgeport, Conn.

THE SNIPE HUNTER AND HIS LIGHTED CANDLES

To Evening Citizen.

Hanchos de Atlixco, N. M., Oct. 6.—Night before last a man by the name of Romero came to my place of business and informed me that there was a young man near his home acting very queer; that he had two lighted candles and a sack. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening, and I thought we ought to go and investigate the matter. I told Ricardo Barcia, who was in the store with me, to accompany me to the place where the young man was. Sure enough he was there, and as we approached I asked, "What are you doing here young man?" He answered me and asked "If there was anything particular about his being there?" I said, "None at all, but we thought you were trying to do something in which we might be of some assistance." He said, "No, I am snipe hunting." He had two lighted candles about a foot and a half apart and a sack held in his hand. He would hardly stop to answer my questions, for he was too busy whistling to the imitation of a snipe. I said: "How can you catch it?" He said, "There are some fellows driving them in from the banks of the river and the snipes are supposed to come to the light and get into the first hole they see." I told him it could not be so and he agreed with me and said he thought the other boys had a joke on him. Then he bellowed for about a dozen times and nobody answered but his own words back. We started to leave him, and he suggested that we should wait for him and show him his way back to town.

Yours truly,
DAVID J. METZGAR.

PEOPLE TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN PREMISES.

H. M. Jackson said to the Alamogordo News man: "Why don't you go out on New York avenue and see what the fellows along that street have done. We don't wait for the Improvement company to do it all." Upon investigation we found the weeds cut on the west side of New York avenue, and this makes it appear that somebody really lives along that thoroughfare, and should our people, as a whole, take care of their own premises and the streets as well, the town wouldn't be so much like a turned out ranch, and the sanitary condition could be looked after in the same manner.

ANTONIO JOSEPH IS FOR JOINTURE

The Sage of Ojo Caliente Comes Out Decidedly for It.

KNOWS IT IS THE ONLY HOPE

The Citizen publishes herewith a letter from Hon. Antonio Joseph in Col. W. S. Hopewell, in which Mr. Joseph announces his ready to joint statehood, and pledges his active efforts to the interests of that cause. This is a most valuable gain to the cause of statehood; for not only did Mr. Joseph's ten years of experience in congress aid of purchasing labor for statehood during all those years, bringing him into intimate relations with the leading members and give him thorough knowledge of congressional sentiment on that subject, but through-out the entire territory of New Mexico Antonio Joseph is known and venerated for the soundness of his judgment, the conservatism of his opinions, and the honesty of his thought and life. When he says that single statehood cannot, in his opinion, be secured, he is speaking from the most thorough acquaintance with the subject, and his word will carry conviction to hundreds of voters. Mr. Joseph says:

Ojo Caliente, Taos County, N. M., October 2, 1906.

Hon. W. S. Hopewell, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of the 25th ult. is at hand, and its contents have been duly noted. As regards your request to co-operate with you and the members of the Non-Partisan Statehood League of New Mexico, in securing joint statehood for New Mexico, permit me to state that I have already accepted the position tendered me by the Statehood League of New Mexico, as committeeman, and will cheerfully act with you and all the members of the said league in that capacity.

I have been for many years in the front ranks of the advocates of single statehood for New Mexico, and while a delegate to congress from the territory of New Mexico worked and labored constantly for the passage of an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a single state; but failed to secure such congressional action in ten years of active service upon the floor of the house of representatives of the United States.

My long service at the seat of government and coming in contact almost daily with the members of both houses of congress, satisfied me that the majority of the members of the United States senate would never consent to the admission of New Mexico as a single state. I am satisfied, after my long experience in congress, that single statehood cannot be obtained for New Mexico for many years, or until the political complexion of the United States undergoes changes, and from appearances that change may not come during the present generation; so that I am convinced, in my own mind, that the advocacy of single statehood, by the office holding class of New Mexico, is purely a makeshift, as they are opposed to any kind of statehood, single or joint.

For the reasons herein stated, I am now in favor of joint statehood, since single statehood cannot be obtained. It seems to me that the taxpayers would raise no serious objection to the jointure of New Mexico and Arizona, as one grand, sovereign state in the glorious union of states, as the rate of taxation would be materially reduced by such a union of interests.

The next congress will very likely pass a good, fair and liberal enabling act for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona, as one state, upon which all patriotic citizens, and lovers of good government, in both territories, might unite. I am now ready and willing to take an active part in the movement to secure joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. With highest regards, I remain,

Yours Truly,
ANTONIO JOSEPH.

HAVEMEYER PARTY VISITS ALBUQUERQUE

THEY STOP OFF HERE FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS, EN ROUTE TO THE GRAND CANYON—TRAVELING IN STATE.

H. O. Havemeyer, the millionaire sugar king, owing immense factories in Colorado and California, with a party of friends, spent an hour or so in this city last night on his way to the Grand Canyon. Mr. Havemeyer and party were traveling in two private cars, the Edgemore and Carrizo, attached to passenger train No. 1.

The party had a very narrow escape from death on Monday in a crash at Chippie Creek, Colo. Mr. Havemeyer and the rest of them had descended to the fifth level of the mine, when all of a sudden a deafening explosion occurred right near them and they were showered with flying debris. Fortunately, not one of them was injured, but had they been a little nearer all of them might have been killed. The explosion was caused by a "pop shot."

Among those in the party were: Miss Adeline Havemeyer, Miss R. Havemeyer, Miss Florence Havemeyer and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thomas and Miss Helen and Margaret Thomas of Boston.

Regular Sabbath services will be held this evening at Temple Albert at 7:30 o'clock. Rabbi Jacob Kaplan will speak on "The Opportunities of Life."

NATIONAL WORK IN IRRIGATION

Number and Cost of Projects Approved, Some Already Begun.

TWO MILLION ACRES INVOLVED

There were few people who comprehended the vast scope of the government work which was inaugurated by the passage of the national irrigation act three years ago, and today there are many who have no knowledge of what has been accomplished by the reclamation service of the government in three short years along the line of reclaiming the arid western lands.

The general reader may form some idea of the progress of the work by noting the following facts, which are a brief summary of a statement recently issued by the reclamation service. There are now under actual construction, in eleven states and territories, the following projects: Yuma, Salt River, Yuma, Uncolpaphre, Milledge, Huntley, Fort Buford, North Platte, Truckee-Carson, Hondo, Belle Fourche, and Shoshone. The total amount set aside for beginning construction on the above named projects is \$23,270,000, and the land irrigable under the same is estimated to be 960,000 acres. On one of these projects, the Truckee-Carson, the work has been partially completed, and water was turned on 50,000 acres last June.

The following projects have been approved by the secretary of the interior and construction on the same will soon be commenced: Klamath Falls, Malheur, Milk River, Biemarck, Buford-Trenton, Palouse, Payette-Boise, and Strawberry Valley. For the construction of these \$10,370,000 have been set aside, and 245,000 acres will be irrigated under the same.

Thus it will be seen that up to date the total amount set aside for national irrigation works is \$34,270,000, and that when this sum has been expended 1,960,000 acres, now desert and mostly unproductive, will be irrigated and become productive.

And this is only the beginning of the great work of national irrigation.

PECOS VALLEY APPLES MEASURED BY YARD.

The Pecos Valley has, of course, taken the prize over all competitors for the size and flavor of its apples, and is in a class to itself, says the Artesia Advertiser. It has no competitors but its own record, and this year it has beaten all previous exhibits. A few years ago ten of the largest apples at Roswell were placed side by side on a board and they made one yard. They were photographed in that position and they have since been regarded as the maximum measurement. This year two apples are dropped off and it takes only eight to make one yard.

MRS. CATRON'S GUESTS GONE TO CHICAGO.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Walz and three sons, who have been guests of Hon. and Mrs. T. B. Catron, at 210 Grant avenue, Santa Fe, left for their home in New York city. Mr. Walz is a brother of Mrs. Catron.

There will be a regular meeting of Adah chapter No. 5, O. E. S., Friday, October 6, at 7:30 p. m. By order of the worthy matron, Laura Fluke, secretary.

THE STUPID CHILD

What are you going to do with the stupid child—the mentally deficient child?
Will you take the trouble to give him the special training that he needs, or will you allow him to drift for himself? Will you by special effort help him to become a useful and respected citizen, or will you allow him to be ridiculed by his playmates and, through discouragement, become a burden to society, either as a worthless ne'er-do-well or as an outright criminal?

This is a serious problem. It is a hopeful sign that high-minded men and women are attempting to solve it. For several years Boston has been paying special attention to the education of deficient children. New York is beginning to do this and other cities are considering it.

The investigation in New York shows that from 1 to 5 per cent of the children in the public schools are mentally deficient. There are thus in New York alone from 5,000 to 10,000 children that are handicapped by our present methods of teaching and that need the care of specially trained teachers.

The causes of this mental deficiency are numerous. It may be hereditary; it may be improper food; or physical defects, tobacco, liquor, tea and coffee. There are a great many causes, but it is not impossible to remove them by the right kind of training.

What are you going to do with the stupid child? As our schools are now conducted, he is always at the tag end of his classes. He retards the progress of his classmates and annoys his teachers. He is different from his fellows. He can't keep up and he is dropped from class to class until he loses hope and gradually drifts into the life of the tramp or the criminal.

FALSE AND FOOLISH

At the good roads convention in Las Vegas, C. J. Gavin on Wednesday morning, at the opera house, said "that the most valuable thing we have in New Mexico is scenery." In that statement Mr. Gavin got off a good deal more than he intended. In fact the statement besides being untrue escapes by less than a hair's breadth from being silly.

Such assertion going abroad, would not have much influence in bringing to New Mexico homeseekers, whether they be health seekers or farmers, traders, stockmen or miners. Of course, our scenery is good in its way and good roads are an imperative necessity; but that a few tourists may thus be able to see the scenery, but for the development of our great and growing industries.

Our climate is more valuable to the health seeker than would be all the scenery of the world, even though it could be crowded into the space encompassed by New Mexico's boundaries. Our stock industry, our wool, our agricultural advantages, our mines, our opportunities for trade and commerce, our possibilities for manufacturing, our surface and under-surface supplies of water—almost every thing that New Mexico possesses is of more value than the scenery; and it is to be regretted that such wild and worthless statements, as the one here criticized, should be made in public and to the detriment of the territory.

WISHES RECIPROCATED

The New Mexican hopes that its esteemed contemporary, the Albuquerque Citizen, is getting paid at least fifty cents per line for publishing certain communications concerning the case of the removed county officials of Bernalillo county. Otherwise sensible people cannot discern any good reason for the publication of this stuff.

The Citizen returns its compliments and hopes that the same reason of remuneration accounts for the daily declaration by its esteemed contemporary at Santa Fe, that the cause of joint statehood is three dead, plucked up by the roots, while in the self same issues the corpse is unmercifully pummeled as are also the weeping mourners around the bier. Otherwise sensible people cannot discern any good reason for fighting the dead.

The people of Silverton, Colo., are rejoicing that the Animas Power company is preparing to send its power, or electric "juice," to their town and county from the plant at Rockwood. This writer does not know the distance from Rockwood to Silverton and other parts of the same county, but the national government is authority for the statement that electric power can be delivered through a wire 200 miles from the plant where it is generated. This being the case the Albuquerque Electric Light & Power company could distribute both light and power through a section of country surrounding Albuquerque, having a diameter of 400 miles.

James J. Hill may be very fine as manager of a big railway system, but either he is unable to take a broad view of general principles, or he permits his interests to blind his mental acuteness. The other day he attempted to convince a meeting of Minnesota farmers that the prevention by the government, of discrimination, excessive charges, rebates, and the like, which he called "government control of railroad rates," would prove detrimental to the farmers of the land because it would result in an increase of freight charges. He also spoke of the Panama canal as a plaything which this government could afford, but which practically would be of little or no value.

Any party of congressmen traveling under the guidance of Frank M. Murphy, would have precious little opportunity to find out the sentiment of the people of either New Mexico or Arizona on the question of statehood. He is the gentleman who in speaking at Phoenix, took the position that the joint statehood bill must be killed in congress and never be permitted to reach the people of Arizona. A congressional committee under his guidance would come as near ascertaining the true sentiment of the people of the two territories, as Curtis or Willets came in ascertaining the true condition of affairs in New Mexico.

The Roswell record says: "We have at last discovered two things on which the daily papers of Albuquerque agree—that the Territorial fair was a success, and that joint statehood sentiment is growing." Surely if the Roswell had been a good searcher it could have discovered numerous other points of agreement, such as opposition to linking the city government to territoriality; that Albuquerque is the best town in the southwest and has the brightest prospects; that Curtis and Willets were champion members of the Annapolis club; that the Duke City presents exceptionally fine inducements in every line of enterprise, and much more of the same effect.

The Capital News says: Joint statehood is gaining ground in both territories, particularly in New Mexico, and its supporters came from two classes, or rather from people arising two different reasons. First those who are not enthusiastic over the question of statehood, and prefer joint to single statehood; and second, those who believe that joint is the only kind that congress is going to give us; and this last class constitutes the majority of the people of New Mexico.

The Silver City Independent says that the twenty-fifth Territorial fair, held at Albuquerque last week was a success in every particular. The management had the details of the varied program nicely systematized and everything passed off in the very best possible manner. Large crowds were in attendance from all over the territory, and the fair was a success from a financial as well as from an amusement point of view.

Bernalillo county extends the hand of competency to the agriculturist, horticulturist, or market gardener.

INSURANCE PROBING

The Insurance Press says: "Let it not be forgotten that an investigation of the life insurance business is going on. Insurance means insurance. Campaign funds, banking transactions—these are not insurance. It is the investigating committee going to size up insurance companies and its insurance men according to their insurance sense, or is it not? Don't forget the insurance part."

There is no danger that the American people will forget the "insurance part," nor can they be made to believe that the investigation of the graft, extravagance, excessive salaries, frenzied finance, and general rottenness of management, which the investigation has brought to public knowledge, is not an integral and important part of life insurance business as now carried on in New York City. Bearing on this very point, Allan H. Willett, in the September number of the Political Science Quarterly, makes an able and elaborate study of the actual cost of life insurance as compared with the premiums really charged. He concludes:

"Whether we reach our results by an analysis of the elements of the income of insurance companies, and the relation of each element to the purpose to which it is theoretically assigned, or examine directly the gain and loss account of the insurance companies, the same conclusion is forced upon us, that the premium rates are unnecessarily high. The average experience of twenty-four companies shows a saving on mortality of over 20 per cent, an excess of interest earnings of nearly or quite 1 per cent, and a generous profit from lapses and surrendered policies, while the loading is just sufficient to cover the cost of carrying on the business. The gain and loss exhibit indicates that but for the depreciation of securities during the year 1903 the insurance operations of that year would have brought in to the companies a profit of more than \$40,000,000 to be returned to the policyholders, or added to the surplus. With no improvement in the methods and practices of insurance companies, a reduction of 20 per cent or 25 per cent in premium rates is possible for a company managed with average care and efficiency, and is in every way desirable."

"But to bring insurance rates down to the present cost-level is only half enough. The cost itself ought to be lowered. It is demonstrable that some of the practices of insurance companies tend to increase their mortality loss, that a higher net rate of interest could be secured on their investments, and that the cost of administration is often extravagantly high. Improvement in any of these particulars would materially lower the cost of insurance, and make possible a further reduction in premium rates, resulting in a wider utilization of insurance by people of small or moderate means."

USE FOR WIRELESS

By a clever adaptation of the wireless telegraphy principle Major William H. Wetmore, at Alhambra, New Jersey, a millionaire and one of the oldest members of the New York Yacht club, is able to keep himself posted on stock quotations and ticker news while riding around the country on his automobile.

He and Station Master Gernet, of Alhambra, have invented a transmitter and receiver, by which Major Wetmore can learn of the fluctuations of the market at any time during the day. The transmitter is placed at the railroad station and messages for the major are flashed from it as soon as they are received.

Two rough pieces of board, with copper wire strung across them, so that the affair looks like a clumsily shaped aeolian harp, form the apparatus used by the station master to send the quotations. In the automobile which Major Wetmore rides is a receiver that bears a close resemblance to a telephone receiver, while the instrument to catch the wireless messages is attached underneath the automobile. The invention is said to be perfectly satisfactory and is attracting considerable attention among brokers and speculators.

The time when the mine owners in the Anthracite region will have to give a definite answer to the demands of the miners is rapidly approaching, and the situation is becoming more clearly defined every day, says information from Wilkes Barre, Pa. The statement that President Baer, of the Reading, has declared the demand of the miners for an eight-hour day would not be granted, seems to have made no impression upon the miners and their leaders. One of them said in an interview, Saturday, that the miners would insist upon the demand for an eight-hour day. The miners in the soft coal region only work eight hours and the work of the miners in the anthracite region is even more difficult and hazardous than that of the soft coal miners. There was no reason why the demand for an eight-hour day should not be granted. The miners will insist upon that point. They consider it of far greater importance than even the recognition of the union.

IT IS MARCHING ON

H. B. Steward, for many years a resident of Springer, New Mexico, has now moved to Albuquerque to make his permanent home. When asked the other day as to what the people of northern New Mexico thought of joint statehood, he replied:

"It but illustrates Senator Beveridge's speech on the growth of an idea. A year and a half ago when joint statehood was first mentioned, our people in Colfax county were very much set against it. Today I venture to say that nine-tenths of the people are for it, and many of them are for it as a first choice. If ever the question of joint statehood is submitted to a vote in northern or rather northeastern New Mexico, it will carry overwhelmingly. There is no mistake about that; anyone can find that out by talking to the people up there now. The 'growth of the idea' has been astonishing up in that section."

President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago & Great Western railroad, is reported by telegram from Chicago as saying: "President Roosevelt really does not know what he is driving at in this rate regulation matter, which he is advocating so strenuously. He does not understand the question at all. He is floundering around in the dark. How do I know it? Why, because he has not suggested any practical remedy for the rate evil. He is just playing to the galleries." When President Roosevelt sends his message to congress, President Stickney may have cause to change his mind.

The big pools in the Wall street stock gambling market, pursue a course quite similar to the gamblers in any ordinary western town. When outsiders do not seem lively in play, the knights of the green cloth will play among themselves. So it is in Wall street, Henry Clews says that the general public still failing to participate in a large way in the market, the "big pool" mark up in a speculative way the high priced investment stocks for the purpose of stimulating prices.

It is said that sugar beet pulp, at present prices, is cheaper and better feed than ground corn, when fed with alfalfa hay. A beet sugar factory and a granary naturally go together, and Albuquerque would be an admirable location for both, alike because of its home market demand, shipping facilities, abundant water, cheap lands and cheap labor.

Many strangers have been in Denning the past few weeks and they are all pleased with our little city, the fine climate and beautiful sunshine, and many remarks have been heard from these visitors, who express themselves in very glowing terms regarding this town and surrounding country, and predict a great future for Denning—Denning Headlight.

While the test artesian well is not down very far, it has already corroborated as a fact what was believed before, and that is that the supply of sub-surface water available for pumping purposes is almost inexhaustible. Large supplies of good water can be obtained throughout the valley at a pumping head of from 16 to 60 feet.—Otero Advertiser.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, gave out the statement that the society will likely take its funds from banks and loan them on mortgages.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS

LADIES INJURED IN RUNAWAY AT SILVER CITY.

A team of spirited horses that were being driven by W. T. Williams at the funeral of T. F. Farnsworth in Silver City last Friday afternoon, became unmanageable and ran through the line of carriages, causing dismay, horror and damage. Loss of life in several instances was narrowly averted and when they were finally stopped it was found that Mrs. C. W. Marriott and Mrs. Shipley, who were riding in a carriage into which the horses plunged, were both severely injured. It is understood at this time, so far as any serious complications are to be expected.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, hives, herpes, scalds.—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

John Conley, of Red River, Texas, formerly of Denver, Colo., was Thursday morning found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Charles Purdy, aged 70 years, and James Redding, aged 19 years, at the Guadalupe placers on January 16, 1905, the case being tried in the district court at Santa Fe. Conley took the verdict calmly, and his attorneys have given notice of a motion for a new trial, which will be heard today. The jury was out from 7 o'clock Wednesday evening until 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and for a long time stood 11 for first degree murder and one for second degree murder. Oliver B. Liddell, of Denver, attorney for the defense, made an eloquent plea for his client.

"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best remedy for that often fatal disease, cholera. It has been used with success in our family for eight years."—Mrs. L. Whitacre, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE OAKS PLEASED WITH RAILWAY CHANGE

An note elsewhere in the White Oaks Outlook it will be seen that T. J. El Paso & Southwestern management proposes to purchase a much more liberal policy with the people along its line than the old did under the Northern. A rate of \$1.25 per ton from our nearest railway point, six miles away, to El Paso is certainly as low as could be asked, and it is to be hoped that as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made that White Oaks will be regularly quoted on the El Paso market.

Do You Want Strength?

If you want to increase your strength, you must add to and not take from the system. In other words, the food that you eat must be digested, assimilated and appropriated by the nerves, blood and tissues before being excreted from the intestines. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure adds to the physical. It gives strength to and builds up strength in the human system. It is essential to the health and vitality, and the only food combination of digestants that will digest the food and enable the system to appropriate all of its wealth and strength-giving qualities. Sold by all druggists.

EL PASO UNION STATION DIRECTORS MEET.

Directors of the Union station company met to transact business at the Hotel Sheldon Saturday morning. President J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe, presiding. Those present were General Manager W. C. Vleck of the G. H. General Manager Simmons of the Southwestern, Superintendent Marks, of the G. H. Attorney Hawkins of the Eastern division of the Southwestern, Attorney Turney of the Santa Fe, General Manager Hurley of the Santa Fe and Secretary Stewart of the El Paso Union station company, says the El Paso Herald.

Superintendent Patton of the Union station company, appeared before the directors and reported on the progress in the building. It was announced at the close of the building that none save routine business had been transacted. No appointments were made.

Fall of Tragic Meaning

are these lines from J. H. Simmons, of Casey, Ia. Think what might have resulted from his terrible cough if he had not taken the medicine which he writes of. "I had a fearful cough, which disturbed my night's rest. I tried everything, but nothing would relieve it, until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which completely cured me. Instantly relieves and permanently cures all throat and lung diseases, croup, grip, and pneumonia. At all druggists; guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free."

TRINIDAD SWITCHMAN SEVERELY INJURED.

While riding on the rear foot board at the Santa Fe engine, preparing to meet a train of cars, that the engine was hauling Tuesday night, George Hart, a Santa Fe switchman, at Trinidad, was thrown violently to the ground by the cars striking another engine unexpectedly, and knocking him off the board. Start was rendered by the fall, which was fatal. He lay on his back, and was killed by his teeth. He was picked up by the train men and carried to the road house, where he was revived after a time and was able to walk home. He will be confined to his home for several days.

Plans to Get Rich

are often frustrated by sudden breakdowns, due to dyspepsia or constipation. Bruce up and take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They take out the material that is clogging your system, and give you a new start. Cure headache and dizziness, too. At all drug stores, 25c, guaranteed.

ANOTHER CASE OF SCREW-WORM IN SOCORRO

Severo A. Baca is the latest victim of the screw-worm fly in this vicinity. The Socorro Chieftain. Nearly three weeks ago Mr. Baca took one of the pestiferous insects from his nose. About a week ago he became afflicted with severe pains in his nose and head. Dr. Duncan was called, and upon becoming convinced of the cause of the trouble injected into the patient's nostrils a generous quantity of the standard remedy, which brought forth no less than 100 screw-worms, some of them an inch long and an eighth of an inch in diameter. About fifty more have been taken out since. 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. Baca waited so long before calling assistance that his case looked pretty serious for a time, but he is now quite comfortable and will doubtless be himself again in a few days, to the great delight of his large circle of relatives and friends in Socorro and vicinity. There have been several cases of this sort in and about Socorro in the last few months, but while some of them have proved fatal the rest are not very dangerous if attended to early.

Heavy, impure blood, makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

GRASSHOPPERS HIT GALLUP AND STARVE.

Last Thursday night Gallup was visited by a swarm of grasshoppers, says the Republican. The hoppers were not the little Jim crow kind commonly seen in this country, but the big, flying kind. Friday morning the sidewalks on Railroad avenue were covered with dead and dying grasshoppers. The insects were starved when they hit Gallup and about the only thing to eat here was Russian thistle and these pests were not to the hoppers' liking. Last summer parts of Arizona and New Mexico were damaged by this pest of grasshoppers, and the swarm that hit Gallup last week was probably a band returning east from the coast.

A Pleasure to All.

No pill is as pleasant and positive as DeWitt's Little Early Biscuits. These Famous Little Pills are so mild and effective that children, delicate ladies and weak people enjoy their cleansing effect, while stronger people say they are the best liver pills sold. Sold by all druggists.

MURDERER LITTON IS STILL AT LARGE.

Up to this time A. B. Litton, who shot and killed Harry Green at Alamo two weeks ago, is still at large. However, it is rumored that he is in hiding somewhere in the country, says the Hillaboro Advocate. As time passes, and if reports are true, the shooting of Green was a cold-blooded murder, and it is also reported that Litton said after the killing that there was one or two more men in the vicinity that he wanted to get.

For All Kinds of Piles.

To draw the fire out of a burn, heal a cut, or a sore, or to cure hemorrhoids, sore, tender, eczema, and all skin and scalp diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Stops the pain instantly, and cures permanently. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists.

INDIAN KILLED BY STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

Word comes from the Acama pueblo near Laguna that during a severe electrical storm in that vicinity last week lightning struck an Indian woman, killing her instantly. Another Indian who was in the room at the time was also hit but escaped serious injury. The death of the woman has terrified the Indians in the pueblo, who are very superstitious about lightning and regard it as the hand of the evil spirit.

Don't Borrow Trouble.

It is a bad habit to borrow anything, but the worst thing you can possibly borrow, is trouble. When sick, sore, heavy, weary, and worn-out by the pains and poisons of dyspepsia, biliousness, Bright's disease, and similar internal disorders, don't sit down and brood over your symptoms, but fly for relief to Electric Bitters. Here you will find sure and permanent forgetfulness of all your troubles, and your body will not be burdened by a load of debt disease. At all druggists. Price 50c. Guaranteed.

CITIZENS APPROVE VERDICT IN CONLEY CASE.

The verdict of first degree murder in the John Conley case is universally approved by the citizens of Tres Pinos and vicinity, and the general opinion is that Conley did not get any more than he deserved. There are too many cowardly men in the territory carrying guns because they are afraid to step outside after dark and who do not hesitate to shoot upon little or no provocation, and then try to get out of it on a plea of self-defense.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, a single dose of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, 25c a box. Ask your druggist for them.

A BOY'S FOOT ALMOST CUT OFF

The five year old son of E. W. Kuster had his right foot cut almost off just above the ankle at his father's farm at the end of Lover's Lane, east of town, says the Roswell Record. The father was mowing alfalfa corn, and the boy ran to meet him, rushing through the field, right into the sickle before the father saw him. Both bones were cut in twain and the flesh all but severed.

Coming on a run to town, suspect attention was immediately rendered, and it is hoped that the foot will be saved. The loss of blood was enough to save a child of five years. The patient is being cared for by Mrs. Wright, the nurse at the J. T. Evans residence on Richardson avenue. The child's mother died recently.

Faith Not Necessary.

You may be just as skeptical and peevish as you please, Kodol will digest what you eat whether you eat or not. You can put your food in a bowl, pour a little Kodol Dyspepsia Cure on it and it will digest it the same as it will in your stomach. It can't help but cure indigestion and dyspepsia. It is curing hundreds and thousands—some old faith and some don't. Kodol will cure you if medicine can cure you, whether you have faith in it or not. Sold by all druggists.

"THE WANDERING JEW" HAS REACHED CALIFORNIA

A letter received yesterday by C. W. Dowling from Sam Goldstein, "The Wandering Jew," who is walking from New Orleans to San Francisco, and whose recent visit to this city was mentioned in the Gazette, stated that he had arrived at El Paso, Cal., in poor condition, says the Phoenix Gazette. He states that his face and neck are all burned from the sun and he had a hard time of it crossing the Yuma desert. He states he dropped twice, exhausted and suffering from the want of water. The letter was written yesterday morning and the writer stated he expected to reach Los Angeles in about five days.

If you want something nice, attend the auction tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

POLITICAL REVOLTS

KEEP HIM DODGING

THE KING-EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS A BUSY MAN THESE DAYS.



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, Oct. 2.—The wild rumors of Francis Joseph grows stronger. The independent party in which he leads has gained over 100,000 new adherents. But conservative elements are hesitating to allow matters to be carried to a point where the situation cannot be controlled and a compromise effected. They are waiting anxiously for the outcome of the meeting of all the coalition elements, to be held at Budapest tomorrow.

MAY EXTRADITE 'EM AFTER THEY'RE DEAD



BENJAMIN D. GREENE.

JOHN F. GAYNOR.

Gaynor and Greene, the two American contractors, who are charged with embezzling funds in connection with the harbor work at Savannah, Ga., have lost another inning in their fight against extradition in the Canadian courts. The two men fled to Canada after their arrest several years ago, leaving former Captain Oberlin Carter to stand the brunt of the exposure. Maybe it is all framed up to grant them appeals until they are too dead to appeal any more.

Absorbed Husbands



A young married woman, who was passing the summer alone on account of her husband having been summoned to Europe, had a caller, who asked if she were not lonely without him. "A little lonely," was the answer. "But surely," said the visitor, "you miss your husband very much now he is away." "Oh, no," she said, "at breakfast and at dinner I just stand by his newspaper up in front of his plate, and half the time I forget he isn't there." "Are the men of today really so absorbed in money getting that their families are only conscious of them as behind a paper, at breakfast? Isn't it a pity that the mother and children get so very little of the ESSENCE OF THE MAN? Isn't it too bad that his personality is not leaving an impression upon them, elevating them, giving them a piece of himself? We hear a great deal about the high calling of motherhood; but the high calling of fatherhood is being and neglected. It is as much the duty of the father as of the mother to see that the little ones get a fair chance in the world—are properly clothed, fed and trained. It is his duty to so grow into the thoughts of his wife that his absence will produce a feeling of loss in her. In his duty to be his half of the family. And that half ought to include something besides a mere money maker. Too often it doesn't. Too often the man thinks his duty done if he supports them—physically; that is, gives them enough to eat and wear. He misses his highest privilege. He will reap his reward in their future; for his it is to aid their mother to support them mentally and morally. If he does this, then she will not be able to stand a newspaper in front of his plate and forget he isn't there."

MOST ANYTHING

A Word from Josh Wise.



It don't pay 't' do a thing jest because it pays.

Looks as though Cole Younger, the bandit, had broken his parole. He's going to be a railroad magnate.

"Have you a fast stenographer?" "Sir," indignantly replied the man, who had spent two years in prison, "my stenographer is a most estimable young lady, one for whom I have every respect. She—oh, ah, yes, I beg your pardon, yes, she is a rapid writer."

Nat Goodwin is having more rows. Nat sets as though he had been a member of the "original Florida sextet."

"What do we stand for in this campaign?" asked the noisy orator. "Your speeches," replied the man who hadn't been expected to reply to the question.

When News Are Scarce. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leach were out walking Sunday evening.

Edison Bailey gave the postoffice a call Sunday.

The young folks took a walk Sunday, as there was no singing.

Ask Alice Parker if she is tired of stringing beans.

Miss Nancy Keef looked sweet Sunday.

Hop Kelly is overhauling his house. Something must be up.

Charlie Ford went to Chattanooga Saturday, and came back with a new suit.

Look out, girls, he might give you a call.

Miss Birtie McLaughlin was out buggy riding Sunday—Sequoia, Tean, News.



He Was Looking Down in the Mouth.

Bob Fitzsimmons is going into comic opera. Bob probably figures that if he can make a hit.

"Gertrude, tell me, why did you accept that stupid Jack Munchy's proposal?"

"Well, you see, it was this way: He and Harry Denser both made love to a maiden to me, with their proposals, and by accepting Jack I got rid of Harry. Next week I'll accept somebody else and get rid of Jack."

"Where did you hear that story?" asked Smithers.

"Mrs. Lecker told me that the other night, in a burst of confidence," said Mrs. Smithers, "and she was in a break of confidence."

"Yes, you know Crooks began life without a cent, and now he's the most successful and richest merchant in the city. He's a genius in his line."

"I've always heard the fire insurance companies refused to insure his store. Now I understand why."

"I never heard that before. Why wouldn't they?"

"I suppose it's because genius burns."

A hard bump on his head caused a Massachusetts bald man's hair to grow. However, a hard bump can hardly be recommended as a cure.

LOOK

HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

4 Full Quarts of

DOUBLE STAR WHISKEY

\$3.20

Express Prepaid.

Double Star Whiskey is a Fine Pure, 100-year-old Whiskey, hand made, in our Kentucky Distilleries. Pure and Sweet. Every whiskey house sells this grade for \$4.50 and \$5 a gallon. All goods shipped in plain boxes with no marks to indicate contents.

If you don't find it all right, ship it back at our expense. Will refund your money.

Remit by P. O. money order, express or bank draft. References, any Denver bank or express office.

BON I. LOOK, Consumers' Wholesale, 1015 and 1017 1/2 Sts., Denver, Colo.

For Drunkenness, Opium, Morphine and other Drug Habits, the Tobacco Habit and Neurasthenia, THE KEELY INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or by express prepaid and careful attention given to all work. Silver Bullion OR PURCHASED. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. 1224-1735 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

WHAT TO EAT

Is very often a hard question for the person to solve who is afflicted with a weak stomach. Experience has taught him to select his food with caution or else suffer from attacks of Heartburn, Bloating, Headache, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Constipation and Biliousness. Strengthen the digestive organs by taking a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters before meals, and be made well again. Insist on having

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Look at John D.

Tom Platt still insists he doesn't intend to retire. According to Mae Wood, Tom is not of a retiring disposition.

The Soup Proposition. (An Elvira, O. minister, discussing his domestic troubles, which he and his wife have agreed to take to the divorce court, said, "When I wanted soup, she didn't.")

When gentle woman, bound to ruling man by sacred ties, And solemn vows in which she pledges to obey, denies Her lordship's right to treat his pre-ocious tummy as he will, When she declines to give him soup until he's had his fill; When man insists his wife must eat according to his own Desires and appetite; when he insists that they alone Shall count and down her throat a bowl of soup he tries to shove, Though she prefers a piece of pie—alas! that is not love!

But when a man is hungry and his appetite demands A plate of steaming soup and smiling wifely to him hands A piece of pie and honey says, "Just what I wanted, dear, But every pie you make's so good I'll overeat, I fear!" And when his wife wants pie, but makes a bowl of soup instead, Because it pleases her to see him happy when he's fed, "And soup's just what I wanted," so she swears by all above, And then they eat it with one spoon—ah, me, but that is love!

"I notice that Mrs. Primly doesn't go handkerchief to church any more. She has worn a hat every Sunday for the last month."

"Yes, she's losing her hair."

"That's what you said early in the summer, when I first called your attention to the fact that she went bareheaded."

"Well, then, she's losing more hair—If I must go into details."

Residents Still in Working Order. Several residents of our valley have recently had telephones placed in their residences, and they are in first class working order. This surely shows the progressive spirit of our people—Brandyville correspondence, New Philadelphia (O.) Democrat.

New Cure for Cancer. All surface cancers are now known to be curable, by Buckle's Arniea Salve. Write: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that seemed incurable, till Buckle's Arniea Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at all druggists.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE AT CARLSBAD. The quietude of the Sabbath was broken this week by the receipt of an order from his honor, Judge Pope, appointing M. S. Groves receiver for the properties of Dr. A. R. Smith, says the Carlsbad Argus.

The action was caused by the filing of a suit for divorce by Mrs. I. D. T. Smith, through her attorney, U. S. Bateman, Mrs. Smith demanding alimony, attorney's fees and a partition of the property of Dr. A. R. Smith; also praying for the appointment of a receiver during the pendency of the suit.

Groves entered into possession of the property, as ordered by the court, without delay, and the matter came up for hearing before Judge Pope at Roswell Tuesday.

Quite an array of legal talent has been retained to contest the case, U. S. Bateman representing the plaintiff, Mrs. Smith, and Judge W. W. Gatewood, of Roswell, and Hajar & Cameron and L. O. Fuller will look after the interests of Milton Smith and the minor heirs of Dr. A. R. Smith. Altogether the case gives promise of being a stubbornly contested, as quite a sum of money and large property interests are involved.

DECEIVED THE DYING AS ANY OUGHT TO DO. Believing that his last expressions wish had been gratified that his sweetheart, Miss Edith Brunner, had become his wife through repeating the words of the marriage ceremony by a South Chicago physician, Edward L. Boardman, a switchman, who had been crushed between two cars, died in the hospital of the Illinois Steel Company.

The mother of the young woman, Mrs. Mathilda Brunner, had hurriedly left for Chicago to secure a marriage license, but had not returned in time so a minister could be summoned.

After the young man was injured he expressed the wish that he and his fiancée could be married before he died. Mrs. Brunner had not returned and the young man, realizing that he had but a few moments to live, requested Dr. Hannah S. Burrow, who had attended him, to pronounce Mrs. Brunner his wife. Hardly had Dr. Burrow finished repeating the words of a marriage ceremony when Boardman fell to one side of the hospital bed.

"My wife at last," he said in low tones. He tried to repeat the words, but expired.

A state law ignored in the issuance of license, is the one enacted at the last session of the state legislature, which provides that no third party can obtain the license.

Mrs. Brunner explained the sad circumstances and I issued the license," explained Marriage License Clerk Salmonson. "It would have been inhuman to do otherwise."

Postmaster R. W. Hopkins has made application to the postoffice department for two additional letter carriers. Mr. Hopkins figures that the business of the local office has increased in the last month until the present force of five carriers is inadequate to handle the large amount of mail.

SPORTING BREVITIES

The Eastern League pennant was won by Providence. Providence is in Rhode Island.

Myron McHenry, well known driver of Dan Patch, is seriously ill at Toronto, Canada.

Chicago sports rated the boxing lid the other night and under guise of giving a benefit for a man afflicted with locomotor ataxia, pulled off a brace of six round scraps.

Back to the morgue for Babe Fernz. He left the colosseum long enough last week to mix with Billy Rhodes as Wely Cle, Kas., for three rounds in a 25-round bout. Now Rhodes thinks he would fight anybody in the world at 146 pounds.

Artie Latham, who is an umpire in the Southern League, now lives in Savannah. Remember Artie when he was with Von Der Ahe, "de boss man-scher?"

For a rainy day, Jesse Burkett, of the Boston Americans, has laid away \$40,000.

Don Nichols, who played at half in 1902, has joined the Harvard squad. Ray Overton, the big sub tackle of last year's eleven, is also at Cambridge, and will contest with Bill Squire, Carr, Montgomery, and Spurre for a place on the team.

Yellow Jack has sung out the mystic "22" for the Memphis race meet.

The line up of the Carlisle Indians this season will include Brave Thunder, Nicodemus Billy, Chestnut-in-the-face.

RACING TERM ILLUSTRATED.



"A Rank Outsider."

Fire, Two-Dogs-in-the-Snow, and Man-Who-Foregoes. Among others present will be Palawena, Peconga, Schou-chuk and Miguel. The last four sound as though they had received their commissions from the man who names sleeping cars.

Jockey Eugene Hildebrand's license has been revoked for reckless and careless mounts. Jockey Fug has also been set down.

A \$10,000 purse has been hung up by the Dallas State Fair Association, at Dallas, for Audubon Boy and Dan Patch for the first week in November.

Ed Corrigan denies that a Cincinnati street car conductor "took a punch at 'im." Corrigan declares he was never licked, except by his father.

"Kid" McCoy is going on the vaudeville stage. Which loses?

Marvin Har seems to be conversational champion.

A story under San Francisco date says "Nelson hated to hurt Britt and kept warning him to close his mouth" so that a punch in the jaw would not cause him to bite his tongue. Next thing is sorry he won at all.

In the form of a stormy petrel Barney Dreyfus is hanging over the Giants' camp, threatening to protest a game won by the Giants in which an outlaw player took a conspicuous part.

In tones sepulchral one Robt. Fitzsimmons uttered a death knell for Marvin Hart and offers to fight him for the heavyweight championship of the world at any place—barring Salt Lake—at any time, winner take all or part. A more attentive sexton is needed at the pugilistic graveyard; too many wraiths are climbing over the fence.

Young Corbett has gone into active training at Mt. Clemens, Mich., in an effort to reduce the impression that he is a has-been.

Michigan has the hardest foot ball schedule in years—in Lakeside games with Vanderbilt, Nebraska, Illinois, Chicago and Wisconsin.

The Vanderbilt cup committee which threw out the western cars after they had won places in the elimination trials is getting a fairly good idea of an umpire's emotions, when he calls a home player out on a close decision.

"Kid" McCoy has said good bye to the prize ring. His big electric sign at 10th and Broadway has disappeared and McCoy is preparing to lead the simple life. McCoy is 33 years old and still in good condition, but his mental works tell him there is nothing elevating in slugging the life out of another fellow, he says, and that's the reason he's going to cut it out. As a matter of fact, Mrs. McCoy is responsible for the "Kid" sidestepping the game.

There is no dearth of material at Pennsylvania. At one time recently four foot ball teams were at work on Franklin field, with candidates on the slide lines. Such a condition never before existed at the college.

A corps of Chicago cops has again swooped down on the floating pool room and carried off the cash in tow. One man—they looked him as Smith—was arrested. The lookies might try Knabenshue's ship, next, as a means of foiling the hard working police.

Benny Yanger will resume ring work next month in a limited round contest with Willie Spracklin, a Detroit featherweight. Yanger was to have met George Dixon, but Dixon's poor showing against Murphy put him beyond the range of possibility.

Ten days ago Eugene Hildebrand, the jockey, could place an earning of \$20,000 a year on his services. Now that he is set down for life by the stewards it is doubtful if he could earn \$10 a week.

It is as difficult to bring Artful and Syonny together as it is to arrange a meeting between two champion pugilists.

Up to date New York sporting writers have advanced 2,336 different reasons why the Giants will beat the Athletics in the coming world's championship series. All of the industrious thimble fingers are not battering along the byways seeking to induce the rural populace to locate the shell that conceals the elusive penny; a voracious contingent of the press are parading the prowess of the Giants.

What a good thing for narrow columns it is that Mr. Pappaphodorokos BASE BALL TERM ILLUSTRATED.



"Three Balls."

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RAILROAD EMPLOYEES GET WAGES RAISED

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There is only one road in the United States which pays a like scale to some of the men and that is the Santa Fe, and the yards at Butte are the only ones which pay the yardmen and switchmen the same scale paid by this system.

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO AND GULF RAILWAY

ORGANIZED AND INCORPORATION PAPERS FILED WITH TERRITORIAL SECRETARY AT SANTA FE.

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The Northern New Mexico & Gulf Railway Company. The incorporators are William H. Coe, of New York City; Ernest G. Miller, of El Paso, New Mexico; Fred E. Coe, of Denver; G. Hill Howard and G. Volney Howard, of El Paso, New Mexico. The purposes for which this company was incorporated are to locate, build, construct, manage, operate and maintain railroads and telegraph lines to be hereinafter described; to purchase, acquire, improve, and dispose of lands or any interest therein, either absolutely or on condition, for the purpose of aiding in any manner the construction or maintenance of said railroads or telegraph lines; to operate the railroad by means of power transmitted by electricity, cable, water power, or any other mechanical power known in use, or hereafter to be invented; to erect, own, and operate such buildings as may pertain to or be advantageous to the business thereof; to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation, a right of way across granted or other lands or along public highways; the capital stock of the company is \$2,000,000 divided into 2,000 shares at \$1,000 each. The term of existence of said corporation is 50 years, and the

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DECENT CITIZENSHIP IS RINGING LIBERTY BELL AGAIN IN PHILADELPHIA

MAYOR WEAVER AND THE ANTI-GANG ORGANIZATION OPEN BATTLE WITH THE CORRUPTIONISTS INTRINCHED BEHIND A MASK OF RESPECTABILITY—GANG PLAYS THE OLD GAME OF PUTTING UP A GOOD MAN AND ROARING FOR PARTY.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Liberty Bell is sounding again in Philadelphia.

Its shrill tones are summoning the ranks of honest Americans to arms.



MR. JOS. S. NEFF. Respectable wealthy physician, who heads grafters' ticket, to surprise of his friends.

against a foe as menacing to American principles as that foreign enemy which its clamor proclaimed from the old state house here a century and a quarter ago.

The sun is up on the field of the first great battle in the moral civic



WILSON H. BROWN. Who heads the city (Weaver) ticket in great election fight.

revolution, declared by Mayor John Weaver five months ago.

A fall campaign for the election of county officers has been opened, and even ordinarily of only passing interest, but now fraught with situations which make of it the most momentous political contest in the history of this city, and one bristling with significant bearing upon the vital American problem of graft and commercialism in politics.

In November will come an actual test of the strength of the elements demanding decency and honesty in the administration of this government, as against the power of entrenched corruption.

The entire nation will look upon this contest as a defining sign of the times. The Murphy-Cox-McCarren type of political parasite will probably catch a hint of what the best in an American community can do to their ilk when sufficiently aroused.

Mayor Weaver leads the list which is fighting for moral regeneration of the municipal elective and administrative system.

Heading the opposition is the same old gang of grafters. Durham, McNichol, Penrose and their servile henchmen, fighting in desperation to regain the golden cup, marked "political spoils," which is fast leaving their greedy lips. They are at the

same old tricks to fool the public, but unfortunately, Philadelphia has learned a lesson. She sees the cloven hoof beneath the silken veil.

The best elements of Quaker City society are filled with the burning revolutionary spirit. Enthusiasm is boundless at the prospect of a final redemption of the city from the grasp of its despoilers.

Anything but the overwhelming defeat of the gang ticket seems incredible. But, so deep are the intrigues of the grafters, and so vile and invidious their practices, that the leaders of the "reform movement" are taking no chances, permitting no apathetic indifference and allowing no good citizen to escape his responsibility. Vigilance, unceasing, is the cry of Weaver.

The official name of the anti-gang organization is the City party. The Durham looters are hiding behind the words, "Regular Republicans." Both forces have their nominees in the field. They are running for the offices of sheriff, coroner and two county commissioners.

The nominating convention of the City party was one of the most remarkable and inspired political ceremonies ever held in this country; the republican convention was one of the most disgraced.

The local democratic party, always a minority organization, at another remarkable convention, endorsed the new City party, its platform, and nominated its ticket.

There are no party lines in Philadelphia today. There is no confusion of issues. It is a plain voting proposition. Graft or anti-graft. The citizens of this great city are given the opportunity of answering the charge of the student of political economy that the crimes of the grafters are traceable back to the indifferent voter.

Wilson H. Brown heads the City party ticket for sheriff. He was the first voice raised in the city council against the iniquitous 75-year gas lease, by which the gang attempted to steal that enormous franchise for themselves and a coterie of respectable gentlemen, well known in Philadelphia as exponents of industry.

Brown's ticket associates are pro



RUDOLPH BLANKENBERG.

Who for years has fought for reform in Philadelphia politics, and is now a City party candidate.

clashed honest men, and their nomination is a sign of the return to politics or real respectability.

Nothing could more fully describe the panic in the hearts of the Durham filibusters, the depth of their hypocrisy, or their cunning political practices, than the proceedings by which their nominees were named. Originally, the gangsters, under cloak of the republican city committee, named four notorious members of their ring, boldly disregarding all public sentiment. Such a storm of popular derision and "or-ganism" criticism followed that Durham withdrew the names. A decoy



MAYOR WEAVER CONDUCTING THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CITY LOOTERS. A SNAPSHOT TAKEN IN HIS OFFICE AT THE CITY HALL.

ticket of "respectable" men was then stated after a vigorous hunt for candidates with clean personal records who would accept.

The gang found them. They headed the ticket with Dr. Jos. S. Neff, a member of the Union League club, chairman of the Jefferson hospital, physician of national repute, and against whose personal honesty there appears nothing derogatory.

The lightest breath the gang has drawn since Mayor Weaver opened his fight against corruption was heaved when Dr. Neff consented to accept. His action is a mystery to his friends. He is a wealthy man and has never before taken any great interest in politics.

The gangsters added the names of Thos. Dugan, present incumbent of the coroner's office, whose official record has been clean enough, though he has stood for gang methods; Howard A. Chase, a wealthy nurseryman and Union League member, and Wm. G. Gensley, a rich yarn manufacturer, ex-state representative and former state department commander of the G. A. R.

These compose the curtain of "respectability" which the gang has hung down upon its exposed corruption. The "big six," Durham, McNichol, United States Senator Penrose, Sheriff Miles, Insurance Commissioner Martin and David H. Lane, chuckled at the success in so fine a mask behind which they can manipulate a fight to regain their waning power.

The voters don't have anything to say about the choice of the republican decoy candidates.

When the gang saw that the four respectable members they had selected wouldn't do, though having to change horses crossing a stream, they called the republican city committee into session. Behind locked doors and drawn blinds the committee resolved itself into a county convention and nominated the four "eminently respectable" candidates. Then they dredged up from the depths of their hypocrisy a platform upon which those candidates might stand before the public. It was a spread eagle affair and had much to say about "reform within the party." It condemned Weaver. It told all

appointed to look after this country's interest in the matter, as it was the opinion of those present from Gallup that it would be better for the country to name its own committee. Just how this will be done is not stated. It has been suggested that a meeting of the people of the country be called and two men chosen at this meeting. In speaking with some of the people of Gallup who are interested in the movement, the editor was told that the plan to hold a meeting was considered favorably by them. It is now but a short time before congress meets, and if it is the intention of this country to get in line for the fight that is surely coming, it is high time that something was done, and the sooner the better. This paper is ready and willing to do anything in its power to help the cause along. If it is decided to call a meeting these columns are open for the announcement of the call.—McKinley County Republican.

USE OF WHISKY IS ON THE DECLINE

James Dalrymple, the Glasgow street railway expert, in speaking of his recent visit to this country, "mentions, says one paper," the absence of drunken men from the streets of Chicago as something that attracted his attention and roused his admiration throughout his stay here. Other travelers have also noted and commented upon this temperance of American working men as contrasted with the people of northern European countries. The correctness of their observations seems to be indicated by the statistics compiled regarding the consumption of intoxicating drinks. The report for the fiscal year by Commissioner Yerkes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that 704,049 gallons of whiskey were consumed in 1904 than in 1903 in the United States. On the other hand, however, a considerable increase in the use of beer was recorded; but as whiskey is blamed for most of the drunkenness in the land, the increasing unpopularity of this beverage is looked upon as a distinct victory for the cause of temperance. The Boston Globe, in an editorial, has noted the drinking habits "dominating into vogue" in the United States to the influence of the German element in our population. The New York Sun, however, gives the following reasons for the sobriety of the American working classes:

"A growing understanding of the dangers of even moderate indulgence in 'hard' liquor and an increasing tendency on the part of employers to demand practical abstinence from drink among their employees accounts for the present demand for comparatively innocuous drinks and the decrease in the sales of the more powerful stimulants."

"A very large number of the wage earners in America, by the terms of their contracts with their employers, are bound to abstain from intoxicants, keep out of the saloons, and lead lives of temperance and sobriety. This number is increasing annually as corporations realize the danger involved in committing important tasks to men with fuddled minds. Competition carries on a temperance crusade of its own, for the drinking man learns that he is not as valuable to his employer as his non-drinking associate. When the time comes to lay off a portion of the working crew the total abstinence is not the first to go. His work may be done no better than that of the others, but he is more dependable and thus more valuable to his employer."

ATHLETE RALPH GLAZE RETURNS TO DARTMOUTH

Ralph Glaze, who played ball with the Trinidad team in the fair tournament in this city, pitching for the Colorado team under the name of Pierce, has returned to Hanover, N. H., to resume his studies at Dartmouth, one of the leading colleges of the country.

Glaze is one of the greatest athletes the west has ever produced, and in more ways than one has Rose, the Oakland Stanford university athlete, outclassed. Glaze spent the past summer playing ball with the Silverton, Colo., club, the champion amateur team of Colorado. He is regarded by experts to be a phenomenon, and has signed to play with the Boston club in the American league next summer.

Glaze is not only a base ball player, but he is also one of the greatest foot ball players in the country, and played right end on the Dartmouth foot ball eleven last year. In the game against Yale, Old Eli's players could not get one yard around Glaze's end, so well did he play his position. At the end of the season Walter Camp placed Glaze on the All-American foot ball eleven.

This season the Colorado club has returned to Dartmouth to play foot ball and make a try for a second year on the All-American eleven.

John Glaze, a brother of Ralph, is already at Dartmouth trying for the position of quarterback on the college eleven.

Ralph Glaze is one of the most gentlemanly ball players that ever visited Albuquerque, and while here he made a large number of friends who will watch his playing on the Dartmouth eleven this season with much interest.

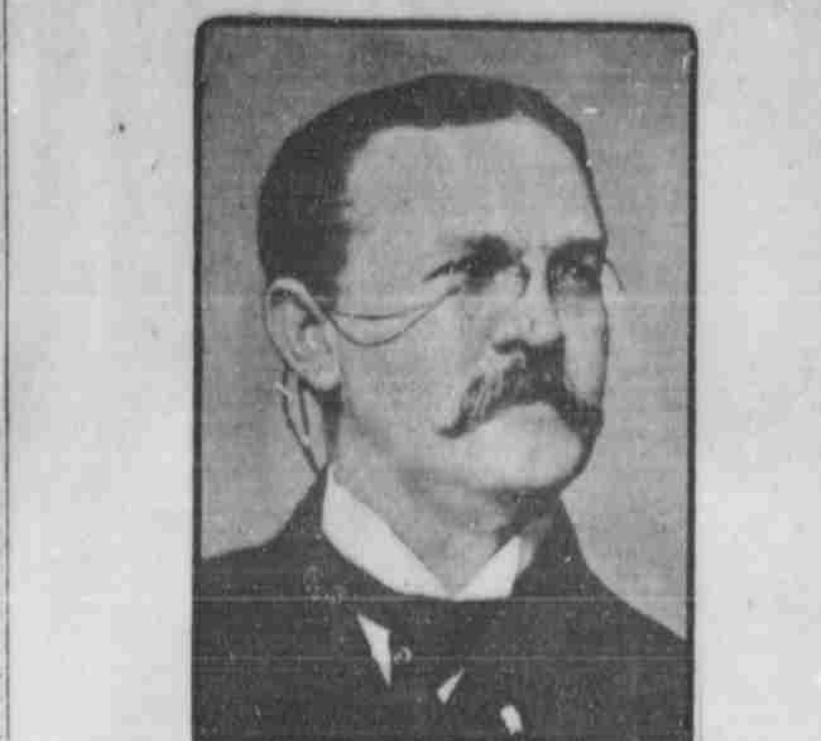
ALMOST SHOT OFF HIS OWN ARM

There seems to be two stories about how Ben Anderson, flunky at Gorman's camp, shot himself on Wednesday, says the Williams News. Both stories agree in that he was under the influence of liquor, the story is told by himself being that he lay down under a tree to sleep and that the gun was in some manner discharged, the bullet from the .3920 tearing off the muscles of his left arm near the shoulder. The other story is that Anderson got bad as the booze took effect and took a shot at one of the men. Some of the boys were worried by his gun and Anderson took to the woods. After going a short distance he tried to commit suicide by standing the gun on the ground, placing it against his breast and leaning over to pull the trigger. In so doing the gun is said to have slipped aside, the bullet entering his arm. He was brought to town and is now recovering at the hospital.

FALL OF A HORSE INJURES MAN.

Joe Gardner came to Roswell from his place seven miles west of Lake Arthur to have his foot treated by a surgeon. The day before he was riding his horse and his own animal was thrown, falling on his right foot in such a manner as to smash it painfully and break the bone in the great toe. Mr. Gardner is walking with the aid of crutches.

HOW RAMSEY CLIMBED LADDER TO SUCCESS



JOSEPH RAMSEY.

Reputed the best all-around railroad man in the United States, Joseph Ramsey, president of the Wabash railroad, is now in the limelight on account of his fight to retain the presidency of the road against the wish of the Goulds, who control the Wabash and who employed him.

Age 35.
Born at Pittsburg.
Educated in the public schools.
Began railroad work in 1888.
Agent of Belle Glaz railway.
Assistant superintendent of Belle Glaz.
Became general freight and passenger agent with the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie.
Auditor of the Pittsburg Southern.
Chief clerk in accounting department of B. & O.
General freight and passenger agent of the Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny.
Auditor of the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
Manager Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.
General agent of the Big Four at Cairo.
General manager of the Big Four.
Went to Wabash as vice president. Was advanced to presidency of the Wabash.
Hard work, with constant attention to details, and great resourcefulness, are given as the secret of Ramsey's success.
His connection with the Wabash was marked by the extension of that road to Toledo, O., a colossal undertaking, which the Goulds now claim was too costly, and for vindication of which Ramsey is striving before the stockholders.

MANIFEST WEAKNESS OF SENATOR PLATT

"There is no question that Senator Platt of New York is in a very feeble condition," said a prominent Denver man, commenting on the recent visit of the famous New York politician to the west.

"I called upon him at the hotel, the Denver man continued, and I was very greatly surprised to find him so weak. His family is taking every means to keep the truth from his friends in the political world, but I know that the senator himself is very much alarmed about his condition. When I sent my card to Senator Platt's room I found him alone. The lady members of his party had gone for a drive and he was lying upon the bed resting."

"He came to the door himself to greet me, and I was amazed at his weakness. As he left the bed he could scarcely walk, and during the short journey from the bed to the door he was forced to lay hold upon a dresser, a table, a chiffonier, and the foot of the bed. While standing talking to me for a minute after I entered the room he could not save himself from falling on his feet if he had not taken a firm hold upon two supports."

"Walking back to his room, his efforts were those of a very feeble man. The senator seemed to suffer no pain, but his limbs almost gave way, and he could scarcely get to his feet. He was very loath to admit his weakness, and when I offered to assist him he showed his annoyance at once."

"But more surprising to me than anything," continued the Denver friend of the senator, "was the weak mental condition of the man who had swayed thousands of men for a quarter of a century, to his own great advantage. His ideas were very much confused, and he was forced to stop for several moments to figure out what he wanted to say. His memory proved very bad. When I asked him, in a casual way, who was traveling with him, he spoke of his wife and her daughter and two other ladies. He could not remember their names. He tried for several minutes to think of the name of his own stepdaughter, and finally was forced to give it up. After several minutes more of hard work he could remember the names of the two other ladies, but did not seem to know in which city they lived."

"To one who has been familiar with the New York senator in years gone by, his present mental and physical condition is a shock. The power behind his brilliant eyes has caused many a man to quake, and has determined policies of great import to this nation with the ease and mastery of the practiced diplomat. The senator himself, I believe, realizes his condition. His visit to the west was cut short because of his feeble condition, and while efforts were made to keep the true state of affairs from the people, it could be readily seen that the famous New Yorker is losing his grip."

Wards of Pneumonia.
All coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints that are curable are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. Clears the phlegm, draws out inflammation, and heals and soothes the affected parts, strengthens the lungs, wards off pneumonia. Harmless and pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AT FARMINGTON.

At the called meeting of the friends of temperance, held at the Methodist church the other night, the Farmington Anti-Saloon League was formed, under the auspices of the American Anti-Saloon League. The officers elected are: Rev. J. C. Lord, president; Rev. R. U. Waldraven, first vice president; G. C. Hero, second vice president; R. H. Woods, third vice president; E. S. Whitbread, secretary. His ideas were very much confused, and he was forced to stop for several moments to figure out what he wanted to say. His memory proved very bad. When I asked him, in a casual way, who was traveling with him, he spoke of his wife and her daughter and two other ladies. He could not remember their names. He tried for several minutes to think of the name of his own stepdaughter, and finally was forced to give it up. After several minutes more of hard work he could remember the names of the two other ladies, but did not seem to know in which city they lived."

There is a pretty bit of history in the name of that vehicle, the Flaco. St. Pierre was an Irishman of noble birth, who went over to France in the sixteenth century and lived as a hermit in a forest near Meaux. His popularity became very great in the France of later centuries. When Savage started public hackney coaches in Paris in 1640 he found the most convenient center for them to be an inn in the Rue St. Martin, named Hotel St. Pierre, and adorned with an image of the saint. Hence, "Flaco."

Mrs. V. P. Edie, who was in northern California on a visit, has returned home. Mr. Edie accompanied her as far as Ash Fork, where he left her train and went to his sheep ranch. At Los Angeles they met Mr. and Mrs. M. Dutcher, who are enjoying themselves immensely.

Panorama of Vast Throng of Aroused Citizens at City Hall Where Weaver is Conducting Fall Election



NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH RINGING ENTHUSIASM IN PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

CAN THE PAPERS BE CONVENIENTLY PRODUCED

Sim. Eby, who ranches up the Minnabres valley, evidently buys his seed corn in Kansas, where it takes a boy from two to three days to climb a stalk and throw down the ears. Mr. Eby brought down a few stalks of his growing corn last week and we have had them on exhibition at this office. That this country can produce corn like the samples shown, is to the new arrivals, especially, a revelation. Six feet from the ground to the ears and eight feet further to the top. Fourteen foot corn in the hills, is good enough for any country.

OLD PROSPECTS TAKE RENEWED LEASE OF LIFE

In a quiet way the Phoenix Prospecting company of Luna county has been pushing its operations at Cook's, for the past three months. The work has been done on the old Flower Queen properties, now known as the Dewey, the Olympia and the Alto. As is well known in hunting the property has over 3,000 feet of workings, and has yielded hundreds of tons of valuable ore, in years past; and, at one time, the owners had the principal mine, the Flower Queen, under bond for \$40,000.

BACK AT HOME AFTER SIX YEARS IN ORIENT

Vencelao Navarro, formerly of Santa Fe, but now of company D, Fourteenth United States Infantry, serving in the Philippines, arrived at home Thursday night. He had been in the islands for a little over six years, and is glad to get back to "God's country" once more. His journey is for six weeks and most of that time will be spent in the capital. After his visit here he will go to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, where he will report for duty and will proceed from there to the station of his company in the Philippines.

CHARLES CLOSSON'S SELDEN WILKES SECOND

Charles Closson, at Thursday's races at the Northern New Mexico fair, was awarded second money in the \$250 race. The amount was \$200. His horse was beaten by a neck only by the successful pacer, Lady Elgin, of Colorado. The latter horse took the \$400 prize, but for a while it looked as if Selden Wilkes, Mr. Closson's horse, would be the winner. The New Mexican says that his horse is certainly the best pacer in New Mexico. Lady Elgin was especially imported from Colorado to beat Selden Wilkes.

DIED SUDDENLY WHILE OUT HUNTING

Lewis A. Bull, a local Santa Fe detective, died very suddenly the other afternoon of heart disease while out hunting on the Sunset Pass road in company with George H. Keyes and Mr. Orr, time keeper at the company's office, says the Winslow Mail. The deceased was 45 years old and was born in St. James, Phillips county, Missouri. For fifteen years he was a member of the St. Louis Detective association and two years ago was put in charge of their branch of office in Los Angeles, which position he resigned to become affiliated with the Santa Fe's force of detectives. He leaves a brother and two sisters, who are living in the east.

The funeral was held here from Farr's undertaking parlor, Rev. Wm. Wolfe officiating.

More than 74,000 railroad men are paid up members of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A., according to a statement submitted at today's session of the railroad Y. M. C. A. annual convention, says a dispatch from Detroit, Mich. The membership increased 12,000 in two years. Buildings to the number of 130 and valued at more than \$2,500,000 are occupied.

McKINLEY COUNTY IS FOR JOINTURE

Last week the Bernillo Joint Statehood League met in Albuquerque and held a most enthusiastic meeting. Under the auspices of the league, Governor Powers of Maine made a most telling address on the statehood question. During the course of his remarks he stated that joint statehood was the only branch of self-government that New Mexico and Arizona can get from the coming congress. He gave many very good reasons why the two territories should have the jointure, and for his many kindly reasons on New Mexico he was given hearty applause by the many assembled to hear him speak on the question so very important to all people within the territory. Others addressed the people along the same lines as did Governor Powers, and were well received. After the addresses the league met and appointed committees to take hold of the business in hand and further the cause from now until congress meets. McKinley county was represented at the meeting, but no committee was

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Sept. 30.—This seems to be a prosperous season for the tailors and dressmakers. They are busy earlier than ever before getting out orders for the coming season. Broadcloth and velvet costumes seem to be in demand more than ever and the other materials used in making up the necessary gowns, of which, by the way, there seems to be a larger number needed than formerly, are of the finest quality.

Instead of one tailor suit for every day wear, the woman who wishes to be in the swim must have three. One of these is the walking frock, with short skirt for rough wear. Another is a more elaborate walking suit and the third is a visiting or carriage costume. The same rule applies to the coats this year. Where one was sufficient formerly, many now need at least three for various occasions.

Speaking of coats, the long model seems to be by far the most popular. Nearly all of the latest handsome tailored costumes seen thus far show the long coat in some form. The lines of most of them are very similar, the only being seen in the clever way in which the trimming is put on. The long coat, which fits and looks the best, is the one in which the skirt and body are made separate and then joined at the waist line. This is so skillfully done in some instances that the coat looks as if it had been done in one piece.

Soft medium shades of gray are to be among the popular colors this season. There are many costumes of gray cloth among the latest models. The one coat of these being trimmed with silk or velvet of a slightly darker shade set off in striped bands. A new tone called palline seems to have first place among the different shades of gray which will be used in millinery and dress styles. Touches of gold or silver judiciously used are one of the novelties in the way of ornamentation on some of the new costumes. They must, however, be skillfully applied and not overdone, as too much of it either at once takes away from the smart look of the gown and makes it common.

Green holds a prominent place among the autumn colorings and is to be seen in all the latest costumes. The grayish olive, which the Parisians call pea soup green being much used both in costumes and millinery. This color is not becoming to everyone and should be used with care. If properly combined with the right shades it is soft and attractive.

Reds of all shades and tones; warm, rich yellow or brown reds; blue reds in all the fascinating shades, are seen everywhere. Any one who loves this warm color for winter wear ought to be able to satisfy her taste and at the same time obtain a shade which will be becoming and smart looking.

The rich wine reds may be found joined with brown in some of the most beautiful shaded plaids. Whether the plaids will be popular on this side of the water, is a question which remains to be decided yet. On the other side they are wearing them in large checks and pronounced colorings, but America has never taken kindly to the sharp contrasts in plaids and it is hardly probable that they will have much vogue here. The quiet tans and cool schemes will have the preference with those who favor this style of material.

Besides the costume made of the plaids, combinations of the mixed goods with plain material in one of the colors predominating in the plaid are seen in a variety of forms. There are skirts of the mixed cloth with the coat of plain goods. Or the whole costume may be made of plain material with the trimming consisting of bands of some harmonizing plaid applied in bands and straps.

Broadcloth bids fair to be the rage this season for visiting and walking costumes of all kinds. All the new shades are to be had in this popular and handsome material. The new browns are of the same style as the faded leaf tones, which were popular last season, but besides these there is a light copper brown which seems to be destined to become a fad this season.

Blues, in spite of predictions to the contrary, are to be as popular as ever, especially the navy blues, which are always serviceable and becoming for street wear. A new shade of electric blue, somewhat on the style of the once popular cadet blue, will also be worn. Alice blue has been superseded by turquoise, peacock and kingfisher blues, both in millinery and gowns.

Velvet for street costumes, is one of the most popular materials, and will divide the honors with broadcloth and the other materials popular for such gowns. The quality of the material and the variety of colorings were never so good as now and its success is already assured by the demand at this early date for whole costumes of velvet.

With the first signs of cool weather, women are turning their attention again to the separate blouse which has been conspicuous by its absence from the autumn wardrobe, except in the sheer lingerie form. These same lingerie blouses will be worn all winter with the alps of China silk under furs and warm coats. The innovation of wearing thin blouses in cold weather was introduced last season by some of the most fashionable, but this year it will attain a more general popularity. The heavy rib blouses will be the thing for ordinary wear.

The tailored short waist style will be the one most liked for these heavy blouses, and the trim freshness of the linen blouses made in this style are certainly attractive.

All the models seen in the heavy linen waist are also copied in broadcloth, flannel and silk, but are not nearly so attractive that the woman who sees them cannot resist the temptation to purchase one for the sake of the buttons alone.

One of the waist models which seems to find great favor is made with a central box plait and double box waist set down each side of the midline having a pocket with flaps set on them at the bust line. These flaps are buttoned down with pearl buttons and large pearl buttons are set down the center of the front. The back of the waist may be either plain or with shallow yoke below which a double plait runs down the middle of the back. The sleeve is an ordinary shirt waist model with a rather narrow cuff. The effects in shirt waists are making a successful bid for feminine favor, and are seen on several of the new models.

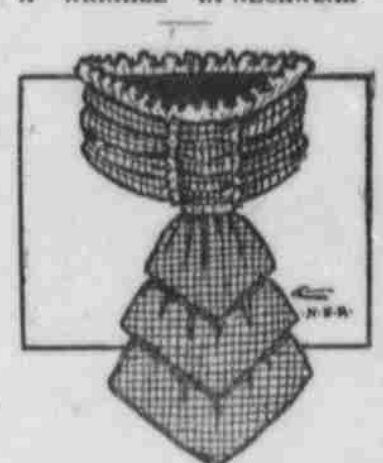
ETHELLE CLAIRMONT.

TAILORED GOWN WITH A "PERSONALITY"



This dark line cheviot has the much desired "personality" in its puffed front and stitching. A daisy of mustard-colored, hand-made lace, worked with French knots in dark blue silk, carries out the blue color scheme in a pretty harmony.

A "WRINKLE" IN NECKWEAR



The stock is of satin taffeta ribbon, about three inches wide, and is especially pretty for older women when worn in a lavender and white sheen. The stock has a daisy white roche, two tucked shirts in front, and three interlaced tabs, slightly fluted.



He Was Just Getting His Hand In. Anyway, you may be certain that Grover Cleveland won't have the last word in the woman's suffrage talk.

President McCall declares he is not a millionaire. Of course, it's none of our business, but what Mexico can do with the money?

ARIZONA UTTERRANCE ON JOINT STATEHOOD

In considering and discussing the statehood question it might be well to look first into the merits and duties of congress, as well as the rights of the people comprised within the areas of country or territory seeking admission to statehood.

Nearly all of New Mexico and Arizona came to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was ratified in 1848.

This treaty provided for the protection of the Mexican inhabitants of the territory ceded. It provided for the protection of the free exercise of the religion and of the Mexican citizens. It would be well for all those who have so much to say about the objections to Mexicans, their rights and their religion, and the rights of congress on the subject of admitting these territories to statehood to read with care and study the sense of Article 9 of this treaty, which reads as follows:

"The Mexicans who in the territory aforesaid shall not preserve the character as citizens of the Mexican republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and be admitted at the same time (to be judged of by the congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

It will be observed from the foregoing article of the treaty by and through which this territory was ceded to the United States that congress is the sole judge of when the same shall or can be clothed with statehood. That the rights, privileges, etc., of Mexican citizens who should choose to become citizens of the United States should

be protected in their liberty and property, and the free exercise of their religion, and that when admitted to statehood these citizens should be clothed with all the rights of citizenship as provided by the constitution of the United States.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is the supreme law of the land it covers, so much so as is the constitution of the United States. Every provision of that treaty is as binding, and in fact more so, than is the federal law of the land, because congress can change the federal laws, but it requires the sanction of both the governments of the United States and of the republic of Mexico to change this treaty, or a single obligation thereof.

Hence this section above set forth is binding upon Arizona and New Mexico. There is no escaping it. Congress alone is empowered, it is made the duty of congress—not of the people of these territories—to determine the proper time to admit the same to statehood.

There we have it. This we must accept. Congress must assume the entire responsibility, but at all times protecting the American-Mexican in the free enjoyment of all their liberty, property and religion. These are obligations which are as fixed as a part of the territory ceded as are the everlasting mountains. We cannot avoid them. To do so, would be a violation of our solemn treaty obligations.

Remember this, while discussing statehood and our Mexican citizenship.—Tucson Star.

MANY TUNNELS TO NEW YORK

Fourteen submarine tunnels are now under construction or under contract to connect Manhattan Island, New York, with New Jersey, on the west, or Long Island on the east, says the Engineering News. The latest tunnels to be placed under contract are the two tunnels of the New York & Long Island railroad, to be run from Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, New York City, to a connection with the surface electric roads on Long Island.

At the Manhattan terminus a large subterranean station will be excavated, about eighty feet below the level of the Manhattan subway lines. The great air capacity required in present day submarine work is well illustrated by a contract just closed for air-compressors. Fourteen air-compressors of two different types have been ordered. Eight are of duplex compound class "HC" pattern, with steam cylinders 16 and 28 inches in diameter, air cylinders 23 1/2 and 16 1/4 inches in diameter, and a stroke of 16 inches. Each unit has a free air capacity of 1,205 cubic feet per minute. The other six are of straight line class "A" type, with a 24-inch steam cylinder, 26 1/4 inch air cylinder and a stroke of 30 inches. The capacity of each is 1,444 cubic feet per minute. The aggregate free air capacity of the fourteen compressors is 18,204 cubic feet per minute.

The shield method will be used in driving these tunnels. The straight line compressors will furnish air to the headings for keeping up the water, and will also furnish air to the other machines. The compound units, drawing their air at discharge pressure of the low pressure machines, will furnish air at high pressure to the rock drills and other machinery in the tunnel bores. As the tunnel is being driven, the driving force, the water, is being driven through the tunnels, and the pressure of the water, which is being driven through the tunnels, is being used to drive the rock drills and other machinery in the tunnel bores.

Ultimately it is expected that quite a large island will be made here with the rock removed from the tunnel. From the central shaft, the tunnel will be driven in both directions. The fourteen compressors will be housed in a building on the island. This last order makes a total of forty-four compressors for the New York & Long Island railroad, and the aggregate free air capacity of these machines is 18,426 cubic feet per minute, and the pressure delivered range from 30 to 150 pounds.

THIS PIG GOT A BATH

MONSTER BOAR AT LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION DIDN'T TAKE TO SOAP AND WATER IN KINDLY SPIRIT.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 2.—The phrase "dirty as a pig," is fast losing popularity, at least among visitors at the Lewis & Clark Exposition, who have seen the way pigs are cleaned and cared for at the stock show now in progress on the government peninsula.

A day or two ago a curious crowd watched the operation of washing a pig, and found the sight most interesting. The pig, which was the object of such solicitude was a monster boar, which looked like the pictures on auction bills, and weighed more than 900 pounds. The washing act was performed by a young man who used a scrubbing brush and some washing powder. The pig was confined in a crate just large enough to hold him, and it was fortunate that this was the case, for he did not take to the scrubbing in a kindly spirit. As the young man spread washing powder on the boar's broad back, and then made a lather with the brush, the great animal snorted in disgust, and stirred nervously in his narrow cage.

"Doesn't he like being washed?" a young girl who had been watching the operation asked anxiously. "No, ma'am, you see he's a pig," the washman answered curtly. "He's got to stand it, though, for we're feeding him for a long while so that he can win a prize."

The cattle at the exposition also were groomed with great care, and nearly all of them had their horns polished. This operation was accomplished by the use of sand paper and then a cloth, until every horn shone like the handle of a cane.

ILLINOIS LETS LINCOLN'S PRIVATE CAR BE SOLD

A Minneapolis dispatch states that Thomas Lowry, president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Twin City Rapid Transit company, has purchased of George P. Drake and Franklin B. Snow, of the Lincoln Car association, of Joliet, Ill., the historic private car used by President Lincoln during his administration, and which bore his body from Washington to Springfield, Ill., for burial. The car will be presented to the Minneapolis park board and will be placed permanently in one of the parks.

GRAND JURY EXPOSES SCANDAL

Tells of Frightful Conditions Existing at the County Jail.

SUGGESTS IMPROVEMENTS

Jail is Inadequate and Court House Badly in Need of Repairs.

DISAGREED AS TO SUNDAY CLOSING

After having been in session for eleven days, the territorial grand jury submitted its final report to Judge Abbott at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and was discharged.

The report of the grand jury, which is herewith printed in full, contains many things of interest to the public. The jury made an investigation of the county jail and reports conditions existing there as frightful and makes recommendations for the immediate remedying of the same. The jury could not agree on Sunday closing.

The report of the jury follows:

Report of Grand Jury.
In the District Court, County of Bernalillo, September term, 1905.
To the Hon. Ira A. Abbott, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and Judge of said district court.

Sir:—We, the grand jury of the territory, at said term of court, submit this as our final report.

We have been in session eleven days, prior to today, during which time we have had before us more than 140 witnesses, and have presented to the court fifty indictments and three "no bills." In a number of cases investigated by us no presentments have been made to the court because the accused persons were not in custody nor under bond, and it would have been unjust to them to put upon the public records anything to indicate that they had even been arrested.

We have given close and conscientious attention to the discharge of our duties, have found indictments only when the evidence presented clearly required such action, and believe that we can take just pride in the amount of work which we have been able to do in the limited time at our disposal.

We have been unable to make any extended or careful examination of the various county offices, but in such investigations as we have made, we have not found any subject of serious criticism. We cannot refrain from saying that it has appeared to us probable that the refusal of recently displaced county officers to deliver the books, papers and records of their offices to their successors, may have been due to some apprehension that they would be open to more searching investigation by the grand jury, and would be possible while they retained possession.

We find that the vault in use in the office of the clerk of the district court, is so small that it is insufficient to accommodate all of the records and papers which ought to be kept there. There is nothing of greater importance to the public than the safe preservation of the files and records of this court. It is unnecessary for us to say anything as to the widespread, disastrous effect upon varied interests of all kinds which would result from the destruction of these records, and we earnestly recommend to the county commissioners the enlargement of this vault to at least double its present capacity. It appears to us that an addition can be made to it on the north side, without seriously interfering with anything else in the court house.

We have made some examination of the court house and jail, and are not at all satisfied with either. Court house is generally, and especially in its exterior, and in the halls and basement rooms, dingy, repulsive and unattractive, for which we can see no reasonable excuse. In the basement, where we have held our sessions, the building needs repairs, particularly as to the floor of the main hall-way, which is in very bad shape, and also as to the water closet at the north end, which is in an unsanitary condition and diffuses vile odors through a large portion of the premises. These things should be remedied.

The grounds about the court house are so limited in extent that it ought not to be difficult to keep them in good order, yet they show signs of neglect which is painful. With a jail full of prisoners it would seem to be an easy task to keep the grounds about the public buildings and grounds.

We are informed that the tower on the court house, which is so constructed as to be open to wind currents, has become the abode of numbers of owls and bats, with a consequent accumulation of filth, which is disagreeable, and perhaps dangerous to health. This place should be cleaned and purified and precautions taken so as to make it impossible for such conditions to recur.

As to the jail, we find it a place entirely inadequate for the requirements of this county. There are at present, only about twenty prisoners, which number we are told, is much less than usual, there having been at times, as many as forty, but even twenty is more than can be properly cared for in such limited quarters. This should be remedied at the earliest practicable moment.

We feel compelled to advert to the carelessness and negligence, using the mildest terms possible, of justices of the peace in sending in papers relative to persons held to await the action of the grand jury. In one case presented to us, the alleged offense was committed in June, 1904, and immediately thereafter the accused person gave bond for his appearance to await the action of the grand jury; and yet the papers reached the district attorney only a short time before the present term of the court, and the death of the principal witness had occurred, so that the case was entirely irresponsive of any personal opinions or sympathies which we may entertain.

After the foregoing portions of our report and being prepared to make a full and detailed examination of the condition of the county jail as is possible under present conditions, and in-

This case was never reported to the clerk of the district attorney. Near the close of our session one of our members called it to the attention of the district attorney, who immediately saw the witnesses, and as a result, several indictments were returned. We have no definite information as to what has become of the bonds given by these defendants. They ought to be in the hands of the clerk of the court.

In still another case, a young man, in June, by a justice, was committed to jail in default of bail, to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of impersonating an officer. The papers in this case were filed in the clerk's office on September 23, 1905, and were brought to our attention on September 26, 1905, only after relatives of the accused person had been some of our members with personal importunity. As a result, on September 27, we made a presentment of "no bill" in this case. We cannot refrain from commenting further as to this matter. The evidence showed that a man of bad reputation, a drunkard, and a drinker placed in the lowest character, in Old Albuquerque, testified before the justice of the peace, that a voice, through a telephone, told him that the owner of the voice was a deputy sheriff, and was coming on the next street car to arrest the saloon-keeper and close his place of business, and that he recognized the voice as that of the defendant, with whom he had had some previous quarrel. We cannot believe this sufficient to indicate an offense under the statute, as to impersonating an officer, and yet this young man was committed to jail for three months on this charge. This is the more surprising to us, because we believe the justice of the peace who took this action to be an honest and conscientious man. We think he must have been badly advised.

There has been presented to us evidence as to one Dennis G. Gierres. It was shown that this man sold liquor at retail at four different places, in two or three different precincts of the county, in the year 1904. We were, at first, impressed with the belief that this man was a lawless violator of the territorial liquor laws, but upon examination of the record of liquor licenses, we found that he was the owner of a retail liquor license, covering the period of sales made by him, and taking the charitable view that he may have been honestly mistaken as to his rights under such a license, we refused to find a verdict against him. We feel it our duty, however, to call his attention, and that of all other persons, to the fact that a license to sell liquor at retail authorizes selling at only one place in one precinct, and is not good in any other place or in any other precinct.

By chapter 115 of the laws of 1905, it is provided that no license shall be issued to sell liquor at retail at any place except within the limits of a city, town or village containing at least 100 inhabitants, and a severe penalty is imposed upon any officer who authorizes or issues such a license. We find that the assessor and probate clerk of the county have apparently paid no attention to this statutory provision, but have accepted applications for liquor licenses without investigation, but we have found no indictments against either of them, because we did not believe their neglect of duty was wilful or intentional. We invite their careful attention to this law in the future.

For several years it has been the custom, in the city of Albuquerque, to have one night, during the annual territorial fair given up to annual licensees in the streets of the city, when members of both sexes, and of all ages have been allowed to pervade the town, and when the drinking and gambling places of the city have been thrown open to such persons without restriction. This is a gross violation of the territorial law, but we were not deemed it advisable or desirable to present indictments as to such offenses, as we could not do so without involving people of respectability and good standing, who thoughtlessly allowed themselves to be carried away by the enthusiasm of such an occasion, and who, in the excitement of the moment, were not in a position to resist temptation. We do not consider it necessary to expatiate upon the evils of this thing. They must be apparent to all, and are within the personal knowledge of some of our members and of great numbers of the community. We cannot find language too strong to express our condemnation of this, and we call upon the city authorities to see that nothing of the kind ever happens again, and in case of their non-action, we trust that the sheriff of the county will suppress such violations of the law as the entering of women and children into drinking and gambling places.

There has been presented to us evidence showing open and flagrant violations of the Sunday law, by retail liquor dealers, but there was such serious and honest differences of opinion on this subject among our members, that it was impossible to find any indictments in these cases. Some of us believe that every law, whether good or bad, should be enforced, because, even if bad, or distasteful to the majority of the people, the best way to secure its amendment or repeal, is to enforce it, and thereby bring to the attention of the people the need of its amendment.

We can say as a whole, that we are all in favor of the observance of law, and fully subscribe to the general idea that disregard of one law tends to breed disrespect of all law, and we heartily wish that the law could be so amended as to conform more to the general sentiment of the people, and make its observance comparatively easy.

At the same time we venture to express the opinion that even as it stands, its enforcement does not necessarily depend upon the action of the grand jury, and that it can be enforced by the executive officers of the law without recourse to any grand jury. We desire to express our entire satisfaction, and as we believe, the satisfaction of the whole community, with the course of the court in attempting to evolve order out of the confused condition of county affairs, consequent upon the refusal of removed county officials to give way to their successors, and, as well, our entire confidence in your honesty and integrity in the discharge of your duties, entirely irrespective of any personal opinions or sympathies which we may entertain.

After the foregoing portions of our report and being prepared to make a full and detailed examination of the condition of the county jail as is possible under present conditions, and in-

viewed the prisoners there confined, and we are compelled to say to the court that we are all filled with indignation at the condition of the jail and the treatment of the prisoners. We are well aware that state-ments made by such persons as those usually found in such a jail, are to be received with great caution, and much allowance should be made for fear of untruthfulness and exaggeration; but those things which we have been able to see with our own eyes, so strongly corroborate and confirm the statements of the prisoners, that we are forced to believe there is much of truth in their complaints.

They assured us that they had not had a piece of soap for as much as six weeks, and were consequently unable to keep themselves or their quarters clean, and as they are tormented daily and night by such vermin as lice and bedbugs, to an extent which is frightful. They also say that for about the same length of time they have had no meat or vegetables of any sort, but have been fed upon slops, although going away from the jail loaded with money and all kinds of vegetables. They say that they have not been provided with proper or sufficient bedding to protect them from the cold; that during last night, they were compelled to keep moving all the time to avoid extreme suffering. We were able to see that they are in a filthy condition, and not provided with sufficient clothing or bedding. Ordinarily, prisoners do not dare to make complaints, for fear of incurring the ill-will of their jailors, but just at this time, there having been a change in the management and control of the jail, their tongues appear to have been loosed.

The prisoners also complain of a lack of medical attention. They told us that some time ago one of the prisoners was ill, and although urgent requests were made that the doctor should be called, he did not make his appearance until the man had died, and that several days of illness, and that when he did come, he complained with great bitterness, because he had not been notified and called earlier, saying that he never had received any message to come to the jail to attend to the man who had died.

They also assure us that they have been prevented from communicating with their friends and relatives, and from receiving communications from them, and that more than once it has happened, that when friends have been permitted to see prisoners, the latter have learned that letters and other things had been sent to them which never had been received.

We are not willing to believe that the ex-sheriff, Mr. Thomas S. Hubbard, or his deputy, Mr. Newcomer, can have had personal knowledge of these bad conditions, or that they would have remained silent, if we do feel that they are responsible, and not having made themselves acquainted with them and given their personal attention to the welfare of these unfortunate prisoners.

The portion of the jail premises which is used for the confinement of women prisoners, consists of nothing but a room with bare floor and walls, destitute of bedding, comforts or conveniences of any kind, where no effort appears to be made to ameliorate the suffering of the persons confined. We will not enter into disgusting details, but will only say that these prisoners are crowded into a single article of furniture of any kind.

We desire to add, also, a few words as to another matter which had previously escaped our attention. In the investigation of some cases, in which indictments were found, we discovered that accounts against the county had been presented and allowed without being itemized or sworn to, as required by law, and we are of the opinion that the county clerk and the county commissioners are to be censured for permitting such accounts to be presented, or for allowing and paying them. In justice to the present county commissioners, however, we must say that we are informed that they have adopted a rigid rule of requiring every account to be prepared in exact accordance with law, every item fully stated, with verification by the claimant, except in those cases where amounts are fixed by law, as in the matter of salaries, which are payable without regard to any items of service, as long as the officer holds his position.

Having now completed our labors, we respectfully ask to be discharged for the term.

HENRY WESTERFELD, Foreman.

TAKE IT IN TIME

Just As Scores of People Have. Waiting doesn't pay. If you neglect the aching back, urinary troubles, diabetes, surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve back aches.

Cure every kidney ail. Albuquerque citizens endorse them. Mrs. M. J. Butler, residence 717 East street, says: "When I went to Alvarado pharmacy for Doan's Kidney Pills, I had an attack of back-ache. It was only one of many which had annoyed me for two or three years. At first they were mild, and I expected that they would leave just as mysteriously as they came, but with the passing of time the attacks were more frequent and of longer duration. I used three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and was rewarded with an entire cessation of the aching. Up to date, and it is considerably over six months since I stopped the treatment, there has not been a sign of any recurrence."

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

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simply indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and poisons the system, pushing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Dr. D. K. Noble of Nevada City, says: "I had stomach trouble and heart trouble for some time, and I took Doan's Kidney Pills. I feel like a new man now, and I can eat and sleep as usual."

Doan's Kidney Pills What You Eat and relieve the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. \$1.00. Doan's Kidney Pills, 25 cents the trial size, which sells for 10c.

Prepared by E. C. Doan & Co., CHICAGO.

For sale by all druggists.

SEVERE CRITICISM IS THE TALK TODAY

On the Fair Report submitted to Executive Committee by Secretary Sellers.

THE FIGURES PRESENT A DEFICIT

Last night, at the office of the surety investment company, a majority of the members of the executive committee of the twenty-fifth annual territorial fair, assembled, being called together "for the purpose of hearing a report from the secretary."

President Grover, much to the regret of Secretary Sellers, and the committee, was not present. He had left for the south on the Hurley special, and rumor has it will visit the ranches of the Vieques Land & Cattle company before returning to the city.

However, in the absence of the president, Vice President Abbott called the meeting to order, and then followed the reading by the secretary of a mass of figures, showing the receipts and expenditures of the late fair, and they proved eye-openers to the committee, especially as to the expenditures, for it had been contended all along that the expense were being materially cut in all directions—there was an economical fair, and with fair weather and a large attendance (which both materialized) the fair would be a success financially and the deficit of last year wiped out.

Things are now reversed—all expectations of a financial success vanished with the reading of the report, submitted by Secretary Sellers, and the talk of the town today is not about Tom Hubbard in jail, or what Judge Abbott is going to do with Frank Hubbard, but how angry the people of Albuquerque, who are heavy contributors to the annual fair, will stand unnecessary appropriations and extravagance in the manipulation of the funds from subscriptions, gate receipts, concessions and privileges.

They say figures do not lie, and those presented last night show the deficit in the deficit column over \$1,300, and this, after something over \$1,000 are yet to be collected from subscriptions. This deficit of over \$1,300, added to the deficit of over \$2,500 from the fair of 1904, says Secretary Sellers, makes a total deficit of about \$4,000.

After these startling figures had been read, the secretary read the list and amounts from privileges, and as they did not present anything from saloon, lemonade and punch the question was asked who secured these privileges. It developed they went to the Casino Amusement company.

The secretary announced that a number of bills, notably those for labor and probably some others, had been paid.

After considerable discussion, pro and con, and several good suggestions how to get out of the dilemma, such as to the appointment of an auditing committee and the cutting down of extravagant bills, the probable throwing out of others, it was finally moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn to await the coming of the president, after which another meeting will be held.

Official Copy Turned Over to Secretary Sellers, Which Differs from Latter's Report.

Albuquerque, N. M., September 18th, 1905.
Col. D. K. B. Sellers, Secretary Twenty-fifth New Mexico Territorial Fair, City.
Dear Sir: Kindly note that even date there has been received by Mr. Flournoy, treasurer with Mr. Horacio, treasurer, \$292.99, being the net cash balance on hand from the Twenty-fourth fair, the statement being brought down to date as follows, viz: Deficit as shown by published statement under date of December 31, 1904, and for which amount fair association notes were executed, \$2,221.06.
Cash collected \$444.77

Disbursements.
J. C. Haidridge, sec. lumber, \$ 3.08
G. & J. H. Haidridge, sec. lumber, 10.00
A. E. Dustin, sec. lumber, 10.00
J. E. Emer, sec. lumber, 23.70
Total \$178

Cash deposited even date with E. B. Haidridge, sec. treasurer, by M. W. Flournoy, treasurer \$2.99

Net deficit Twenty-fourth New Mexico Territorial Fair \$2,128.07

After this was called to the asset of \$122.00 from the equity of Horacio, which amount has been approved and allowed by the board of county commissioners since the date of the published statement, and which amount will be paid as soon as there are funds on hand.

