

7-28-1906

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 07-28-1906

T. Hughes

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news

Recommended Citation

Hughes, T.. "Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 07-28-1906." (1906). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news/628

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Albuquerque Citizen, 1891-1906 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

Weekly Albuquerque Citizen

VOLUME 15

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1936

NUMBER 23

EXPERIENCES OF GUESTS AT SUMMER HOTEL

What One Writer Saw, Tasted and Felt at Such Resort.

PLEASANT STORY WELL PUT

By Elizabeth W. Gillen.

Special to The Evening Citizen.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—One of the most prevalent of the many forms of insanity that afflict this first American people is the habit of going every summer to a place called, to keep from sweating by calling it, its real name, a summer hotel. This term is given to a place where one can get away from the city and enjoy the pleasures of the country. The pleasure in the game is as great as the pleasure in the sight. The pleasure in the game is as great as the pleasure in the sight. The pleasure in the game is as great as the pleasure in the sight.

That Glorious Fishing.

Most summer hotels are located beside some form of water called a lake. And there invariably are—sometimes two or three of—more of the city—red-necked and perky people who dabble in that not-so-fishy from the Gen. P. G. T. Barry down to Admiral George Dewey and, and catches four-inch leavings that are left on until they reach each from one to seven pounds. Rough shiners are hooked annually in that way to glut the voracious markets of the world.

Then There Are Children.

In every hotel are a number of children who are not house-broke, and parents who make themselves a nuisance by trying to discipline them for the first time in their lives. One day I saw a man meet in a summer hotel corridor. They roared next to each other, and of course, were enemies. One said to the other:

"Well, I'm sure," said the other, indignantly, "that we do all in our power to keep our children quiet."

"That's just what we object to," returned the first. "We have never yet heard the children, but you have waked us up every morning for three weeks trying to keep still."

This is not an isolated case, though all such cases should be carefully isolated.

And How He Left.

We had paid our board for three weeks in advance, as our baggage didn't look good to the clerk. But at the end of two weeks, in spite of the fact that I had paid in advance, I had lost enough weight to make flying easy. Only I feared that I was not strong. So one night when I was as near still as I ever get in one of those madhouses, when somebody was apparently asleep and the attendant in the parlor as a spring board and a blonde girl with a hand turned voice was giving an unintentional imitation of an automobile horn in a crowded street, and a game of bridge went on among the drug store attendants, I decided to leave. I went to the window with ropes, took down the fire escape, and ran two blocks to a railway station. While we waited at the country whistling post for the train that was to take us back to home and freedom, we clung to "ugh" other and listened to the paying of tax porters and bell boys and chambermaids that had been sick upon our warm trail when our escape had been noted. It was almost as unpleasant for half an hour or so, as if we had stayed the other week.

Alongside the train car there are always some red benches for the use of the tennis players to sit on and quarrel about the score, while their husbands tear up the gravel in their wild attempts to wear the easy lobs. Each player starts in with the belief that he is a head-on of May Sarton, and quills with the latter's red head fixed in his mind. He cannot talk about anything but tennis before the game, and prefers to talk about anything else afterward.

On these red benches, which were there last summer also (and which sat there all through the winter, freezing passers-by with the suggestion of sitting on them in the snow), are a number of loose screws that protrude each a quarter of an inch above the side of the seat. This is so that when a man sits down on them he will not notice the difference, but will acquire, around on the seat until he is tired, when he arises, he has a tail bit to pay and has opened up a new account with the recording angel. All the next winter a lot of white duck with ravened sides, will flutter gaily from the northeast of this state screw. No summer hotel is complete without this screw.

Each summer, without this screw, the screw is supplied by the clothing trust and cost the proprietors of the hotel nothing whatever.

They will be found also, if you

week diligently for it, a pool table, with intermittent green cloth hidden somewhere in an attic. Do not disturb it. It is altogether all right, and to tamper with it is pure vandalism, and not in the least customer.

Two old ladies and a crippled man play checkers for three days, or during good behavior. The game is too tedious to last, however, and is soon frowned out of countenance.

About the Food Supplied.

The meals at a summer hotel consist of the following:

Breakfast. Free Water. Cantaloupes on the half-shell, an end. Oatmeal bulls diluted with lavender milk.

2—Pancakes—2. Charred steak with Upright Eggs. Coffee, or there's a reason. Fortified Malt Epply Pepper Shakers.

Lunch. Lobster Croquet, an Earl. Salmon Salad, with Come-Back Celery.

Late supper, with Sauce made from Water near which Mini grew. Same Coffee, or Bone-Sot. Same Salt. Same Pepper Shakers. Same—saline—Still damp.

Dinner. Jungle Feast with Near-Gravy. Granulated Potatoes. Egg Plant (fried).

3—Cross sections of Boiled Beets—3. Lima Beans—2. Same Coffee. Chocolate Belaire. Finger Bowls. (If you tip the waiter.)

You see by this that they do not starve people at a summer hotel. No, they do not. There is no name for what they do to you there. No one who has not seen it could name it, and those who have been through enough of it to become familiar with it are not strong enough, mentally, afterward, to undergo the strain of inventing a term. The only term I can think of in that connection is twenty years in the penitentiary for the proprietor. Whatever they do to you there, it is less satisfactory than feeding and taking liquor than anything. It is a cross between starvation and anything you can think of that is worse.

Then There Are Children.

In every hotel are a number of children who are not house-broke, and parents who make themselves a nuisance by trying to discipline them for the first time in their lives. One day I saw a man meet in a summer hotel corridor. They roared next to each other, and of course, were enemies. One said to the other:

"Well, I'm sure," said the other, indignantly, "that we do all in our power to keep our children quiet."

"That's just what we object to," returned the first. "We have never yet heard the children, but you have waked us up every morning for three weeks trying to keep still."

This is not an isolated case, though all such cases should be carefully isolated.

And How He Left.

We had paid our board for three weeks in advance, as our baggage didn't look good to the clerk. But at the end of two weeks, in spite of the fact that I had paid in advance, I had lost enough weight to make flying easy. Only I feared that I was not strong. So one night when I was as near still as I ever get in one of those madhouses, when somebody was apparently asleep and the attendant in the parlor as a spring board and a blonde girl with a hand turned voice was giving an unintentional imitation of an automobile horn in a crowded street, and a game of bridge went on among the drug store attendants, I decided to leave. I went to the window with ropes, took down the fire escape, and ran two blocks to a railway station. While we waited at the country whistling post for the train that was to take us back to home and freedom, we clung to "ugh" other and listened to the paying of tax porters and bell boys and chambermaids that had been sick upon our warm trail when our escape had been noted. It was almost as unpleasant for half an hour or so, as if we had stayed the other week.

Alongside the train car there are always some red benches for the use of the tennis players to sit on and quarrel about the score, while their husbands tear up the gravel in their wild attempts to wear the easy lobs. Each player starts in with the belief that he is a head-on of May Sarton, and quills with the latter's red head fixed in his mind. He cannot talk about anything but tennis before the game, and prefers to talk about anything else afterward.

On these red benches, which were there last summer also (and which sat there all through the winter, freezing passers-by with the suggestion of sitting on them in the snow), are a number of loose screws that protrude each a quarter of an inch above the side of the seat. This is so that when a man sits down on them he will not notice the difference, but will acquire, around on the seat until he is tired, when he arises, he has a tail bit to pay and has opened up a new account with the recording angel. All the next winter a lot of white duck with ravened sides, will flutter gaily from the northeast of this state screw. No summer hotel is complete without this screw.

Each summer, without this screw, the screw is supplied by the clothing trust and cost the proprietors of the hotel nothing whatever.

They will be found also, if you

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR JOHN D.



It has become known recently that Ruge Waddell is not the least bit of a spendthrift, but has saved away much money in Pennsylvania oil properties. Now that Ruge is out of the game with his injured hand, he might take a day off and give that other oil king, Mr. Rockefeller, some valuable pointers on how to be happy, though rich.

NOTES CONCERNING 26TH ANNUAL FAIR

Fruit Exhibit to Be Better Than Ever—\$500 in Prizes Offered.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS

The fruit department for the coming fall fair, under the superintendency of M. P. Stamm, will in all probability be large, than any like exhibit for previous territorial fairs held the past few years. Mr. Stamm is in receipt of letters from fruit growers throughout the territory, asking for particular attention to the fruit exhibit, and in consequence is sending out the following information:

Fruit exhibit, entries close September 17, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Exhibits must be in place by 10 a. m., September 17.

All exhibits must remain in place until the last day of the fair.

Premiums offered for New Mexico fruits, exclusively.

The following scale of points will be observed in awarding prizes:

Quality, 30; quantity, 25; number of varieties, 20; arrangement of exhibit, 5; correct nomenclature, 20.

The Santa Fe railroad will carry exhibits of fruits by freight free of charge.

The Well-Fargo Express company will make reduced rates on fruits sent to the fair by express.

The best exhibit of fruit from any county in the territory will receive as first prize, \$150; second prize, \$50.

Best and largest exhibit of apples, \$10; grapes, \$15; peaches, \$10; pears, \$10; plums, \$5; quinces, \$5. Best and largest exhibit on fruits raised by one individual, \$10.

Best plate of grapes, \$1; pears, \$1; apples, \$1; peaches, \$1; quinces, \$1; plums, \$1.

Best and largest collection of vegetables from any county, \$25.

Best exhibit of vegetables raised by one exhibitor, \$10.

Some of the Attractions.

A partial list of the attractions secured for the twenty-sixth annual fair is given below:

Hunting races and harness races, prizes aggregating \$10,000.

Base ball tournament, \$1,000 in prizes.

Fruit exhibit, prizes aggregating \$500.

Jersey stock exhibit, prizes aggregating \$500.

Trades display, poultry show, baby show, flower parade, relay race, ladies' race, twenty-mile team exhibit, Montezuma ball, balloon races, United States cavalry maneuvers, Western Amusement company on the streets, with twenty different shows, and several sensational "free" attractions and a number of others not yet contracted.

SEES AFTER NINE YEARS OF BLINDNESS

Passion Natchez of Corralles, is here on a visit to his brother, Milton Natchez, who resides in Carlsbad. The visitor arrived weeks ago, was operated upon by Dr. Shadrach, for cataract of the left eye, and the patient, after a blindness of nine years, can see perfectly clear. The other eye is also affected, and will be operated upon as soon as the cataract has become ripe.

The operation performed, on the first eye, was successful, and the patient, who has attained a considerable reputation as a specialist in the treatment of the eye, nose and ear.

Most disgusting skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Purifier is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-skinned.

NEW COMPANIES READY FOR BUSINESS

THEY HAVE ORGANIZED, AND FILED THEIR PAPERS WITH THE TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of J. W. Haynolds, secretary of the territory:

La Republica Mining Company. Principal office at Alamogordo, Otero county, New Mexico. Total authorized capital stock, \$1,000,000, with shares of the par value of \$1 each. The company will commence business with \$20,000.

The objects and purposes of the company are to prospect for, locate, acquire by discovery, license, lease, option, purchase, deed, grant, gift, devise, or otherwise hold, possess, enjoy, develop, mine, work, operate and exploit mines, mineral lands and claims, mining rights, lodges, places and mining grounds or any interest therein, in any part of the United States, or the territories thereof, or in the republic of Mexico or in any other foreign country.

To operate, mine, develop, mill, quarry, work any and all kinds of mineral and mineral substances wherever situated, and to do and carry on a general mining business in all its various branches; to deal in, buy, sell or otherwise acquire or dispose of any and all kinds of real and personal estate, both on behalf of this corporation and on commission for other owners. The incorporators are J. J. Mundy, W. E. Porter, R. L. Dorman, M. R. Porter and F. J. Feldman, all of El Paso, Texas.

The Wisconsin Milling and Smelting Company.

Principal place of business at Jicarilla, Lincoln county, New Mexico. Total capitalization authorized at \$1,000,000, with shares of the par value of \$1 each, 1,000,000 of one dollar each.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease, dispose of and operate mills, smelters and reducing works for handling and treatment of ores and metals; to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease, operate mines and mining claims, coal lands and coal mines, telephone and telegraph lines, and in connection with mining and milling operations, to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

The objects and purposes of the company are to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroad lines, and to develop water power and to develop water works and water ways; to do a general merchandise business; to purchase ores and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as to be for its advantage and purpose.

POULTRY EXHIBIT RECEIVING ATTENTION

From Superintendent Packert. To Be Biggest and Best Ever.

AFTER THE ELEPHANT ACT

H. M. Packert, superintendent of the poultry exhibit for the coming twenty-sixth annual territorial fair, says that his part of the fair is going to be as far ahead of last year's showing in the poultry line that the crows of the cocks and the cackles of the hens will be heard for miles around.

There will be first, second and third prizes for cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, and additional prizes for coop displays. For every variety of fowl there will be separate prizes, and prizes for the poultry raiser making the best exhibit.

These prizes will be sufficiently large to make it attractive for any poultry raiser in the territory, and the result is that many exhibitors in this line are looking for.

Superintendent Packert of the poultry exhibit states that he is daily receiving many letters of inquiry from poultry raisers throughout New Mexico and this part of the exhibit seems to be attracting much favorable attention.

As yet all arrangements for the poultry exhibit have not been completed, but it is safe to say that in the hands of Mr. Packert the matter will receive all due attention and will prove one of the best exhibits on the fair grounds.

Manager McElhiney is busy these days working up a pamphlet covering all points of the proposed sheepmen's convention to be held in this city during fair week, the session to last three days, September 18, 19 and 21.

The booklet, a copy of which will be mailed to every sheep man in the territory, and to many outside of New Mexico, will contain all definite information relative to the convention, its purposes, etc., and is expected to meet the inquiries regarding why the convention is to be held, and as to what action will be taken.

The pamphlets will soon be off the press and ready for mailing.

In a letter received from Frank McMillin, proprietor and manager of the Western Amusement company, that is to furnish the midway features for the September fair, the writer states that every effort is being made to secure Johnson's performing elephants for fair week.

This is one of the strongest animal acts on the road today and will mean an outlay of not less than \$2,000 to secure, but it is an act worth traveling miles to see, and one that will most certainly meet with the unanimous approval of the Albuquerque public should they be so fortunate as to have an opportunity of witnessing the acts of these highly trained and educated beasts.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY IN TAOS

Two boys, one the son of the Widow Vigil, living two miles east of Taos, the other his friend, named Bloom, and other boys, were fighting in the Taos creek Monday when they engaged in a quarrel. They stabbed young Vigil, who died a few minutes later. An inquest was held at the court house, with the result that no conclusion was reached, and adjournment was taken until other witnesses could be called.

A wild man has been chasing around Indians. No, not Tom Tiger.

NEW THINGS GROWN FOR THE TABLE

Valuable Plants Imported From Foreign Lands For Domestication.

MUCH EXPECTED IN THIS WAY

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The farmer who is not prejudiced against new crops and who desires to develop his land to its highest productive capacity by intelligent experiment will be interested in some recent plant importations from abroad by the United States department of agriculture.

One of these plants, the Japanese

ROMANCE IS FOUND OFTEN IN REAL LIFE

Even New York Can Supply Living Instances of Interest.

OTHER NEWS FROM GOTHAM

New York, July 22.—The East Side is full of romance ever since Miss Pastor married Mr. Miller. But the most romantic affair, according to Levy, the broker of Essex street, culminated when he united in marriage Ida Schreiverson and Morris Miller, Ida Schreiverson is a Jewess, 20 years old, and she has an aunt in Brownsville, whom she occasionally visits. On one of these occasions Ida found her aunt in a fit of hysterics over some stringy chops that the butcher had sent her. So Ida dutifully volunteered to go and get them. When she got to the butcher's shop Miller, who owned it, took note of the prettiness of the girl, and when she showed a piece of lamb, and with three strokes of his cleaver cut her off three slices of fat chops. When her aunt saw them she was delighted, and when on successive visits by Ida to the butcher's her aunt's household revealed in couple of hundred of excellence, she began to think that Ida had changed affairs greatly. The chops, tender and juicy, also had an effect upon Ida's tender heart. Miller was also rather affected, and finally proposed taking Ida on an outing. Before they had reached their destination a great storm came up and the couple stopped at Levy's office. Miller had in the meantime popped the question, and having been accepted, insisted upon their getting married last night. Levy performed the ceremony with dispatch and the young couple went away happy while Levy sat up himself for some of those wonderful chops.

Excellent Fish Story.
New York is to be treated to a course in electric eels, of which there is only a hazy idea. Dr. J. G. de Espartero, of Venezuela, perhaps the greatest living authority on the use of electric eels, is to be put, in coming to New York, to convince the skeptical that electric eels, such as can be found by the hundreds of thousands in the basin of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers, can be put to all kinds of useful purposes. One hundred of these eels, it is said without a smile by the authorities who live near the waters where the fish is most abundant, can be put in a line tank, where, with rubber caps, they will give off enough electricity to run an automobile twenty-four hours. Ten will generate enough power to run a two-horse train at a speed of no less than 25 miles an hour. The electric eel, which is at present causing no much attention and discussion in South America, is described as a thick, stout, hunchbacked, scaly fish, which sometimes grows to be six feet long. It differs so greatly in structure from ordinary eels that many ichthyologists have put it in a separate family or group. It is found in the Amazon and Orinoco basins, wherever the water is warm and sluggish, and its great is its electrical power that it habitually kills more fish than it can possibly consume.

Subway and Comb Trade.
Odd things grow out of new conditions. Why should anybody think there would be any connection between the subway and pocket comb? And yet there is. "For about two weeks I have been trying to find out why I have had such a sudden demand for pocket combs," said the keeper of a novelty store. "I had to renew my stock twice. Yesterday I asked a man who waited long enough to comb his hair whether he could tell me why everybody seemed to need combs all at once. He told me that if I had an appointment to meet someone on Fourteenth street upon whom I wanted to make an impression and rode up there in the front car of a subway express I would need a comb at the other end. I tried out the front car on one subway to La Borden and quickly learned that the draft through the front car, when the front door was open, was so heavy that a man simply had to take off his hat if he did not want to lose it, and his hair suffered in consequence. I had no idea before that the subway would help the comb trade."

About Horseback Men.
A pathetic story comes down from Sullivan county that has attracted much attention as stories about horses usually do. A horse purchased by Orrin Rice, proprietor of a large summer boarding house at Rock Hill, Sullivan county, broke his halter, withered with horse sickness, and started for the old home. He ran seven miles, and dropped dead as he came in sight of the old barn. The horse had been purchased from a man in Monticello. Rice took the animal home, and it continually whinnied, refused to eat, showing all the signs of horse sickness. Veterinarians did not help it, and it became so weak that it could not stand up. Saturday night it lay apparently dying in the field. Sunday it was missing. Rice showed the horse had broken its halter, jumped the fence, had run seven miles to its home near Monticello, and it was seen where it had been born and brought up. It dropped dead of exhaustion. The horse was buried on the farm where it was born.

Medal for Heroism.
It is always an attractive scene when the mayor or police commissioner calls up a policeman to receive a reward for his bravery or heroism. Such a case occurred when a small man, with light blue eyes, red hair and his freckles sparkling over his nose, making it look like the tip of a diamond, was led to the Commissioner's office. The commissioner asked whether he had learned to swim in the Shannon, and was told it was "the Blackwater." The commissioner was sorry that Murray had not been a member of the United States Navy, for it is to give a medal of honor to their sailor for his courage and heroism. Murray had in February last year fished Olaf Johnson out of the Gowanus canal, Brooklyn, and was so

ARIZONA AND HER MEXICAN INDIGENTS

The Territory a Dumping Ground for Mexico's Insane.

REPORT BACK TO MEXICO

A special dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., dated July 21, says: For years Arizona has borne the unpleasant reputation of being the dumping ground for the insane of all the subdivisions of the Union. It was notable also that although the Mexican population is only a sixth of the census total, more than one-half the inmates of the territorial insane asylum have been Mexicans from Old Mexico. It has been charged usually that these and incompetent Mexicans have been smuggled across the border simply for the purpose of securing to them comfort and support in the insane asylum. Yet this matter has had intelligent investigation only within the last couple of months. By direction of Governor Kibbey, Superintendent Ferguson of the asylum has made a study of border conditions, assisted by the United States immigration service.

Deport Asylum inmates.
As a result of these investigations a clearing out of the asylum is now in progress. Yesterday six Mexican citizens were sent from the asylum to Nogales for deportation into Mexico. They will be followed by others as fast as the Mexican government is ready to receive them, and it is expected that at least one-third of the 200 inmates of the asylum will thus cease to be a charge upon the territory. The Mexican government, after representations made through diplomatic channels, has signified its entire willingness to receive Arizona's unwelcome guests and is acting through its consul at Nogales, Ariz.

Will Clear Out Hospital.
It is understood that the work will be continued into the poorhouse and county hospital, which now are loaded with indigent Mexicans who are still citizens of the land of their birth. Petitioners in the various jails are likely to be included under a construction of immigration laws respecting the admission of undesirable aliens. A deportation of indigent Mexican citizens would not be unwise to the Mexican government, for many of those now in jail in Arizona are wanted in Mexico for serious crimes.

Platt-Oddell Combies.
The result of the forces of Odell and Platt, which is announced, puts an interesting color on the republican situation in New York city and state. It has aroused the new factors in the fight, who have laid in with President Roosevelt to carry the state away from the old-time bosses, and is an entirely new set. Senator Platt has given signs of retiring from active politics, at least, if he did not give up his seat in the senate. But the chance of another fight, in which there are some chances of winning at least a temporary victory, has stirred the old fire in the political warrior and he is up and doing with his former lieutenant, later foe, and now friend, in a common cause. It seems to be a case in which Odell and Platt have to have plans and will fight for it. Platt is wise in one way, at any rate. If he gave up he would soon be in his grave, but with a fight on his hands he will still be in the saddle all his energies and give him another lease of life.

OFFICIAL MATTERS

Changes at Penitentiary.
Superintendent Arthur Treford has announced the following changes in the personnel of the force at the territorial prison: William Cole, of Santa Fe, appointed night cell housekeeper, vice Frank Padilla, dismissed. E. F. Gillen, of Espanola, appointed to be gardener, vice Juan Ortega, assigned to duty as a guard.

Promotions of Postoffice Clerks.
The postoffice department has announced the following promotions in New Mexico: Alamogordo, one clerk, from \$200 to \$205; Albuquerque, one clerk, from \$200 to \$205 and one clerk from \$190 to \$200; Las Vegas, no recommendations; Roswell, one clerk, from \$190 to \$200; Santa Fe, one from \$200 to \$205.

La Cienega Star Route.
From now on the postoffice at La Cienega, Santa Fe county, will be supplied by Santa Fe instead of from Cortez.

Notaries Public Appointed.
Governor Hagerman has appointed the following to be notaries public: Katherine G. Sullivan of Las Vegas, San Miguel county, and Thomas D. Leih, of Haton, Colfax county.

La Linder Star Route.
An order has been issued by the postoffice department to the star route carrier between Las Vegas and Gallinas Springs, San Miguel county, to supply the postoffice at La Linder on the way.

ABOUT FORMER WELL KNOWN NEW MEXICAN

Judge A. B. Fall, of El Paso, who arrived here last Tuesday with Col. W. C. Greene from Canada, has resigned as the manager of the Greene companies operating in this state. Col. Greene has accepted the resignation, but Judge Fall remains the personal attorney both in law and in fact of the former.

Judge Fall has been the general manager of the Greene-McClellan & Lumber company, vice president of the Greene Gold-Silver company and the personal representative and attorney in fact of Col. Greene. These positions made Judge Fall near to Col. Greene in authority in these companies representing a capitalization of \$100,000,000 gold. A successor to Judge Fall has not yet been named but no doubt soon will be—Chihuahua Enterprise.

David Apodaca of Maricopa fell in an epileptic fit this afternoon on the centennial walk to front of the N. T. Temple building, and in the fall his nose was badly hurt. This is the second time within a week that Apodaca has fallen in such a fit. It would be wise for him to remain at home.

ARIZONA AND HER MEXICAN INDIGENTS

The Territory a Dumping Ground for Mexico's Insane.

REPORT BACK TO MEXICO

A special dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., dated July 21, says: For years Arizona has borne the unpleasant reputation of being the dumping ground for the insane of all the subdivisions of the Union. It was notable also that although the Mexican population is only a sixth of the census total, more than one-half the inmates of the territorial insane asylum have been Mexicans from Old Mexico. It has been charged usually that these and incompetent Mexicans have been smuggled across the border simply for the purpose of securing to them comfort and support in the insane asylum. Yet this matter has had intelligent investigation only within the last couple of months. By direction of Governor Kibbey, Superintendent Ferguson of the asylum has made a study of border conditions, assisted by the United States immigration service.

Deport Asylum inmates.
As a result of these investigations a clearing out of the asylum is now in progress. Yesterday six Mexican citizens were sent from the asylum to Nogales for deportation into Mexico. They will be followed by others as fast as the Mexican government is ready to receive them, and it is expected that at least one-third of the 200 inmates of the asylum will thus cease to be a charge upon the territory. The Mexican government, after representations made through diplomatic channels, has signified its entire willingness to receive Arizona's unwelcome guests and is acting through its consul at Nogales, Ariz.

Will Clear Out Hospital.
It is understood that the work will be continued into the poorhouse and county hospital, which now are loaded with indigent Mexicans who are still citizens of the land of their birth. Petitioners in the various jails are likely to be included under a construction of immigration laws respecting the admission of undesirable aliens. A deportation of indigent Mexican citizens would not be unwise to the Mexican government, for many of those now in jail in Arizona are wanted in Mexico for serious crimes.

Platt-Oddell Combies.
The result of the forces of Odell and Platt, which is announced, puts an interesting color on the republican situation in New York city and state. It has aroused the new factors in the fight, who have laid in with President Roosevelt to carry the state away from the old-time bosses, and is an entirely new set. Senator Platt has given signs of retiring from active politics, at least, if he did not give up his seat in the senate. But the chance of another fight, in which there are some chances of winning at least a temporary victory, has stirred the old fire in the political warrior and he is up and doing with his former lieutenant, later foe, and now friend, in a common cause. It seems to be a case in which Odell and Platt have to have plans and will fight for it. Platt is wise in one way, at any rate. If he gave up he would soon be in his grave, but with a fight on his hands he will still be in the saddle all his energies and give him another lease of life.

GALLUP MUNICIPAL CASE UP AGAIN

ATTORNEY GENERAL REID ALLOWS USE OF TERRITORY'S NAME IN QUO WARRANTO PROCEEDINGS.

Attorney General W. C. Reid has granted permission for the use of the name of the territory in quo warranto proceedings against the municipal officers of Gallup as the result of the recent election contest. Attorney General Reid stated that he regretted very much that the municipal affairs of Gallup had gotten in their present condition; that he had no doubt that the present officials were fairly elected so far as votes are concerned, and that the men elected to office were efficient and would do nothing against the interests of the people of Gallup, but that the provisions required by law proceeding such election had been entirely ignored, not by the present officials, but by the former board of trustees, and that for this reason he was compelled to permit quo warranto proceedings to be instituted.

Asked if he had gained permission to use the name of the territory in a proceeding by quo warranto which will attack the present municipal corporation officers of that place, he said: "Yes, I have granted such permission. The question in granting such authority by this office was very carefully considered by me and under the law and facts as I have had them presented to me I do not see how I could have consistently refused such permission. In fact the circumstances would have to be extraordinary before I would refuse to grant similar permission to any applicant. In the case of Gallup it is very questionable in my mind whether the present officials of that municipality are even de facto officers and if they are not their actions would be void. They intend to go on and exercise the rights of officers and to be in the position of officers and ordinance made by such officers. I am not presuming to decide this question for the people of Gallup when I grant permission to institute quo warranto proceedings, but it is enough that there is a question, and the court is the proper tribunal to determine."

MORE MONEY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND

ANDREWS FOREST RESERVE WILL GIVE SCHOOLS 10 PER CENT OF ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., July 16, 1906.
Hon. W. H. Andrews, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Dear Sir:—As you are aware, the agricultural appropriation act for 1907, approved June 30, 1906, contains the following provision:

"That ten per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June 30, 1906, shall be paid at the end thereof by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the state or territorial legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools."

The ten per centum thus provided will be paid by the secretary of the treasury, who will determine the exact distributive share of New Mexico. In the meantime I am exceedingly glad to tell you that the gross receipts from the forest reserves in your territory during the fiscal year just closed are \$18,945.55, distributed as follows:

MARKET LETTER

Special Correspondence.
Kansas City, Mo., July 21.—There was a general upward tendency to the market last week, with a slight check Friday, not advance for the week of 1 to 20 cents covering all classes of cattle. The supply today is 13,000 cattle and 3,300 calves, the futures today being the big run of calves. Veals sold higher last week, but prices on them broke a quarter today on account of the big run. Panhandle calves selling at \$5.50 today. The best fed steers are 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago, top today \$6.10 for four loads, fed Colorado at \$5.75 today, the Lockhart steers \$5.25 today, against \$5.25 and \$5.30 last Monday. Fed Colorado topped the market two days last week, and topped the market for the week as well at \$5.10. Branded cattle are selling closer to natives each year, when as well finished, and the feeders in the corn belt are recognizing this fact to a greater extent each season. The large sums expended by the western ranchmen in breeding up their herds means an increasing demand every year, many Illinois, Iowa and Missouri feeders now refusing to feed anything but the high grade western branded steers. What was formerly a mark of condemnation has come to be a sign of special merit. Stocker and feeder trade is still of small dimensions, as packers absorb about all the Kansas grade cattle now coming at \$4.50 to \$5.00, prices unchanged on stockers and feeders at \$3.25 to \$4.50, a few common cows at \$2.50 to \$3.25. Panhandle cows sold at \$2.75 to 2.90 today.

The packers' long contention that native prices were too high turned out to be true last week and today. The run was 26,000 last week, 3,500 today, not all, too many for the needs here, but had demand from consuming centers and heavy supplies of natives east have put the fighting impulse into the hands of the buyers. Arizona lambs sold at \$7.10 and \$7.15 today, 60 to 67 pounds, about the same class of lambs that have been selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Yearlings would bring \$5.50 to \$6.00, weathers \$5.25 to \$5.60, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25. There is quite a demand for stock and feeding sheep at \$4.00 to \$4.50, a big band at the latter price. Thursday. Prices are still remunerative, and some traders believe they will gradually work upwards again, as packers have not been able to hold them down very long at a time for quite a long time.

Very truly yours,
GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

SHEEP GROWERS WILL HAVE BIG CONVENTION

Arrangements Include Three Days' Session—Hundreds of Delegates.

A LARGE EXHIBIT OF JERSEYS

Great preparations are being made for the convention of territorial wool growers to be held in this city during the week of the twenty-sixth annual fair, and it promises to eclipse, in point of delegates and interest, any convention ever held in New Mexico. Hon. Solomon Luna is in receipt of a letter from Governor Hagerman, in which the latter states that he is in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry which show that the matter is being taken seriously and that all the 250 delegates appointed by himself will be in attendance, or the major part of them.

In addition to the governor's delegates from each county in the territory will appear seven delegates from their respective counties to represent them at the convention and each commercial club in the territory will send delegates.

There are 2,500 sheep men in New Mexico who have secured ranches, and about 200 additional who have come in or started operations since the above list was compiled, so that in all there are about 3,500 wool growers in this territory, each of whom will be extended an invitation to be present and participate in the convention.

The Elks' theater, wherein will be held the sessions of the convention, has been secured for Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, September 18, 19 and 21, by those having the convention arrangements in charge and these dates will prevail for the convention.

On the opening day the delegates will organize, committees will be appointed and other business transacted. On the second day the committees will report and papers bearing on the wool growing interests will be read. The final business of the convention being wound up on Friday.

A number of prominent wool growers of this territory, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming will be invited to be present and address the convention, or read papers, and it is thought that some of the foremost officers of the National Wool Growers' association of the United States will be in attendance.

The Roosevelt sheep men have recently perfected a local organization and in a letter to Hon. Solomon Luna, one of the Roosevelt growers states that a large delegation will be sent to the Albuquerque convention.

On the opening day the delegates will organize, committees will be appointed and other business transacted. On the second day the committees will report and papers bearing on the wool growing interests will be read. The final business of the convention being wound up on Friday.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SPENDS HIS VACATION IN THE SUMMER WOODS

Special Correspondence.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 24.—When Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, goes on a vacation he cuts all wires behind him. The only person who knows his address at vacation time is his private secretary. At the senator's office in this city all the office force will tell one is that "the senator is up in the woods; we don't know exactly where."

The day after congress adjourned the senator left the trail for the Maine woods and he is now somewhere in the fastnesses.

Once in the woods he dons a flannel shirt, buckskin trousers, boots and a broad-brimmed hat. He doesn't know about the world at large. The

STOCK SALES

Kansas City, July 22.—Some sales of western cattle here this week:

L. S. Arpelt, Oxford, Neb., 53 fed Colorado, 1,373 pounds, \$4.10; 57 fed Colorado, 1,384 pounds, \$4.00.

Owner, Rex, 75 fed Colorado, 1,461 pounds, \$5.35; 134 fed Colorado, 1,180 pounds, \$5.75; 81 fed Colorado, 1,008 pounds, \$5.25; 83 fed Colorado, 1,384 pounds, \$5.10.

Lockhart L. S. Co., Sugar City, Colo., 104 killers, 1,222 pounds, \$5.30; 88 killers, 1,284 pounds, \$5.40.

Comer & Cox, Lamar, Colo., 83 killers, 1,284 pounds, \$5.40.

W. C. Ryerson, Higgins, Texas, 25 calves, 158 pounds, \$6.25; 7 cows, 781 pounds, \$2.30.

G. W. Black, Hereford, Texas, 47 calves, 182 pounds, \$5.75.

L. A. Arnold, Hereford, Texas, 58 calves, 205 pounds, \$5.75.

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

Monday, July 16.

Campbell & Francis, Flagstaff, Ariz., 1,864 lambs, 65 pounds, \$7.75.

W. McIntire, Flagstaff, Ariz., 1,901 weathers, 100 pounds, \$6.70.

A. J. Anderson, Sanderson, Texas, 664 weathers, 101 pounds, \$5.50.

Tuesday, July 17.

M. F. Lovelace, Corona, N. M., 954 weathers, 94 pounds, \$5.55.

W. R. Lovelace, Corona, N. M., 963 weathers, 101 pounds, \$5.55.

W. L. Booth, Arizona, 1,211 weathers, 107 pounds, \$5.50.

Campbell & Francis, Flagstaff, Ariz., 1,353 lambs, 63 pounds, \$7.05; 3,241 yearlings, 67 pounds, \$6.15.

E. L. Ryan, Montrose, Colo., 254 lambs, 67 pounds, \$7.75.

Wednesday, July 18.

Starks & V. Price, Utah, 1,863 feeders, 81 pounds, \$4.65.

Campbell & Francis, Flagstaff, 1,117 ewes, 91 pounds, \$5.10.

Thursday, July 19.

Campbell & Francis, Flagstaff, 229 lambs, 63 pounds, \$7.50; 224 ewes, 80 pounds, \$5.00.

Friday, July 20.

C. H. Means, Arizona, 255 mixed, 96 pounds, \$5.90.

If you haven't the time to exercise regularly, Don's Reglets will prevent constipation. They induce a mild, easy, healthful action of the bowels, without griping. Ask your druggist for them. 25c.

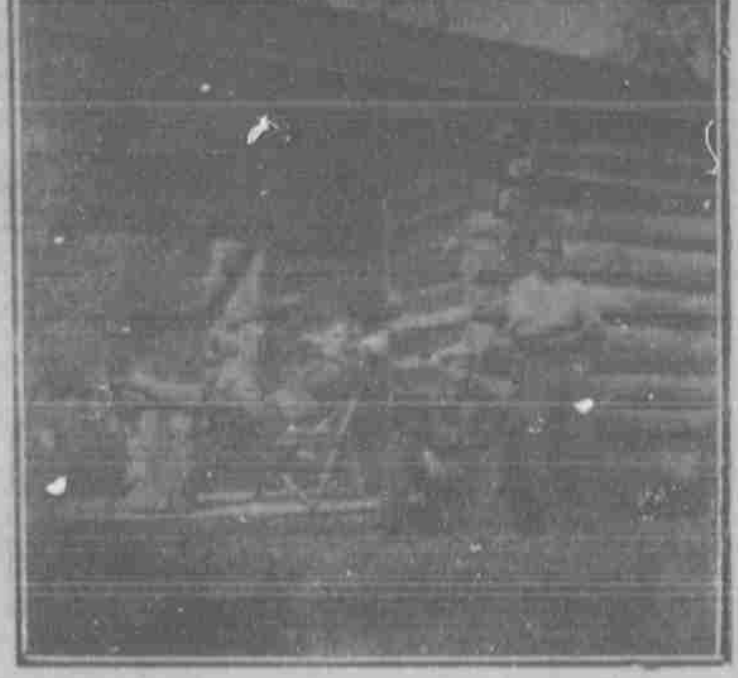
Preparing Jersey Exhibit.
C. E. Glicker, superintendent of the stock exhibit for the coming fair, is making strenuous endeavors to have the Jersey exhibit here the most attractive ever offered to cattle breeders in this part of the United States. Under the arrangements now contemplated a larger purse for Jerseys will be hung up than is offered anywhere or at any fair outside of New York state. A total of \$800 in prizes will in all probability be offered, which will exceed by several hundred dollars the purse offered for the same class at the big Illinois state fair, or any of the others. Mr. Glicker has received communications from a number of large Jersey raisers who are contemplating entering their stock here.

Slaps parasite in two minutes; toothache or pain of burn or scald in five minutes; hoarseness, one hour, muscleache, two hours; sore throat, twelve hours.—Dr. Thomas Electric Oil, monarch over pain.

ALLEGED CATTLE THIEF ARRESTED

Captain Fred Farnoff of the New Mexico mounted police received a telegram from Lieutenant Cipriano Baez at El Paso, stating that the officer had arrested a man known as "Bebe" Huff, near Espanola, Socorro county, and had taken him to El Paso where he turned him over to officers from McCullough county, Texas. The case is said there on a charge of larceny of cattle.

LOLITA ARMOUR, WHO WAS BORN HELPLESS, REALLY ROMPS NOW



Chicago, July 24.—Back from Europe with her mother, Lolita Armour, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, who was born helpless, is at last a happy, romping child.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

In place of a helpless invalid child, Lolita Armour, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

The little heiress, who suffered childhood little misadventure, who to run and play, is now about 10 years old. She has for one year and a half with a limp that is scarcely noticeable.

THE GREAT EXPO AT MILAN, ITALY



Entrance to Milan Exposition, Constructed to Represent Simplon Tunnel.

Milan, Italy, July 21.—Milan is celebrating the completion of the Simplon tunnel, running for twelve miles through the Alps, by a great exposition.

The principal entrance to the exposition is designed as an exact reproduction of the entrance of the Simplon tunnel in Mt. Leone. Just within the entrance there is an exhibit of how the tunnel was built. Workmen in pictures, great machines, and at one point boiling water, rushing in with violence, has put a temporary end to the proceedings.

Electricity lights the interior, permitting him to stumble along on real rocks, start back at piles of dynamite, to realize, in absolute detail, the labor which was necessary to cut through the Alps.

The most imposing building of the fair is the palace of fine arts.

The nearby Providence building sets forth all relating to insurance, cooperative savings, banks, colonies of mutual aid and all institutions for the benefit of working people. No tiny, there is a record of fine benevolent work on the part of Italian women.

In the second section of the fair a superb marine palace lifts high a light house tower by whose lantern the whole park is illuminated. Within the Kingdom, Germany and Italy tell the story of their navies, through models, cannon, guns, flags and all things nautical.

The chief American displays are in the workers' hall, consisting of machinery exhibits.

THAW'S MOTHER LEAVING THE TOMBS



Snapshot showing Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, leaving the Tombs after a visit to her son. She has a fine face, but since her return to New York she wears a heavy veil when on the street. The young man accompanying her is her son, Josiah.

Miss Ide, Engaged to Bourke Cockran



MISS ANNE IDE, daughter of the governor of the Philippines, whose engagement to Congressman Bourke Cockran has just been announced. They met on Mr. Taft's new famous excursion to the Philippines.

THIRD LETTER FOR CITIZEN ON HONDURAS

Vivid Views of People and Places Under Tropic Skies.

STORY WELL WORTH READING

BY LEANDER McFALL.

Special Correspondence.

San Pedro Sula, Honduras, July 12.—The vicissitudes of a trip over the interoceanic railway are numerous and harrowing. Americans who have been especially so at the countless transportation companies of their own country find themselves wondering after one experience on this line.

Having just completed a journey of thirty-seven miles in eighteen hours, I speak from the card. Our leaving time was 6 o'clock, but we didn't pull out from Puerto Cortes until 10 in the morning. The nondescript affair which they call a train down here consisted of a second-hand engine, four flat cars and a passenger coach. Our crew was composed of an Englishman, a half dozen Honduran, one American and the conductor.

There was an extra man, but in the whole vocabulary of railroads I find no name for him. His position however, was a commanding one, and as subsequent events proved, a most important one. He perched himself on the front of the engine, where the co-senator should be, and, upon occasion, indignantly called out from a box beside him to the rails in front.

Notable Engineer.

Our numerous firemen passed the wood from the cars to the engine, and at various points along the road turned into a bucket brigade, and supplied water from nearby streams to the engine. The engineer was a Jamaican imbued with an extraordinary pride for the land of his nativity, and even upon occasion to declare that he was not a native of Honduras, he was a British subject. Jerry, I fear, is something of a ray Leharis and on his frequent trips over the road has worked and lived in the hearts of dusky nations all along the line. He invariably announced our approach to a village by putting the hard pedal on the whistle, and the entire population turned out to greet us.

Acquaintance With the People.

Jerry's strenuous musical efforts came near causing a catastrophe at one point where we encountered a very heavy grade. Just before we reached the top of the hill, Jerry thoughtfully pulled the whistle cord, and in the screaming blast that followed the steam gave out and the train began to slip back. Although the cars were without brakes of any kind, the company had prepared for emergencies by providing a mahogany log on the rear platform, to be dropped under the rear wheels. Unfortunately the rear brakeman was asleep on a flat car in front, and before he awakened the momentum of the train was so great as to render our remedy unavailing. We ran so fast and so far in the next fifteen minutes that it took us four hours to get back. At Laguna a stop of forty minutes to replenish sand and water afforded opportunity to take note of our surroundings and our fellow passengers. The latter were mostly natives and not over-keen. They were alert and sociable, and fraternized with me without being coaxed. My neighbor on the right was a son of an unguessable age, with a complexion of antique oak. She took pity on my tender years and inexperience, and lavished a bunch of lingo on me that drove out of my head the first round all my carefully prepared Berlitz vocabulary. She was a regular Waterbury linguist. Having suffered the loss of several front teeth, she scattered some when she spoke, and I got into active training as a dodger right away. Spanish falling me in a pinch, I resorted to the sign manual, and we got along fairly well. Somewhere in the torrent of language which she directed at me, I recognized a familiar phrase, and gallantly offered her a cigar. The expansive smile which greeted my donation proved my interpretation to have been correct.

Wandering around the village, I was struck by a neat and attractive little cottage which invited closer inspection. It was enclosed by a board fence, an unusual feature here. As I drew near, I discovered that the fence was made of mahogany boards. The extreme good taste which is characteristic of these natives, the owner had carefully whitewashed it.

Nature at Her Best.

Leaving Laguna, the train plunged into a tropical swamp and forest. The foliage was indistinguishably luxuriant and beautiful. After a while we passed through archways of bending palms, gigantic in size, and through groves of coco trees. To my mind the latter is the most perfect representation of the picturesque in tropical vegetation. Its trunk is clear, its leaves a silvery blue, its fronds a vibrant green. Its beautiful butterfly leaves, often thirty and forty feet in length, bend in elegant and graceful curves under the weight of their own luxuriance, or the burden of ornamental vines, while beneath all this mass of tropical richness may be seen clusters of these delicious cacti, their hanging like immense cornucopias containing two or more tubules.

For a distance we pass beside a deep, swift stream, which flows for miles through a wild jungle in the coral shadow of the gigantic cedar and rubber trees. Between whose moss and vine-clad trunks grow palm trees of every description. Nature all giving and beautiful is here revealed. Precious woods are as common as redwood is often used for telegraph poles and the ties are of mahogany.

The Banana Plantations.

Emerging from the jungle, we came to the banana plantations, and here I learned that this remarkable railroad transports to the banana belt per cent of the banana which enters New Orleans. Practically all of the banana is consumed west of the Ohio river and is carried on the railroad to the sea coast.

If they grow anywhere else save in

a low and swampy country, I believe banana farming would almost suit me. The banana, you see, is a very much crop. You plant only once. Set out your trees and Nature gets busy, and in eleven months you have a full bearing orchard, producing from 300 to 600 bunches an acre about every six weeks. It's the nearest thing to a continuous harvest I have found anywhere. If some inventive Yankee would come down here and devise an automatic banana picker and loader I'd be tempted to go into the business.

When the bananas are ready for picking, the natives, armed with machetes, go forth and cut down the tree, cleverly catching the bunch of bananas before it strikes the ground. Only one bunch is produced by a tree, but from the roots several other stems are shooting up, and each in turn will bear its bunch. Bananas are never ripened on the tree. They are always cut green and ripened in a dark place. Natives seldom eat them raw, regarding them as food for hogs.

I acquired a good deal of information about bananas, and as I expect very soon to leave this habitat I propose to unload some of it right here. The banana is a species of giant lily, while it attains a height of thirty feet in less than a year. It isn't a tree, for it has no true stem. Its trunk is formed by the sheathing of its leaves, and only one bunch is grown on it. Bananas grow on the bunch just the opposite of the way you see them in the store, upward, instead of downward. The banana and its brother, the plantain, enter so largely into the domestic economy of this country as the potato does in Ireland.

Coffee Tree and Berry.

At Rio Hondo (Little White River), we stopped for refreshments and I drank a cup of coffee in sight of the trees from which the fragrant berry was picked. The estate (plantation) was not well kept, but the coffee was all right. I was much interested in the plantation and wandered around picking ripe berries. Coffee grows on a sort of bush, and usually, though I saw some trees thirty feet high. It is kept trimmed down in order to facilitate picking. The berry looks almost exactly like a cranberry of cherry, and grows out on the leaves, as lettuce and asparagus run through rollers to remove the dry skin, then through other rollers, which take off a thin, transparent covering. Each berry contains two coffee beans, the flat sides resting face to face.

Peculiar Cocoa Trees.

The most interesting thing on the place, however, was the cocoa tree, which produces our cocoa. These trees were as large as our apple trees at ten years, shapely and with rich, glossy foliage. Its fruit is contained in a long pod, with hairs from six to ten times larger than castor bean pods. The remarkable feature is that these pods grow out of the hard bark of the main trunk and largest limbs. In season the bark cracks open, a tiny purple blossom comes out, delicate as was and very fragrant. From this blossom the pod grows. The tree is an old tree and produces several pounds of cocoa worth 40 cents a pound. The natives make a very fair imitation of chocolate from the pods and ship the dried beans to Holland, where they undergo several processes and mixtures, finally reaching us in the form of a 1 per cent chocolate and 99 per cent brick dust. At least that is according to the pure food tests of the agricultural department.

Even Animals Are Sociable.

I spoke of the sociability of the natives. Well, it is not confined to the members of the human family. Even the hogs, dogs and chickens are sociable. Their familiarity has cost me a lot of comfort, for in my innocence I permitted their near acquaintance and, late discovered that I had acquired a choice and hungry collection of fleas, which have adopted me as their very own. There is one thing in this country which is not idle, and that is the festive flea. He is not given to vain boasting; he is modest and retiring, and night and day he never rests. He is in this minute in an unrelaxable portion of my anatomy with a diamond drill and a suction pump.

The Honduran Soldier.

At Cardona we took on a squad of soldiers escorting a prisoner to San Pedro's jail. The Honduran soldier is a picturesque character. He is called a volunteer, probably because he is forcibly impressed into service. The life of the gallant soldier in Honduras is almost as attractive as that of the soldier of Uncle Sam in the Philippines. Under the laws of this country every citizen of the country must serve a portion of the year in the army or furnish a substitute. The manner of enlisting a volunteer army is unique. An officer with a squad of soldiers descends upon the town at night or very early in the morning. They enter each house and drag the men to the balcony or town hall, where a guard is placed over them. This performance continues until the required number of men have "volunteered." The government pays the insufficient sum of 20 cents a day and supplies a gun and a pair of overalls. Each volunteer furnishes his own rations and bedding. Devoted wives and sweethearts carry food three times a day to the quarters.

Volunteer Firemen Want Contests.

AT THE TERRITORIAL FAIR—FLAGSTAFF WOULD LIKE TO BE IN A TEAM.

Word comes from Flagstaff that the volunteer firemen of that town are anxious to send a team to the territorial fair, which will be held in this city in September. The fair is a big event, and the firemen are anxious to win a prize. They are offered food, drink, and a straightaway and bus and hub races.

Members of the Flagstaff volunteer fire department are preparing to enter almost every attraction, and some of the best athletes of that section of Arizona are members of that department.

The Evening Citizen believes that such events as mentioned above would be instrumental in bringing quite a crowd to the fair from the towns of competing towns, and the fair officials are requesting to give the matter some consideration.

THREATENS TO BUILD JAIL FOR HIMSELF

TREMENDOUS EFFORTS OF ECCENTRIC CHICAGO FINANCIER TO BREAK INTO JAIL "FOR HIS HONOR"—CALLS HIMSELF CONVICT NO. 9800—WAS CONVICTED OF PROMOTING A LOTTERY.

Special Correspondence.

Chicago, July 21.—Louis A. Gourdain, Chicago's "millionaire" lottery promoter and eccentric financier, who now signs himself "Convict No. 9800," is a unique personality. He is probably the first man in Chicago to insist on going to jail.

When he was convicted and sentenced to serve four and a half years in jail for his lottery, he was in the court, where he had conducted his own defense, that he would serve his term without appeal and that when he was released he would "redeem" his entire family to restore his honor, would turn over his entire fortune to the United States government and then kill himself.

His last duty to jail, but on his wife's solicitation, his lawyers secured a writ of superseas and he was brought back to Chicago. Here Judge Grosscup released him on bonds which, he says, he signed in a fit of aberration.

As soon as he realized what he had done he returned to jail and demanded that the warden take him back into his prison, which that official promptly declined to do.

Gourdain returned to Chicago and asked the United States court to grant a writ of mandamus against the state and federal authorities directing them to imprison him. This also failed.

His next attempt to break into jail was a trip to Washington to lay the matter before the supreme court, but he arrived there only to find that the court had adjourned until October. Now he has gone to New York, where he hopes to find a judge who will help him in his attempt to break back into jail.

In case all other things fail he says, he will build a miniature prison near the Joliet penitentiary in which he will confine himself, and there he will remain.



LOUIS A. GOURDAIN.

will remain under exact prison conditions until his sentence expires. All this Gourdain is doing for his "honor," he says.

Gourdain is not an impressive man to look at. He is small and his color is dark and sallow. But his eyes are luminous, his conversation is engaging and his presence is magnetic. He has none of the common vices, does not use liquor or tobacco, and says he does not gamble.

Gourdain was worked as a newspaper man and in the late war was connected with the Louisiana state lottery. When that institution was driven out of the country by federal law he started a lottery of his own. It is said that he was once struck over the head in a lottery fight and was insane for several months, but later recovered.

Mrs. Gourdain is very different from her husband, being large, and bulky and of a decided southern type.

EVERYBODY HITTING AT THE ICE TRUST

INDICTMENTS FOLLOW IN MANY CITIES PROMPTLY UPON OUTRAGES INCREASES IN PRICE—VARIOUS METHODS OF ATTACK—ONE FEDERAL CASE.

SOME ICE PRICES.

St. Louis 40 cents
Yonkers, N. Y. 40 cents
New York city 40 cents
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 40 cents
Jacksonville, Fla. 40 cents
Toledo 36 cents
Kansas City 36 cents
Cleveland 44 cents

After some preliminary excuses, such as an announcement that the ice crop proved unusually short this year, the ice dealers of the large cities of the United States, as if one accord, raised the retail price of ice.

Prices were jumped from 19 to 23 1/2 per cent.

It was done at an inopportune time. The public was just in a mood to hit back. It is hitting back—not in one place, but in a score, and summer is only half over.

The straw that broke the camel's back was put on so clumsily that indictments have been returned against ice dealers for illegal combination in a half-dozen cities and other cities are putting on the palm.

Down with the ice trust? is the slogan.

A Washington dispatch suggested that there was an underground connection between all the ice companies, and that possibly a national trust exists.

Even the railroads are going after a slice of the ice. Freight rates on fixed roads from the natural ice fields of northern New Jersey and northeastern Pennsylvania have been increased 10 and 15 cents a ton to the big eastern cities.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE ICE GORGE.

TOLEDO—Dealers convicted of forming a trust. Out on bond pending an appeal.

WASHINGTON—Dealers indicted, charged with conspiracy to increase the price of ice.

INDIANAPOLIS—Grand jury investigation of ice combine.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Dealers acquitted of criminal intent to defraud.

CLEVELAND—Dealers declared by jury not guilty of violating state anti-trust law.

DETROIT—Possible grand jury inquiry.

ST. LOUIS—State suit to annul charter and collect penalties from dealers charged with conspiring to fix prices.

KANSAS CITY—County investigation of ice combine.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Movement in foreign citizens municipal ice at cost.

CINCINNATI—Dealers indicted under Ohio anti-trust law.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Mayor plans to form company to build an artificial ice plant to break the trust.

PHILADELPHIA—Subpoena issued for officers of alleged ice combine to appear before Grand jury.

GREY NECK, L. I.—Residents building ice plant of their own.

So far Toledo is the only city that has actually done blood. It has convicted a half-dozen ice dealers and given them a taste of jail. They are out on bond now, facing appeal. Action followed a raise in the price of ice from 20 cents to 30 cents. Since the storm the dealers have been charging only 26 cents.

Indictments were secured in Cleveland and in Jacksonville, Fla., but the dealers were acquitted. With fine jury Cleveland is informed that prices will not drop before cold weather. This was the town's round.

Another way of going after them is the St. Louis plan of suing to enjoin them from their charter and to collect \$100 per day penalty for continuing.

All kinds of revelations have been made at Kansas City in an inquiry conducted by the prosecutor. One dealer told how he had come into business with \$600, and had \$65,000 at the end of the first year. One big company has been getting ice at \$3 a ton, while it was selling at \$5 a ton in the open market. It was also shown that the ice factories gave it a re-bate. It was shown this ice costs the storm the dealers have been charging only \$1.20 a ton to make.

In Jacksonville, Fla., the alleged shortage was disproved by the fact that only one of the six ice factories is in operation and that it makes three times the amount of ice consumed daily in the city. This ice is sold to a delivery company at \$2.00 a ton, which gets from \$9 to \$10 for it. Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., both have schemes.

One is a municipal factory and the other a consumers' co-operative company.

Perhaps the most interesting prosecution is that in Washington, where a federal law is involved.

ONCE RICH, SHE WENT TO WORK; WEDS A RICH BOSTON BANKER

AMY LOGAN BECOMES A STENOGRAPHER THROUGH NECESSITY AND NOW SHE HAS MONEY TO RUN AGAIN.

Special Correspondence.

Boston, July 24.—A real romance has culminated in the marriage of Frederic Tudor, banker, clubman and famous Harvard athlete, to Miss Amy Logan, relative of Gen. John A. Logan.

Miss Logan's family, formerly very wealthy, occupied an exalted station in the aristocratic city of Springfield. One day their riches took flight and the girls had to go to work. Amy soon became proficient in shorthand.

Tudor, who had known her as a society belle, was delighted at her show of independence. He wanted to marry her then, but she refused, saying that she did not wish to become a rich man's wife in order to get rid of a heavy toll. Neither would she accept a position in his office, declaring that she was not proficient.

A year later Tudor advertised for a stenographer, offering a large salary. Miss Logan, unaware of the advertisement, responded, and was found, when too late to retract, that she had asked him for a position. That was one year ago. She continued in his employ till two weeks before their wedding.

Mrs. Tudor is a woman of striking appearance, with a perfect figure and beautiful light brown hair, with a golden glow in the sunlight. She was a splendid subject for the photographer and an interesting story is told in relation to one of her pictures.

It is said that while Tudor was riding in an electric car he suddenly arose from his seat and, walking to the driver of the car, slipped an advertising card from his place. The picture was a favorite one of his bride, and the photographer was subsequently requested to call in all the copies which had been placed in the



AMY LOGAN, who is about 23 years old, is at the head of several lucrative enterprises. His grandfather was the Tudor for whom the large street cars.

whenever in Charleston are named, and whence his ships, laden with rice, are forth two generations ago for the tropical countries of the world.

Our Fashion Page for Women

FROCK FOR YOUNG GIRL



A smart traveling frock for a young girl is in gray corded pique. It is styled to have a paneled effect. The bottom of the skirt is embroidered with the linen braid in a conventional design. This is repeated about the hips, being slightly graduated in depth in front.

LOUNGING GOWN



A graceful lounging gown in color and cut is of petalua lanelandine. It is styled from one piece, and a fitted at the waist by means of cunning little tucks. These are set in the form of a girdle.

WISDOM'S WHISPERS.

Women like to look upon men as having courage whether they have it or not.

The course a man pursues in a discussion with a woman does not always represent the true state of his mind.

When a woman makes a mistake at cards she does not expect anyone to take notice of it, least of all her husband.

A woman's idea of happy married life is having husband and children always of her own way of thinking.

Men dislike to make explanations as to why they allowed themselves to be led into an unfortunate speculation.

To a woman there is something pleasant in feeling that men look upon her as able to hold her own in an argument.

Some men require so much waiting upon that they come to be regarded as selfish bores.

A woman takes as much pride in wearing a pretty handkerchief as a man in a diamond ring.

A woman ventilates his opinions by voice is not the one who knows the most.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

Special Correspondence

New York, July 21.—Lace and embroidery, embroidery and lace, repeated in every variation known to the manufacturer and modiste, is the keynote of the present fashion. Tailored gowns intended for utilitarian purposes are the only dresses that are free from the more fanciful effects, and even with these a lace or embroidered cuff and collar set is indispensable.

Most decidedly this is a season of lingerie, and it is too dainty and effective a style to soon lose its vogue. While used upon all sorts of materials whose crosses are now made of it, hats are made of them, stockings are decorated with them, gloves, socks, hosiery, and indeed everything in the well-dressed woman's wardrobe has some little bit of lace or embroidery upon it.

Of course if one can afford it, they should be of the real hand made quality; but with the exception of a few fine pieces, the majority of our most expensive lingerie with a high grade machine quality; and so expert goods from St. Gallen and Plauen grades.

For a slight figure one of the most beautiful gowns lately seen was made from hand-embroidered white batiste foundation. The foundation skirt was of silk made from a nine-petaled model, while the outside consisted of four graduated flounces, the deepest in width at the bottom, while the one at the top was laid in tiny tucks about the waist forming a corset effect that suggests the princess mode. Above the bodice was made of sheer tulle net over a silk having a beautiful floral design. Over this was worn a dainty fichu bolero with its wing sleeves made from the flouncing. Long white gloves with embroidered tops, a parasol covered from the flouncing, and a white sailor hat, so changed by trimming and trimming that you would scarcely recognize it as a sailor, completed a beautiful all-white embroidered costume.

So becoming a feature is the bolero that nearly all the outdoor costumes this summer have some suggestion of it in their construction. An attractive mode was developed from dotted batiste and embroidered batiste flouncing. To shape the skirt seven gorges were used, while at the bottom, to add to the flare effect, ruffles each about six inches deep were added, headed by an embroidered band trimming. A fitted lining supported the skirt, which was cut in V outline flaring in with a Valenciennes ruche and standing collar. The full sleeves terminate at the elbows and are extended to the wrists by deep gathered cuffs. The bolero is formed from the flouncing on a ruche of Swiss mode work which follows the lower edge of the dress yoke. The sleeves are cut of flouncing applied to a cap foundation. A belt of embroidery completes the costume, while with it is worn a white embroidered parasol, white gloves, and a fingered hat of embroidered tulle trimmed with long stemmed roses.

While these white gowns it is not only the outside that must be planned for with much care, but the white skirts and undergarments must be of the finest material and must receive as

much thought in their fitting as the outside dress. Many slips are made from colored silks as well as in white. With the white dresses are worn white shoes and stockings, which must be kept in an immaculate condition.

But the embroidered gown is not always in white, and an example of the colored embroidered dress was developed in pastel blue embroidered fond by the princess mode. The blouse-like water was shirred on the shoulders, at the center of the front, and at each side of the back closing. The yoke had a plastron extension in front and narrow epaulettes were added to the shoulders. The sleeves and in shirring above the elbow and support bond cuffs turned back over them, to which tulle cuffs may be added when full length is desired. The lower edge of the blouse is gathered to the top of the coverage giraffe that is stitched or covered with narrow puffs and rows of insertion. The skirt is shaped from a seven-gorge model and several rows of shirring follow its upper edges. A graceful straight gown outlined by top rather finished the bottom.

Numbers of lace gowns are being made for all occasions except those intended for street wear. An elaborate model having the features of the bolero and princess modes were united in an all-over lace and chiffon gown made over a pastel pink silk. The blouse is simply constructed and has fingered ruche or shirring at the front to yoke depth and at each side of the front closing, and a circular bertha is added. A high neck with standing collar was used. The sleeves terminate in one or two small cuffs. The seven-gorge skirt and over-bolero are in princess mode, the latter extending in shapely bellows over the shoulders, and the front and back center of the blouse is cut to form a tab, straps connecting them with the side portions, and groups of tucks and shirring in such group being constantly disposed of the fulness. Rows of ruffles of two or three ruffles of point de Venice lace.

One of the prettiest novelties of this season is the bolero made in lace, for which the Irish crozier seems to be the most liked. Made of this lace in a deep creamy shade over blue silk, was one whose lower edge rounded away from the front and part way up the back. A narrow rolling collar outlined the neck, though many are made with the collarless effect. The one seen cap sleeves were rounded to which were added tiny ruffles.

The bolero described was made to wear with a blue embroidered chiffon tulle trimmed with Irish lace bandings. The blouse was made over a fitted closing at the left side of the front and was fashioned for a high neck and standing collar. Shirring adjust the sleeves into arm holes and the lower edge is fitted into deep bands in short effect. The skirt is of the popular circular cut made with a graceful flounce. It is of a three-piece construction, a narrow front piece and circular sections having a close adjustment about the hips, below which it falls in ripples to the feet. An inverted box-pleat characterized the back, but the closing was on each side of the front. This skirt model is especially well fitted to other materials, such as Venetian, chevrons,

the popular checked, goss, silk or linens.

The traditional blouse, which seems particularly well fitted for these gowns made of soft lace and embroidered flouncing of batiste, the edge of which is a combination of embroidery called with this and heavy lace. Five gorges smoothly adjusted about the hips shape the side flouncing, and an inverted box-pleat removes the fulness at the back. The two straight flounces comprising the outside are attached to the foundation, but they might have been joined together thus forming a separate skirt which could be worn over different colored slips. The foundation should measure about four yards round while the flounce should have it in five and a half yards.

The modish blouse worn with this skirt was in baby-wash style. A square yoke, seamed on the shoulders supports the blouse to which it is attached. The fulness at the lower edge being adjusted in a similar manner under a crush giraffe of ribbon or silk. The yoke was open at the neck in round outline from which hung a pointed bertha and the short sleeves were gathered into lace bands. A short-sleeved, and undergarments would be a serviceable addition.

Crepe de Chine was used for the foundation for an all-over lace blouse. The latter material was shirred in a round yoke style and a standing collar completed the high neck. A circular bertha having slight fulness at the front and back may outline the shirring. Above the elbow shirring causes the sleeve to cut out smartly on the shirring, and is convenient to the wrist for gauntlet cuffs.

The new model "corset" or "ten-packer" is well suited to a construction in lace, and worn with a pretty silk skirt is a most elegant house costume. A "corset" was developed for a bride in a lace having a scalloped edge and decorated with fancy buttons. A lining supported the ten-packer, which was shirred on the shoulders and then gathered to at the waist line toward the center. The shoulders were further ornamented with brooches, its scalloped edges falling free over the sleeves that were shirred into narrow lace bands at the elbow. The gathered ends of the brooches were secured at each side of the front and back. A feature of the corset is the poppin skirt cut in deep points at the front and back. A silk belt ornamented with fancy buttons in front completes the costume.

An attractive linen costume developed as part of an outfit for the season, was constructed by a graceful circular skirt mode. The back and sides were adjusted by means of small plaits to a hip ruche and front panel of all-over embroidered flounce. The waist had tucks extending from the shoulders to the belt and a fancy tan yoke and collar of the embroidery gives it a pretty finish. The sleeves, of the bishop order, had ruffs of embroidery and an extra touch, round below of embroidery, made separate from the waist is added.

The combination of white and gold is extremely fashionable. With the white dress there is sure to be seen some ornament of gold, such as brooches, hat pins, neck chains, belt buckles, all beautifully cut and perhaps enameled.

JACKDAW FROCK



A Jackdaw frock for a young woman is as stunning as it is becoming. It is fashioned from white oramide, which has a large black silk dot. The insertion is black val, while the yoke is of the same lace in white.

The skirt is made with a graduated Spanish flounce. A belt of turquoise blue gives distinction to the gown. The fabric of the belt is velvet, and a band of the same, with a short bow and ends, finish the short puffed sleeves.

The hat worn with this black and white costume is of blue, pink and white.

CHARMING IN VIOLET



A three-piece costume is one of the feminine popularities of the autumn season. Linen dresses have an added jacket of lace, when they are to be worn for formal events.

In violet such a charming toilette is fashioned. The skirt and waist are of linen, the bodice being delicately embroidered in the same hue. The tiny lace coat is of imitation crocheted and dyed to the same tone as the lining. Conventional modulations, also in violet, of embroidery, are the insets used upon this jaunty coat.

The sleeves are unique with tiny puffs from which extend long pendant tabs. These are headed with a trio of linen tufts, which are encircled with linen frills.

The narrow lines of the front of the coat permit the bodice to be seen.

THE MAGIC MIRROR.

Regardless of the disability, which in the matter of signs showing, attaches to the man in the glass house, residents of this material are now suggested as a possible solution of the housing problem. It may or may not come, says the St. James Gazette. What is possible? Our dull noses in mean streets may get more light and life, however, without being wholly built of glass. In some places on the continent, notably in the Dutch towns, they have a wonderfully effective contrivance. They fit up a mirror, perhaps one foot in length by six inches in width. This projects at right angles to the window casement and is fitted upon an iron arm. By its aid those within the room are afforded more light, and they get a cinematograph picture of everything passing in the street. The cost is a few shillings; the result, interesting and surprising.

DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE HER.

A bride and bridegroom from "up state" went into the Davoy hotel a day or two ago and asked for a room. They were assigned to one on the top floor.

"Is that very high up?" asked the bridegroom.

"It's on the top floor, but it's a fine view," the clerk began.

"Glimpse something on the first floor up," interrupted the bridegroom. "If they should be a fire or anything, I want to get Neill out. I had a hard enough time getting that woman to take chances on losing her this season."—Kansas City Times.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

A bride who finds a spider on her wedding dress may consider herself blessed.

The bride who dreams of failure the night before her marriage will be thrice blessed.

If the wedding ring is dropped during the ceremony the bride may as well wish herself unborn, for she will always have ill luck.

If the bridegroom carries a misfortune home with him in his pocket he will always have good luck.

No bride or bridegroom should be given a telegram on the way to church. It is a sign of evil.

BATHING ROPE AND SUIT



A stunning bathing suit has simple yet fitting lines. It has a princess back and a fitted front. It is fashioned from light blue tulle. The silk is of a heavy quality, made to stand the water.

The wide collar opens over a shield of white linen. This is embroidered in white, while the collar is edged with bands of silk of a deeper shade. The double is located in the front and starts from the sides. The knickerbockers are of the blue silk. Tan sandals, with blue silk stockings, complete this stunning sea costume.

The beach robe is of a double-faced model. The outer side is of the same blue as the bathing suit, with a brilliant plaid on the under side. It is circular in shape and falls from the high collar to the ground.

The east side of New York has a Portia who is making a success of her chosen vocation. She is Esther Kushner, aged 22, and she has become champion for hundreds, not only in the city police court, but in the supreme court. She has been regularly admitted to the bar and has a shingle hung out in Livingston street. The girl has taken upon herself the task of defending the poor people of the east side. If they can pay, well and good. If they cannot pay, well and good. She is becoming famous for court room repartee. She talks to judge and jury in a "winning manner" and her witlings keep everybody in a good humor.

"IDEAL" WOMAN'S RULES FOR AN IDEAL HOME.

Miss Harriette A. Kayser, secretary of the church association for the advancement of the interests of labor, who is a strong believer in equal rights, outlined in the New York City Mother's club a few days ago, some of the reasons why an ideal home, under present conditions, is unobtainable. Bishop Potter recently referred to her as "the ideal woman." She sums up in brief the conception of what goes to make the ideal home, in the following twenty-four rules:

1. A contented mind.
2. No poverty nor riches—just enough.
3. Lack of pretentiousness, show and sham.
4. Simplicity of life.
5. Honesty of purpose in all things, even the smallest.
6. Father and mother co-rulers in the household.
7. Father and mother equal guardians of the children before the law.
8. One code of morals for man and woman.
9. Political and industrial, as well as social equality for man and woman.
10. Model dwelling houses for poor as well as rich.
11. Riety of closets.
12. Wariness, in which the hooks are not beyond the reach of mortal woman and a step ladder.
13. A good extensive head in the kitchen as well as in the parlor.
14. Much charity.
15. Good domestic service. If you cannot get it individually you can get it co-operatively.
16. Some good sentiment and no sentimentality.
17. A good deal of common sense.
18. Quick decisions.
19. Punctuality, particularly at meal times.
20. Standards put into practice, set in preaching.
21. A knowledge of housekeeping as a trade.
22. System.
23. Consistency.
24. The saving grace of humor.

WHY?

Oh, why should I be always wrong and nurse be always right?

I cannot guess the answer, though I've tried with all my might.

No matter what I ever do, no matter how I play,

She shows me that I should have done it quite another way.

And since I'm sure to make mistakes, whatever way I do,

Some time or other does it not seem probable to you?

(I've thought about this oftentimes, and carefully and long.)

That by mistake I may be right? And that would make nurse wrong.

—Caroline McCormick.

The BEST of all Liniments

In Use For Over 60 Years

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

IT IS A QUICK HEALER WHEN APPLIED TO CUTS AND ALL OPEN WOUNDS. FOR DEEP-SEATED PAINS APPLY THIS LINIMENT FREELY AND RUB HARD.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURES QUICK BECAUSE IT PENETRATES QUICK. NO PAIN SO DEEP THAT IT CANNOT BE REACHED AND ROUTED BY THIS OLD TIME-TRIED REMEDY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

GOOD FOR STIFF JOINTS, WOUNDS, AND ALL OUTWARD AILMENTS OF DOGS. JUST WHAT YOU NEED FOR BLISTERS & CHAPES. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 BOTTLE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

HEALS OLD SORES AND ULCERS PERMANENTLY WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. CURES SPRAIN, AND IS EQUALLY GOOD FOR RINGBONE & HARNESSES SORBS.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SOAKS INTO THE FLESH, CURES SHARP ACHES, DULL ACHES, BRUISES, PAINS OR BRUISES OF MAN OR BEAST. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

GREATEST EMERGENCY LINIMENT KNOWN. NO OTHER IS AS GOOD. QUICKLY HEALS BURNS AND SCALDS. THE POOR MAN'S DOCTOR.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR ALL INSECT BITES. IT IS NEEDED FOR CATS, FROZEN LIMBS, CHILBLAINS, OR ACCIDENTS OF ANY KIND. POSITIVELY CURES PULES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

HAS BEEN THE STANDARD LINIMENT FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. GOES TO THE VERY CENTER OF PAIN AND PUTS ALL ACHES TO FLIGHT.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

NOTHING HAS EVER BEEN FOUND SO GOOD FOR FROST-BITES. IT GIVES SCORCH AND PERMANENT RELIEF. WORTH TRYING. KEEP IT WITHIN REACH.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS, INFLAMMATION, STIFF JOINTS, LUMBAGO, ETC. A FEW DROPS. A FEW RUBS. AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

YOU COULDN'T BUY A BETTER LINIMENT IF YOU TRIED—IT'S THE BEST, AND NEVER FAILS. GOOD FOR MAN, BEAST AND POULTRY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURES SORE THROAT. PUT A TEASPOONFUL OF A HALF GLASSFUL OF WATER & GARGLE. ALSO RUB THE OUTSIDE WITH THE LINIMENT.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

TRY IT ON A SPRAINED LEG IN YOURSELF OR IN ANY OF YOUR STOCK. PENETRATES THE FLESH, GIVES QUICK RELIEF, AND A POSITIVE CURE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

MECHANICS NEED IT ON THEIR WORK BENCH. FOR PAINS, ACHES AND SORE THROAT. THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD. RUB IT IN WELL.

The LINIMENT of our Forefathers.

A dispatch from Trinidad says: In the next few weeks \$50,000 will be spent by the Santa Fe railroad company in enlarging its yards in Trinidad and building a new freight house. About ten miles of new side tracks will be built and the entire yards will be reconstructed. The improvements will begin at once.

J. S. Bright, of the railroad construction firm of Bright & Dow, is registered at Sturges' European. Bright & Dow are now engaged in changing the line of the Santa Fe to McKimley county, near Bluewater. This is at a point where much trouble was experienced by washouts last year. The road is being moved to avoid some treacherous arrays.

E. H. Harriman has become a large buyer of railroad ties in Japan and is having them delivered at Guaymas, Mexico, for \$15.00 each. A contract for 1,500,000 ties has been made and one ship load of 55,000 ties has already been delivered. Mr. Harriman and New York associates are building 100 miles of road in the state of Sonora and Mexico, to connect with the Southern Pacific on the south side border of Arizona.

W. B. Brown, general freight and passenger agent for the district, is the southwest for the Santa Fe, with headquarters at El Paso, was in the city yesterday accompanied by Mr. Brown. They were passengers for Chicago this morning.

protruding piles after years of suffering. At any drug store.