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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 11-18-1905

T. Hughes

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CLAUDE DOANE TO BE TRIED HERE

Change of Venue Will be Taken From McKinley to Bernalillo County.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST INDIANS

It is learned from good authority that the trial of Claude Doane, the ex-convict arrested several months ago on the charge of murder and horse stealing, and who is now confined in the penitentiary at Santa Fe, awaiting trial, will not be tried in McKinley county, the scene of his alleged crimes, but that his counsel will ask for a change of venue to Bernalillo county.

Doane's trial is scheduled to come up for hearing at Gallup on Monday of next week when the district court for that county will be convened by Judge Ira A. Abbott.

The attorneys for Doane, it is understood, will ask for a change of venue on the grounds that the feeling in McKinley county is so bitter against their client that it will be impossible to get a jury there that will give him a fair trial.

The crime for which Doane must first stand trial is the wanton murder of Walter Lyons, a school teacher of Hamah, a small settlement near Gallup. It is alleged that Doane followed his victim, who was on his way overland to Colorado with considerable money on his person, caught up with him in the night and after shooting Lyons robbed his person and hid the body in some bushes along the roadside where it was found a week later in a terribly decomposed state.

Territorial officers at once went to work on the case and after many weeks of work, it was ascertained that Doane was seen with Lyons only a short time before his death. Search was then begun for Doane and after a long chase extending over several counties he was captured in Taos county, together with Jose Baca, an alleged accomplice, by Deputy United States Marshal Fred Fornoff and Special Officer Ben Williams, of the Santa Fe railway. Doane was taken to the penitentiary at Santa Fe after he was given a preliminary trial at Gallup, where he was bound over to await the next term of court for McKinley county on the charge of murder. Baca, who was bound over for horse stealing, has been confined in the Bernalillo county jail awaiting trial.

It is said that the evidence against Doane is very strong, as when captured he was wearing the hat and had the horse and saddle belonging to the dead school teacher. The trial promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in the territory.

THE NEW PRESBYTERY OF PECOS VALLEY

WAS ORGANIZED AT ROSWELL AND COMPRISES FIVE COUNTIES.

The organization of the Presbytery of the Pecos Valley has been finished and the visiting preachers and laymen have left for their respective homes, says the Roswell Register. The organization was started Tuesday night when a general meeting was held at which Rev. C. E. Lukens, pastor of the local church, gave the sermon of the evening, and other ministers took shorter parts in the service.

The new Presbytery was declared withdrawn from the former organization, of which it was a part, and the new Presbytery formed, in accordance with the order of the last Synod, Rev. John Meeker, of Portales, was elected moderator for one year.

Wednesday morning a business meeting was held, at which all the questions that will have to be solved by the new Presbytery were discussed, and Rev. E. E. Mathes, of Artesia, was chosen stated clerk. His office extends over a period of four or five years.

The following counties compose the Presbytery of the Pecos Valley: Chaves, Roswell, Otero and Lincoln. The following churches are within the boundaries of the Presbytery: Roswell, Artesia, Portales, Hagerman, Deater and Alamogordo.

The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held next spring at Artesia.

STRIKE MAY FAIL

BECAUSE OF DISSENTION. St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The outlook is much less threatening today and the general strike is promising to collapse within a few days. An appeal to the country to join in the strike has been made, and dissensions in the ranks of the workmen are increasing.

RESERVOIR WILL RECLAIM INDIANS

Government Work on the Reservation to Have a Double Effect.

J. B. Harper, superintendent of irrigation in the Indian department at Washington, was in Denver the other day from the Zuni Indian reservation, New Mexico, where he is in charge of the construction of a reservoir that will enable the industrious Indians to till a large acreage and make them a greater people than they have been for centuries. Mr. Harper talked of his work there and of the habits, economies and religion of the Zunis, all of which are interesting.

The reservoir is being built about forty miles below Gallup in western New Mexico. Although Mr. Harper was modest regarding the undertaking, it is one that is interesting engineers and irrigationists. There is no bedrock. The dam has to be built on a foundation of clay. It is a rock filled with an hydraulic earth fill in front. Space has to be left for the wall to settle. If it were built like the ordinary wall that has a perfectly solid foundation, it would crack in a short time. The reservoir will impound 16,000 acre feet of water, and will store sufficient to irrigate a large fertile valley.

REVIVIFICATION OF ZUNIS.

It means the revivification of the Zuni tribe. The Indian department is building the dam and will give no tribute on the Indians. The plan is ever so much better than spending the \$200,000 on supplies for lazy Indians and laziness on a typical reservation. The Zunis do not seek supplies from the Great White Father at Washington; they would like his scientific aid in doing what they themselves cannot perform, for as Mr. Harper points out they are living and husbanding the land as they did 500 years ago when they were discovered by the conquest-seeking Spaniards. Even in those days the latter had heard from afar of the wealth of the Zunis, and took it that the wealth was in silver and gold. They were exceedingly disappointed, when after many a weary day of travel over an unknown country, the army came upon a peaceful people of agriculturists, who knew nothing of mines or metals.

"They have the implements and the very grain that they used when discovered, and which are associated with the Cliff Dwellers," said Mr. Harper. "The grain taken from the grave of an ancient Cliff Dweller is the same kind of grain they plant today. I have talked to the scientists engaged in this field, and they tell me that the games played by their forefathers are far back as history can trace are the same. But the Zunis are an industrious class of people. They work wondrous without irrigation. They could give lessons to some of the scientific farmers of today in the management of the land. They plant their wheat in bunches on a hill and leave around it and keep the earth dry on top to prevent the escape of the moisture through capillary attraction."

INDIANS STILL RETAIN OLD CUSTOMS AND RELIGION. They still retain their ancient customs and religion. They are not worshippers. Their homes resemble the homes of the Cliff Dwellers, and in their day they lived in this way.

"Our department is building a modern school house on the reservation. We furnish them teachers, but we do not interfere with their religion, or tribal customs. Three years ago they suffered severely from smallpox, but are recovering, and I look to see them increase. The land is very rich, and with water to irrigate, they will grow prosperous, as they are not afraid of work."

CHILD'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH

LITTLE DAUGHTER OF ATTORNEY J. F. BROWN THROWN FROM HORSE AND FOOT WAS CAUGHT IN STIRRUP.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock pedestrians on South Second street near Railroad avenue, were horrified to see a horse ridden by a little girl, throw its rider and run away. As the animal pitched, the little one fell from the saddle, her foot catching in the stirrup. A number of men rushed forward, thinking the child was going to be dragged to death, but fortunately, after a few jumps, her foot became untangled from the stirrup and she dropped to the ground.

Those who picked up the little girl expected to find her badly if not fatally injured, but finding that her foot was not hurt, she was not hurt beyond a few scratches and bruises, and regaining her feet, the child asked for the horse, saying that she wanted to ride him home. But the horse was gone and she had to walk.

The child is the daughter of Attorney J. F. Brown, with offices in the First National bank building, and is an experienced rider for a youngster. The horse has always been considered a gentle animal and yesterday was the first time it ever did any acting up. That the child had a miraculous escape from death, is attested by all who witnessed the accident.

William H. Walsh, formerly with the Hamilton-Brown shoe company, of St. Louis, has arrived in Albuquerque, accompanied by his mother, who will spend the winter months here.

AND THEY'RE STILL MILKING IT



FRANCE NOT LIKELY TO ELECT A PRESIDENT LIKE ROOSEVELT

Paris, Nov. 16.—To judge from outward evidence, no one could possibly guess that France is to have a new president in three months at the latest. The election, however, is making the newspaper activity, the general animation which proclaim American presidential elections for months in advance, are singularly absent here. Perhaps the reason is that in America the people choose their president, while in France it is done by the two houses of parliament in joint session. And while the public is taking quietly what it is powerless to prevent, there is no doubt in parliamentary circles a vast amount of buttonholing.

When the new French president is to be elected to succeed Emile Loubet, all the members of both senate and chamber meet at what is called the congress of Versailles, or also the national assembly. Since there are 551 deputies and 300 senators, less than 900 men are intrusted with the responsibility of electing the president of France. Their decision is absolutely without recall.

President of France.
Thiers (1870-71), resigned in disgust.
MacMahon (1873-79), resigned after break with royalist friends.
Grévy (1879-85), served out his term.
Grévy (1885-87), resigned under pressure.
Carnot (1887-94), assassinated.
Casimir Perier (1894-95), resigned after clash over power.
Faure (1895-98), died in office.
Loubet (1898-1906), the incumbent.

Although there is in the constitution no provision to that effect, there is a tradition that the new president shall be a member of parliament. Therefore, unless there is some rarely now more in power than is supposed, the likeliest man to become the next president of France are Fallieres, president of the senate; Doumer, president of the chamber; and Herriot, the minister of war. Two ex-presidents of the chamber and ex-premiers also are mentioned—Bourgeois and Briand.

A Possible Roosevelt.

Doumer is recognized as the best colonial governor France has ever had, and under his administration Indo-China was made enduringly prosperous. Not one breath of scandal has come out against him during his entire public career. He is only 44, and has friends in all political parties. But the great trouble with Doumer is that he is an energetic, intelligent and fearless man. If he were elected president, he might try to do something. Now parliament prefers to appoint a man who will content himself with approving whatever is sent up for signature. The functions of president have been so narrowed down now that save for pardoning criminals and receiving visiting potentates and driving about in state carriages and living in a national palace at an annual cost to the people of some \$400,000 per year, there might be no president at all, and France would never know the difference.

Other Likely Ones.
Fallieres, president of the senate, who has never done much except keep

THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC



things running their normal course, seems to stand a better chance than Doumer.

Bourgeois, the minister of war, stands a chance, being enormously wealthy. His supporters were sufficiently strong to elect him minister of war to succeed General Andre, although he knew very little about army matters.

Bourgeois reformed the educational system in France and was the delegate to The Hague convention, and Briand was identified with the national assembly of 1871 and has been the force of French politics ever since. Both, however, are closely

identified with the wave of anti-religious measures, and since pacification is now being sought, this will count against them.

Loubet May Resign.
Many politicians say that Loubet will yet resign in order to perpetuate the traditions of the office and also to avoid complications with a double presidency, the statutes making the terms of the new and old presidents overlap. Furthermore, general elections for the senate are to be held in the beginning of January, and popular votes for the senate might modify that body, so that combinations for president would be disturbed.

DECORATIONS CAUGHT AND SCARED LABOR DELEGATES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—There was a slight panic among the delegates to the American Federation of Labor during the session of the convention this morning in this city, caused by decorations in the rear of the hall taking fire from an unknown cause. The fire soon burned itself out and no one was injured.

AMERICAN ANTI-QUARANTINE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16.—Stephen Salisbury, president of the American Anti-Quarantine society, one of the wealthiest men in New England, and a noted philanthropist, died at his home here today of pneumonia, aged seventy-six.

COUNTY SCHOOLS IN BAD CONDITION

Superintendent A. B. Stroup Returns From Trip of Inspection.

After a trip of three days during which he traveled over 120 miles of territory and visited every school district in the county, Prof. A. B. Stroup, superintendent of schools of Bernalillo county, returned to the city last night.

Superintendent Stroup was seen at his office at the court house this morning by a reporter for The Citizen and talked freely about his trip. According to Prof. Stroup the schools in the outlying districts are in a deplorable condition. Some of the schools are without sufficient books and other materials and are almost entirely devoid of furniture. In many instances the school houses leak and the recent heavy rains have flooded them to such an extent that they are not fit for occupancy.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the outlook is anything but encouraging," said Stroup, "I am with one or two of my assistants going to the outlying districts to see what can be done to improve existing conditions and this spirit on their part should in time be productive of good results."

"One great drawback the teachers have to contend with is the lack of books and other supplies. I would like to say right here, that if there are any families in Albuquerque who have any school books which they are not using and wish to give away that they can contribute a better cause than by turning them over to me in order that I may distribute the books among the school districts where needed."

Every Teacher Speaks English.

In selecting the teachers for the different districts this year, Prof. Stroup has been very particular to comply with the law passed by the recent legislature, which law expressly provides that every teacher that is granted a certificate to teach must understand and speak the English language. In addition the superintendent has, where the district demands a teacher versed in both the English and Spanish languages, provided such a teacher. This is a thing that has not been closely followed heretofore and no doubt will result in much benefit.

Teachers and Districts.

The following are the teachers that have been supplied for the winter term of school:

Carmuel—Miss Maria Espinosa; school commences Monday.
Tijera—Mrs. Maria Robinson; school begins next Monday.
San Antonio—Maximo Perera; school began November 6.
Canoncito—Mrs. Lizzie Howard; school will begin next Monday.
San Antonio—Donaciano Gutierrez; school began November 6.
La Madraza—No teacher yet, but will begin as soon as a teacher is found.
Bosquia—Mrs. Lourey; school begins next Monday.
Yrizarri—Leonidas Gutierrez; school began November 6.
Ojeda—M. Skinner; school began November 6.

Eachos—No teacher yet.
Eleodoro—No teacher yet.
Superintendent Stroup was accompanied on his trip by Max Herriot, who acted as interpreter. He says that the recent rains have put the roads in bad shape and that traveling was made slow and in some instances extremely difficult.

ED CAHOON OF ROSWELL AND JEROME SCHOOLMATES

THEY ATTENDED AMHERST COLLEGE TOGETHER IN THE YEAR 1882.

William Travers Jerome, district attorney of Greater New York, who has added lustre to his brilliant reputation by being re-elected on a reform platform after being turned down in party conventions, was a classmate of E. A. Cahoon, cashier of the First National bank of this city, says the Roswell Register. They attended Amherst college together in 1882. Mr. Cahoon was graduated from that institution in 1883, but Mr. Jerome went to another college before his graduation.

Mr. Cahoon remembers his former schoolmate as a quiet, reserved young man, who was hard to get acquainted with, but who had an apparent polish and refinement about him that indicated his true worth. Mr. Cahoon had almost forgotten him until he came into prominence about five years ago. District Attorney Jerome is a nephew of Jerome R. Jerome, the writer, and is highly connected in family relations.

CELEBRATED HOFFMAN

HOUSE MUST GO.

New York, Nov. 16.—The Hoffman House, one of the oldest and most famous hotels of this city, is doomed. It is to be torn down to be replaced by a new and modern structure. The plans for the new building, which will be erected upon the site of the hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, have already been filed with the Building Department. The demolition of the old hotel will be begun on March 1st of next year. The new building will be twelve stories high, will be built of brick, with a decorative facade of limestone and will cost \$600,000.

PARTICULARS OF WILLARD HOLD-UP

Pointed Guns at Railroad Agent's Head and He Forked Over Money Sack.

BANDITS WERE ALL MASKED

Three masked men held up J. E. Wilson, agent for the Santa Fe Central railway company at Willard station, as he was leaving the depot at that place at 11 o'clock Monday night. Funds amounting to about \$115 were taken from the agent. The men then forced him, at the point of a revolver, to walk a mile down the track and to stand there while they made good their escape.

Besides losing the railroad company's money, Wilson was relieved of cash belonging to the Wells-Fargo Express company, and the Postal Telegraph company, for which companies he is also the agent.

Was Leaving Office.

As Wilson was leaving his office with the funds that he had received during the day he was halted, just outside the door by three masked men, one of whom demanded that he throw up his hands, at the same time showing a large pistol into his face. Wilson, being unarmed, and realizing that he was outnumbered, did as he was requested.

One of the robbers, the only one that did any talking, then commanded him, in broken English, not to lower his hands upon threat of instant death, after which they proceeded to relieve him of a sealed package containing railroad remittances to the amount of \$174.12, and all the Wells-Fargo company's funds together with the Postal Telegraph company's funds.

Walked the Tracks.

After having searched him thoroughly the spokesman of the trio commanded him to walk ahead of them. He started, walking as directed, in a southerly direction. After about a mile he was commanded to halt. He did so, and the highwaymen, leaving one of their number to guard him, darted into the underbrush that skirts the road at that point and were lost to view. The one left to guard Wilson was the same one that had engineered the holdup and that had done all the talking.

After his companions had disappeared, he, telling Wilson that if he, Wilson, dared to try to follow them he would be instantly shot, also left the tracks of the railroad and disappeared in the thickets taken by his companions.

May Have Had Horses

It is supposed that the two masked horses hidden in the underbrush at the point where they left the railroad track, although it was so dark that Wilson could not see them, and they evidently had them hidden so far back that their hoofbeats could not be heard as they were leaving.

All three of the men were of medium size. They were dressed in dark clothing and wore slouch hats pulled well down over their faces, to hide their forehead. In addition to this, all three were masked, using handkerchiefs to hide their features.

The following message was received in Santa Fe by Assistant to the President and General Manager S. R. Grimshaw, of the Santa Fe Central:

Willard, N. M., Nov. 14, 1905.
To S. R. Grimshaw:

As I left the office here last night about 11 o'clock, I was held up just outside the door by three masked men. They took a sealed package containing railroad remittances of \$174.12, all the Wells-Fargo and Postal funds, except \$14.90 left in the office. They did not enter the office. As well as I could tell the men were about my age and about the same size. Only one of them did any talking. He spoke brokenly. He appeared to be German. Don't know just how much was taken until station is checked. They did not take anything but money, then left south, taking as they went the sack about a mile. Presently they had horses there somewhere but did not see any.

J. E. WILSON.

Knew Agent's Habits.

Wilson has been agent at Willard for the Santa Fe Central for some time. The robbers were evidently familiar with the agent's habits, as they waited for him at the depot and it is thought that there will not be much difficulty in apprehending them as the agent has a fairly good description of them, besides knowing the direction in which they left.

Mr. Grimshaw left for Willard to make a personal investigation of the holdup.

GAMBLING GROWING UNPOPULAR OVER COUNTRY.

Gambling is becoming very unpopular and the laws against it are being enforced all over the country, says the Tombstone Prospector. In a number of cities and towns where the laws against gambling are being enforced, the poor people are buying homes and paying for them. They are also living higher and their wives and children are not having that hungry look as in the past. In fact the money that has been going to the gambling dens is now being placed in useful channels.

The regular mail service on the Santa Fe California limited will go into effect on Saturday, November 18. This service means that eastern mail which usually gets here on No. 1 at night and is distributed the next morning, will arrive in the morning and be distributed before noon, almost twenty-four hours ahead of the present schedule.

F. G. Plummer of the United States forestry service, who has been doing work on the White Mountain forest reserve in Lincoln county, spent the day in Albuquerque on his way north.

"LAGUNA" ANSWERED BY "SEAMA"

Misrepresentation and Incon- sistent Statements Made by the Former.

SEAMA APPEARS AS A FRIEND

To The Evening Citizen.
SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 10.—An article headed "Strong Words About Laguna Indians," in the Citizen of November 4, is too far off to escape without correction, thus giving the public a little insight of the attitude and work of the writer.

The writer of the article has been placed at Laguna by the Presbyterian Missionary Society, at a salary, I believe, of \$1,000 per annum, to Christianize the Indians and help the poor and needy of whom he speaks so much. The young Indians of whom he writes are going to Chama and getting drunk, are young men who have been members of his church and congregation for a long time, one of which is frequently called upon to fill the pulpit when the missionary does not feel disposed to do so. He makes the bold statement that the high legal authorities are citizens for the sole purpose of getting drunk, and are not even allowed to vote or required to pay taxes. I wonder if his memory is so good that he cannot remember as far back as the last national election, when the Laguna Indians were not only given the privilege of voting, but were imported to do so. However, as a body, they did not care to exercise this privilege, but some of them cast their votes. If the writer of the article was not aware of these facts, he certainly should have ascertained the truth before making such a bold statement and criticizing the high legal authorities. The same high legal authorities decided also, that the Pueblo must pay taxes, but through the kindness toward the Indians of the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, the matter was stood off until further action by congress. Why not state facts as they are, instead of making off-hand, unreliable statements?

These unfortunate young Indians who have fallen into the habit of drinking, should be helped by the sympathy, influence and strong arm of the church and congregation to which they belong, instead of exposing and criticizing them through the public press. In another statement, he says the government is spending thousands of dollars in assisting and educating the Indians, but says that the rich Indians are fat, clothed and educated, and the poor and helpless are left to starve or beg. This is another off-hand statement, without any foundation whatever. I have been in the government Indian service quite a while myself, and have visited many Indian homes, both rich and poor, and I have failed to see a single instance in which the government is overlooking the poor and helping the rich instead—assistance is always given the poor and helpless wherever possible. I feel that I am far better posted in this line than the missionary who writes the most of his time by his own beside, rarely ever visiting the Indian families except to be to drop in for a meal, or some other personal benefit. We will give an example, viz.: A poor old Indian in one of the Laguna villages herded sheep and his other boys for years for some of the members of the above named congregation, and finally, he got old, blind and helpless, when he was cast aside and disregarded altogether by this organization, and left to the mercy of any one who wished to help him. For one who wished to help him, he was quite a while in a cold room without sufficient clothing, depending on the little that neighbors might bring him to eat. The government agent's attention was called to the fact and assistance was at once applied for and the old man is now happily situated in a good home, well clothed and well fed, at the government's expense. Why should not the money paid into the church treasury by the poor Indians be used to help the blind and helpless, of whom he speaks, instead of adding it to the minister's salary or sending it away for the use of the general church? The members are entrusted from the pulpit that it is their duty to give a certain per cent, I think half, of the money they have to the church, and when they are received into the church they are required to promise to obey the minister and elders, therefore, they think they have to do it. The barrels of barrels of clothing which are sent here by the missionary society for distribution among the poor would go a long way toward helping the blind and helpless of whom he writes so sympathetically, were they used wholly for that purpose, instead of the use of a horse, and the like, or for anything from whom a little service can be gotten. Surely, if he were in sympathy with these poor Indians, he would use these available means for their benefit, and visit the needy and helpless, instead of remaining at home and criticizing those who are trying to do something for them—even the services are even conducted by the Indians alone. To be sure, an investigation is easily made.

The large procession of ramnasing agents for pupils among the Laguna Indians the past year, numbered just four. They remained but a short time. That is not many.

He also referred to fifty pupils in the Zuni pueblo whom the superintendent has ready to go away to school, and an inspector appeared and told them they must not go to any school. The fact of the matter is, the fifty pupils had been sent home from a boarding school, for the Indian having expired, and it was desired to have them return, as a representative was sent to make a canvass among the children, but they were not at any time all ready to return to school, as the article states. It was rumored that an inspector had told some of them that if they did not return to school, they would be sent to a boarding school, where they would be sent to school, and they were to start and tried to break up the party, and partly succeeded by telling them they would be sent to the world and that they if they went there, and that they

would not be sent home when their term was out, but let go to tramp and beg over the country.

As to the sheep dip, I know but little about that, but judging from what I have heard about it, that is misrepresented in proportion. However, by making some inquiries of the Indians, I learn that about one-half dozen sheep owners out of over 100, dipped their sheep last spring. They were dipped at a Mexican plant, and that but very few of them have dipped their sheep the past two years, while his article infers that all the Indians dip their sheep regularly and thoroughly.

Much more could be said, but we will let this suffice.

This gentleman will probably be better remembered by some as the former of the last United States grand jury at Albuquerque.

SEAMA.

THAT PUTNEY HUNTING PARTY IN THE MOUNTAINS

NEAR THE JEMEZ SPRINGS—THE CITIZEN'S CARTOONIST SENDS A PICTURE OF A BEAR SCARE.

A few days ago The Citizen in a local paragraph, announced the return to the city of Robert E. Putney, George H. Brown and H. H. Greenleaf, after a hunt of ten days in the Jemez mountains, and, on authority, stated that Mr. Putney had killed and brought back with him the carcass of a 300-pound bear.

The cartoonist of The Citizen, who is known to the wild game mountains, and especially at Jemez, sends a drawing of that bear hunt which puts an entirely different color to the proceedings, and shows that the hunters, on discovering a bear, became more panic stricken than brain who is breaking his neck in escaping the hunters. Our correspondent says:

"The three hunters, shouldering their guns, left the hot springs early one morning for the mountains. Near the Sulphurs, suddenly Putney, who was in advance, spotted two bear cubs, and as he approached them, the mother bear rose to view and seeing but one adversary, showed fight. The mother bear, snarling and growling, ran for dear life, but when Greenleaf and Brown showed up, the bear appeared to take fright herself and disappeared, calling her cubs after her, although Greenleaf, who fell to the ground, yelled out to Putney, 'That's it, Hunt! scarce him!'

At this juncture former delegate to congress, B. S. Roddy, asked permission to address the committee, but several of the members immediately objected. The roll call on a motion by Mr. Hubbell to allow Mr. Roddy to address the meeting was voted down by a vote of 21 to 1. Mr. Hubbell declared that if the committee would allow Mr. Roddy to speak it was because they were afraid to hear him.

Chairman Burson then put the vote on the resolution, which was carried as above stated, by a vote of 25 to 4. After appointing several new members to fill vacancies existing on the committee from other two counties the meeting adjourned.

Did Not Endorse Candidates.

It was rumored that perhaps the committee would endorse the administration or candidates for offices soon to expire, but no such action was taken by the committee. Nothing was done at the meeting outside of the passage of the resolution declaring in favor of single statehood.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN MATCHED CHESS GAME

Berlin, Nov. 11.—The international chess match between a team of German chess players and a team of American chess players, opened today. The German team consists of six crack chess players, belonging to different parts of the empire, and the match is to be played by cable, that is, each move will be cabled across the ocean and the counted move cabled back. The German players are stationed in the reception parlor of the Landel Proprietors Club. The Berlin Chess Club is managing the tournament for the German players.

Carried on by Cable.

New York, Nov. 11.—The team of six American chess players, who will represent the United States in the international chess tournament, which began today between Germany and the United States, are quartered in one of the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. The preliminaries are all arranged, and as each move is decided on, it will be transmitted to the other side by cable. The contest will last two days.

TWELVE HUNDRED FOOT MONUMENT TO ROOSEVELT.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 11.—Governor Hoch has received a letter from James W. Gordon, of London, who fought on the Union side in the Civil War, which contains a suggestion to build a 1,200 foot monument to the geographical center of the United States, in commemoration of President Roosevelt's success in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. Governor Hoch has discussed the matter with several friends, and it is expected that soon the matter will be taken up by a committee, with a view of bringing the matter before the people of the United States in some suitable form.

Miss Dorothy Hubbard, a Topeka girl who has been planning to construct a monument to President Roosevelt, who she is to be married in the center.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only treatable, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, 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.

Mr. D. K. Smith, of Nevada, O., says: "I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state of mind for some time. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me."

Kodol Digests What You Eat
and relieves the stomach of all excess acids and the heart of all pressure.
Bottles only, \$1.00. Six bottles \$5.00. Money refunded if not satisfied.
Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.
For sale by all druggists.

COMMITTEE FAVORS SINGLE STATEHOOD

Adopted Separate Statehood Resolution at Meeting at Santa Fe.

RODEY REFUSED A HEARING

The meeting of the territorial republican central committee, which was held yesterday afternoon at Santa Fe pursuant to a call issued on October 31, resulted in the committee adopting the following resolution declaring for separate statehood for the territory by a vote of 28 to 6:

"This committee representing the sentiment of the republican party of this territory hereby declares its declaration in favor of single statehood. The proposition of joint statehood never emanated from the people of either this territory or the territory of Arizona, and the majority sentiment of the people of both territories is decidedly against it. We look upon the joint statehood measure, so far as it affects this territory as an attempt at legislative coercion. We again invite the attention of the national congress to the repeatedly expressed sentiment in our national and territorial conventions of the two great political parties in favor of single statehood for this territory, and express the hope that our territory will not be a deal and be honored with an early admission into a state within its present boundaries."

The above resolution was introduced by Attorney General George W. Pritchard, a member of the central committee from Lincoln county, in which the attorney general delivered a lengthy address in support of the resolution.

Hon. F. A. Hubbell, a member of the committee from Bernalillo county, replied to Mr. Pritchard's address, and in a forcible speech opposed the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it did not represent the sentiment of the people of New Mexico at large on the statehood question. Mr. Hubbell offered to cite the members of the committee that 99 percent of the residents of Bernalillo county were in favor of the joint measure.

Roddy Refused a Hearing.

At this juncture former delegate to congress, B. S. Roddy, asked permission to address the committee, but several of the members immediately objected. The roll call on a motion by Mr. Hubbell to allow Mr. Roddy to address the meeting was voted down by a vote of 21 to 1. Mr. Hubbell declared that if the committee would allow Mr. Roddy to speak it was because they were afraid to hear him.

Chairman Burson then put the vote on the resolution, which was carried as above stated, by a vote of 25 to 4. After appointing several new members to fill vacancies existing on the committee from other two counties the meeting adjourned.

Did Not Endorse Candidates.

It was rumored that perhaps the committee would endorse the administration or candidates for offices soon to expire, but no such action was taken by the committee. Nothing was done at the meeting outside of the passage of the resolution declaring in favor of single statehood.

HEARING IS RESUMED IN WASHINGTON MINE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The hearing in the Washington mine case, which has been occupying the attention of the court since the trial of the late week, is rapidly nearing a close and it is expected that the end of the week all the evidence will have been submitted. This morning the examination of witnesses was resumed after a delay of a week caused by the absence of counsel from the case.

Prisoner Escapes from County Jail.

Sheriff Perfecto Armitjo today reported that during his absence in Santa Fe, a short term prisoner in the county jail sent up several weeks ago for a minor offense, effected his escape by scaling the wall and running the prison and made good his escape. The jailer took a shot at the fleeing man, but failed to hit him. This is the second prisoner to escape from the county jail in the last few weeks. "Bill" Bailey being the first one to make his escape. Bailey has never been found.

ARMJO ANSWERS QUO WARRANTO.

Counsel for Sheriff Perfecto Armitjo, sheriff of Bernalillo county, has filed an answer to the writ of quo warranto brought by former sheriff T. S. Hubbell, in which Hubbell claims all right and title to the office and asks to be appointed sheriff of the county. The answer is purely a formal matter and sets forth that a vacancy existed at the time of the appointment to office and that Armitjo has a right to the same upon the authority vested in a commission from the governor appointing him sheriff. The case will come up for trial some time next month.

EFFORT TO RELIEVE CONGESTED COURT DOCKET.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 11.—An important conference is being held here today, which, it is expected, will have a direct bearing upon the efforts which are being made to prevent a further increase in the congested docket of the federal courts in this state. The conference was decided on some time ago and the local bar association took the introductory steps in the movement. Among those attending the conference are representatives of the various bar associations of this state, various courts and a number of members of congress and the state legislature. An effort will be made to formulate some plan, which will be submitted to congress for approval, and appropriate legislation. A great deal of statistical information has been collected, which will be submitted to congress when the proper time comes to bring the matter to the attention of that body.

Manager O. A. Matson announces that he has closed for an engagement with the musical comedy of Madame Mod. The great Shakespearean artist, the date is the early part of March.

IT'S SO HARD

To refuse certain articles of food at meal time. You want them, but there's the distress that always follows. Heartburn, Bloating, Headache, Cramps or Vomiting make you feel miserable. In

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

You'll find quick relief. It strengthens the digestive organs and thus prevents these ailments which will develop into Chronic Dyspepsia if not promptly treated. Try a bottle and test it for yourself. All druggists and dealers.

same time, the name of the person to whom you will give your proxy.

I am, yours truly,
H. O. RICHMOND,
CHAIRMAN.

DISCUSSING SANTA FE
Alfred Lough of Chicago, a superior feeling of motive power of the Alcham, Tupaia & Santa Fe C. M. Taylor, mechanical superintendent of the western grand division, with headquarters at La Junta, and E. N. Hiltner, mechanical superintendent of the eastern grand division, with headquarters in Topeka, held a series of conferences at Topeka, Wednesday, with James E. Hurley, the general manager of the road, says the Journal. These conferences were held in Mr. Hurley's office, and related to the redistribution of the motive power on the road, which will be made speedily by the winter time and that goes into effect on November 12th.

They also discussed the placing on the various divisions of the many new engines which the company is receiving and which are a part of the completion of the ninety-five engines of various types that were ordered by the company the first of the year. It is understood that the new balanced compounds are to be evenly distributed throughout the entire system so that they can be used for hauling the overland passenger trains, and the other engines are to be placed where they are most needed. Miscellaneous matters relating to the operation of the road were discussed also at the conference.

CALIFORNIA'S THREE CHIEF INDUSTRIES

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 11.—The October bulletin of the California Promotion committee, just published, treats of the year's output in three of California's principal industries. Their record shows a steady increase over previous years. Shipments of fresh produce from California in a fresh state, car load lots, approximated 8,000 cars, of which over 4,000 cars have gone forward to date. That leaves about 1,000 cars of apples, grapes and pears to be shipped. This total is the largest ever recorded and exceeds last year's shipments by over 2,000 cars. Fruit growers will receive more than \$5,750,000 on this output, exclusive of canned and dried fruits. About 250 cars were also shipped by express in small lots. California will this year contribute between 70 and 75 per cent of all the wine legitimately produced from grapes in the United States. The value of this vintage will be about \$7,500,000, calculating the grapes at a paying price to the grower, co-operation not included. The selling value will be about \$10,000,000, including co-operation. More than 30,000,000 gallons of wine and brandy will be shipped from California this year.

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BLAMING PANAMA CANAL FOR BIG TREASURY DEFICIT

AND WITH THIS EXCUSE THE REPUBLICAN PLAN IS TO ISSUE BONDS FOR \$60,000,000—CABINET OFFICERS SLASHING EXPENSE RIGHT AND LEFT FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—A \$60,000,000 bond issue in the plan which it now appears has been determined on to meet the deficit, and solve the government's problem of short revenues. Congress is to be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow enough money to reimburse the government for what has been paid out on account of the Panama canal. The items to date are:

Paid to the Panama Canal Co. for the rights and effects of that corporation.	\$40,000,000
Paid to the state of Panama in accordance with the canal treaty, and for rights in the canal strip.	10,000,000
Set aside and mostly expended for salaries and work in preparation to build the canal.	10,000,000
Total canal expense to date.	\$60,000,000

The above extraordinary expenditures have been taken out of the government's ordinary revenues, and the result has been a shortage. At the end of last year it amounted in round numbers to \$24,000,000. On the 1st of November of this year an additional deficit of \$15,000,000 had accumulated.

Thus the government is behind its revenues \$39,000,000.

By raising \$60,000,000 on a bond issue, it is figured, this \$39,000,000 deficit would be wiped out and the government's books would show an excess of revenue over expenditures of \$21,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is understood to favor the bond plan. He contends that there is no real deficit. The apparent deficit is caused by the payment of extraordinary expenses from the ordinary revenues. The Panama canal should, he contends, be financed by itself. It is an undertaking of unusual magnitude, attended in the beginning by payments of unusual size, and it is unreasonable to look to the ordinary revenues of the government to defray these payments. This principle was recognized by congress when the canal was authorized by the act authorizing it. The secretary was authorized to issue bonds to defray the cost of work. No bonds have yet been issued, and

not be for current expenses; it would be for the extraordinary outlay involved in the commencement of the Panama Canal project.

The estimates for next year's expenditures are being trimmed mercilessly. The Secretary of War has asked for less money from congress—that is, his estimates are less than the actual amount appropriated for the department last year. Postmaster General Cortelyou is working to wipe out the chronic deficit his department always shows. The government print shop has trimmed its estimates a million dollars.

At the present rate the deficit for the current fiscal year would be about 54 per cent as large as the deficit last year, or about \$12,000,000. By slashing expenditures right and left, this deficit may easily be reduced to \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000. A deficit so small would not be regarded as an evil, as the government has a working balance of about \$150,000,000 before it reaches the gold reserve.

NEW YORK NEWS LETTER

Brilliant by Night.
New York, Nov. 11.—Of all the means of transportation that the expansion of Greater New York has caused to be improved, modernized, and in many cases created, in none has there been such a striking advance as in the ferry system. The new style of ferry boats has made a large section of the old North River resemble a scene from Fairyland at night. The larger number of the boats, all of the new ones, indeed, are double-decked, albeit the Pennsylvania railroad system is the only one so far that receives and debarks its passengers on the level of the upper decks, but the others will do the same when the tracks at the terminals are raised in accordance with the plans of the officials. The boats are all lighted with electricity, some of them most brilliantly, and on occasion and bright are some of them that the boats appear to be a mass of brilliance. Just above the Erie terminal on the New Jersey shore, there will sometimes be a dozen of these illuminated floats crossing and recrossing in a half mile length of the river. No show or party celebration presents so beautiful a charming picture as do these boats of burden pursuing their daily work. The boats are very speedy, the swiftest, the Shandavias, making twenty miles an hour.

Former Texas Sheriff.

Col. "Jim" Curtis, of the Bowery, settled in that street because it is the nearest thing to home that he could find in this great city, but he pronounced it a Sunday School street, as it is not a fighting ground or district for lawless persons. Col. "Jim" was a sheriff in Texas, and a bold and fearless one, who subdued some of the biggest toughs in the business in the Lone Star State. Col. "Jim" had a watch he set much store by, and which bore an inscription on its inside of the cover reading: "This was presented to him for his shooting a notorious outlaw, Ben Thompson. Col. 'Jim' had his pocket picked of the precious watch on a Bowery street car. He called on 'Florrie' Sullivan, and told him of the loss, giving the history of the gift, which was speedily printed in all the newspapers. This was an sooner read by the thief, than he straightway expressed it back to 'Florrie' Sullivan's assistant, Col. 'Jim' was overjoyed to receive it once more, and his eyes glistened with emotion. In the scuffle wherein Thompson was killed, Col. 'Jim' received five shots and spent six months in the hospital. Even a thief respected such a record.

Crew Caught a Spook.

The crew of the British steamer Turkanah, which arrived here from Bursurak, the other day, was in a state of great excitement over a mysterious "spook bird," which joined the ship when it was about 450 miles off, somewhere off the coast of Carolina. The bird, which so strongly worked upon the superstitions of the sailors, was a screech owl of large size, which had probably been blown out to sea by a gale and had lost its direction in the fog. It perched on the rigging of the ship and its wild screeches alarmed the sailors and a large roll of fog lifted the exhausted bird came down on deck, and was captured by the first mate, after a desperate struggle. The bird was nearly starved, but revived after a generous meal, and was kept a prisoner in an improvised cage. After the arrival of the ship the bird was presented to the Bronx Zoo.

Law Firm of Women.

New York has its first female law firm. It has had a number of lady lawyers for some time, but they have been attached to law firms composed of gentlemen, but a full fledged lady firm appeared in court this week, and conducted a case against a railroad. The firm's name is Ashley, Pope & Dwyer—that is, Misses Jessie Ashley, Elizabeth S. Pope, and Madeline Dwyer. They hold office in Window Arcade and have a pretty show. They are graduates of the New York University Law School.

Mashers are Numerous.

"Mashing has become such a nuisance in Harlem that young ladies can no longer go on the streets alone. The outfit they receive is utterly antiquated, and stands from block to block. The 'mashers' have become so bold that a large public meeting has been called by prominent citizens, including the pastors of the churches, and a vigorous action will be taken to drive the insulting young toughs from the streets.

OLD TIMER.

Hon. M. R. Otero, register of land office at Santa Fe, spent Saturday evening with his family here, returning to Santa Fe yesterday morning. He says his office is crowded with work these days.

This law authorized bonds only for future expenditures.

If congress would authorize the sale of \$60,000,000 worth of bonds, as it is presumed now that congress will, it is claimed that this will solve all questions of tariff revision or amendment of the internal revenue acts. It would displace of the plan to tax the coffee crop, or add a tariff of small size to all imports now untaxed. The extra \$20,000,000 which the bonds would then show on the credit side of the ledger would take care of the canal work for a couple of years to come, or, if it were decided to also issue canal bonds (as seems likely) to meet future work, it would insure the treasury against any deficit in the immediate future.

The leaders in congress are very cautious about proposing bond issues. It has always been laid up as political dynamite against the Cleveland administration, and been heaped on by the republican politicians in season and out, that Cleveland sold bonds to meet current expenses of the government. To do that is a mighty unpopular thing. To be responsible for the necessity for doing it, is political damnation.

The plans of the republican house leaders is believed by them to be in no danger of such criticism. The \$60,000,000 bond sale proposed would



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THE OTHER SIDE OF THAT MEETING

Of the Republican Central
Committee Held at Santa
Fe Yesterday.

A SPECTATOR INTERVIEWED

A spectator who was present at the meeting of the republican central committee in Santa Fe, gives the Citizen some very interesting facts about it. He says that there were but thirty-five of the seventy members present, either in person or by proxy, and that in fact, half of the thirty-five were represented by proxy; that but the fifteen counties were represented in either manner of the twenty-five counties; that of the remaining ten counties, some of them are almost unanimous for jointure. Six men or three counties, representatives voted against the anti-union resolution, so that taking those from the fifteen, only twelve counties were represented, or less than half the territory, but this is not the worst, for ten of the votes cast for the anti-resolution were by the executive committee, which was permitted to vote, and should not have been, as they were selected simply from friends of the push, and do not like the two regular delegates from each county, represent the party in that county. Gentlemen present showed telegrams from the delegates from Lincoln county, one from Chaves county, and one from McKinley county, while other gentlemen had letters from several other of the missing counties, practically all of which were against the resolution, so that it can be seen that the meeting was not in a sense representative. First, it did not represent half the counties of the territory; next, twenty-seven out of the twenty-nine votes cast for the resolution were votes of office holders under the thumb of the administration. It is funny that these men pretend to declare what the sentiment of the republicans of New Mexico is. Gregory Page, who is the only anti-unionist in the entire county, had the check to vote there for that resolution, as representative of his entire county.

The whole thing was tame. No one around Santa Fe could tell what the meeting was about or what it was called for, as none of the calls were in evidence. The delegates themselves did not know. After the delegates all arrived that did come, they reported all around the hotel that there would not be anything said on statehood, yet that was the only thing done. It was a sickly affair, and those taking part seemed to feel that way about it. It will have no effect, as the actual signatures of the people as favoring joint statehood will have more effect with congress. The league is receiving dozens of lists of the signatures of the people now daily, favoring jointure.

WOULD RATHER ATTEND

SCHOOL THAN MARRY
PUEBLO INDIAN GIRL FLEES
FROM HOME TO ESCAPE BEING
COMPELLED TO WED PROMIS-
ING SUCK.

Leaving home under cover of night and fleeing to the Indian school in this city to escape being forced to marry a promising young buck of her native village is the strange story told by the authorities of the Albuquerque Indian school.

Maria C. Dolores Padilla, a sixteen-year-old Pueblo girl from Belita, arrived at the Indian school yesterday and asked to be enrolled at once as a pupil. The authorities at the school thought it strange that she should come unaccompanied by her parents or without any soliciting, but numerous questions failed to elicit any information from the Indian maiden.

Finally she confessed that she had fled from the village of Belita to escape being compelled to marry a young buck whom her parents had chosen for her husband. Her story was corroborated last night when the father and mother of Dolores appeared at the school and demanded that their daughter be returned to them. This was refused by the school authorities after much bluffing on the part of the angry father, the parents departed for Belita to inform the buck that he would have to seek another bride.

MISS DAISY PALMER, OF

SANTA FE, TAKEN TO ASYLUM.

With weeping relatives and friends surrounding her up to the last minute of departure, Miss Daisy Palmer, a well known young woman of Santa Fe, was yesterday morning taken to the asylum for the insane at Las Vegas, suffering from what is thought to be merely a temporary aberration of the mind.

The recent death of her parents is believed to be responsible for her recent condition, which is hoped by friends and physicians to be merely temporary, and it is thought that a thorough course of treatment by the specialists at Las Vegas may restore her to her right mental condition.

Since the death of her parents, Miss Palmer has been making her home with her brother-in-law. She is said to be a beautiful girl, and has many friends in Santa Fe who will hear with deep regret the news of her present unfortunate trouble.

REGORDEN A PIONEER OF

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

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Hans Michaelson, an employee of the American Lumber company at Kotters, was brought to the city yesterday morning and was placed in the Sisters' hospital. He is suffering from a severe case of inflammatory rheumatism and was in such condition that it was necessary to carry him on a stretcher to the ambulance from the train.

Miss Anita Becker, of Belen, is a guest of Miss Jeannette Walton, 323 east Tijeras avenue. The young lady remains until after the Green Chaudron ball and reception.

NO DECREASE IN BUILDING OPERATIONS

Building Inspector Whitcomb
Issues Large Number
of Permits.

NOVEMBER STARTS OUT WELL

There is little if any decrease in building operations in Albuquerque, despite the fact that the winter season is about to set in. Building inspector A. M. Whitcomb is a very busy man these days and there was scarcely a day in October nor one so far this month, that the building inspector has not issued one or more permits for the erection of new residences, business blocks or additions to residences or business blocks.

The report of Mr. Whitcomb for the month of October, just closed, shows that a total of twenty-nine permits were issued, with a total value of \$41,323. This is a slight increase over September. The month of November is starting out well and up far permits have been issued with a total value exceeding \$15,000.

The following list of permits issued for the month of October and so far during the month of November will give an idea of what is going on in the way of building in Albuquerque:

October 2—Frame residence for M. Ellis, corner of Highland street and Haselbine avenue; cost, \$500. Brick residence for A. Beris, 213 Marquette avenue; cost, \$1,500.

October 4—Brick residence for Sol Weller, corner of Tijeras avenue and Pleasant street; cost, \$5,200.

October 6—New adobe for Rafael Sedillo, 721 South Broadway; cost, \$800. Frame dwelling for Mrs. J. H. Rutherford, 517 South Broadway; cost, \$1,400.

October 7—New brick store for W. Hart, 115 North First street; cost, \$4,950. Four new brick residences for Alejandro Randoval, corner of Twelfth street and Fruit avenue; each to cost, \$1,250.

October 9—Frame house for S. C. Morse, 514 West Twelfth street; cost, \$500.

October 11—Frame house for J. A. Glaesner, 813 South Arno street; cost, \$600.

October 12—Two room house for Mrs. E. Targalia, 1122 North First street; cost, \$350.

October 13—Cement block addition to residence of Mrs. C. A. Sawtelle, 1015 North First street; cost, \$550.

October 16—Brick residence for A. Mercier, North Eleventh street; cost, \$3,000. Frame residence for G. E. Roddy, 712 South Eighth street; cost, \$1,000. Addition to residence of W. Bacon, corner of Gold avenue and Hill street; cost, \$1,200.

October 20—Brick addition to building of R. B. Myers, 115 Gold avenue; cost, \$1,275.

October 21—Two frame houses for Porterfield & company, at 990 and 901 South Eighth street; cost, \$1,500.

October 22—Two cement block buildings for the Albuquerque Gas Electric Light & Power company, Silver avenue and St. John street; cost, \$2,600.

October 23—Two frame houses for H. D. Sampson on North Twelfth street; cost, \$1,900.

October 31—Adobe house for Narciso Odias, North Fourteenth street; cost, \$500.

November 1—Frame house for J. W. Chaston, Lewis avenue and Fifth street; cost, \$500. Frame house for W. L. Cockmon, Lewis avenue and Walter street; cost, \$600.

November 3—Brick house for S. O. Danahoe, 1017 South Arno street; cost, \$1,000. Frame house for Thomas Livingston, 1231 South Arno street; cost, \$800.

November 3—Brick residence for X. Schneider, Silver avenue and Seventh street; cost, \$3,200.

November 7—Cement block residence for William Byrne, Eighth street and Haselbine avenue; cost, \$2,800.

THE MOST SENSELESS

CARTOON OF ALL

On the cover of Sunshine magazine last week there appears a ridiculous cartoon with reference to the county office squabble which has been promulgated by the district court yesterday. The cartoon pictures Sheriff Perfecto Armijo and Deputy Fred H. Heyn riding a cow, which is labeled Bernallillo county, with ex-Sheriff T. S. Hubbell holding the bridle's head, and Salvino Vigil and F. A. Hubbell in the saddle, one behind the other, and "Sunshine" with the face of the editor of the publication, looks down on the whole scene.

The most senseless part of the whole alleged cartoon is the libelous supposed likeness of Hon. W. H. Childers, A. B. McMillen and W. H. Dobson, the attorneys for the Hubbell faction in the fight, who are at the head of the cow. Under the cartoon is a line "Watch for the Fun When the Cow Hums Dry."

The whole idea, if there is one in connection with the picture, is the most foolish. The idea of Messrs. Childers, McMillen and Dobson being connected with any "graft" on Bernallillo county is in this connection groundless. They were employed and paid by the Hubbell faction to represent them in the fight over the offices and they have never received, nor do they hope to receive a cent of money from the county.

Just what idea the poor old "Sunshine" is trying to convey is problematical.

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THE AMERICAN POLICEMAN A RUSSIAN CZAR

JUDGE W. J. GAYNOR, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, WRITES A HOT ARTICLE AGAINST POLICE METHODS IN AMERICAN CITIES—ANGLO-SAXON GOVERNMENT IS PRACTICALLY OVERTHROWN IN UNITED STATES, HE SAYS.

BY THE HON. W. J. GAYNOR,
Judge of the Supreme Court of New York.



The matter is very simple. There are two kinds of government, despotism and free government. The people of Russia are just now casting off despotism.

And what do we read in the daily newspapers as the main things they are demanding in order to do it? Why, simply liberty and immunity of person and house, and free speech. How little they seem and yet how great they are. These are the things that make the difference between a despotism and a free government; namely, a government, under laws made by the people themselves.

In a despotism, in Russia, the executive officers arrest you and lock you up at will, and keep you locked up as long as they will, and in the same way break into and sack your house or your club or your place of business at will.

In a free government they cannot lock you or arrest you or lock you up without a warrant obtained from a court or magistrate on sworn evidence unless they see you in the act of committing some criminal offense; and they cannot enter your house or your place, however high or humble, without a warrant. These immunities, and the provisions which safeguard them are the warp and woof of free government everywhere.

In the city of New York these rights have been trampled underfoot by the rulers of the police for several years, and the police officials of other cities throughout the country are, as might be expected, following their pernicious example.

There have been more illegitimate arrests and house invasions in New York during the last six years than in all Europe, including Russia, according to careful observation.

Anglo-Saxon government is practically overthrown here.

Even the decisions of the courts declaring the rights and immunities of person and house under our system of government are defied and laughed at by the rulers of the police.

In New York City the police executive has usurped the legislative and judicial powers, and united all three powers in himself. That is the way it is with the rest of the country.

The first thing is for those in office to obey the law limiting and regulating the past to collect such levies. One of them, a captain, confessed it all before the Lexow legislative investigating committee in 1894. He was

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JUDGE W. J. GAYNOR.

not dismiss of the force, but as, on the contrary, been promoted to be an inspector of police.

Under our system of government even a murderer cannot be arrested and held without evidence, let alone people suspected of petty offenses, such as playing cards and betting on horse races, for which lawless raids and housebreaking and arrests without warrant or evidence are made continually and defiantly in the city of New York.

Some say it is little, if any, better now, but that I cannot say. I only know that the lawless raid is kept up in part by men who have used it in the past, and who are now using it in the future.

The notion that they may trample on the laws regulating and limiting their conduct and powers in their efforts or pretenses to make other people observe the laws regulating their conduct is the most dangerous and pernicious that ever entered the heads of men.

We have more to fear in this blessed country from the vice of arbitrary power than from all the other vices and crimes combined.

It brings in its train all of the vices, especially the detestable vices of official oppression, extortion and blackmail.

The lawless raid without warrant was first used in New York City to force the collection of police levies on houses and places. If they did not pay the weekly or monthly levy they were raided and in that way over \$3,000,000 a year was finally collected, and we saw our chief police rulers retire one after another millionaires, and they are now living as such.

Carl Green, manager of the Boston Americans, quits the baseball game in New York.

Sly Barney Dreyfus slipped in ahead of the other fellows and landed Nelson, the Californian, who is said to be something of a wonder as a first baseman. Four other clubs were seeking the Californian.

Tom Jones, of the St. Louis Browns, will be succeeded at first base by Nordyke of the Tacoma club, in the next league. He is said to be a heavy hitter and a promising player.

The Princeton team that Captain Courtney may not be able to play in the same with Yale is well founded, as Courtney is in bad condition physically. His loss from the game will materially weaken the Tiger's chances.

A New York theatrical agent is said to have made an offer to "Rube" Waddell and Orel Schreck, his catcher, to go to a sketch in vaudeville. Waddell is anxious to try it, but Schreck is building off. Waddell has had experience on the stage, having once made the circuit with a melodrama called "The Sign of the Cross." Unkind critics say he played the staid.

That battle scarred hero of a thousand scrapes, Orel Schreck, whose pugna features are so vividly outlined by the sport light, is Mr. Timothy Hurst, orator, debater, humorist and umpire, whose long good repartee has added to the piquancy of games. Mr. Hurst was before the curtain to sob a few words of farewell; he is saying adieu to the diamond. He is about to leave us. He has guessed at his last ball and strike. Farewell, and if for ever, still forever, fare thee well Timothy.

Even the Philadelphia papers have begun to find fault with the "rough house" tactics of quarterback Stevenson, of the Pennsylvania squad. One critic declares that Stevenson's elimination from the game would be the longest step forward for clean football made by any college this season. Stevenson has been guilty of slugging in scrimmages, giving opposing players "the knee," and other unfair tactics. Stevenson's attempt to slug Dietrich in the game with Lafayette saved that team a goal. When Stevenson was ordered from the game he was hit by the players.

The new foul rule in basketball which makes a man shooting a basket on a foul stand five feet further back, promises a revolution in basketball.

SPORTING... ...BREVITIES

John J. Ryan, noted for his connection with a get-rich-quick scheme, has been ruled off the turf by Judge Francis Trevelyn for alleged wenching in the Linton club.

Because the color line is drawn so tightly in this country, Jack Johnson, the colored champion, will go to England, where fighters are not so particular. Johnson is one of the cleverest big men with his fists in America, and should give a good account of himself across the pond.

The winter hammer squad is busy knocking the foot strike rule, but the chances are that it will stand next season just the same as last. Chief Zimmerman comes forward with a suggestion that the fair territory be increased by moving the line away from first and third base. The bases would then be wholly within fair ground. To this proposition third basemen vehemently protest. They maintain that they have enough ground to cover as it is, and that an enlargement of their field would add greatly to the difficulty of work they now have to perform.

Young Corbett is going home to Denver. He will undergo a long and careful training in his mountain home in hope of reducing weight and getting back into something like his old form. The opinion prevails that Corbett has shot his bolt and that his chances of ever regaining feather-weight honors have gone forever.

Jack Corbett is said to have been offered a five year contract with David Beiswenger. As an actor man, the ex-champion is there with the punch, all right. Corbett has all the physical attributes of the stage hero. He is tall, graceful, active, enthusiastic and has a "perfect love of a smile." Also he is traveling on his merit as an actor and not on his former reputation as a pugilist.

Jack, Edward Britt picks "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien to conquer Fitzsimmons in the coming bout between these big fellows. The last winner that Britt picked lost the fight in the 15th round.

The National Sporting Club of London is trying to arrange a match between Britton Nelson and James White. Jimmy Britt defeated White in San Francisco in 20 rounds several months ago. He is long and rangy, fights at arm's length, and can stand a fair amount of punishment.

Harvard will probably have to go into the game with Pennsylvania today minus an experienced fullback. Carr injured his thigh in the game with Brown and is no longer a possibility. Paul broke his collar bone in the game with the Indians and Guild is laid up with a damaged thigh. Hanley, the fullback on the second team, will probably be pressed into service.

In the game between Columbia and Yale, the score of 211 made sense of 57 yards through the red and white lines, in contrast to 94 yards gained by the Columbian. On 18 kicks and kick-off, from Columbia, Yale ran back the ball 214 yards, while Columbia came back only 54 yards on 11 kicks.

"Tad" Jones, Yale's last quarterback, is laid up with a badly sprained ankle, and may not be in condition for either of the Princeton or Harvard games.

Manager Nolan certainly has his eye out for the coin. He is willing to match Nelson against McGovern to fight six rounds in Philadelphia, but thinks a purse of \$5,000 entirely too small for a limited round bout.

Yale men charge Columbia players with deliberate attempts to injure them in the game last Saturday. The New Haven players are very bitter over the treatment they received at the hands of the Morningstar eleven and there is a possibility that Yale may refuse to play Columbia next season.

Since "Ducky" Holmes has acquired the managerial bee he doubts his ability to "keep in condition" for another season of major league baseball. Must expect a roar from Comiskey when he puts in a request for a release.

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ALLEN'S Cures LUNG BALSAM

COUGHS
COLD
CROUP

form. The rule has also made the game much faster and more spectacular. The experts are having trouble making the new distance.

Sender, the Indian pitcher, of the Philadelphia Athletics, has a brother in the Iowa League, who plays under the name of McCoy. He is said to be a heavy hitter and good base runner, and may graduate into faster company.

Danny Maher, the American jockey, who is riding in England, has ridden six years, has taken part in 2,174 races, has won 499 and won place in 724. Maher will return to America next month, but will go back to England next season. He is still popular over there.

Frank G. Seien, former manager of the Chicago National League Club, will, it is said, manage the Pueblo club, of the Western League, next season. Pueblo is a good town for a winning team, but a dead one for a loser.

Manager Stahl of Washington and President Ben Johnson of the American League, are going on a deer hunting trip into Wisconsin this week.

One of the greatest surprises of the foot ball season in the east was the result of Saturday's game between West Point and the Carlisle Indians, played at West Point. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second half an Indian secured the ball on a fumble and racing eighty yards for a touch down. Carlisle kicked. Goulded on by prospective defeat, the soldiers, by terrific line bucking, managed to work the ball over Carlisle's goal line for a touchdown, and lost the only chance they had to tie the score by failing to kick goal.

The greatest game ever played on a football field at Philadelphia, was on Saturday, when the Pennsylvania eleven defeated Harvard in a gridiron "cat" characterized by wonderful football playing. The score was 12 to 6. Each team made a touchdown and kicked goal in the first half, the Quakers scoring again in the second, and winning the game. Levine, who played left end for Pennsylvania, is said to have played the most spectacular game in the history of an eastern gridiron, and it is said that he has won himself a place on the All American foot ball team for 1905.

Dan Patch, M. W. Savage's world's champion pacer, astonished the horsemen over the country on Saturday by winning at Philadelphia, where he made a mile in 2:00, when he paced a mile without a wind shield in 1:58 flat, thus lowering the world's pacing record of 1:59, held by Star Pointer, and which was made several years ago at the Readville, Mass. track. The first quarter was stopped in thirty seconds, the half mile post was reached in 59, the three-quarters showed 1:28 and after a whirlwind drive down the home stretch, the famous black pacer passed under the wire as the timers touched 1:58.

The hopes of the Colorado university foot ball eleven for an all-winning season were shattered Saturday at Lincoln, Nebraska, when the Cornhuskers trimmed the Mountaineers by the decisive score of 18 to 0. Only a week ago Colorado defeated Kansas university at Denver by a score of 15 to 0, and as the Jayhawkers had not been winning up to that time, the Coloradoans thought their team would defeat Coach Booth's eleven.

It now begins to look as if Yale would have it all its own way in the foot ball world in the east this year. The games of Saturday place Yale as the favorite, although the sons of Old Eli had some difficulty in defeating Brown, and then only did so by the close score of 11 to 0. Yale has Princeton and Harvard to play yet.

It was an awful wallowing that the University of New Mexico administered to the Albuquerque Indians on Saturday afternoon at Tracton park, and the Indians have not yet recovered from the shock. Allen, for the variety, made four touchdowns during the game. The Indians could not hold their line and were also weak on the offensive, and at no stage of the game was the university's goal in danger. Next Saturday the university plays the strong Santa Fe Indian school team at Tracton park, and a fine game is promised.

The Tri-State Base Ball League—the outlaws—will put a team in Pittsburgh and give the town 35-cent ball next season. The outlaws are showing the greatest activity in this history. If the press dispatches are to be relied upon, several of the big league clubs will lose some of their stars as flattering offers have been made to them to go with the outlaws.

It was necessary to call out the police to suppress the enthusiasm of the students at Madison over the defeat of Minnesota by Wisconsin.

A squad of police escorted the American team off the field after the game with Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass. The trouble was, unfortunately, when Captain Hubbard of Amherst kicked Hetherman of Holy Cross over the eye, breaking the skin and drawing blood.

The elimination of rough playing in foot ball seems to be a Welsh rarebit dream. The short arm jolt in the scrimmages played its usual conspicuous part in last Saturday's contest.

The swarming of Yale last Saturday compared with the small score Princeton ran up on the red and white, taken in conjunction with the defeat of the Tigers by Dartmouth, forecasts defeat for Princeton when it lines up against Yale for the final big game of the season. True, Princeton entered the Dartmouth game with three substitutes, but its team was behind its best ball against Columbia the week before, and the showing was lamentable compared with the overwhelming work of Yale against the same team.

Fall racing opened at Nashville, Monday, with prospects for one of the best meetings ever held at Cumberland Park. Over 800 horses are quarried at the track. Francis Trevelyn will be presiding judge.

Willie Keeler, of the New York Americans, is said to have so much money he hires two experts to sit up all night counting it. Keeler says taxes on real estate in Brooklyn, New York City and one or two places in Jersey.

The reason Joe Gans went to "Prisco" was to be at the ring-side on Thanksgiving night to challenge the winner of the Gardsen-Kavanaugh fight. Gans was given a straight tip before he left Baltimore that there was not a chance of his fighting either that month, but he decided to go just the same.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS

COLORADO TELEPHONE

ESTABLISHING NEW LINES.
The line men of the Colorado Telephone company, who have been working in this city, are now at Kearney's Gap stringing wires toward Santa Fe, and an iron circuit to Poncha, connecting up the towns of Pecos, Huerfano, Alamosa, Chaperito and Las Vegas. The construction gang, which is setting the poles, are now at Thompson and expect to make Albuquerque before the line men catch up with them. There are ten men employed in stringing wires. The wires will

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BREAD OR A STONE

Who can read about that procession of the thousands of starving women who paraded the streets of London crying for bread without feeling that in some ways modern society has made a dismal failure?

These women are the wives of English workmen for whom there is no chance to work under the present system of things. Yet times are not hard in England. There is no depression of industries. There is simply no demand for unskilled labor and these men are common laborers. They want to work. They beg for work. And winter is just begun. They are not paupers but they will be. There is nothing ahead of them but the crowded workhouse.

And as disheartening as the sad procession of the women was the reply of Duffell to the delegation. He offered the workmen absolutely no hope. Even worse, he, premier of England, gave them a lecture on the dangers of socialism. They asked for bread and he gave them a stone.

Which is the worse of the two evils, "destruction of the springs of national enterprise and energy" or the parading of thousands of honest men, willing and anxious to work? Modern civilization confronts a condition, not a theory. Mincing phrases about "materialism" cannot cure the real condition of forced idleness, hunger, cold, misery and starvation—a condition which, if it is incurable, is enough to make human brains feel bankrupt and humane hearts grow sick.

There is no telling what new idea a Chicago professor will turn up. Prof. Walter D. Scott, of Northwestern university, has surpassed all the rest with the startling discovery that riding on railroad trains is conducive to the writing of poetry. "The mind is compelled to break the steady click of the wheels on the rails into spasms of two and three, and the thoughts unconsciously are timed into metrical feet. The result is that the production of verses is greatly facilitated by riding on a train and giving oneself to the influence of the sound of the wheels." For goodness sake, can't some one induce the Morning Aftermath's second fiddle to travel a good deal by rail? Maybe, then, there would be some improvement in the awfully dislocated feet of his usual fiddle.

A ferryboat owned and operated by the city of New York made its first trip the other day with ceremony and public rejoicing. New York city now owns interborough communication of three kinds—bridges, subways and ferries—and thus has its hand on three great avenues of traffic between its five component parts. The economist or politician who should have ventured twenty-five years ago to predict such an extension of municipal control of land and water highways, would have been called an impractical visionary. The world moves fast. The dreams of yesterday are realities today and history tomorrow. Only the wide-awake keep up with the procession of events.

A new use has been found for the oil which so strongly permeates sheep's wool—it imparts waterproof qualities to all materials upon which it is used. A French traveler in Arabia, M. Dumet, having noticed that the native women wrap their bodies in a material which protected them from moisture, thoroughly investigated the manner in which the materials are manufactured and came to the conclusion that their impermeability to moisture was due to the fact that the Arabian women do not wash out the wool before spinning it. There may be in this statement a fact worthy the attention of the wool scouring plants of this city and territory, and of the Rio Grande woolen mills, located here.

Now that the matter of garbage has been settled by the city council, the matter of street crossings and street macadamizing should not long be deferred by the city fathers. The material at the base of the eastern mesa is a natural, unadorned concrete. By proper sifting and removal of the large boulders, by experimental determination of the best proportion of the smaller boulders and the earthen and sandy material in which they lie, and the proper admixture of adobe dirt as a binder for the other materials, there is no doubt that an admirable material for both crossings and road bed can be procured at the very doors of the city.

Over 41 per cent of the students of the University of Kansas are wholly or partly self-supporting, says the Newton, Kansas, Republican. Of the men, 52 per cent are classed as self-supporting or partly so. The percentage of women students who are paying their own expenses is a fraction over 20. It is estimated that 100 students are earning their way while in school. Most of the self-supporting students, however, have either saved their school expenses before entering the university, or earn their expense money during the summer vacations.

From the present time till the middle or latter part of February is considered by many arborists as the best time for tree planting, in the course of the entire year. Albuquerque is beautiful two-thirds of the year with its magnificent collection of trees, and their resulting greenery and shade. But it must not be forgotten that a large proportion of the city trees are of the quick growth kind, and that their decline will be as rapid as their growth. Every year, now, should witness the planting of trees to take the place of those which soon will begin to decay.

Mon. W. R. Childers, chairman of the executive committee of the Non-Partisan Joint Statehood league, in receipt of a letter from a league friend in San Juan county, stating that the traveling auditor, Mr. Safford, and Judge Pendleton, of the board of immigration, when they voted for the resolution against joint statehood at Santa Fe the other day, did not represent to exceed five per cent of the people of that county, and that more than ninety per cent of the people of San Juan county are in favor of and anxious for joint statehood.

A telegraph line is soon to be opened from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo. It is going to be possible to wire messages from any metropolis in the world to the very heart of the great Sahara desert. A line has for some time been open to the East coast, which once were one of the favorite stopping places of those roving pirates whose outrages upon caravans were features of history from time immemorial. The last wire is compressing the world into small space.

An elderly and dignified colored waiter, a part of whose duties consisted in ringing a hand bell through the halls of the country inn where he was employed, was one morning asked by a soldier, putting his head out of his bed room door, "Hey, Sambo, is that the second bell?" "No, sah," replied the indignant waiter, "it am de second ring of de fast bell." The story is suggestive of the Morning Aftermath's second fiddle. Which is it?

W. B. McCreary, of the Cripple Creek, Colo., Times, in conversation with the editor of The Citizen, yesterday, expressed great surprise that there is any opposition to joint statehood in either New Mexico or Arizona. He also expressed his confidence that congress will at an early day pass the joint resolution enabling act for the new states of Oklahoma and Arizona, and so wash his hands of the territorial admission question for many years.

Aftermath: Definition—(1) "The second grass crop of the season, after the first has been cut." (2) "A second mowing." Illustration: A mowing paper, anywhere and every where, which goes over the ground mowed the day before by the evening paper, and in default of fresh news, elaborates and rehashes that which the evening paper had already published. No wonder the Daily Aftermath, published in this city, according to its own figures, pays only \$13 a week for The Citizen's privilege.

EVIL OF CARELESSNESS

One of the things that exert a tremendous influence in life is carelessness. It is more common than stupidity, more disastrous than incompetency. The chief of the Pennsylvania bureau of mines and mining has just reported that of the 535 lives lost in the past year in coal mines of that state 330 were lost through carelessness of the victims and 16 through the carelessness of other persons. Analysis of the statistics of railway accidents shows that an astonishing proportion of the deaths and injuries are due to carelessness of the victims. When the commonness of trespass and disregard of the simplest rules for safety is taken into the reckoning the wonder is not that so many are killed and injured, but that so many seem miraculously to escape.

And yet carelessness to the degree of being killed is rare in comparison with carelessness in everyday duties. The lives snuffed out through carelessness may be counted, but there can be no record of the infinitely greater number of opportunities in life that are lost through it. Carelessness can neutralize talent as well as neutralize skill. Abilities are mighty forces in the world, but the finest abilities ever developed in a brain may be rendered ineffective and impotent by carelessness.

Untold legions of young men, well trained for their work, industrious and ambitious to get ahead, fail to rise above the average standard. The chances are that if they will make a careful study of themselves they will find that carelessness is affecting the everyday performance of their work as the deadly cancer worm affects the growth of a seemingly thrifty plant. More disastrous still, more fatal to the real life of this world, is the common carelessness which prevents us all from being at our best and making the most of our opportunities.

BURDENS OF TAXATION

It is said that the city and county of Denver collects a greater sum in city and county taxes than does the entire territory of New Mexico in all its territorial, county, city, school and special taxes. This is advanced as proof of the fact that "while the tax rate in New Mexico seems high, yet the low assessment rate makes taxes very low compared with the taxes collected in neighboring commonwealths."

But this altogether depends. There is a man in this city who came here about two years ago. His furniture was valued for taxation at \$100, after exemption, and on that \$100 he paid \$10.50 for taxes for one year. Another man, residing in this city, owned a piece of property in another New Mexico town, from which he had been absent for several years. He recently sold it for less than \$2,000—considerably less—and yet for ten years his taxes on that property ran from \$60 to \$70.

Does any one suppose that if all the property of the territory were listed at two-thirds or even half of its real value, if a general tax rate were adopted on this valuation sufficient only to meet current expenses, and if all were compelled to pay their taxes—does any one suppose that under such conditions, either of these men and hundreds of others like them would be required to pay such abnormal taxes? The present custom of so particular standard of valuation, provided only the assessor puts it low enough, with the enormous tax rate adopted, leaves most heavily on the people of small holdings and most lightly on those whose holdings are large.

THE FAIR'S OUTLOOK

The Citizen congratulates Albuquerque and also the entire territory on the magnificent outcome in the affairs of the Territorial Fair Association. Last night's developments show conclusively that Albuquerque is the right place for the territorial fair, and that Albuquerque people still have the grit, the get-there-ell, and the never say die, which have characterized the Duke City ever since the new town was projected, and which for a quarter of a century have made the territorial fair, through home effort, far and away the largest of the territorial institutions. The superb magnanimity of the retiring president and secretary in donating their respective salaries remaining unpaid, of the Traction company in donating the use of the park without restrictions, and of the incoming officials in donating their services free of reward for the incoming year—these things have raised the tide of enthusiasm not only to high water mark but to a maximum never before even imagined. To raise the remaining deficit, already reduced, and to secure at once pledges for the coming season, should be as easy as falling off a log. No Albuquerquean, under the stimulus of such examples and under the leadership of such tried and true officials as the new board, can now hold back for a moment, even if he tried to. The on-sweeping flood of general action will sweep any laggard from his feet.

The city of Albuquerque wants street crossings and macadamized roadways. The city of Santa Fe needs more brick sidewalks and more street crossings. Both towns should have what they need. It is up to the city administrations in both cases that they act for the best interests of the people as a whole and for the many visitors and sojourners within the gates of their municipalities. The road of the greatest number should be the principle to be observed. There are always property holders who have no interest in the advancement, the health and the prosperity of the community in which they live and who will not carry out the city ordinances that may entail cost upon them. The selfish disposition of such property owners and kickers should not be heeded. City ordinances providing for the construction of brick pavements and crossings should be enforced and that speedily. Again, the principle "the greatest good for the greatest number" should prevail, especially in this city.—New Mexican.

There are at least 8,000 people in the United States who are interested in the population of the inland waters of the country, for an edition of that many copies of Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 103 of the United States Geological Survey, which was a review of the laws forbidding such pollution, was exhausted almost as soon as published. A second edition has just been gotten out by the survey as Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 152. One of the topics treated of, and one with which Albuquerque will soon be face to face, is "the condition under which, and the extent to which, public municipalities may use inland waters in disposing of sewage matter from public sewers." All interested in this question can get the paper free by asking for it, addressing Director of Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

The Las Vegas high school has decided to enter the inter-school oratorical contest which is to be held in Albuquerque on December 27. A preliminary contest to select a representative of the high school is to be held about ten days before this time and thus far seven contestants have entered for this. They are: Milton Harrison, May Howell, Clarence Williams, Lawrence Clark, Amalia Turner, Helen Schaefer and Reuben Hartman. The school authorities hope to be able to offer a first and second prize for this contest and the winner, of course, will represent the high school at Albuquerque.—Daily Optic.

The San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange shipped over 514,000 boxes, or 1,420 cars of 352 boxes each, in the season which has just closed, those figures being an increase of over 20 per cent, as compared with last year's shipments, and the financial returns were over 40 per cent above those of the season before. The gross value of this fruit in the last was \$1,185,000, and the net f. o. b. returns to San Bernardino county growers who shipped through the county exchange, \$750,000. Herein lies an example and an exhortation to New Mexico.

Trinidad took an important step towards street paving at its last meeting of its city council, when it was decided to advertise for bids for the construction of a storm sewer in the paving district.

The El Paso Herald issued a magnificent paper yesterday, which was profusely illustrated with irrigation and mining views of the great southwest. The Herald is very progressive.

LARGE COAL FIELDS IN ROUTT COUNTY

In a remote geological age thick sheets of lava were intruded into a coal-bearing formation in Routt county, Colo. The result was that beds of coal within 50 or 75 feet of such sheets become anthracite or semi-anthracite in character. Just how great is the area over which this change occurred is not yet known, but the geologists of the United States Geological Survey, who studied this coal field during the past summer will doubtless have many interesting things to tell about it in the report that they will bring out early in 1904.

The members of this survey party who studied the coal fields in the basin of the Yampa river, Colorado, were Messrs. N. M. Pennington and H. H. Gale, geologists, and R. C. Allen, topographer, who was engaged in the preparation of a topographical map of the region. The area covered by this reconnaissance extends from the Elk River on the east to Layton on the west, a distance of fifty miles, and from California Park on the north to Williams Fork on the south, a distance of thirty miles. From 1,500 to 1,800 square miles were examined and will be represented on the maps which will accompany the report.

It was determined that the coal seams examined were of Pierre, Fox Hills age. These are distributed through a vertical thickness of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of strata, chiefly sandstone and shale. The coal seams fall naturally into three groups, which will be distinguished on the map as Lower, Middle and Upper. On the west and north sides of the field the strata are overlain by a thick formation which Hayden mapped as tertiary. This also contains much coal, but the small areas of it are included in the field examination.

It is in the northern part of the field that thick sheets of lava have been intruded into the coal bearing formation. The extent of the area over which such change has occurred it is not known, because much of the so-called "anthracite" is actually wooded and outcrops of rock and coal are few. There is, however, one lava sheet which lies near an important coal horizon, and forms a ledge or "rim rock" for several miles. This continuous exposure gives rise to the hope that the sheet may underlie a large area and that the exposed sheets may be extensive also. Anthracite coal occurs, at least in patches, over an area of at least fifty square miles, but the size of the several patches has not yet been determined.

For between the anthracite and the unaltered bituminous all transitional phases are found. On the nature of the work, it was not possible for the survey party to determine by extensive excavation the number and thickness of the coal beds. Since, in large areas, the coals are not worked, and have not even been extensively prospected, it is quite impossible to give a fair estimate of the amount of coal within the area. A single bed of coal ten feet thick extending over 500 square miles, or one-half the area studied, would contain about one cubic mile of coal, or nearly six thousand millions of tons. Probably more than 500 square miles, affording more than ten feet of workable coal, could be selected from the area examined. In places the thickness of the coal is more than five times as great.

The coal resources of this region has thus far been little developed. Few tunnels have been driven more than 100 feet. The coal has been required for domestic use only, and as the population of the county is small, that demand has easily been met. With the coming of the hoped for Denver & Northwestern railroad, the importance of the coals of Routt county will at once be recognized.

The official report of the survey reveals the coal fields of the Yampa basin will contain topographic and geological maps of the area. It will include also a number of chemical analyses made in the government laboratory at St. Louis from a representative sample of this coal.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Territorial Secretary, J. W. Raybould: The Oro Quay Gold Mining company. The incorporators are Benjamin F. Spencer, William R. Strasser, Frank Warner, of Denver, Colo.; Mark M. Herber, of Gorman, Colo.; and Ismael Sparks, of Santa Fe, N. M. The object of the company is to develop the coal fields of the Yampa basin, which is twenty-five years, and the principal place of business and office of the company are situated in Santa Fe, at 155 Palace avenue. Ismael Sparks being the principal agent. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. The full amount of stock has been subscribed, with the number of shares taken by each stockholder, as follows: B. F. Spencer, 100,000 shares; M. M. Herber, 100,000 shares; Ismael Sparks, 100,000 shares; W. R. Strasser, 100,000 shares; and Frank Warner, 100,000 shares. The object of the company is to conduct a general mining and smelting business, to erect buildings, and to develop and otherwise engage in all business pertaining to mining and smelting.

The Howell Oil company. The incorporators are A. T. Howell, Lee A. Reynolds, J. N. Chipley, Isaac Canfield, E. A. Cahoon, Nathan Jaffa and W. C. Reid, all of Roswell, N. M. The term of existence of the company is fixed at fifty years, and the principal place of business and office of the company are situated in Roswell, at the principal bank on Main street, the principal agent being W. C. Reid. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. The full amount of stock has been subscribed, with the number of shares taken by each stockholder, as follows: A. T. Howell, 100,000 shares; J. N. Chipley, 100,000 shares; Isaac Canfield, 100,000 shares; E. A. Cahoon, 100,000 shares; Nathan Jaffa, 100,000 shares; and W. C. Reid, 100,000 shares. The object of the company is to conduct a general oil business, including the development of oil wells, developing oil lands, building pipe lines, constructing tanks, laying out townships, buying and selling lots in same, borrowing and lending money and any and every thing connected with a general oil business.

Mrs. Thomas F. Keller has returned to the city from Whitcomb Springs and will take up her residence on North Wallis street, for the winter. Thomas F. Keller, Jr., will arrive in the city in a few days from the Springs.

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SPORTING... BREVITIES

Eastern sporting writers are protesting the return to the ring of champion Jeffries. They are of the opinion that as soon as a really formidable antagonist appears on the scene, Jeff will chamber through the ropes and content with him for ring supremacy.

From the Antipodes comes a new claimant for championship honors—one John Wren, of Melbourne, offers a purse of \$10,000 for the winner of the Squibb-Kentrick fight and J. J. Jeffries. Jeffries will be allowed \$2,500 for his expenses if he will agree to fight in Australia. It is not thought the purse will attract Jeff to the land of the kangaroo. If he takes the offer down, the same terms will be given to McColl, heavyweight champion of Australia.

Rosenben, one of the greatest sprinters of the turf, cost his owner, Davy Johnson, \$4,800 for the fall of 1894. He has won \$12,500 for his owner, besides \$1,500 in wagers made by Johnson during the season. Rosenben's season record includes 18 victories, five seconds, three thirds and twice unplaced.

Benny Yanger is preparing for a busy campaign this winter. For some time he has been in bad shape physically, but he is now getting around, and after one of two light miles will take on Kid Herman for a limited round bout.

"Ward" Schaeffer is moving the cue experts of Chicago, and is said to be constantly improving in form. It is now looked upon as though the turf would fill the racing game in New Orleans. So bitter has the fight grown and so great is the attention attracted to it, that already a bill is being drawn for presentation in the Louisiana legislature to prohibit horse racing in that state.

Marlin last night fought enough long distance battles to entitle him to the favorite appellation of his native state. "All rise in man places, mitch chairman, to nominate our distinguished fellow citizen, Marlin Haver, for membership in the Ancient and Honorable Order of Kahunas. All think and every consideration entitled him to that honor." "22" then on objection Kuhn Haver will be admitted. The chair hears none Kuhn Haver is now one of us to all time to come. The salient points will pass around the mist and the regular oldish of business will proceed.

Jimmy Coffey is in New York trying to arrange a match between Terry McGovern and Jimmy Britt. He says there is no hope now to bring about a meeting of Nelson and Britt, as the Dane is determined not to fight for at least six months.

Budley Ryan, the pugilist, who was slashed in his eye by his manager in a fight, will not lose the sight after all, but he is disgusted with the fight game and says he will cut it out for some trade or profession.

There may be a realignment of eastern football schedules next season. The tactics of Columbia and Pennsylvania have aroused antagonism at Yale and Princeton, and the two former teams may be dropped and the old triple alliance of former years—Yale, Princeton and Harvard—renewed. Quartermack Stevenson is the worst offender on the Pennsylvania team, while the entire Columbia bunch indulged in "roughing it" tactics in the games with Yale and Princeton.

A crowd of theatrical employees were having some fun at the expense of the only John Lawrence Sullivan in Denver, the other day, when John L. brought the proceedings to an abrupt end with the following declaration in stentorian tones: "John L. may be a back in the roped arena, but he's as good as his ever was in a legitimate arena. Youse will have to cut that out for years truly. Are youse on?"

Vignaux, the champion billiard player of France, is 59 years old. In this country 47 seems to have been the age limit for championship contests.

There is talk of a trade of "Sandwich" Meres of the Giants for Pitcher Jack Harper of the Cincinnati Reds. The Reds have practically decided to put Harper on the auction block.

New York sporting writers are in a dither of indignation because the statement is being made that the amount of a betting pool of 100,000 in attendance at the games played by the two leagues in that town the past season. The said writers are making vigorous denials, but are strangely silent as to figures.

Francis Roosevelt, Jr., was one of the spectators of the Young Corbett-Kid Goodman fight, and 44 cent of the "Paladin" club, Jack O'Brien, and commentators of the ring are deploring the smallness of the amount. How many horses would Kaufman have to show and how many hours would he work doing it to accumulate \$1,541, pray?

Barry Herrmann, of Cincinnati would like to have Roger Froehman, a few other Giants, a slice of the moon and a large part of John D. Rockefeller's mammoth. His chances for getting one are equal to his chances of getting all.

A recapitulation shows that all the second division teams and all the base ball leagues in the country expect to have first division teams next season. There isn't a fall out in sight, while the race for the 1906 pennant is getting mighty warm.

Ned Hanlon has not yet signed a contract to manage the Brooklyn team next season. He is in New York on which New York newspaper you get your sporting thoughts from. As for Hanlon, like Brer Rabbit, "he lay low."

While Manager Joe Cantillon of the Milwaukee base ball club may not be a very sick man, his condition is worse than was at first supposed. Three doctors are trying to find out what is the matter with him.

Tommy Ryan, manager of Marvin Hart, signifies a willingness for his prize to meet "Paladin" Jack O'Brien, before the Colma A. G. some time in December. Ryan thinks Hart can dispose of O'Brien in four rounds. Delaney had some such dream concerning one Al Kaufman.

Owing to a lack of more information, Joe Fowler will be unable to meet Abe Attel until after the first of the year. Fowler is to be married during the holidays.

Ladies and Gentles: you will pardon this slight digression from chess.

ing the tapia out of the villa, but I wish to announce my retirement from the stage to fight for the world's championship. I will meet Hart. I will fight Jeffries. I will fight O'Brien. I will fight anything that walks and thinks that he has championship metal in him. I can get in condition inside of two minutes. My treasurer is ready. Jim, bring out that check book, and money—to post a forfeit of \$100,000 that I can lick any one or all of them. Let the play go on. And while the orchestra wheezed and spluttered, Mr. Bob Fitzsimmons, champion challenger of the universe, wrapped his long, bony fingers about the wheezing pipes of the heavy villain and choked him until he promised to restore the fair name of the more child when he had so cruelly wronged down on the Delaware.

Geo. McElride, who was accused by a St. Louis newspaper of having "driven" the action of the referee in the St. Louis tennis, has asked the national commission to investigate the charge.

The biggest foot ball score piled up this season was by Notre Dame—140 to 0—against the American College team. Nebraska is second, with 140 to 0, in the game with Oregon University.

Joe Chynpakt, at one time one of the clever men of the ring, is traveling out of Chicago for a tailoring firm. He still retains an interest in ring affairs, but says he will never put on the gloves again.

Billy Delaney still pins his faith to Kaufman, and is trying to get a match for him with Gus Ruhlin. Delaney says Kaufman can put Ruhlin away in five minutes, and is ready to take this on any time.

Edward Clive, who has been umpiring in the Central League, has gone to the coast, where he will perform like service in the Northern Pacific League.

President Kavanagh has called the annual meeting of the Southern Base Ball League at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 25th. New Orleans was the pennant winner in this league.

Young Corbett weighs 142 pounds, and the more he tries to reduce his weight the heavier he becomes. His friends think he is doing as well as he can for the good. The rate at which he has been going back recently would indicate that he and the fighting game are getting ready to part company for good.

There is a strong probability that New York lovers of boxing will soon have a chance to see 20-round bouts within easy traveling distance of that city. A club has been incorporated to pull off matches in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Under the Pennsylvania law only six round bouts can be pulled off in the cities, but round bouts are legal in the country.

Coach Reid's strong letter against brutality and evasion of foot ball rules has created a stir among the big city chasers. When such a high authority as Reid declares the intention of playing rules and openly declares that playing rules is the only way to win, the effect is bound to be for the better. It means that definite, intelligent and decisive action must be taken by the sponsors for the game if it is to be preserved as a part of college athletics. Either the evils of the game must be corrected or a great sport will be lost.

These items in the present against the present state of play is becoming too strong to be much longer ignored.

Arle Latham should add to the anxiety of the land where the sweet magnolia bloom. He is to play for base and manage the Jacksonville Flamingoes in the South Atlantic League.

Arle Latham has had a good many imitators, on the coaching line, but never an equal. During a game in St. Louis, when he was a member of Chris Von der Ahe's celebrated team, a steel chain slipped from his neck, and he lay just outside the park, and as it dropped to the ground with a terrific clanking sound, the people in the stands rose in fright.

Latham, who was on the coaching line, ran to the front of the grand stand, and raising his arms, called upon the people not to be afraid.

"What is it, Latham?" he shouted a third time. "It's nothing," replied Arle. "It's only Chris Von der Ahe in the club house, counting his money."

The quick rally was greeted with a roar of laughter, and the crowd settled back in their seats with thoughts of danger driven from their minds.

Tom Loftus, who used to own the Columbus team, is of the opinion that base ball players are born, not made. He says college education cannot give a ball player base ball sense, and that some of the thickest headed individuals he ever saw had base ball sense that made them Champions.

Charles Dexter, late manager of the Des Moines team in the Western League, is ahead of the Brill-Nelson fight pictures, and is making a big expert in securing publicity for them.

"Pop" Schriver has been re-named as manager of the Wheeling club in the Central League.

Jimmy Walsh of Boston, who recently defeated Diago Stanley, the English bantamweight, has decided to go to England to fight Oscar Morgan, the English boxer, for the purse offered by the National Sporting Club of London.

Hill, the left hand pitcher secured by the New York Americans from the San Francisco club, is said to possess almost perfect control. He is a New York sporting writer. Probably this wise writer can explain how it was that none of Columbia's men were injured in the game, while half a dozen Yale players were so badly bruised they were in the hospital after the game.

Young Sprue, who is to fight Young O'Leary at Milwaukee, Nov. 17th, has also signed articles of agreement to meet Kid Herman in a 10-round bout near Chicago, Nov. 23d.

MURDERED IN CHINA



MRS. MACHLE, THE MESSIAH, MURDERED IN CHINA. A MOB AT TIENTSIN, CHINA, AND HER LITTLE DAUGHTER. MRS. MACHLE WAS THE WIFE OF DR. MACHLE, IN CHARGE OF THE MISSION AT THE PLACE NAMED. HE IS CAPED.

AWFUL CRIME COMMITTED AT RATON

CABE ADAMS, OF RATON, SHOOT THE MAN WHO MARRIED HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

A special dispatch from Raton to the Denver Republican, says: Cabe Adams, of Tucuman, shot and instantly killed Warren Middleton, son of Adams, who had married his divorced wife.

As he fired the contents of the chambers of a revolver into Middleton's body, Adams shouted: "When a man breaks up your home and robs you of all your happiness, what else can you do but kill him?" Middleton and his handsome young wife came to Raton about three months ago. The woman was the divorced wife of Cabe Adams, of Tucuman.

Friday, Adams, who heard that the couple were living here, arrived in the city. He at once began a search for Middleton. Sunday morning he met the young man coming out of a cigar store.

"Here, damn you," yelled Adams at Middleton. "I've got you now."

Middleton tried to escape, but his pursuer opened fire with a 45-caliber Colt's revolver, and Middleton fell at the first shot. Adams then stood over his victim and fired four more shots into the body. The murderer then walked up and down the sidewalk, a gun in each hand, for some time, keeping the street clear until he was sure his victim was dead. Adams then turned into the nearest store and gave himself up.

Adams is a deputy sheriff and a citizen of Tucuman, and has always been a good reputation.

Two years ago, during his temporary absence, his wife secured a divorce from him. Middleton, who was also married, secured a divorce from his wife, and last August married Mrs. Adams.

"I have been somewhat covetous, but I have not been covetous just the results desired. This act mildly and regulate the souls perfectly."—George H. Krause, 306 Walnut avenue, Alton, Pa.

STEADY RAINS INSURE GOOD STOCK YEAR

On last Friday evening an old-time fair rain set in, which lasted with short intermissions, until late Sunday, says the Estancia News. The whole valley received a good soaking, the rain falling slowly and going into the ground without any of it collecting in pools. On Monday the weather cleared and Tuesday was a beautiful day and would suit for Wednesday and other soaking rain made glad the hearts of the ranchers.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, strongest, cheapest remedy ever devised. A household remedy in American for 25 years.

Joe E. Sheridan, the coal mine inspector, passed through the city this morning on route from his home at Silver City. Mr. Sheridan, like every one else from the Silver City district, can talk of nothing but the wonderful prosperity of the place.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE JEWELRY CATALOG ISSUED IN THE WEST. MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PRICES LOWEST IN THE CITY. LICHTENSTEIN BROS. 25 STOCKTON ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOOK HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. 4 Full Quarts of DOUBLE STAR WHISKY \$3.20 Express Prepaid.

Double Star Whiskey is Fine, Pure, Year-old, Made in Kentucky. Distillery, J. P. and Sweet. Every bottle has a label with a picture of a horse with no marks to indicate a fake.

If you don't find it all right, let us back at our expense. Will return your money.

Remit by P. O. money order, press or bank draft. References: Denver bank or express advice.

BEST PICTURE OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN



This photograph of the money king of the United States is the latest and best ever taken.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OUR WESTERN NEIGHBOR

He Talked Too Much.
The capture is reported at Globe, last Wednesday, of "Kid" McKenhill, of Indian Territory, who had eluded the officers for the past seven years. McKenhill was placed under arrest by United States Marshal Daniels at Globe, while he was at a fair table. McKenhill would not have been discovered but for the fact that he got drunk and boasted of his crimes.

Sheep Man Sells.
J. E. Porter, one of the most prominent sheep men near Holbrook, disposed of his entire belongings in sheep, ranch and range, to Chas. E. Whittemore and Kenneth M. Jackson. Mr. Whittemore is a prominent citizen of Kansas, and Mr. Jackson is a leading attorney of San Francisco, who gained notoriety in the celebrated suit in which Judge Noyes of Alaska was removed from office and imprisoned.

Truly Pathetic Case.
A Yuma Indian, with tears coursing down his cheeks, applied to Justice Rosendo, of the town of Yuma, for a coffin to bury his little boy, who had just died. This is the first case of the kind ever known among the Yumas, who always burn their dead. The old fellow said the last words of his little boy were: "Pa, I don't want to be burned up; I want to be put in box, like white boys." The Indian told the justice he had no money to buy the coffin with, so the board of supervisors was applied to, and the "box" was furnished at the county's expense.

Bar Association's Duty.
The Bar Association of northern Arizona met Thursday at 10 a. m., and adjourned to meet Friday at 9:30 a. m., when an election of officers was to be held. It is the duty of the newly elected president to provide a banquet for the members of the association, and the duty of the members to use all lawful means to cause the disappearance of the banquet proper, which of course does not include any of the "tasteful and paraphernalia necessary in putting a banquet on its feet, as it were."

The Orange Crop.
The first of this year's orange crop, at least of that part of the valley's crop which is raised on the south side, made its appearance on the Tempe market, Wednesday. Chas. Birden-kamp brought to Masterwood's confectionery store two boxes. Of course, this is only the first of the crop, and by no means the best of it, for this year's crop promises to be one of the finest ever raised on the south side. Not only is the yield unusually large, but the quality of the product is above the average, and those who own orange groves this year are in a fair way to realize a good profit.

The entire crop of one of the largest orchards, the one belonging to Rev. Kloss, has already been sold, being purchased by Walter Hill & Co. Day before yesterday, Mr. Hillson, a member of the firm, was on the south side, and in company with Rev. Kloss drove through the orchard. They approximately estimated the yield for this year at about 1,000 boxes of oranges and 100 boxes of lemons. This is by far the largest crop ever raised on the Kloss orchard, and it is understood that all other south side orchards are doing proportionately well.

Prominent Japanese Visitor.
Tadachiro Inoue, chief instructor in the department of mining at the Imperial University of Japan and commended by that institution to investigate the reduction of ores in the United States and Europe, arrived in Douglas, November 6th, to inspect Copper Queen smelter. He left the next morning for Bisbee, where he will be shown over the Copper Queen mines. Mr. Inoue was in charge of the mining exhibit at the St. Louis fair, and since that time has devoted his energies to investigating the problem of ore reduction. He is under 30 years of age, but impresses one with a deep knowledge. Asked for particulars concerning the great reduction which he represented the commission responded freely.

New Placer Process.
William Dyke, representing the American Engineering & Reduction company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was in Phoenix from the northern part of the territory, where he made arrangements for the installation of a new method of treating placer material. Mr. Dyke's company will put up and have in running order, during the next three months, on the property

RAILROAD NOTES

Judge H. L. Waldo, collector for the Santa Fe, is at Las Vegas, attending court.

The new agent at Mesquite is J. G. Greenwald, formerly agent at Las Vegas. These agents move to Lake Valley.

W. A. Grandy, formerly a foreman in the Needles Santa Fe shops, has recently been promoted to foreman of the Mesquite shops.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe, is expected on the Pacific coast on a trip of inspection about November 20. He and Senator Clark, president of the Salt Lake road, will visit Los Angeles about the same time.

Agent H. S. Lutz of the Santa Fe in Albuquerque, has returned from Santa Fe, where he spent several days attending to the company's business during the absence of the regular agent at that point. Mr. Lutz was for fifteen years agent for the company at Santa Fe and came to this city only a few months ago from the territorial capital.

Six trains were arrested Sunday for trespassing on the Santa Fe railroad tracks at Las Vegas, and were given a hearing before Judge Clark. None of them were able to pay their fines and were given various sentences of from ten to thirty days, which they will serve in the county jail.

A new narrow gauge railroad may be built from Las Vegas to the Mineral Hill district, thus opening up a country rich in timber and mineral deposits and tapping the rich Mora valley.

W. H. C. Carr, who is seeking a franchise for a gas plant in Las Vegas, is being the projected line. The line will be built, according to Mr. Carr, whether he gets the gas franchise or not.

The Telluride, Colo., Journal, says: Santa Fe's chief of police, N. M. on one of his recent visits, says the road gauge Rio Grande extension recently completed through Astoria to Farmington, is found to go south—probably the coming winter, to a connection with the Santa Fe. It will be gratifying to the many old time mountain friends of Santa Fe to know that he is prospecting in farming and fruit growing, is happy and contented, and all the folks are fat and healthy.

G. H. Shone, who has been superintendent of motive power on the Santa Fe Central, has been tendered the position as master mechanic of the division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, with headquarters at Alamosa, Colo. He has accepted, and left for Alamosa. He has been in Estancia almost a year, and has made many friends, who regret very much to see him leave that growing town. Frank Zink, who has been employed in the Estancia shops as head machinist, will succeed Mr. Shone—a well deserved promotion.

BUYING BY MAIL.
Modern printing methods has made jewelry buying by mail just as safe as if you were buying at the big city stores. LUCIFER STEIN, 218 Stockton street, San Francisco, Cal., has issued a beautiful catalogue depicting thousands of jewelry articles. This book is sent to any address free.

NINE PLEAD GUILTY TO POLYGAMOUS LIVES.
BUT TWO WILL FIGHT INDICTMENT AND WILL STAND TRIAL.

Nine of the eleven Mormons who were indicted some time ago for polygamy, plead guilty before Judge Sloan at Prescott, Arizona, and their sentences will be pronounced December 7th. They were not present, but were represented by their attorneys.

Those that plead guilty acknowledged at least a technical violation of the anti-polygamy law, known as the Edmunds act, in confessing their guilt. They expect clemency from the court on the ground that they entered into polygamy before the passage of the Edmunds act, and that it would have been inhuman for their part to have discarded those wives in excess of those allowed by law, by whom children had been borne.

Those that plead guilty were: Joseph Fish of Holbrook, Jesse N. Smith, Joseph W. Smith, Elias Smith of Snowflake, H. M. Tanner of St. Joseph, David K. Udall, J. W. Brown, John P. Hildreth of St. Johns, and Jacob Butler of Edgar.

Levi M. Savage of Woodruff, and Andrew V. Gibbons of St. John's, were the only ones out of the eleven that have decided to fight their cases and the trial is set for December 7.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bitters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.

BUILDERS EXCHANGE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER
The Phoenix Builders' Exchange is one of the most unique organizations of its kind in the entire country. Usually, when we hear of an organization of merchants, manufacturers, professional men or workmen we look farther and try to discover just how high prices are going to be boosted or what particular interests are to be antagonized.

So far as the Phoenix Builders' Exchange is concerned a search of this kind, no matter how diligently it may be prosecuted, cannot but help prove unavailing, for the reason that the exchange was not organized for any such purpose and is not being operated along such lines. On the contrary, its objects are purely educational—a sort of information bureau, as it were.

The exchange is made up of nearly every contractor in the city, comprising every branch of the building trades—carpenters, brick masons, painters, plumbers, decorators, painters, plasterers, stone masons, and so on. The exchange meets regularly once each week, on Thursday night, and one of the principal features of these meetings is what is called the "question box." Any member who is confronted with a difficult mechanical problem, or one which needs instruction, is privileged to bring up his question or designate the particular point on which he needs additional light and place it in the box. On opening the box and making himself acquainted with the different requests the president of the exchange appoints a suitable committee to deal with the subject matter of each inquiry. Upon the report of this committee a general discussion is had on its merits and findings and thereby the fullest possible measure of information is imparted.

The Builders' Exchange is not only proving a grand thing for the members themselves, but, indirectly, it benefits the city as a whole as it will undoubtedly place the members in a position to do better work than otherwise would be possible.

The exchange holds its regular meeting tonight.

Any skin itching is a temper-temper. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Doan's Ointment cures piles, eczema—any skin itching. At all drug stores.

THE GREATEST EPOCH OF MARRIAGE
The first is the most crucial time. If for the first time the greatest event in your married life is about to occur, how expectant, how wept up in it you must be.

You try to overlook, but in vain, that element of uncertainty and danger that you have been led to expect from the experience of those mothers and fathers who have struggled through this ordeal in ignorance of **Mother's Friend**.

It is a fact, and what a fact. If at this time every expectant mother and wife might know of this greatest of boons, devised for the express purpose of alleviating and dispelling the suffering and consequent danger of childbirth, how quickly would all doubt and worry be dispelled.

Mother's Friend is an invaluable business for external massage, through whose patient agency countless mothers have been enabled to experience the joy of parturition for the first time without danger to themselves or their offspring.

GRAND-KID REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RUB ON Painkiller

and the Rheumatism's genus.

Kan. Dr. John A. Wilson of Nicholson, Kan.; Dr. P. A. Leedham of Los Animas, Colo.; Dr. J. M. Worham of Woodward, Okla.; Dr. G. C. Purdie of Wichita, Kan.; Dr. E. J. Koster of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. L. Smith of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. E. C. Chapman of Fort Madison, Ia.; Dr. R. E. Fryer of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. H. O. Newton of La Plata, Mo.; Dr. G. E. H. Highsmith of Carrollton, Mo.; Dr. F. Schell of Emporia, Kan.; Dr. V. W. Hardy of Medford, Okla.; Dr. V. W. Spicer of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Dr. R. W. Kearby of Rocky Ford, Colo.; Dr. John Grass of Trinidad, Colo.; and Dr. J. H. Worth of Albuquerque, N. M.

Officers of the society are Dr. E. H. Shaw of Las Vegas, N. M., president; Dr. G. C. Purdie of Wichita, Kan., first vice president; Dr. J. W. Barker of Chanute, Kan., second vice president; Dr. John Grass of Trinidad, Colo., third vice president; Dr. B. B. Putnam of Marceline, Mo., fourth vice president; Dr. W. A. Johnson of Topeka, secretary; and Dr. J. D. Freeman of Topeka, treasurer.

FIRST BRIDGE COMPLETED ON THE BELEN CUT-OFF.
After many months of persistent work the first bridge on the Belem cut-off has been completed and a work train passed over the new structure of steel and concrete. This bridge is located at the western entrance to Abo canyon, where the line starts across the Manzanilla mountains.

The structure towers 100 feet above the bed of the canyon and the middle span is 80 feet. The bridge itself is constructed of huge steel trusses set upon a massive concrete base and so substantial and high above the water line is the bridge that it is expected to withstand the elements for many years to come.

All the stone and concrete work on the other bridges in the canyon has been completed and the work of placing the steel work of the bridges will now be rushed. This work is the most difficult and most expensive of all the cut-off and constitutes almost one-half of the cost of building the short line.

The grandest monument to modern engineering methods is said to be found in Abo canyon.

THE SANTA FE TO TRY CAMPBELL SYSTEM.
Model farms, conducted under the Campbell dairy farming system, are to be established by the Santa Fe railway company at points along its line in New Mexico. Definite announcement of this plan has been made at the Chicago office of the big corporation.

J. L. Donahue, vice president of the Colonial Securities company of Boston, is in Chicago conferring with the officers of the company regarding the establishment of the farms. It is the company's plan to demonstrate with model farms what can be done under the Campbell system. These farms will always be open to inspection.

It is predicted by the officials of the Santa Fe that the innovation will result in bringing thousands of settlers to New Mexico and Arizona.

WIFE AND SON DIVIDE JERRY SIMPSON ESTATE.
The will of the late Jerry Simpson was filed for probate at Roswell on Monday. The will was short, and the instrument was dated April 15, 1901. It was made in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The widow will receive one-half of the estate, and the other half will go to the only child, Lester Simpson, a ranchman near Roswell. The estate is valued at \$10,000. Mrs. Simpson will remove to Wichita, Kan., where she will make her future home.

SOLD THEIR LAMBS TO COLORADO BUYERS.
Perfecto Jaramila, assessor of Torrance county, accompanied by his brother, Benigno, of Palma, passed through Estancia the other evening en route to Las Vegas, where they went on an extended visit. They have just sold 2,500 lambs, at \$2.50 per head, to Benjamin Preston, of Colorado.

MARCELINO MARTINEZ MISSING FROM HOME.
Marcelino Martinez, of Las Vegas, has been missing for the past twelve days and his wife is instituting a number of inquiries, fearing foul play. He left for Tucson or Rivera about two weeks ago on a business trip and has not been heard from since. He carried at least sixty dollars with him. The officers have been notified and are trying to locate the missing man.

Mrs. Ben Bilo, of Bilo, N. M., made a flying trip to the city last night, arriving on No. 9 from the west and returning on No. 1.

TOPEKA SURGEONS MEET IN TOPEKA.
The medical men of the main line of the big system in session.

Surgeons attached to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe hospitals at Topeka, Fort Madison, Ia., Ottumwa, Kan., La Junta, Colo., and Las Vegas, N. M., and the local surgeons in the employ of the company at various points on the line of the system between Chicago and Denver, southwest of Albuquerque and El Paso and south to Puerco, comprising the Santa Fe Railway Medical and Surgical Society, held the first session of their annual meeting at the Santa Fe hospital in Topeka, Saturday afternoon, says the State Journal.

This is the ninth annual meeting of the society, and of its enrollment of 172 members the great majority of them were present at the opening session.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. E. H. Shaw of Las Vegas, N. M., the president of the society, and the whole afternoon was devoted to a clinical demonstration by Dr. J. P. Koster, the superintendent of the Santa Fe hospital here. This demonstration was the general subject of fractures and the fractures sustained by patients who were being treated in the hospital were used as illustrations by Dr. Koster in his discussion of the fractures that are common in railway practice, and their treatment.

Business affairs incident to the society will be transacted at the evening which will be held tomorrow morning, and Dr. Shaw will deliver the annual address as president of the society. After business matters have been disposed of there will be a reading of papers by members of the society on subjects of interest to railway surgeons and practitioners in general and these papers will be discussed generally.

Among those present at the meeting are Dr. Frank Finney of La Junta, Colo.; Dr. F. Johnson of Laramie, Kan.; Dr. G. F. McCarthy of Dodge City,

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

A PURE, WHOLESOME, RELIABLE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

Its superiority is unquestioned Its fame world-wide Its use a protection and a guarantee against alum food

Cream of tartar is derived from grapes. It is used in Dr. Price's Baking Powder in the exact form and composition in which it occurs in that luscious, healthful fruit. A pound of rich, ripe grapes contains a quantity of cream of tartar equivalent to that required to make baking powder sufficient to raise a dozen ordinary-sized hot tea biscuit. The healthfulness of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is beyond question.

Alum Baking Powders are Condemned by Physicians

Fifty-two different brands of alum and alum-phosphate baking powders were recently analyzed by an official chemist. In every one of these fifty-two different brands sulphuric acid was reported in large quantities, frequently greater than twenty-five per cent of the whole weight of the baking powder!

Chemical tests show that a portion of the alum from alum baking powder remains as such and unaltered in the bread.

Alum baking powders are extravagant. They cost but two cents a pound to make, yet they are sold at twenty-five cents a pound, or twenty-five ounces for twenty-five cents.

But, can the housewife afford, no matter at what price, to use a baking powder which puts alum and sulphuric acid in her food?

TWO CHINAMEN HAVE MULTITUDE OF NAMES

W. T. Williams of this head, is having the time of his life in getting his title to some business property in Gila Bend straightened out. It can be done, but it will take a great many corrective deeds to accomplish it.

The tangled mass over a popular misunderstanding at Gila Bend regarding the names of a couple of Chinamen who were in business there in the early days. Their right names were Moon Poo and Tim Lee. They were the owners of a restaurant. They were permitted to put up a building on a lot belonging to F. G. Caruthers, Mr. Caruthers subsequently gave them a deed, and that is when the trouble began.

In making out the deed, Mr. Caruthers, thinking it was a matter of no consequence, since the Chinamen were a couple of Chinamen, for whom one name was as good as another, spelled their reputations in ear, and he had not heard correctly. One of them appears in the instrument as Moon Poo and the other as Tim Lee. After that the names of the Chinamen changed with every change of the weather. No assessor ever got their names right and they were never entered upon the duplicate assessment roll even as the assessors listed them. It is also a singular fact that the names were never mislabeled twice in the same way. The parties who had business with them seemed to have exercised uncommon ingenuity in making as many combinations as possible out of the letters composing their names.

Finally they went out of business, and they sold their property to Mr. Williams, who, after holding it for some years, has found a chance to dispose of it. The Southern Pacific railroad wanted a restaurant in Gila Bend and a couple of Chinamen were found here willing to undertake the venture. The railroad company offered them a concession in the matter of freight. All their supplies will be carried from points along the line of the road free of charge. This was an attractive proposition and it led to the discovery of the kaleidoscope names of the former proprietors. The discovery at first made it appear that a considerable part of the population of the Chinese empire had at one time or another been interested in Gila Bend realty.

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HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF "STONE TREES"

THE "PETRIFIED FORESTS" OF ARIZONA

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE CONTINENT

From the El Paso Herald.
Holbrook, Ariz., Nov. 4. — The Grand Canyon is not Arizona's only natural wonder, but the petrified forests form another of equal magnitude. The ruins of ancient cliff dwellings and many other things of interest are also located in the northern portion of this great domain. It is truly an interesting section, full of wonders.

For real wonders, however, the "petrified forests" are probably the greatest. As a recent visitor remarked, "we can understand how the Grand Canyon came to be formed — it was either

countdowns near the "hotel" at Adamana or at the head of a small arroyo in "forest" No. 2, where one of the greatest wonders of this whole wonderful section is seen—a tree of stone, bridging the arroyo, 40 or 50 feet wide, the tree so large in dimensions that men have ridden horses across it.

Around the great logs are piled the remains of the broken limbs, petrified and hard as the trunk itself, and near by are chips from the trunk and the limbs, that all together, give the vicinity of each large tree the appearance of a woodpile located in a back yard. Some of the chips are red, some are

yellow, some are white, and so on through almost all the list of colors, and if you did not know that it was rock, you would declare that some woodman had just been there with his axe and had left the evidences of his work, but when the guide stops this rig, and you get out, if you have any doubt, you learn that the chips are just as much stone as the big log from which they have recently been broken, and the small limbs, which you have seen lying about in their own bark, are equally as hard and of the same substance—everything is rock, solid rock, and you wonder how it all came about and how it got there.

Theories of Origin.
Various theories have been advanced, but nobody has any proof of the origin of the forest. Some have said that a pine forest once grew here and that it was petrified by some volcanic freak of nature, for there are volcanic evidences everywhere, no matter where you drive in the region of the petrified forests. There are beautifully colored pieces of lava—red and white and brown and black—lying in form for all the world like burned up coal from a grate—on the tops of all the peaks in the vicinity.

FANTASTIC MOUNTAIN OF VOLCANIC ASHES.

through the constant wear of centuries by the raging torrents of water, or it was due to an earthquake rending the ground in twain—but nobody has ever been able to solve the mystery of the petrified forests.

They are called "forests," but from the understanding of the word "forest" most people would take it to mean that the trees were standing upright. This is not the case with the petrified forests of Arizona, but they are wonderful anyhow. Acres and acres are covered with petrified trees, large and small, mostly large, a barren, desolate waste of country, and bear mute testimony to the wonderful transformational powers of age and climatic conditions.

The Great Trees in Stone.
Trees 100 feet long and three feet thick cover the country. There are smaller trees and pieces of even larger ones, chips, roots, stumps, etc., until the entire surface is one bewildering mass of stone, some that was once a living, growing tree. The trees have preserved their original form and appearance in their complete state of petrification, even to the bark on the outside, and the sight is as wonderful as it is interesting and unique.

There are three of these "forests" lying to the south of the Santa Fe railroad in northern Arizona, between the station of Adamana and the town of Holbrook, entered from either place. However, two of the forests are closer to Adamana and even the third is several miles from Holbrook, so most of the tourists who enter and explore these wonderful domains, go in from Adamana. The first "forest" is six miles from Adamana and then it is a few miles further to the second. The third is about 15 miles from Holbrook, and some 20 miles from Adamana. This third "forest" is the prettiest of the three; the coloring is grander and richer in petrified specimens, but either or any of them is pretty enough and wonderful enough.

Wonderful Colors.
Out on an almost level, bleak and barren plain—it is level except for huge, sometimes almost mountainous, piles of volcanic lava and ashes—this "wood" is scattered over many acres. Whole trees in a solid state of petrification, short pieces of trees, stumps, chips, etc., are lying on the surface as hard as any granite that was ever found. And they look like agates when broken, with all their beautiful colors. Tourists are not allowed to break them any longer; as the government has withdrawn the section from entry and it is now a "forest reserve," to protect it (Arizonians are trying to have it made a national park) but time and the action of the elements have broken up many of the specimens so that there are as many small pieces as there are large ones and their wonderful aggregations of colors are beautiful, almost equal in their blending and richness to the colors on the walls of the Grand Canyon. The hearts of the trees, in their hard, petrified state, show some beautiful colorings, colors that can not be reproduced, colors that can only be blended as the artist blends a palette, a tribute to the great Creator who makes all things, but whose work is past understanding or duplication.

Ancient Pines.
Petrified wood has been found in all parts of the United States, but never were such "forests" of it found as here.

representative, when they went into this wonderful region. He says that he believes that the present location of the forest was once an inland sea, and that the trees were washed there from the nearby forests and settled on the bottom, the chemical qualities of the waters causing the petrification. He believes, owing to the condition of the soil, even to the present day, in that section, that the water was permeated with some strong alkali, the substance, that soaked into the logs, took the place of the original sap and turned them into stone, and later, after the water had either dried up or been shifted to some other sea.

PETRIFIED THREE ACROSS AN ARROYO.

and, even over the level land there is a deep coating of stuff that you are sure is ashes and volcanic clinders. Then there are mountainous looking piles of the same sort of stuff looking as if they had just been pushed up out of the ground. In the sides of some of these, in many instances buried in what seems to be volcanic rock, are many of these petrified trees. Therefore, some say that the forest was covered with a volcanic eruption and that the action of the atmosphere turned the trees into stone, that portions of the ashes were later washed away, by rains, and the forest became visible, after ages of being buried beneath this lava and ashes.

John Muir's Idea.
However, Prof. John Muir, while he believes a volcanic upheaval had something to do with the present appearance of the "forest," thinks that water brought about the petrification. Prof. Muir, who is one of the most noted scientists in the world, the man for whom Muir glacier in Alaska is named, is now in the region of the "petrified forests," making a study of them. He is stopping at Adamana, and paid a visit to the forest with the congressional delegation and a Herald

scientist and the curiosity seeker alike and thousands of people who do not see them would probably do so if they were more convenient. Those who have never seen them miss a treat.

A National Park Wanted.
Arizonians, of whom W. H. Clark of Holbrook has taken the lead, are working to have the government make the "petrified forests" a national park and cause the erection of a hotel on the

site of one of them, where people could stop in the midst of this wonderful deposit and study and enjoy it. At present the only way to reach the "forests" is to take a wagon, either at Holbrook or Adamana, drive into

the lava beds and the heaps of ashes everywhere in evidence in their vicinity.

Whatever the cause of the petrification, the Arizona "petrified forests" are among the wonders of the world. Their vast area, their beautiful color, and the immensity of certain of the specimens make the "forests" wonderful and worthy of a visit from the

SOME OF THE LARGER PETRIFIED SECTIONS.



GENERAL VIEW OF PORTION OF A "PETRIFIED FOREST."

For the daughter of the household, who has reached or almost reached the coveted teens, there is nothing more suitable than the shopkeeper's display. For the school room this makes an attractive frock, while for Sunday best it is also suitable and pretty. When made of heavy tweed it is a comfortable frock for chilly days of early winter, and when set off with a crimson tie, the small woman feels that she is dressey indeed.

to give it weight and insure it from sagging at the sides. This frock will be the conventional princess style up to the bust, the fullness at the waist being held in with tucks or shirring, but at the bust line, which, by the way, is cut hours, the bodice meets an elaborate yoke of lace and chiffon. Over this is a tiny "velvet," extending only a few inches beyond the yoke. This little coat can only be worn in very mild weather or under a carriage wrap. Consequently the jacket intended for street donning with the velvet suit is a double breasted affair, square shouldered, and reaches just below the hip line. It is trimmed with braid or dull gold bullion. The princess dress, with its elaborate lace guipure, is the very thing for dressy indoor and restaurant dinner wear, and the coat turns it all once into a conventional afternoon calling costume. If one wears her gown for several seasons, a black velvet two-piece princess model will be the most economical purchase, but when a few months' wear is all that is required any one of the many shades of delft is a charming color to select.

There are many ways to furnish up a frock that is just beginning to lose its first freshness, and nothing is so useful for this purpose as ribbon. Ribbons of all colors, kinds and widths—for with a wide ribbon one can make a most dainty bolero, finished at the edge with a ruching of chiffon, which will restore much of the "new" look to a dress, or, again, there is the ribbon fichu, which is quite new and very pretty. It is made of rather wide ribbon, with silver fringe at the ends; it is threaded through rings sewed on round the shoulders. There are three lengths of ribbon in all, making six shirring bands. The first length comes over the shoulders, just about half way to the front, the under one comes halfway between the upper end and the middle of the bodice, then in the center comes a simple tied bow. Ribbon and lace frocks are making great strides into favor. These frocks have been tried for a place for some years and nothing could be daintier or lighter looking, but they entail a terrible amount of handwork. This, however, should be a recommendation to the home dressmaker. Probably the straight up and down style will not be quite as acceptable as it was a few years ago, and it will be rather more difficult to obtain the other effects, such as the waved, the diagonal, or that in which the points are dovetailed into each other. Still, no doubt, this will be achieved, and if well done the result will be a very charming frock at little expense beyond the labor.

Directive coats are stunning, and the variation in them innumerable. One swagger model is of brown cloth with rather deep pointed revers, and collar of velvet embroidered with close outlines with gold braid. A deep gauntlet cuff carried out in the same way is the sleeve finish. The skirt worn with this coat is perfectly plain. Still another style of Directive coat shows a vest of white cloth embroidered in black full red and stitching threads of gold. Besides too, are the long redingotes of the Directorate period in velvet. There is a new bottle green shade in an exquisite velvet coat of this description, which I examined the other day, which had revers of old rose, edged with tulle.

With a Directorate coat one must be careful in the choice of a hat, and never buy in a very elaborate model, thinking "Oh, it will do!" Indeed, no regards military one should never buy in the dark, as it were, but always one trembles to think what would be the result, an ugly, bedraggled effect being almost inevitable.

The blouse coats also are noticeably chic and sufficiently elegant, but quite different in style and effect. They are uniformly extended below the waist line, and finished with smoothly fitted girdles at that point, but very extensively as to the cut of the front and the trimmings.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Nov. 11.—If you are looking for a costume that will do duty for a number of occasions, order a two-piece princess dress of an good quality velvet as you can afford, but by all means be satisfied with something else unless a tolerably fine grade is procurable. Have the skirt made circular and faced about six inches at the bottom with cloth

to complete. And suggestive of this momentous question, there is something of a cavalier tendency, difficult to define, about the roadgear at present in fashion. This may possibly be traced to the sparingly trimmed and more visible crowns, together with the tendency of trimming, and if it were not for the grace of the handness

a remarkable one, illustrating a novel treatment of plaid suitings, is a gown made of brown plaid, the light tones of which run into almost pink color. The skirt for this model was extremely wide at the hem, measuring at least eight yards, set into the circular skirt were panels of plaided broadcloth, a panel for each of the numerous zones of the skirt. These were so arranged that they fell together and were only visible as the wearer moved. With this skirt was an old bolero jacket made of the plaid, with a slight introduction of the broadcloth.

There is also a passion for velvet now—indeed one can scarcely be said to be fashionably dressed until one has added to one's toilet this thing, which, as before the "shells of chamois" had but chance to be worn. To be quite correct, the velvet must be neither white nor cream, but in fashionable something between the two.

The French girls have given us rather a pretty idea in halpinis, the heat of it being of artificial flowers, to match those worn in the hat, and the autumn blossoms have been utilized. Jeweled pins meet harmoniously with the ribbon or velvet of the trimmings.

Short skirts with velvet bodices are to be worn, also lace skirts with silk bodices. This is an economical fashion, and, possibly, of the housewife-maker making use of things she has on hand. But it will also lead to terrible combinations, and we may expect to see some frightful examples of mixed fabrics and swerving colors when the amateur couturiere blossoms forth.

STELLA CLAIRMONT.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

Benjamin Lewis, Las Vegas, N.M. Miguel county; J. R. Evans, Roswell, Chaves county; J. D. Hamilton, Tucuman county; T. N. Williams, Albuquerque, Bernalillo county.

Postmaster Appointed.

Edward J. Davis has been appointed postmaster at Suni, McKinley county.

Postoffice Discontinued.

The postoffice at Catekill, Ocklaw county, has been discontinued, and mail addressed to Catekill will in the future be held at the postoffice of Sorris, Colo.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Territorial Secretary J. W. Raymond: The Tucuman Masonic Building company. The incorporators are John E. Whitmore, Charles H. Rankin, Herbert D. Hargis, A. D. Goldenberg, John C. Jones, George Campbell, C. L. Denner, F. H. Weir, William Trout, T. A. Wayne, W. C. Kutta, W. W. Hart, W. B. Jarrell, Jacob Worthheim and M. C. Mechem, all of Tucuman, Quay county, New Mexico. The terms of the existence of the company is fixed at 50 years and the principal place of business and offices of the company are situated at Tucuman, New Mexico. The capital stock is \$3,000 divided into 120 shares of the value of \$25 each. Two thousand dollars worth of stock has so far been subscribed with the number of shares taken by each stockholder as follows: John E. Whitmore, 5 shares; C. H. Rankin, 5 shares; H. H. Hargis, 5 shares; A. D. Goldenberg, 16 shares; J. C. Jones, 4 shares; George Campbell, 16 shares; C. L. Denner 4 shares; F. H. Weir, 4 shares; William Trout, 4 shares; T. A. Wayne, 4 shares; W. C. Kutta, 4 shares; W. W. Hart, 4 shares; W. B. Jarrell, 4 shares; Jacob Worthheim, 8 shares, and M. C. Mechem, 3 shares. The object of the company is to purchase real estate and erect thereon a building for the use of Tucuman Lodge No. 27, A. F. and A. M., to be held by said company until paid for by said lodge. A. D. Goldenberg is the principal agent of the company with offices in Tucuman, New Mexico.

DECIDE WATERING PLACES

MUST BE KEPT OPEN.

The board of trustees of the Las Vegas land grant has decided to prohibit the fencing in of watering places and pasture land on the property it controls.

At a meeting of the board held the other day, resolutions were adopted instructing the inspector of the land to see that no more fences are built.

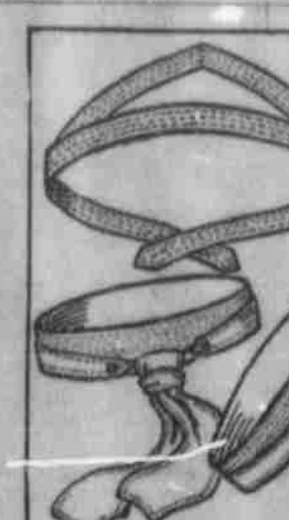
As the land contained in the grant is almost exclusively grazing land, this action is of the utmost importance to people engaged in stock raising. Persons controlling water, to a large extent, control the range for large areas. In order to give as full protection as possible in public pasture to the people within the grant the board has determined, with the sanction of the court, to prevent the fencing up and exclusive use of the watering places belonging to the grant.



For the daughter of the household, who has reached or almost reached the coveted teens, there is nothing more suitable than the shopkeeper's display.

is a princess made on the lines of the over popular and becoming Russian blouse, in this dress the blouse extends to the hem of the garment. It is a three piece costume, a broad one in the center, while a narrower one is on either side, the back of the frock being similar to the front. A black velvet belt is clasped about the girlish waist, sufficiently loose to fall to the hips, while white button line collar and cuffs complete the pretty model.

Fancy sleeves make a feature, and one of the blouse coats referred to is made with those of three-quarter length, which fall over under sleeves of chiffon. Another includes those that are full puffs above the long, deep cuffs, these last consisting of row upon row of narrow black velvet.



Plaid and Accessories.

chiffon, lace and tiny edges of fur. Happily, however, there are many coats that are simpler in style and consequently of less cost, and among others must be noted those of caracul, in box style, which are trimmed only with a rich and handsome black braid, that is put on about an inch within the edge and attached down quite flat, just as it would be upon cloth.

Quite a fancy is being developed, just now, for plaid suitings. Some of the most attractive of the new gowns are being made in plaids, and designers have apparently not forth some of their best efforts in making up costumes. From the "tiny checks," shadowy to this outline, fashion has now plunged into bolder plaids. These plaids are the most difficult proposition a dressmaker has to deal with, but when a plaid gown is a success, it is



With a Directorate coat one must be careful in the choice of a hat, and never buy in a very elaborate model, thinking "Oh, it will do!" Indeed, no regards military one should never buy in the dark, as it were, but always one trembles to think what would be the result, an ugly, bedraggled effect being almost inevitable.

The blouse coats also are noticeably chic and sufficiently elegant, but quite different in style and effect. They are uniformly extended below the waist line, and finished with smoothly fitted girdles at that point, but very extensively as to the cut of the front and the trimmings.

SOME PETRIFIED STUMPS, CHIPS ON THE GROUND.

In this particular location in northern Arizona. The ground is covered with it and the fact that some of the trees are 100 feet in length and even more, makes it all the more remarkable. The grain is plainly traceable in every piece of this petrified wood and it gives indications of being Norwegian pine, of which there are still large quantities growing off to the northwest about Flagstaff, but in the immediate vicinity, for many miles in any direction, there is none of it at present. The country is perfectly barren and there is no sign of vegetation except for the chaparral and sage brush in some of the ravines or arroyos or the

for men who toil

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.
OVERALLS

STOCK NOTES

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 12.—Hog and cattle are still coming pretty freely. The total receipts of all kinds last week being 78,000 head, including 500 calves. The market is strong on hogs and stockers and feeders but weak on killing steers. Calves are steady. As compared with a week ago, steers and cows are selling about the same, calves being 15 to 20c higher. Dressed beef steers are 10 to 15c lower than a week ago, especially on the poorly finished ones, but in spite of this country buyers are eager for stockers and feeders at strong prices. The cow market is all that could be asked for under present conditions and prices are relatively strong, as compared with a week ago. The bulk of hogs are sold from \$2.25 to \$2.50, including canners. Heavy Colorado hogs sold up to \$2.25 and those from the Panhandle up to \$2.50. Most of the steers sold at \$1.15 to \$1.70, both for the country and for slaughter, with quite a number in last week at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Choice veals are very scarce, and bring \$5 to \$6, while heavy calves sell down to \$2.50. Hogs, \$1.45 to \$1.55. The corn crop is turning out even better than it was thought, and a good many feeders are deciding to take a chance at the feeding game, in view of this, who had previously decided against it.

Sheep and lamb receipts last week were 24,000, against 15,000 for the same week last year. The demand is always ahead of the supply, however, and strong prices are the rule. The weekly total is 11,000 head, the largest in a long time and the market is a shade lower. Range stuff still makes up a large percentage of the receipts. Colorado lambs weighing 60 pounds, sold today at \$7 and others at \$6.50. Colorado sheep and yearlings and feeders, weighing 45 to 60, Wyoming lambs, weighing 45 pounds, at \$6.75. Utah weathers, 45 pounds, at \$6.50. Utah ewes, 110 pounds, \$5.25; and New Mexico feeding lambs, 50 pounds, \$5.50. All of these sales were made today, but the lamb market was not fully tested. Choice stuff sold last week at \$7 to \$7.50. Receipts are almost sure to be short and the indications are that the market will be strong indefinitely.

STOCK SALES.

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10.—Following were some sales of Panhandle and New Mexico cattle at Kansas City this week:

Monday, November 6.
J. L. Reine, Amarillo, Texas, 58 cows, 825 pounds, \$2.30; 18 cows, 925 pounds, \$2.60.
Al Pierce, Canyon, Texas, 75 calves, 255 pounds, \$2.50.
J. H. Waller, Canyon, Texas, 48 calves, 295 pounds, \$2.75; 11 calves, 295 pounds, \$3.15.
E. White, Canyon, Texas, 108 calves, 719 pounds, \$2; 38 cows, 808 pounds, \$2.45.
Mr. Walker, Shamrock, Texas, 42 cows, 801 pounds, \$2.45.
Davis & Co., Bonoline, Texas, 90 cows, 721 pounds, \$2.60; 52 cows, 763 pounds, \$2.40; 25 bulls, 1016 pounds, \$2.25.
William H. Smith, Raton, N. M., 72 steers, 1,022 pounds, \$3.37; 37 steers, 1,250 pounds, \$3.45; 12 bulls, 1,456 pounds, \$2.15.
J. E. Williams, Amarillo, Texas, 28 cows, 567 pounds, \$2.45.

Tuesday, November 7.
Thomas, Trammell, Sweetwater, Texas, 278 cows, 569 pounds, \$2.75; 106 cows, 797 pounds, \$2.65; 239 steers, 548 pounds, \$2.25; 75 steers, 554 pounds, \$2.10.
W. R. Farr, Canyon City, Texas, 66 calves, 306 pounds, \$2.50.
J. H. Wilson, Hereford, Texas, 75 cows, 840 pounds, \$2.30.
S. E. Umberger, Dalhart, Texas, 49 steers, 1,115 pounds, \$3.30; 49 cows, 682 pounds, \$2.30.
L. C. Beverly, Clarendon, Texas, 34 calves, 212 pounds, \$3.35; 79 cows, 748 pounds, \$2.10.
J. W. Bush, Hereford, Texas, 27 steers, 718 pounds, \$2.35; 90 steers, 659 pounds, \$2.65.
Shed Bros., Pampa, Texas, 17 steers, 595 pounds, \$2.75.
James Brown, Bovina, Texas, 17 cows, 574 pounds, \$2.60.

Wednesday, November 8.
J. D. Thompson, Hereford, Texas, 35 steers, 641 pounds, \$3.50; 37 cows, 823 pounds, \$2.50.
Chirachua Cattle Co., Tahoma,

Okla., 90 steers, 955 pounds, \$3.35; 24 steers, 932 pounds, \$2.75.
T. J. Honza, Cleburne, Texas, 61 steers, 806 pounds, \$2.90; 48 steers, 807 pounds, \$2.85.
I. C. Barnett, Rowa, Texas, 39 calves, 601 pounds, \$2.20; 67 calves, 347 pounds, \$2.20.
T. H. Brown, Plainview, Texas, 27 cows, 881 pounds, \$2.45.
Harron & Farmer, Clayton, N. M., 60 calves, 121 pounds, \$4.10; 25 cows, 870 pounds, \$2.10; 73 calves, 592 pounds, \$2.

Thursday, November 9.
Chirachua Cattle Co., Tahoma, Okla., 45 steers, 918 pounds, \$3.25; 24 calves, 601 pounds, \$2.20.
Bower & Pugh, Miami, Texas, 90 cows, 840 pounds, \$2.35.
Rush & Co., Tulsa, Texas, 52 cows, 841 pounds, \$2.35; 30 canners, 704 pounds, \$1.50.
E. C. Collins, Hartley, Texas, 75 cows, 814 pounds, \$2.

SHEEP.
Following were some sales of Arizona and New Mexico sheep and lambs here this week:

Monday, November 6.
Mr. Adams, New Mexico, 237 wethers, 91 pounds, \$6.55.
Thursday, November 9.
J. D. Newman, Arizona, 949 lambs, 65 pounds, \$6.55.

CLEARED \$1,610 ON AMBS.

J. D. NEWMAN CLEANS UP A CNU SUM ON AN ARIZONA SHIPMENT.

Clearing \$1,610 on that many lambs on an investment of about two weeks is not so bad, but that is just what J. D. Newman, of Flagstaff, Ariz., has done. Mr. Newman has been engaged in the sheep ranching business in that territory for over twenty years and is running through the winter a "large flock" of sheep of his own. A few weeks ago he started out and purchased a string of 1,610 head of lambs, which he sold on the Kansas City market the other day at a good round price. All but a few head of these lambs brought \$8.45 and averaged \$2 pounds, the few that were cut out selling as feeders at a little less than that.

"These prices were a surprise to me," said Mr. Newman, "as they were much higher than I expected. I bought the lambs on a speculation and took the risk of making something, and am certainly well pleased with the result, as well as with Kansas City as a sheep market. These lambs were good, as a result of the fine grass and range feed which we have had in Arizona this season. In fact, all the sheep left in that country are in the best of condition and there has never been a time in my recollection when the prospects for wintering sheep were more promising."

"On a whole, through that country, there are fewer sheep than at this time last fall. Heavy shipments have been made from there both to the east and to California this season, and this has reduced the size of the herds all over the country. But the sheep men are in good financial shape and are able to go through without any assistance. They have refused to contract for the sale of any of next spring's wool clip, as some of the sheep men have been doing in other parts of the range country, as they believe the price will be higher than the contractors are willing to pay now."

CATTLE ITEMS.

Christian Otto, of Clayton, recently shipped 100 head of cattle to Denver. There were 3,222 cattle shipped from Howell in October and 2,657 head from Clayton.

The H. G. W. cattle company made a shipment of 1,000 steers to Kansas parties on November 2 from Narva, Wis.

There were 20,000 cattle dipped this season in Union county and 60,000 in Eddy and Chaves counties, according to information given out at the offices of the territorial cattle sanitary board in Las Vegas.

The season for dipping about over and the sanitary board believes they have succeeded in stamping out any manure very well and the work will be continued next year. The board believed when the work was begun that it might take at least ten years and are surprised at their progress. They have exceeded all expectations in being able to dip faster and easier with less hardship to the cattle than was feared. Most of the objections

of cattle raisers have been overcome and even in Union county where the objections of cattlemen were strongest, they are rapidly falling in line in favor of dipping.

CACTUS MAY BE USED AS FOOD FOR STOCK

Prof. R. F. Hare, of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, is now in Washington where he is assisting in certain experiments with the various kinds of cacti in the southwest, with a view to determining the food values of the plant, which it is believed can be used as a stock food.

Prof. Hare was sent to New Mexico several years ago by the department of agriculture to make experiments with cacti, and he has been doing this, feeding it to stock on an extensive scale. He is now convinced that it can be used successfully. His experiments prove correct that it may result in information of great value to the stock industry of the southwest, as the cactus grows with out any cultivation whatever, and abounds in unlimited quantities.

INTERESTS INFLUENCED BY RYAN IN WALL ST.

Mr. Ryan has been described by men who know him well as the most daring player in New York. He is not so much a speculator in shares as he is a manipulator of corporations. He organizes, or reorganizes, or buys control, and then steps in and manipulates. He bought another, a smaller insurance company, one day. There is no telling what he will buy next. He seems to have a mania for adding corporations to his string. Already he is at the head of one of the greatest groups in the metropolis, embracing not only railways and industries, but in the field of finance alone rising to mammoth proportions. The "Allied interests" which are known in the financial district to belong to the Ryan group are thus catalogued:

Equitable Life Assurance society, \$414,000,000.
Mutual Life Insurance company, \$414,000,000.
National Bank of Commerce, \$251,000,000.
Equitable Trust company, \$52,000,000.
Washington Life Insurance company, \$15,000,000.
Mercantile Trust company, \$49,000,000.
Marion Trust company, \$61,000,000.
Guarantee Trust company, \$48,000,000.
Total, \$1,354,000,000.

Here is an aggregate of assets exceeding by two hundred millions of dollars the combined deposits of the associated banks of New York City. No one supposes that Mr. Ryan controls all of these concerns. Some of them he controls; to others he exercises strong influence. In the group he is probably by long odds the strongest personality. It is quite unnecessary to point out that these figures and facts spell one word, and that word is—power.

Where will Mr. Ryan's ambition stop? It is impossible to say. With this as a foundation, most anything is within his reach. He is ambitious, restless, persistent. He is now among the leaders. In five years he will be at the very top. From "Ryan: A New Power in Finance," by "An Observer in Wall Street," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, for September.

POLICE BELIEVE BAD GANG HAS BEEN BROKEN UP.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 15.—By the arrest of Charles Williams, a negro, it is thought that the last member of a gang of thieves that has been operating in this city for the past few weeks has been placed in jail. Williams was captured at Dayton, Tenn., by Deputy Sheriff Y. Hall. During the past few weeks several saloons and some of the larger wholesale houses in the business center have been burglarized. Suspicion pointed to Charles Prosser, a negro cabman, as being the leader of the gang, and following his arrest by the police several other suspects have been placed in jail. The police succeeded in recovering large quantities of tobacco, cigars and other stolen goods.

D. C. McWhorter, a negro merchant, and Levi Sanders, a negro saloonkeeper, were in police court yesterday to answer in the charges of receiving stolen property. McWhorter was discharged and Sanders was held to come in the sum of \$1,000.

The music house of Leonard & Lindemann was established in 1900, and has enjoyed a rapid growth, their trade having extended throughout the entire territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

They are the exclusive agents for the Chickering Bros. pianos, of Chicago, and handle many other makes of high reputation, also the Chickering piano player, the marvelous instrument which places music of every class within the reach of every home.

Leonard & Lindemann also represent the Regina Music company, of Chicago, and handle many other makes of high reputation, also the Chickering piano player, the marvelous instrument which places music of every class within the reach of every home.

Mr. Leonard is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the future, looking forward to the time when the firm will be numbered among the leading supply music houses and carrying a stock that will meet all demands of the music trade, both wholesale and retail. A \$1,000 order for Victor talking machines has been placed, and the instruments are expected in the very near future.

Evidently, it is the intention of Leonard & Lindemann to give Albuquerque a music house that will be a creditable addition to the city.

Leonard & Lindemann have been believers in and exponents of the business gospel of advertising. Their phenomenal success is attributed in part to the liberal use of printers ink. The Citizens wishes them continued success.

WORKING PLANS FOR TIMBER SALES

Forest Officers Prepare Them Carefully Before Sales Have Been Made.

I ALWAYS WITH EYE TO FUTURE

The increased demand for the purchase of timber from the forest reserves has called for detailed working plans for the more important timbered areas within them. In order to avoid delay in selling, the future welfare of the forest, and that these working plans may be well considered, they are being made as rapidly as possible for those forest areas, from which the sale of timber is probable in the near future. In many cases they are made before the actual application for purchase is received. Those who purchase timber from the government are required to observe forest service regulations in logging, which guard against waste and provide for the reproduction of the forest. Considerable variety exists in the character and requirements of the forests in any one reserve, and each working plan must be based on a close study of local conditions.

When setting about the preparation of one of the plans the first question is, what areas in the reserves are adapted to the same scheme of management? After these areas have been selected they are thoroughly studied from every aspect. The location of the timber is noted, and a rough estimate is made of its amount. Then the character and condition of the overgrowth, injury from fire or insects, the possibility of improving it by logging, and the kind and amount of young growth are principal items, all of which must be taken into consideration in settling whether it is advisable or inadvisable to cut.

The question of markets and the logging facilities are also taken into account, as well as the present local demand for timber. The probable future demand, and the kind of timber required in connection with these problems attention must be given to the nature of the country, the accessibility of the timber, and the existing roads and drivable streams, because the actual value of the timber is in a large measure dependent upon the ease and economy of its removal.

Reproduction, by which alone the forest can maintain itself, is essential where logging is to be done. For this reason the reproductive capacity of the forest is noted with careful detail, and the effect which fire and grazing may have upon it becomes a question of the most importance.

The data, therefore, which the working plan study has gathered form the basis of the terms of the contract in agreement by which the purchaser of the government timber reserves the timber which he has purchased. These terms include the diameter limit below which the timber may not be cut, the number of acres of various species which must be left to reseed the ground, the maximum height at which the stumps may be cut, and the diameter to which the tops must be utilized, and other stipulations insuring clear, conservative logging. Especially, also, the provision for the disposition of the slash, so that the forest floor may safely be cleared of inflammable material, or which uncontrollable forest fires might feed.

The restrictions imposed by the forest service upon timber purchasers are meeting with the intelligent approval of all who are performing logging operations under them. It is more and more clearly understood that they are necessary for the permanent good of the forest, that they are a purely practical stamp, and that their observance means the conservation of the forest, and the increased productivity of the timber supply and all that depends upon it.

LEARNARD & LINDEMANN MOVE TO MORE COMMODIOUS QUARTERS

That Albuquerque is to have the finest music store in the southwest, is quite evident to all who have seen the new store built by O. C. Cromwell of New York, who holds extensive interests in Albuquerque business property. The first floor of the new block has been leased to Leonard & Lindemann, by J. A. Shoyter, agent for the estate, situated at 26 West field avenue, facing the north, with a frontage of thirty feet, the heavy plate glass windows freely admitting light, which reflects from the highly polished hard oak floors and light interior trimmings. The new store will make an ideal sales room for the display of the finest stock of pianos and other musical merchandise. The ceiling, of pressed steel and of truss construction, has enabled the elimination of pillars and other obstructions, thereby giving a clear floor space of an area of 2,250 square feet.

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BEFORE THE PILGRIMS CAME THE JEWS, SEEKING LIBERTY

OSCAR STRAUS TRACES THE HISTORY OF THE COMING OF THOSE PEOPLE TO THIS COUNTRY—FIVE WERE WITH COLUMBUS—AMERICANS AND LOVERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.



Oscar J. Straus

The settlement of the Jews on the American continent antedates by fully a century the settlement of Jamestown and the coming of the Pilgrims. The world's history is linked together far closer than appears upon the surface.

When the cross supplanted the crescent on the glittering cupolas of Granada, the same month that their Catholic majesties issued from the Alhambra the decree for the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, their commissioner Columbus on his first voyage of discovery.

The treasurer general of Aragon, Luis Santangel, whose uncle was burned at the stake and whom the historian styled the Beaconsfield of his time, was the patron of Columbus, and it was he who interested for him with the queen, and when she protested that her treasury was empty, he said he would supply the money. That he did so is proven by his account books, which are still preserved at Seville.

It is known beyond doubt that there were at least five Jews with Columbus, the interpreter, the doctor and the surgeon of the fleet, besides two sailors. Emilio Castellani, the statesman of modern Spain, and her president during the 100 days of her republican regime, as well as the historian, Keyserling, certify that the closing chapter of the professors of Judaism on the Iberian peninsula was the beginning of their history upon the American continent.

In 1654 Brazil was captured by the Portuguese from the Dutch. The Inquisition was reaching out its arms across the Atlantic, and the fugitive

Jews who had taken refuge in the Dutch colony of Brazil again took up their wanderer's staff. Of this number 53 landed in September of that year in New Amsterdam, which was under the administration of the Dutch West India company, of which Peter Stuyvesant was the governor.

It is the 250th anniversary of this event that will be celebrated by the Jews throughout the United States on Thanksgiving Day.

It is an undoubted fact that the Jews were not only among the first white settlers in large numbers on the American continent, but also that their first coming within the limits of the United States was only 24 years after the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shores of New England.

While their first coming was not of great significance in itself, the

thread of events that impelled them was deep in the blood of martyrs for soul liberty, and finds a fitting setting in the composite fabric of our continent's history and in the development of our civil and religious liberty.

They participated in the war of the revolution and gave in proportion to their numbers more than their quota of officers, men and money to the patriot's cause.

No less than 7,000 Jews, officers and men, participated in the Civil War, and some 2,700 in the late war with Spain.

While they have shared to the full extent the blessings of liberty under the Stars and Stripes, they have, not as Jews, but as Americans and lovers of their country, been ever ready to make all and every sacrifice for the true patriotism demanded.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

NEW MEXICO AGAIN VICTORIOUS

SECOND FOOT BALL TEAM OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, DEFEATS EL PASO HIGH SCHOOL ELEVEN.

Special Correspondence.

Mesilla Park, N. M., Nov. 11.—The second team of the A. C. N. M. again distinguished and covered itself with glory today by defeating the best crack organization from the El Paso high school. The game was the best and most bitterly contested game that has been played on the college grounds for some time. Time and again the backs of both teams would hit the line, only to find a stone wall, and the mass would fall, not gaining an inch. The visiting bunch put up a most determined defensive game, but were weak on the offensive. The little backs of the college eleven worked together like a machine, and seldom failed to make a short gain each time, and once in each half did the college boys score a touchdown. The condition of the field was not conducive of fast work, as the rains of the preceding day made it very muddy and slippery. The playing of Ames, Bokahr, A. Graham and Davis, who the Waddington brothers played the star game for the high school eleven.

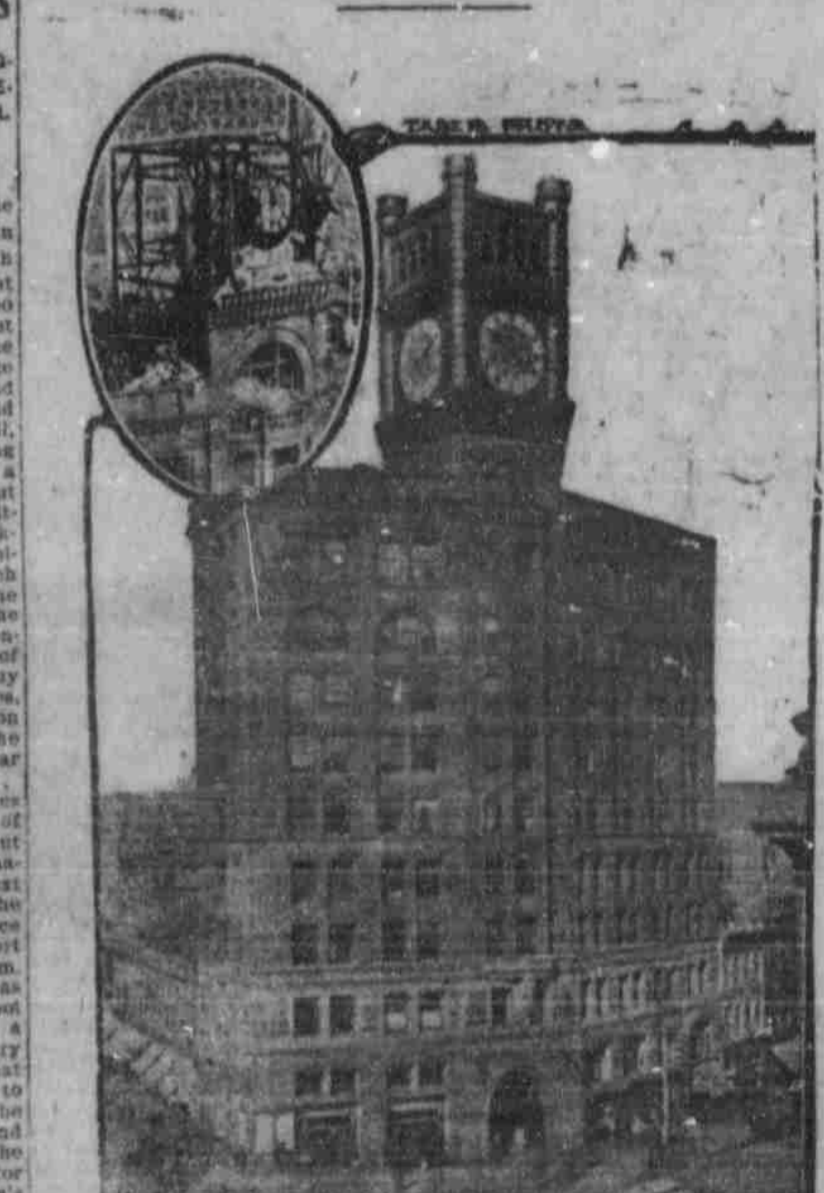
This game was the first of a series for the cup offered by Mr. Benson of El Paso, and a bitter fight will be put up before the cup is retired to permanent possession at the end of the next three years. As an unusual thing, the second team has made a good place on the schedule and the support given it equals that of the first team.

On the 18th the second team has a return game with the high school lads, and the game promises to be a cracker-jack, as the teams are very evenly matched in weight, and what each will do on a dry field is hard to conjecture. The first team will be out next week and will help to round the second team into shape for the game Saturday. The reception for the visiting team at the women's dormitory proved a most brilliant success. The college boys who lined up for the kick-off were Davis, center; Bokahr and Stoneking, guards; Sullivan and Anderson, tackles; Allemen and Elliot, ends; Bokahr and A. Graham, halves; Ames, full back and Davis, quarter. Score, 10 to 0.

MINER STRANGLED BY MACHINERY.

W. M. N. Cruz, of McCabe, Ariz., was killed in the Trier mill at Sonora. While oiling the machinery his clothing was caught in a projecting screw of a shaft. The cloth proved stout and wound around the rapidly revolving shaft in such a manner as to compress the man's body till breathing and even the action of the heart were made impossible. Not a bone was

HISTORIC "CHRONICLE" TOWER IS DESTROYED BY FIRE



San Francisco, Nov. 14.—On election night the upper portion of the Chronicle building with its tower clock, which has long been one of the landmarks of San Francisco, was destroyed by fire. The San Francisco Chronicle building was the first structural iron edifice erected in the west, and for many years was the largest and largest building west of Chicago. It was completed in 1858, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

and soon great excitement reigned. Guests of the Palace hotel nearby believed that the fire was threatened and a panic ensued. Pump work, however, saved most of the building. The San Francisco Chronicle building was the first structural iron edifice erected in the west, and for many years was the largest and largest building west of Chicago. It was completed in 1858, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

ALBUQUERQUE CONTRACTOR GETS IMPORTANT CONTRACTS

J. A. Morgan, the Albuquerque contractor, in addition to the contract awarded him two weeks ago by N. S. Ralston, the general merchant at Santa Fe, for the erection of a handsome business block in that city, to cost \$15,000, on Saturday last secured another important contract in the Capital City.

Leo Herzog, a wealthy wholesale merchant, intends erecting a handsome residence in Santa Fe for his own personal use. The residence will cost when completed, \$5,000. The house will be two stories, with a basement. The first story will be of Spanish style, and the second story will be artistically decorated with ornamental shingles.

Contractor Morgan has already commenced work on the Salmon block, and expects to finish it by January 15, although the contract calls for the completion of the building by April 24.

LARRAZOLO WAS NOT DANGEROUSLY INJURED

Attorney O. A. Larrazolo left for Santa Fe, where he has legal matter to attend to, says the Opie. The gentleman received word from his son who was accidentally shot during a El Paso duel last Wednesday, that he was not at all seriously injured. J. R. Dwyer, clerk of the El Paso city court, and J. R. Murphy got into a political discussion which grew so warm that guns were drawn in the good old Santa Fe way. Murphy was shot, as was also O. A. Larrazolo, a bystander, and bullet glanced and struck young Larrazolo in the neck.

BARGAIN DAY IN RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES

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