

8-11-1906

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 08-11-1906

T. Hughes

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

Recommended Citation

Hughes, T.. "Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 08-11-1906." (1906). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news/630

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.

Railroad Topics

Railway Conventions in 1906.
August 21—National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' association at Chicago, Ill.
August 25—Traveling Engineers' association at Chicago, Ill.
September 14—Master Car and Locomotive Painters' association at Washington, D. C.
September 15—Association of Maintenance of Way Master Painters at New York.
October 15—American Street and Interurban Railway association at Columbus, O.
October 16—American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents at Atlantic City, N. J.
October 16—Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings at Boston, Mass.
October 17—American Association of Railway Surgeons at Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICIALS TO MEET HERE.

Coming from Both East and West for Discussion of General Policy of the Road.

There will be a large gathering of Santa Fe officials in Albuquerque between tonight and Monday. Some will come from the east and some will come from the west. The exact time will be represented and the main line officials are expected from President Ripley down. The gathering will be one of general consultation, and some future policy affecting the entire Santa Fe system may result. Every department will be represented. Vice President Kendrick and Superintendent of Motive Power Alfred Lovell will represent the motive power department. The maintenance department will be represented by the general managers from both directions, J. E. Currier from the east and A. C. Wells from the west, and the store and purchasing departments will be represented by General Purchasing Agent Hodges and General Storekeeper A. M. Rice.

CATTLE SHIPMENT LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has set August 7 as the date on which he will begin a rigid enforcement of the act providing for an extension of the time for unloading and feeding cattle in transit from twenty-eight to thirty-six hours.

All the provisions with regard to the old twenty-eight hour law remain in force except that the time for unloading, feeding and watering stock is extended to thirty-six hours. The cardinal point is the provision that cattle cannot be carried by the roads beyond twenty-eight hours unless the written consent of the secretary is obtained.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR FAST FLYER.

According to the announcement of V. H. Griffin, general passenger agent of the El Paso & Southwestern, at El Paso, the Golden State limited, operated over the Rock Island, the Southwestern and the Southern Pacific, will this fall be made by far the fastest transcontinental train in operation.

SANTA FE CENTRAL ENJOYING AN INCREASE.

S. B. Grimsbaw, assistant to the president and general manager of the Santa Fe Central Railroad company, arrived in the city from Santa Fe last night on No. 1, coming down in company with H. D. Mudge, first vice president of the Rock Island, and W. C. Bradberry, a prominent owner of farm lands near Topeka, Kas., in Mr. Mudge's private car.

LUMBERMAN DYE NOW AT SANTA FE.

CLOSING CONTRACT FOR JEMEZ FOREST RESERVE TIMBER, RECENTLY PURCHASED.

I. A. Dye, of this city, the lumberman whose bid was accepted by the government for the purchase of 40,000,000 feet of matured timber in the Jemez forest reserve, arrived in Santa Fe, Thursday night. He was accompanied by G. A. Kestman, the deputy United States marshal, whose home is also in this city.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, IS SWELTERING IN HEAT.

Phoenix, Ariz., August 4.—A season of excessive heat for the past several weeks has wilted everything and everybody in this vicinity. For two weeks it "threatened" rain, clouding up and getting hotter than hades, and then blowing off with a hot gale, followed by a dead calm that was suffocating. On the morning of August 1, however, the long looked for rain came in copious drenching, raining from 5 until 7 p. m., over two inches falling.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

of troubles that robbed E. H. Wolfe, of Bear Grove, Ia., of all usefulness, came when he began taking Electric Bitters. He writes: "Two years ago I began to feel the ground was shaking, which I would never have survived had I not taken Electric Bitters. They also cured me of general debility." Sure cure for all stomach, liver and kidney complaints, blood diseases, headache, dizziness and weakness or bodily decline. Price 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

The sugar mill is in working order and will begin operations as soon as a supply of beet is secured. There is a scarcity of cars for shipment, and as a large part of the crop is growing on the east side and has to be shipped this shortage is keenly felt. The acreage is limited and the present crop can be worked up by the mill in about six weeks, the capacity of the plant being 3,000 tons every twenty-four hours. The mill, which is new, will turn out the finished product, granulated and cube sugar. Next season they expect to have 10,000 acres to work up.

AN EXPERIMENT IN RAISING CANTALOUPE ON A SMALL SCALE IS BEING MADE.

On the morning of August 1, cantaloupe commenced ripening in the experimental village, as about half the inhabitants are off on their summer vacations, and the rest are too lazy to even fan themselves. Ice is not a luxury here now, but an absolute necessity.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

On the morning of August 1, cantaloupe commenced ripening in the experimental village, as about half the inhabitants are off on their summer vacations, and the rest are too lazy to even fan themselves. Ice is not a luxury here now, but an absolute necessity.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

On the morning of August 1, cantaloupe commenced ripening in the experimental village, as about half the inhabitants are off on their summer vacations, and the rest are too lazy to even fan themselves. Ice is not a luxury here now, but an absolute necessity.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

On the morning of August 1, cantaloupe commenced ripening in the experimental village, as about half the inhabitants are off on their summer vacations, and the rest are too lazy to even fan themselves. Ice is not a luxury here now, but an absolute necessity.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES HAS BEEN VERY SCARCE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

On the morning of August 1, cantaloupe commenced ripening in the experimental village, as about half the inhabitants are off on their summer vacations, and the rest are too lazy to even fan themselves. Ice is not a luxury here now, but an absolute necessity.

JUDGE TANNER IS PARDONED

Portland Ore., August 3.—Judge A. H. Tanner, accomplice of the late U. S. Senator Mitchell in the famous bribery agreement, has been pardoned by President Roosevelt, and is now a free man. Tanner pleaded guilty in the federal court early last year to an indictment charging him with conspiracy and bribery regarding the famous partnership agreement between himself and Senator Mitchell that figured so conspicuously in the latter's trial and conviction. The unlawful agreement first contained a clause specifying that all fees for work done before the government departments and congress were to go to Senator Mitchell, but this clause was changed to specify that all fees should go to Tanner, and Tanner confessed that he was done as a protection to Senator Mitchell, who on Tanner's testimony, was convicted to the offense of the bribery agreement. Tanner was sentenced to a term of years.

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

THE TUESDAY LITERARY CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Tuesday Literary Club, which will resume its course of studies October 3, has selected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: President—Mrs. F. H. Moore. Vice President—Mrs. A. B. Stroup. Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Wroth. Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. McMillen. The program committee, composed of Messdames A. B. Stroup, R. H. Lester and A. E. Walker, has just completed the first annual calendar for the club. The club will devote another year to the study of Shakespeare, the major plays to be "King Lear," "Richard III," "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," those to receive minor attention being "Comedy of Errors," "Tempest," "Winter's Tale," and "Twelfth Night."

QUEEN OF DIAMONDS LOSES \$50,000 WORTH

New York, August 2.—Mrs. Helsey Corwin, who has for some time been sparkling under the sobriquet of the "Queen of Diamonds," has lost \$50,000 worth of her jewels.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

The fortune in precious stones owned Mrs. Corwin when she joined a party of merry-makers at an uptown apartment for a farewell dinner before sailing for Europe. There was a lively juggling of cards and many rollings of a large punch bowl. In the wee small hours of the next day, Mrs. Corwin went to the apartments of Mrs. Elizabeth McVettie, her close friend. The diamonds were placed upon a shelf and the two women lay down to rest. When they arose the jewels were gone.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. McVettie and a bookmaker named Alvin M. King were later arrested, but were not held.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

This was the second time Mrs. Corwin had been robbed of her jewels. The first time they were taken from her room in the fashionable apartment hotel La Marquise. They were recovered and a bell boy and clerk confessed the crime.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

THE FORTUNE IN PRECIOUS STONES.

Mrs. Corwin is the daughter of a real estate operator and horse owner. She was when she married her millionaire husband. At the time a warrant charging him with an abduction had been sworn out by her father. The marriage supper was served in a Sheepshead Bay hotel. \$10,000 being paid for the decorations. The dinner is famous as one where "more" is a hundred bottles were opened. In Brooklyn it is still referred to as the "more" is a hundred bottles dinner.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Painter.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 15, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of painter in the quartermaster's department at large, Preston of San Francisco, Cal., and vacancies as they may occur in any branch of the service requiring similar qualifications. For the specific vacancy to be filled applicants must show in their applications that they are experienced carriage and wagon painters. Attention is invited to the fact that applications for the position of painter may be filed at any time, but only those filed prior to the hour of closing business on August 15, 1906, with the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., in complete form, will be considered for the specific vacancy mentioned. No educational test will be given, and it will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Male Clerk.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 22, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of male clerk in the Panama canal service, at salaries ranging from \$45.33 to \$1.00 per month.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Tracer.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 22, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of tracer of mechanical drawings in the Panama canal service, at salaries ranging from \$45.33 to \$1.00 per month.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Saddler and Carpenter.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 22, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of saddler and carpenter, \$450 per annum and large, Fort Meek, Wyo., and vacancies as they may occur in any branch of the service requiring similar qualifications. Applicants must indicate in their applications that they are qualified both as saddler and carpenter. No educational test will be given and it will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Engineer.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 22, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of engineer in the bureau of science, Manila, P. I., at \$1,000 per annum, and similar vacancies as they may occur in the Philippine service.

FIRST CLASS SITUATIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Clerk and Teacher.

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on August 22, 1906, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies in the position of clerk and teacher in the Philippine service. Appointments from this examination are usually made at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, but in case unusual or exceptional qualifications are shown the en-

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Rochester, N. Y. Aug. 4.—The national convention of Retail Jewelers opened here yesterday with a large attendance, representing every state in the union. Many important matters will be discussed by the convention, among them the ominous practice of some jewelers to place on the market goods which are of an inferior grade and are falsely marked as goods of a superior grade. This practice is considered inimical to the interests of the trade and an effort will be made to put a stop to it.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

will witness the maneuvers of the German army. New York, August 4.—General William P. Duval, commanding general of the department of the rail, sailed today for Germany to witness and report to the war department in Washington upon the present maneuvers of the German army, which will take place in September. General Duval will remain abroad for nearly two months and will sail homeward from Liverpool on September 25. While in Germany, Gen. Duval and General Ihler, with whom he will be associated, will be considered the guests of Kaiser Wilhelm.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

FAMOUS ENGLISH BAHU OPENS ENGAGEMENT HERE. Ashbury Park, N. J., August 4.—The Royal Besson of the Barn Road, the famous English hound, which comes from Whitefield, near Manchester, England, and takes its name from a quiet old Lancashire village called the Bessons of the Barn, opens its American tour here at the Casino today. The hound will remain here until December and will make an extensive tour through the United States and Canada.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Olveston's Sea Wall makes life now as safe in that city as on the higher uplands. E. W. Goodrich, who resides on Dutton street, in Waco, Tex., needs no sea wall for safety. He writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption the past five years and it keeps me well and safe. Before that time I had a cough which for years had been growing worse. Now it's gone." Cures chronic coughs, is gripe, croup, whooping cough and prevents pneumonia. Pleasant to take. Every bottle guaranteed at all druggists. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE RETAIL JEWELERS.

Metals Market. New York, Aug. 4.—Lead, quiet. \$6.75; copper, firm. \$14.00.

SUMMER NEWS IN NEW YORK IS READABLE

**Multitudes Take Vacation
But Visitors Are Num-
erous and Active.**

**TAMMANY MAN CONVERTED
Peculiar Story of How Dead
Man Was Substituted
For Live One.**

Special Correspondence.

New York, Aug. 7.—The summer season is now at its height, and as few New Yorkers, old residents, are in the city, as have been here at any season. In fact, it may be said that the vacation habit, which Russell Sage pronounced an unnatural one, has been upon our citizens with more vigor than ever before. There are plenty of people on the streets, but a very large percentage of them are visitors. For New York attracts more visitors in summer than she sends out of her own people to enjoy the breezes of mountain and seashore. There certainly has been little need of anybody going out of town to get cool, as there have been few days that have been oppressive, while many of the nights have been as cool as early fall. But the vacation habit has grown upon our people very sharply, until vacation has become almost sacred to us. A gentleman who was out collecting bills, presented one for rent to one "Pay rent," said the debtor. "Why, I haven't got together my vacation money yet."

Many instances can be cited where the children who took a vacation at an expensive place, have let all his bills stand until he could get enough to pay them. The vacation standing first in his estimation. The rows of houses looked up, and boarded up and left desolate, is larger now than ever before, and consequently the city has a larger share of its surface cast into gloom by the withdrawal of signs of life than it has ever had before. Still, the people from outside who travel around in the rubber neck autos find the city wonderfully attractive. Where have the residents gone? Well, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to name a resort, from nearly pleasure places on the Sound, to the Land of the Midnight Sun, that has not some New Yorkers staying there. New Yorkers are in Egypt, in Africa, why up north and way down south, intent on pleasure and spending money like water. The great trouble is, that while millions are scattering dollars that they can easily spare, others are scattering them that cannot afford it, and will miss them many months afterwards. Well, New York will be glad to see them all back with their faces well tanned, but also with their bodies invigorated and their brains clearer for active and more strenuous work that will insure to their permanent good.

Cats to Negro Patronage

Clerks of the fashionable stores along Fifth avenue, Twenty-third street and Broadway know by sight a colored woman who is a frequent visitor in their automobiles to the shops where the latest things are bought. She makes large purchases. The woman is Mrs. Peyton, wife of Philip Peyton, Jr., the negro who has made a fortune in real estate, and is back of a plan in Harlem to form a colony of well-to-do colored persons. Her tastes are refined, and she is the credit of her husband's name, who is able to gratify desires which only the wealthy dare to entertain. Peyton, as a real estate dealer, is daring, and not afraid to stand by his colored brethren. He is it was evicted all the white tenants from a large and fashionable apartment house in a fashionable neighborhood, and filled the apartments with colored tenants. He is making money by it, and is pleasing colored people of means, but he isn't pleasing the rich white people who have to move from flats they had held for some time. There are plenty of colored people in this city now that can afford all the luxuries that Mr. Peyton can put into a house for them to occupy, and he can get as much rent from them as from whites, hence he will continue to enlarge the boundaries of the flats occupied by high-toned blacks.

Tammany Man Converted

The very earnest evangelists who exhort and sing on the city hall steps seemed greatly pleased the other day when a seely individual told them he was converted. A "sister" led the convert to prayer at the grating at the top of the steps, knelt by him and prayed, his kneeling prayer after that, inside the grating several politicians listened wondering. Then a "brother" among the evangelists, taking out a note book and pencil, asked the convert's name. "I'm Moushah," he shouted explosively, and as if to emphasize the value of his conversion, he added, "I belong to Tammany Hall." "Surely, madam, you have enacted a brand from the burning," said a Tammany man on the other side of the fence to the female evangelist.

Fearful William Comes Quietly

William Rockefeller was so afraid of having the public know of his movements that he made his way home from France by a very circuitous route. He took the steamer to Quebec, and thence came by motor car to the Adirondacks, where he stayed a week or so to recuperate. And then he took a train quietly to Tarrytown, and got there so quietly that his presence was not suspected for some days. Verily, the ways of the rich in these latter days are not the ways of pleasantness and peace. Haverdwyer had almost as hard a time of getting into Tarrytown as he will encounter when he approaches St. Peter at the pearly gates.

Metamorphosis of Circus Girl

A new kind of swindle has sprung up in the theatrical circles. Some talented and attractive circus girl has gone around and secured contracts in various names, and has then transferred them to others, they taking the names of the contracts. As a conse-

quence managers have not found the forger they bargained for when the contracts were signed. This had greatly puzzled them until they unearthed the swindle. Now they have a circus girl photographed as soon as the contract is signed, and the portrait appears as part of the contract. It is said considerable has been done in this new kind of false impersonation.

Family Bank Accounts

A clerk of a savings bank said the other day, "It has become a common thing for married couples holding accounts here to have their bank books made out to Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so. There was always a little of this partnership business going on, but it has increased noticeably of late years. Whether the arrangement indicates greater distrust of confidence or devotion or a suspicion, is a question. There are arguments to be used in support of each theory. It may mean that Mr. So-and-so has such confidence in his wife and that he is not afraid of her drawing out all the money and spending it while he is away from home, or it may mean confidence in her husband that she views a common bank account as the only way to insure her share of his earnings. No matter what the motive, the plan certainly saves a great deal of trouble in case an accident should befall either of the joint depositors, and as there is little danger of loss to the bank through the double harness system, we are quite willing the accounts should be held in the name of the two."

The Whites Going to Europe

In order to void the authority which will be forced upon her by the trial of the slayer of her husband, Mrs. Stanford White is reported to be making arrangements to depart for Europe. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Richard Owen White, the mother of her murdered husband, and her son, Lawrence. It is expected that the Whites will remain abroad until after the trial. This incident shows how the innocent have to suffer with the guilty, and what a source of annoyance, if not of pain, the trial has become to the Whites. The report by reporters brings upon all connected with a crime of note. Indeed some who have been subjected to the continual quest of reporters have been driven to the borders of insanity. They have no hours of quiet or peace, they have nothing that is sacred from inquiry, generally antagonistic and in all cases extremely vulgar and insulting. The continual pinpricks tell on the nerves, and trail women lose their strength and health, and while the criminal may get along very well so far as standards of life there is no peace, the women fade and fade until the life is ended, and all in a matter in which they have no interest save as affectionate consorts or children.

Case of Mistaken Identity

A pathetic story comes from the East Side, that fruitful source of striking stories. John Burns, who has a wife and two sons in East Forty-fourth street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital, for general debility. Soon after he arrived another John Burns was brought in a severe condition of alcoholism. When Mrs. Burns first went to the hospital to see her husband, she was told that he had been transferred to the Metropolitan hospital on Blackwell's island. She decided to wait, and a couple of nights later she received news that her husband was still at the hospital, and with her sister, identified the body as that of her husband. The body was delivered at the home, and the friends were invited to the wake, for which extensive preparations had been made. In the course of the afternoon an old woman friend came to see Mrs. Burns. She looked at the corpse, shook her head, and broke out with: "Sure, and if ye are John Burns, your nose smells you. John was no drinking man."

Mrs. Burns got out a photograph of her husband, and compared it with the face of the corpse. There was a general resemblance, but features by feature there was a difference. Wondering whether she was wife or widow, Mrs. Burns telephoned the undertaker and asked what was the cause of Burns' death at Blackwell's island. "Alcoholism" came back the answer. After Mrs. Burns learned that the Burns who didn't make a widow of his wife was at Bellevue, alive and better. The corpse was taken back to the family with much rejoicing.

Horse: the More Deadly

The report of the coroner for the borough of Manhattan has caused considerable surprise by the statement that of 158 deaths caused by street vehicles only sixteen were caused by automobiles. Vehicles propelled by horses caused four times as many deaths and street cars, subway and elevated, five times as many.

OLD TIMES

Billings? Feet heavy after dinner? Tongue coated? Filter taste? Complexion sallow? Liver needs waking up? Doan's Kidney cure. It cures attacks 25 cents at any drug store.

With Theodore Roosevelt president, Winston Churchill a candidate for the nomination as governor, and Upon air running for congress, what's the matter with public jobs for all the writers? Henry Watrous might be made a chief of police; Ray Stander Baker, railroad commissioner; Thos. W. Lawson, water works superintendent; David Graham Phillips, sergeant-at-arms in the United States senate; Jack London, private secretary to Senator Reed Smoot; Richard Harding Davis, vice president; and James Whitcomb Riley interpreter for some immigration bureau.

A Word From Josh Wise.

A fellow always taking a rest for his wind might blow some things never lives long enough to get any where.

SHARE OUR PROFITS

SEWING MACHINE FREE. Our new profit sharing plan enables our cash customers to secure sewing machines, carpets, lace curtains, dinner sets, washing machines and other valuable articles without cost. We give a refunding slip with every purchase. Send for premium list. We sell cheaper than any other catalogue house and you will save money by buying direct from us.

FIFTY CENTS FREE

Write for our new Mammoth 200 page Catalogue, FREE and a one bill for 50c.

BON I LOOK

Consumers' Wholesale Catalogue House, 1342 Blake St., Denver, Col.

Railroad Topics

Livingston-Rosch Hospitals

One day last week there occurred in Winslow, Arizona, the marriage of Samuel Livingston, one of the most popular young engineers on the Albuquerque-Winslow division and Miss Ogden Rosch, sister of Engineer J. A. Rosch, of this city. Rev. Wainfield, of the Winslow Methodist church, performed the ceremony. When asked why he shipped off to the quiet town of Winslow to have the nuptial knot tied, Mr. Livingston explained that he did it to escape a quartet of Albuquerque railroad boys who were laying for him. "What one gets for being popular," Mr. and Mrs. Livingston are at home to their friends at 605 South Second street.

EXCELLENT SHOWING

MADE BY SANTA FE. In August 1922, eight years ago, Santa Fe preferred stock was selling at 54 1/2 and common at 12 1/2. The entire common stock at that price cost \$12,750,000, and the preferred cost a fraction over \$28,000,000, or in all \$40,750,000.

Yesterday Santa Fe common sold at 53 1/2 and preferred at 100 1/2, and the entire stock at those prices is worth, for common, \$25,000,000 and for preferred, \$12,500,000, or in all \$37,500,000. This the road, or stockholders hanging on to their stock for these eight years, have made in addition to the \$40,750,000 paid for the stock which President Ripley says for ten years ago.

To Visit Dawson Coal Fields

Governor Hagerman, Secretary J. W. Reynolds and Attorney General W. C. Held will start August 12 for a tour on the line of the El Paso & Southwestern railway and for a visit to the Dawson coal camps in Graham county. They go by invitation of General Manager H. S. Simmons, of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad company and of Superintendent E. C. Carpenter of the Dawson coal mines. The party will visit Dawson, Tucuman, Santa Rosa, Alamosa, Chiswick and other points. The trip will be made in General Manager Simmons' private car and will take a week.—New Mexico.

years has been only 1 per cent. per annum, \$127,000,000 in the advance of the value of the property. A profit of \$127,000,000 on an original outlay of \$127,000,000 is about 100 per cent. or at the rate of about 2 1/2 per cent. a year, in addition to the dividends.—Topeka Capital.

WILL TRY TO MAKE

THE LAW BURDENSOME. Passenger officials of the various roads, says an exchange, are studying the new Hepburn rate law with a good deal of interest. They are desirous of ascertaining how it will affect their department in every particular. Some of them think they have discovered in it the entire abolition of low rates and cheap excursions of every kind. They claim that under the terms of the new law it will be impracticable for the railroads to reduce rates for short trips and special excursions, as is now done. These special rates might clearly be brought within the provisions prohibiting discriminations of any kind, it is claimed.

EVERY CAR TURNS OVER.

Eight slightly injured in Santa Fe Wreck. Wichita, Kas., Aug. 7.—Eastbound Santa Fe passenger train No. 13 was wrecked near Beaver, Kas., as the result of spreading rails. The entire train with the exception of the engine and tender turned over. Eight persons were slightly injured, but none seriously. The train was in charge of Conductor Wright. Samuel Holcomb was the only passenger. He, talking broken English, said his thumb and a bone in the right hand were broken. Traffic on the Englewood branch, where the wreck happened, has been tied up since. Passengers, mail and express are being transferred around the wreck. Several hundred feet of track is torn up.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FOR NEW MEXICO

The Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood Line to be Extended From Okinawa to Raton.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 7.—A territorial charter has been issued to the Santa Fe, Liberal & Englewood railroad company of Raton, N. M., with six million dollars capital stock. It proposes to build a line from Englewood, Kas., to Des Moines, N. M., passing through Beaver county, Oklahoma. The incorporators are Frank E. Johnson of New York; Jesse G. Matthews and A. Watson McIndoe of Trinidad, Colo.; John Morrow and Thomas D. Lieb, of Raton, N. M.; with J. H. Albright of Topeka, an Oklahoma agent. The St. Louis, El Reno & Western railroad filed notice of its decrease in capital stock from \$1,240,000 to \$970,000.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW

SOME RATES ARE MADE. President Stickney has said that the railroads usually make their rates at whatever the traffic will bear and regardless of distance or the rates on a corresponding class of traffic. A striking example of the unfairness of this manner of rate making has been unearthed by Hardware and Metal, which in its last issue says:

"The average shipper long since has ceased to evince surprise at anything a railroad might do or charge. Still the shipper occasionally runs across such flagrant examples of wrongheadedness as to excite his interest if not his surprise. "Such a case was recently brought to the notice of Hardware and Metal. A large shipper has been accustomed to send quantities of crockery from Hamilton, Ont., to St. John, N. B., paying 62 cents a hundred pounds. A short time ago he had occasion to send a shipment of the same class to Hamilton, Bermuda, and on his freight bill discovered that the railroad's charge to St. John was 20 1/2 cents because the goods were going through to Bermuda.

"It was seen that he could ship his crockery through St. John and a thousand miles over the Atlantic to Bermuda and back again to St. John for less money than if it was shipped so far further than St. John in the first place."

EXCELLENT EFFECTS

OF PROSPEROUS TIMES. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific system showed for the fiscal year an increase of over \$1,000,000 in gross business. This was equal to a gain of 16 per cent and beyond the aver-

age percentage of gain. The net made over a better exhibit, with an increase of 27 per cent, or \$1,555,889. The Frisco lines did not do relatively quite so well. For the fiscal year the gain in gross was 9.2 per cent, or \$1,593,602. The gain in net earnings was \$1,113,784, or 11.3 per cent. The gain made by both systems, controlled by the Rock Island company, was over \$10,000,000 in gross and over \$4,500,000 in net.

The statement of the Atchafalpa for the fiscal year was better in the matter of percentage of gain in net than the Rock Island, though not so good in gross. The increase in the latter was 14 per cent, and in the net 20 per cent. The gross business was \$78,044,347 and the net \$29,546,820.

GOLD COLLAPSE

ARE WESTWARD BOUND. J. W. Kendrick, second vice president of the Santa Fe railroad, accompanied by Walker D. Hines, the newly appointed general counsel, with office in New York city, reached Topeka August 5 en route to the Pacific coast. Mr. Kendrick is going west on regular company business and Mr. Hines, never having been over the Santa Fe lines, is making the trip to become better acquainted with the properties of the company which he represents in a legal capacity.

J. B. Hines, general manager, met Mr. Kendrick in Chicago and accompanied him to Kansas City and also on a side trip from Kansas City southward to Coffeyville. The party reached Topeka this morning and left soon after, going west. P. C. Fox, general superintendent, accompanied the party from Topeka.—Topeka State Journal.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF

ONE OF MOORE BROS. A Chicago telegram last Saturday said that deep depression had been caused among the friends of James Hobart Moore, whose nervous breakdown has removed for a time from the world of finance one of its most striking and spectacular figures. At Glenwood Springs, Colo., where he is being given care, the latest report was that he was recovering. A corps of carefully selected attendants who arrived with Mr. Moore and his brother, William H. Moore, in a private car last Saturday. The reports received by his friends have only added to the gloom caused when word of his condition was first received from Lake Geneva, Wis., his summer home. No improvement is shown.

No one is permitted to see him except his physicians, nurses, attendants and the members of his immediate family. The Moore brothers are the controlling factors in the Rock Island, Frisco properties and other lines in the southwest. Don't think that piles can't be cured. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by Dan's Ointment, 50 cents at any drug store.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

In the District Court of the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico. Mariano Gonzalez, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Luz Baca, et al., Defendants. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a judgment and order of sale in the above cause on the 8th day of March, 1906, the undersigned, Special Master, will, on the 15th day of September, 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the county court house of the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico, sell at public auction in the highest and best bidder, for cash, the following real estate, situated in the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico, to-wit:

Two tracts of land commonly known as the San Mateo Springs Grant, granted to Santiago Duran de Chaves on the 5th day of February, 1798, by the then Governor and Captain General of the Province of New Mexico, and which said grant was afterwards, on the 8th day of February, 1806, confirmed by the United States Court of Private Land Claims to the extent of one square league, to be selected and surveyed within the existing boundaries of said original grant, and in two tracts if necessary, and which said grant was afterwards surveyed in two tracts, under the direction of the Surveyor General of said Territory, and which said survey was duly approved by said United States Court of Private Land Claims, reference to which said survey is hereby made for more particular description, the first of said tracts containing according to said survey 4,641.62 acres of land and the second containing 7,114 acres of land, the total area of said two tracts being 11,756.24 acres of land. A plat of said tracts of land is attached to the report of the commissioners appointed to partition said premises and is now on file in said cause, reference to which said plat and the decrees ordering sale is hereby made.

FRANK MOORE.

Special Master.

First publication August 13, 1906.

Farmers, mechanics, railroads, laborers rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Takes the sting out of cuts, burns or bruises at once. Pain cannot stay where it is used.

MARYLAND STATE

HORTICULTURISTS MEET. Berlin, Md., Aug. 6.—The Maryland state horticultural society opened its annual meeting here today on the lawn of Mr. Q. A. Harrison's residence. Prof. John Craig of Cornell university delivered the principal address. The attendance was unusually large and included representatives of many other state horticultural associations. From here the delegates and members will go to Ocean City, where the session will be continued. At Ocean City the principal address will be delivered by Professor W. W. Anderson, Mass. Other addresses will be delivered by President Silvester and members of the faculty of the Maryland Agricultural college, Captain Stillman and others. The sessions will be held at the Atlantic hotel.

FILES

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure Ocular Catarrh, Rheumatism, and other ailments. It is a powerful blood purifier, and will cure all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier, and will cure all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier, and will cure all ailments of the blood.

FOR SALE BY S. VANN & SON.

WOULD GIVE FIVE MILLION TO BE CURED OF LEPROSY

**Mexican Mining Magnate Dare Not Touch His
Wife and Children—A Living Death the
Fate of Senor Bringas.**



SENOR BRINGAS. Portico from which Senor Bringas enjoys a ravishing view. Absolutely the only pleasure of a hopeless, cured leprosy.

THE TAIN OF SENOR BRINGAS.

Senor Bringas for 15 years has been devoted by all but his family. Yet his two beautiful daughters know not his fatherly cares and his wife is denied his kiss. The humblest poor on the vast estate fondles his loved ones, but to this millionaire it is forbidden. He is macabre—unclean with leprosy.

DAUGHTER OF SENOR BRINGAS

The hospital service saw to it that the millionaire went through in strict quarantine. The passage was like that of a funeral train—silent and gloomy. The wife and daughters were aboard with Bringas, but kept themselves secluded.

Burn What He Uses.

At the port of Vera Cruz, Bringas engaged cabin passage, new carpets, new rug, new furniture and everything new to be installed in the cabin when he left it. Everything he may have touched will be burned, and the millionaire's money will pay for it. He had also to agree that he would not leave his room during the voyage. His meals were sent to his door, and his confinement he could hear the other passengers enjoying themselves at will, many, perhaps, with barely enough money to pay their passage across the water.

Worse Than Dead.

At home, Senor Bringas' wife and daughters, except for conversation, are as strangers to him. He wears rubber gloves for handling the tableware when he eats. He always wears three on his decaying hands. His clothing he removes himself and takes care of himself. His underclothing he burns when he removes it, for nobody will wash it. Although exercising all the functions of life, he is worse than dead.

Senor Bringas' friends say that he wishes to die if he cannot soon be given relief for he knows that he is making prisoners of his family. For fear that the awful disease may have spread, friends cannot but shrink from coming to him. Where the wealthy Mexican contracted leprosy he cannot tell. It is supposed that it was probably in case of his mining camps, where the scourge is not unknown among the Chinese coolie labor.

THIRSTY LOS ANGELES TO GET WATER 240 MILES AWAY

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—The plan to build a canal to capture the rushing mountain streams of the snow-capped Sierras, guide them 240 miles across mountains and desert into the thousands of homes of Los Angeles, pronounced as great an engineering feat as was ever attempted in our almost certain to be put to the test.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—The plan to

build a canal to capture the rushing mountain streams of the snow-capped Sierras, guide them 240 miles across mountains and desert into the thousands of homes of Los Angeles, pronounced as great an engineering feat as was ever attempted in our almost certain to be put to the test.

A bond loan of \$1,500,000 has been

voted to complete purchase of water rights and the city practically stands committed to the expenditure of at least \$1,500,000 to turn the Owens river and its tributaries into Los Angeles hydrants within five years.

Los Angeles at the rate it is growing

now will be thirty by 1913, if it is a long before. The city now depends on the Los Angeles river for 40,000,000 gallons, now empties into Owens lake. It is proposed to divert

ten water from the river with a 100-

foot dam 37 miles above the lake, at an elevation of 3525 feet above sea level. There are several natural reservoirs in the vicinity.

It will be necessary to build 17 miles

of 141-foot tunnel through solid granite mountains. The tunneling will determine the time required to build the entire system.

Forty miles will be along hill sides

and the remainder will require only the excavation of a ditch with the steam shovels, building in the conduits and covering it over again.

Superintendent Mulholland, who is in

charge of the project, says that the falling of the immense dam through a 14-foot distance a quarter of a mile will develop 20,000 horsepower, which when used will more than pay the

cost of the project.

Mrs. Proudfoot and Miss Newhall, who are nearly as much interested in the project as Mr. Anderson and Mrs. P. W. Hines for several days, left this morning for Santa Fe.

Interest on the entire \$22,500,000 bond

issue. The first construction work will be the building of a 100-horsepower plant on Cottonwood creek, at a cost of \$250,000, which will furnish the power to drive the drills in the tunnels, to run the ventilators, remove the debris, excavate the ditches, mix the concrete in short to build one of the most momentous and daring water delivery systems in the world.

MESILLA VALLEY IS

HAVING ITS USUAL TROUBLE ABOUT WATER, WHICH THE LAS CRUCES CITIZEN GIVES REASON—CHANGE OF METHOD NEEDED.

The farmers of the valley seem at last aroused to the importance of thinking, and then carrying out well laid plans for the protection of their water system. Now after the valley has suffered as weeks for water that the mayordomos, estimated last June would take 35 days to secure, and after many thousands of dollars loss, this week the men are out in force and it looks now as if we will get water in the ditches unless the supply fails.

We are reliably informed, when the assessment was made for the June work, the farmers paid the cash very promptly, and kept on with their work employing their men as usual about the farms and expecting the commissioners and mayordomos to hire men, and have the work done on the ditches at once.

While the laborers found work on the farms it was an easy task to find men to go to work on the ditches, hence the usual dispatch of this work, as in preceding years followed. It is also charged that the men, least responsive to send laborers were among the first to demand in vigorous terms, the first little water that appeared in the channel.

These little incidents have engendered more or less and feeling which should be avoided, and which may be won a better system exists. We have many new men here now, and men of brains and ability, and it is to be hoped that the proper cooperation will follow, and that the experience and wisdom of those men may be sought and united with the best talent of our own men, and taught that good can come from such a course. Let us look for unselfish men to guide us in all matters of public welfare.

MOUNTAINAIR HAS

GOOD SUNDAY SCHOOL. W. M. McCoy & Co. have moved into the new store building of J. P. Dunlap, recently completed, and now have one of the most convenient and commodious rooms in the west. This handsome building has rooms suitable for office purposes, besides a large public hall. This hall is at present being used for Sunday school, having been kindly donated for that purpose by Mr. Dunlap.

LABOR DAY WILL

BE OBSERVED HERE BY THE NUMEROUS UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—SEPTEMBER 3 THE DATE. PLANS LATER.

Labor Day, Monday, September 3, will be fittingly observed in this city by the different labor organizations having representation in this city, plans looking to a fitting observance of the day in the year set aside for the laboring man by congress, being already under way.

Just what the program will be by the different labor organizations having representation in this city, plans looking to a fitting observance of the day in the year set aside for the laboring man by congress, being already under way.

WHAT ALBUQUERQUE

GARDEN HAS DONE FROM ONE TO TWO POUND TOMATOES GROWN IN A CITY GARDEN IN GREAT PRO-FUSION.

M. M. Dutcher, city circulator for the Evening Citizen, today laid out the garden in a north-south street, which is the largest specimen of this vegetable the present writer ever saw.

The one in question measured fifteen and one-half inches in circumference, three and one-half inches in thickness, and weighed one and one-half pounds. Yet Mr. Dutcher says it is by no means one of the largest in his crop. He has sixty plants, all the fruit of which has been of this large type, and the plants have been literally loaded down with the abundance of the produce.

This particular variety is properly named Ponderosa, and the seed was obtained from Peter Henderson, the well known florist and gardener.

The seed was started in boxes in the house and transplanted to the garden as early as June 22, and the plants were staked, and Mr. Dutcher kept them sheltered in and some what pruned, to prevent excessive growth in height or width. A peculiarity of the fruit, which is a beautiful red, is that it is almost entirely seedless, the seed being few and the fruiting very small. They certainly are a wonder and a credit to town gardening.

Mrs. Proudfoot and Miss Newhall, who are nearly as much interested in the project as Mr. Anderson and Mrs. P. W. Hines for several days, left this morning for Santa Fe.

ICE TRUST IS CODE ON THE ICE TRUST

REMARKABLE WAVE OF RESENTMENT AT EXTORTION SWEEPS OVER THE UNITED STATES—VULNERABLE SPOT SOUGHT—ICE BARONS CHANGE THEIR PLEAS.

Washington, August 3.—All over the United States Mr. Common People is looking round for a rock with which to pelt the ice barons. They have already taken some sort of a step toward busting the ice trust—ease of brutal largess when it is known that the trust is patently suffering everything it can to ameliorate its suffering of humanity.

In only a few cases has Mr. C. P. been through the ordeal. These have been in Washington, D. C., Cleveland and Jacksonville, Fla. In St. Louis and in Hartford, Conn., suits have been filed to take away the charters of ice companies. Only in one case has there been a trial resulting in conviction. Jacksonville after them for a second time.

The first and for a long time the only defense made by the ice companies was that there was a shortage of the natural crop. This lame excuse was expected to serve even in the vast territory where natural ice is totally insignificant as a commodity.

Now the trusts have changed their plea. They are whining. They have begged to play the baby act. Their spokesmen discover that ice has been hoarded, that it costs more to produce ice, that there will be a famine if the dealers do not stifle the supply in the market in some way, that the profits are smaller, and other reasons that are unconvincing as they are pathetic.

In the meantime the wave of resentment against extortion has swept the country. Here are the newest instances of rebellion against ice monopoly.

Youngstown, O., ice continue delivered voluntarily.

Harrisburg, Pa., Council asks

Board of Public Works to report on cost of municipal ice plant.

Atlantic City, N. J., even this town can't stand for the price. Municipal plant unimpaired.

New Britain, Conn., Committee reports favorably on project for a municipal plant.

Waterbury, Conn., City switches to an independent company for its ice supply.

La Crosse, Wis., District attorney calls for opinion from the attorney general upon which to sue prosecution.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Contract for 100,000 municipal ownership plant let.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Citizens meeting at 1-cent ice and investigation demanded.

Des Moines, Grand jury takes ice trust testimony.

Biddeford, Me., Proposition to fight ice trust.

Portland, Information preparing charging violation of state anti-trust law.

Duluth, Minn., Appeal to attorney general to take action on increase in price.

St. Paul, Minn., Ice trust again accused after acquittal of alleged members.

One of the defendants this time is prepared to go to jail to permit of a test by habeas corpus.

York, Pa., Prosecutions demanded.

New Bedford, Mass.: Board of Trade, after informal inquiries, decided to take no action.

Taunton, Mass.: City sealer investigating ice weights.

Hackensack, N. J.: Mass meeting appointed committee to lay matter before the county prosecutor. Price is 20 cents.

Schenectady, N. Y.: Council committee named to act against trust.

New Haven: City sealer investigating charges of robbery through ice weights.

Hartford, Conn.: Court gives state order permitting inspection of ice trust books.

Lynn, Mass.: Mayor proffers his assistance to the district attorney in looking into the methods of ice dealers.

Worcester, Mass.: Special committee from the council reported adversely to establishing a municipal ice plant, contending that the legislature can't confer the needed authority upon the city. Council thereupon voted that the mayor investigate whether there is any unlawful combination among the local dealers.

Detroit: Mayor announces a plan for municipal supply for city departments and to sell ice surplus to the people.

Providence, R. I.: Board of Trade names a special investigating committee. Action by the state government recommended.

Boston: District attorney found the whole business in one man's hands, this baffling indictment for conspiracy, talk of co-operative ice plant.

Troy, N. Y.: Ice men's association threatened not guilty to indictments. Hearing Sept. 1.

Signs and excuses.

Ice a luxury, not a necessity. Prices not exorbitant.

Cost of manufacture increased. Natural crop short.

Past losses.

Higher prices prevent waste. No conspiracy involved.

Can't sell even more for ice. Higher prices less than shortage.

Prices not as much higher as claimed.

Ice has been higher.

Creating fictitious famine.

Conspiracy.

Discrimination.

Giving short weight.

Unlawful combination.

Refusing to sell at a fair price.

Refusing to live up to charges.

Raising the price repeatedly.

Boycotting individual consumers.

Restraining trade.

Mulcting the poor especially.

Holding up the supply.

FIFTH LETTER IN HONDURAS MULE TRAVEL

McFall Kills a Monkey and Suffers Remorse of Conscience.

IS 2000 MILES FROM BEER Warm Hospitality of People in Warm Part of the World.

Special Correspondence.

(By Leander McFall.)

Porterfield, Honduras, July 23.—It did look for a time as if there might be a real imitation of war down here in Central America, but nobody seemed to have any serious intention for a fight. No doubt, though, the press dispatches have told you all about it, so it wouldn't be worth while for me to repeat the more or less ridiculous story.

You can measure your popularity in this country by the number of towns-men who ride out with you on your expeditions. There is a certain something about this ceremony. It is usually a custom which is still in vogue in some parts of the west, where certain individuals, not bad enough for hanging, are conveyed by the local authorities to the outskirts of the town and ordered to "ride."

But down here it's the popular form of giving you a good time, and it's the heart. It was quite an imposing band which escorted us on our first five miles, and the farewells were so full of admonitions and advice that we poor gringos were strangely silent for some time after our friends had left us. Sincere explorers, however, such as we claim to be, have no use for melancholy in this country, so full of wonders and constant surprises. A man must indeed be a confirmed egotist who is not quickly diverted from thoughts of self amid such scenes as we have viewed these last few days.

Leaving our friends with much waving of hands and repeated farewells, we entered the most wonderful palm avenue in the world, and for more than an hour traveled in fairyland, under arches of feathery leaves, shut in from the bright sunlight and cooled by the musical rustle of the lace fronds overhead. It was cool and pleasant riding, and we urged the mules to a gallop. We emerged from the palms at the little village of Chamelco, on the banks of the river of the same name. The river was high and the fording looked dangerous, but Benito, quite unconcerned, slipped off his trousers and drove the pack mules across the rushing stream, and there was nothing to do but follow.

Primitive River Crossing.

My companion, a long-legged Scotchman, from the District of Columbia, and so much trouble in getting a mule into the water that I suggested that he dismount and carry the little fellow across. He refused to listen to my advice, and finally succeeded in coaxing the mule to start forward. He pretended a most dangerous swim, and his long legs at first doubled in a knot under the mule's belly, and then, when the water came up to his thighs he was forced to elevate his feet to the mule's neck. He did not make this move, however, until he had been well soaked far above his knees. We made the crossing with a few minutes' delay, and soon entered Managua, a long, narrow, straight street of dense forest, number and silent. It is most fortunate that we had a well posted guide at this point, for there were numerous trails leading off in every direction, and we might easily have gone astray.

Murders His Cousin.

This is the home of the Jaguar, the leopard, the puma, and the white tiger. We got glimpses of the little wild life as we rode, and we were glad to have tried a shot with my Mauser 30-30, but I was too much of a sportsman to shoot a particularly tempting shot. I fired and he fell to the ground almost at my feet. He was shot through the throat.

I don't know what over possessed me to do this wanton act. As I rode up to the little fellow, he tore away from me, and I saw him streamer from his eyes and saw him streamer from his eyes and saw him streamer from his eyes.

Santa Fe Official Says Albuquerque.

Will Get \$250,000 for Shop Expenditures—Interviewed at San Bernardino.

Second Vice President J. W. Kendrick of the Santa Fe, with his party, including General Counsel Walter D. Hines, General Manager J. E. Hurley and General Superintendent C. J. Parker of the Santa Fe line, together with Superintendent of Machinery Alfred Lovell, Master Mechanic Drury, General Storekeeper Hise, Mechanical Superintendent C. M. Taylor, and the Division and coast superintendents will arrive in this city Thursday afternoon, leaving Barstow at 1 o'clock.

The party has been looking over the general situation in Albuquerque and all along the line from Chicago. The Santa Fe has ordered the expenditure of many millions for the improvement of its shops and mechanical service, as well as its lines, and it is to review the allowance made in the different budgets that this party of officials is journeying westward. A local official, asked about the reported expenditure of \$250,000 on the shops at Albuquerque, would have on the local expenditures, said:

There could be no harm from such an expenditure as far as San Bernardino is concerned. The local budget is made out and there is no intention of withdrawing a penny. It is only a question of the time when the Santa Fe company has decided to make these wholesale expenditures, but there could be no centralization of the shop forces at Albuquerque.

Doesn't your husband tell you an innocent little lie now and then to save you trouble?

"Perhaps," I know he tells me lots to save himself trouble.

Advantage of Traveling Light.

By the advice of our kind friends we are traveling light. Our entire baggage does not weigh over seventy-five pounds, but we have a credit in our judgment. The two saddle mules are easily guided, with plenty of spirit and good temper. Mine is a plump bay, a trifle larger than a Newfoundland dog, game as a puma, and responsive to kind treatment. Our pack mule is a sturdy beast, and evident does not propose to travel alone, as he never permits of out of his side.

It takes a lot of courage to venture forth in a strange, new land without provisions to forage on the country. I am positive that the quality it takes to be called courage, after

plunging the mule into the water, since we left San Pedro.

Today it is forcibly impressed upon me that I have paid farewell to the jolly breakfast and the seductive shortcake, and a glass of beer is 2,000 miles away. Were you ever 2,000 miles away from a glass of beer on a hot day? Perhaps you do not care for beer. Well, let me just say the same distance to a dish of ice cream.

All Things to Those Who Wait.

Really, our first day on the hurricane deck of a mule was full of pleasant surprises as a whole, and until late in the afternoon was quite free from alarms. The crossing of Uta river, the coldest stream in Central America, furnished a fitting climax for what might have otherwise been classed as a quiet day. When we came to Pimonte we found ourselves confronted with a deep, broad stream. The current was swift and strong and the crossing looked dangerous.

We looked for the ferryman, and finally discovered him, and he told us that we could not go around that river, which direction you approach this stream, the boatman is always on the other side. After severely straining our vocal chords, we succeeded in attracting his attention, and he slowly put out from the shore. He appeared to be paddling a long canoe, and making a bad mess of the job at that. As I am of a very reflective turn of mind, I devoted the half an hour or more I took him to cross the stream in figuring out how three big men and three little mules were going to get over that broad river in a canoe, and after I discovered that the canoe was a figment, I came to the conclusion that I should know the answer. I arrived at a partial solution, however, which was that one fat man (meaning me) and a certain day mule had sufficiently explored the interior of Honduras if we couldn't go around that river. I wasn't particularly interested in the operation of loading the mules, and I was about to turn back when I watched the saddle and other truck go in without a word—but I was keenly alive to the performance when Benito pulled the pack mule into the water and the batman pushed, having me sitting on the shore. That pack mule swam like a duck, and they landed everything without a hitch. A batman went over, and his mule performed the aquatic act with credit. I had one of those hunches that I had better go back to San Pedro, the only interior I cared anything about was just that moment in a decidedly nervous state and needed quiet and care, but I couldn't let that red-headed scoundrel from the District of Columbia, who had never had a vote, perjure me, a free-born citizen of the great and glorious United States. It was up to me. I had to go. I was admonished to keep my mule's head upstream and to give him plenty of rope. We started off in a quiet way, although it seemed to me that the mule must be seething through his ears, as nothing else showed above the water.

"Chido!" exclaimed Benito, from the shore. I looked and the mule was headed down stream. I gave a sharp pull on the line and turned him back; but, oh dear, the man with the paddle wasn't expecting that, and the sky was lifted out as we went over, and I went down. I shall always treat mules kindly after this, for my little mule saved my life right there. As I came up weighted down with my soggy clothes and heavy shoes and leggings, the mule paddled by, his tail sweeping out like a life line from shore. He grabbed and caught that brush and in three minutes was safe ashore. Porterfield was only a short drive from the river, and we hastened to the town hall, where space was reserved for us, and made a quick change of the clothes to avoid fever.

Hospitality Among People.

Porterfield marks the beginning of the end of John Jacob Astor, Jr.'s notable failure as a railroad builder. A few years ago the yellow journals gave the story of his colossal and can invasion of Honduras, and the young millionaire was pictured holding the little republic in the hollow of his hand. When he let go he was a heap wiser, but hadn't added anything but experience to the millions which he felt he had.

Our stay here, one night in the place was marked by a feeling of uneasiness which was not felt elsewhere in the republic. We were told that our mules were likely to be stolen and we might be robbed if we were not watchful. This is unusual in Honduras, because the people are so friendly and hospitable and thievery is but little known.

We got away from this objectionable place very early this morning, and made a swift hike for Santa Cruz Yojos. Shortly after leaving Porterfield, where I began writing this letter, we found ourselves in a most peculiar country. In early morning days a great area of flood poured down from the mountains and swept over a large area of swamp. At the same time the mountains threw up a lot of builders, that fell thickly over the lava. The lava was porous, and decomposed rapidly, leaving many pits and cavities between the builders. The rain through this section of dry miles took us six hours, and it was something awful. At times the mules were forced to climb smooth boulders in order to escape sinking clear out of sight.

It was with feelings of relief that we finally crossed the Rio Hondo and entered the dry and dusty valley of Yojos. After a short stop to rest the mules and to bandage the bruises, we rode on to the village of Yojos, a cluster of native shacks of adobe and brush, where we are to spend a couple of days straining for a trip to the mysterious Lake Yojos. We will leave the pack mule and Benito will lead the saddle mule back, while we cross the lake in a boat. He is to meet us at Tonala, on the south shore. One of our good friends in San Pedro gave us a letter to the alcaide or mayor, a pleasant spoken Honduran, and upon presentation, he informed us that we were expected to attend a ball given in our honor.

Striking Southern Hospitality.

We were tired enough to go right off to bed, but, of course, dared not put such an affront upon his honor. One of the depths of our journey, Benito brought forth our spotties which duck suits and shoes, and, as I had the alcaide had his wife, we slipped down the long stairs of the village, the cynicism of the native population. That red-headed partner of mine came in for so much admiration from the maidens who appeared in the doorway that I felt a bit envious.

The dance occurred in the building, a square building about 12x12, with a floor of old fashioned square tiles. These were very unevenly laid, and we stumbled for the first time.

After each dance the alcaide invited us, with ladies in tow, to join him in a small building near by, where he passed out fiery aguardiente in a tin cup. The night went hot, but the liquor was better, and it was easy to see the finish of this dance if one tried to work the two in combination. Our friend the mayor, was much distressed at our astonishment, and it was difficult to make him understand that we were not in reflection on him or his liquor. On the night of the first night, we were earnest about it, but the dance did not stop until the jug was empty and the stars had fled.

INTERESTING ARTICLE IN FORUM MAGAZINE

Prof. Blackman of the state university, is the author of an article in the current Forum on the "Economics and Politics of the Reclamation Service."

The reclamation act of June 17, 1902, provides that all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in the states and territories west of the Missouri river, including Oklahoma, except the fees and commissions due registrars and receivers and the 5 per cent. fee paid for educational purposes, shall be a special fund to be used in the examination and survey and maintenance of irrigation works for the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands.

Under this act, over thirty million dollars have already been accumulated for expenditure, and plans for the irrigation of nearly two million acres have been consummated. Many projects are now under construction, upon other lands have been received, and still others and more than both the preceding, have been approved by the secretary of the interior. In the entire arid and semi-arid region it is estimated that the total amount that can be irrigated is one million acres. Of this, nearly ten millions are already under cultivation. With the aid of private enterprise in the government scheme of irrigation, it is estimated that the maximum yield will be increased five billions of dollars. The cost of irrigation construction carried on by the government is to be paid by the users of the water in ten annual installments and varies in proportion to the difficulty of construction and the amount of available water. The law requires continuous residence on the land from the date this removes the speculative element.

After paying the first cost the settler can no longer expense except the annual payment for keeping up the water supply, which includes rearing, cleaning, ditches and distributing the water. The government undertakes the project, because private enterprise has about reached its limit, and in this material aid all socialistic features are barred because the management of the water supply is finally given back to the individual people. The government only temporarily promotes an industry, and abetting a citizen, which is the true practice of government. The building of great canals, reservoirs, ditches and aqueducts represents a vast outlay, and necessitates many subsidiary enterprises, such as the manufacture of cement and lumber, and thus the government has gone further in this new role than any other for the purpose of maintaining the cost to the people who purchase the land and water rights and saving millions by carrying on its own independent enterprises.

Ordinarily fifty acres under a good irrigation system are sufficient for successful and remunerative farming. Prof. Blackman explains successful farming by irrigation takes a high degree of intelligence. The selection of crops, methods of tillage, of machinery, the economical use of water, all these call for an intelligence equal to that required in any other occupation. With crops assured under irrigation and markets secure, the larger expanse of the farm is made available. It is noted, says the professor, that by irrigation the average annual income is over 50 per cent. on the value of the land, and in many instances over 100 per cent.—Arizona Advocate.

Generally debilitated for years, had sick headaches, lacked ambition, was worn out and all run-down. Burdock blood purifier made me a well woman. Mrs. Chas. Frutty, Mound, Mo.

MODERN WOODMEN HOLD SUMMER LOG-ROLLING

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 3.—The summer log-rolling of the Southwestern Missouri district of the Modern Woodmen of America is being held here today. The event is of considerable importance and the attendance is unusually large. The Southwestern Missouri district comprises about thirty-five counties with a membership of more than 25,000 members. More than twenty thousand visitors have been attracted by the log-rolling and the hotels are overcrowded beyond their regular capacity. Valuable prizes will be awarded in the annual log-rolling contest.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Speller, higher.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS

CATTLE RUSTLERS AT WORK NEAR GALLUP.

W. E. Irvine has driven all the cows on his ranch to the range near Fort Wingate. He was obliged to move his stock because of the cattle rustlers, better known as catties thieves, who have for some time been stealing from his herd. About one-fourth of the cattle were rustled before the cattle were moved, which was a serious loss to the owner. The thieves drove some of the cattle into Arizona where they were sold as beef.

WILL RAISE BOTH GOLD AND ALFALFA.

United States Attorney Lowell and Engineer H. H. Carter of the geological survey spent several days on the Parcha, below the lower box, says the Hillsboro Advocate. Some say they were merely fishing, others that there is a prospect on foot to put in a large pumping plant to supply the two colossal enterprises—one to reclaim several thousand acres of land lying between that point and the Rio Grande; the other, to throw water on to the vast area of placer ground to the westward, where millions of virgin gold lies undisturbed. A project that has raised gold at one end of the route and alfalfa at the other is certainly worthy of more than ordinary consideration.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HELD AT LAS CRUCES.

The new bridge for the Pecos, near the Harriet place, has been completed. It is a very substantial structure and is twenty-three feet wide. At the point where this bridge crosses the Las Cruces aqueduct, the ditch banks are quite high, necessitating a large fill in order to establish the proper approaches to the bridge. Ideas for this work are now being received by the chamber of commerce.

Steps are being taken by the chamber of commerce looking to the sending of a proper exhibit of the products of the Mesilla valley area from the mines of the county, etc., to the Albuquerque fair. This is an important matter and the chamber of commerce should have the fullest co-operation of our citizens in it.—Rio Grande Republican.

KINGSTON, N. M., IN THE CORN BELT.

Sheba Hurst has struck her proper claim. Her corn crop near Kingston, says the Hillsboro Advocate, is both a beauty and a joy, being higher than the fence and as even as a mown lawn. He always knew that it took a preacher's son to raise good corn and call boys intelligently. Sheba should be induced to make a corn demonstration on the low lands of the Rio Grande. Land would double in value in two years under the Hurst method of corn culture. The bureau of industry and soil culture should be all means procure Sheba and his experience for the next two years.

The annual corn dance comes off at Kingston. Saturday night, August 31. From reports the White Apaches will mostly be in attendance. This is a very social affair, similar to our harvest offerings. The pipe of peace, plenty and happiness to all mankind will be smoked under the famous "El Arroyo" by the prominent medicine men. Many from Grant county are expected, and they will join with Sierra county braves in the festival of the season.

GOOD GOLD IS FOUND NEAR GALLUP.

William Viner, Mrs. Viner and Mr. Carpenter, who have been out prospecting, returned Monday from their trip. They prospected the country near Callahan's mine, situated to the south of Gallup, says the Republican. At a point seven miles from the mountain called the Mountain of Gold, they located several veins, one of which there are two well defined ledges of mineral bearing quartz and talc. Mr. Viner brought several samples of the ore home with him and if appearances go

for anything the ledge is undoubtedly very rich in good bearing rock.

While they were opening up their discovery a party representing Santa Fe capital visited them and took samples of Viner's ledge stating that it was the most promising prospect he had seen in that district and that if there was any gold in the country it would be found in the formation such as the Viner party located. Con. Gonzales of this city in company with the Santa Fe people is thoroughly prospecting the whole district.

OLD TIMER IS GONE FROM ROSWELL.

The oldest tree in the city of Roswell was cut down Thursday. It was an immense cottonwood on the property of the Los Alamos, at the rear of the office of Dr. C. M. Yaler. It was cut down to make way for the new Yaler's office. The tree was not as large as the one on Main street north of the daily Record office, but the late Captain Frank Lee had told many people that he knew it to have been the first tree in Roswell. He had seen many deer and antelope drinking from the ditch that ran by the tree in the days when there was no town here.

In falling the tree knocked off the chimney and broke a window of Karl Snyder's office. Mr. Snyder was formerly of Albuquerque.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE HELD IN WHITE OAKS.

The Lincoln County Teachers' institute closed Thursday evening and Friday occurred the regular examination for teachers' certificates. This institute was a busy and interesting one and no doubt will be of great benefit to those who attended. The report is that so many of the more experienced ones had dropped out and not enough new ones have come to take their places to supply more than half of the schools in the county. This shortage prevails all over the territory notwithstanding the greatly improved conditions in educational lines during the past ten years. Low wages and the indifference of parents about sending their children to school regularly account for this, says the Outlook. Superintendent A. B. Stroup of the Bernalillo county schools and President J. J. Vert of the Normal university at Las Vegas were the visitors.

IT WERE WELL THAT IT WERE DONE QUICKLY.

While nothing as yet has been done about opening the local oil fields, says the Gallup Republican, it is reported that the parties who have the mineral in hand are keeping in touch with the eastern people who have looked over the fields and were satisfied that there is a flow of oil to be had in this district. It is now expected that there will be something doing in this line in McKinley county before long. The outlook is better.

LINCOLN COUNTY KEEPS GOLD RECORD.

The Capital News is authority for the statement that the Nopal Peak Gold Mining company has been steadily developing its property located in the Nopal district. The company has been driving a tunnel and sinking a shaft, employing one shift in the shaft and two in the tunnel. In the tunnel, which is in 117 feet, an 18-inch lead has been cut. The ore pans exceedingly well, and has an assay value of about \$10 per ton, gold. The shaft is down 80 feet on the same lead, and also pans.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, YET HAS MINERAL WEALTH.

According to the Prospector, the Tombstone Consolidated Mines company's Silver Thread property, being drained by the pumps at the Great Central shaft, was sunk down to water level, which is 900 feet below the surface. Here a new body of high-grade ore was encountered. After penetrating this for a short distance, a drift was started at water level, which passed through ore in such formation as to demonstrate the presence

of a great body of ore underneath, the ore from which extended upward in chutes and irregular formations, so the drift would be part of the time in ore and part of the time in country rock. The shaft where the new ore body was encountered was also extended from water level downward through solid ore. After having penetrated this treasure vault, which has for ages lain under water, until the shaft was 100 feet below water level, another drift was started and up to the last authentic information we are able to secure, had pierced through 30 feet of ore and the end is not yet.

RIGHT KIND OF SETTLERS TO BENEFIT COUNTRY.

According to the Estancia News William Leathers, who took a claim five miles west of that town the week before, announced that he was going to dig wells at the rate of 50 cents per foot. He had lots of experience in digging shafts in the east and understood his business. But the strong point in favor of such immigrants is that they will do the country right, and that they will be ready to dig wells at the rate of 50 cents per foot. He had lots of experience in digging shafts in the east and understood his business. But the strong point in favor of such immigrants is that they will do the country right, and that they will be ready to dig wells at the rate of 50 cents per foot.

DANGEROUS TO FOOL WITH COURT.

The Prescott Journal-Bulldozers says that for disobeying an injunction issued out of the district court on August 2, commanding him to show Attorney J. P. Wilson and mining engineers Joran and Martin to make an expert examination of the Copper Hill mine, John J. Jackson, superintendent of the Copper Mining syndicate, operating that property, was yesterday sentenced to serve sixty days in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$100.

Glenn Hall and Burnett Fitzgerald, two boasting engineers employed at the camp, who on the instructions of Superintendent Jackson, removed the throttle from the hoisting engine after the writ was served, were not adjudged guilty of contempt. Hall escaped on account of his youth, and Fitzgerald on account of his youth, and it being believed that he did not understand the import of the court's order.

The suit is the outcome of some difficulty of misunderstandings between the management of the Copper Hill Mining and smelting company and the directors of the Copper Mining syndicate, the latter, who are in possession of the mine, having issued instructions, it appears, to Superintendent Jackson not to allow any of the representatives of experts of the former company to enter the mine for the purpose of making an examination of the underground workings.

ESTANCIA VALLEY GROWS PINE POTATOES.

Several of our farmers, says the News, have had good success this spring in growing Irish potatoes, notwithstanding the impression that they cannot be grown in the valley. The best samples we have seen are from the ranch of A. W. Lantz, southwest of town, and weigh eight ounces each. He has almost an acre in potatoes, and these have been furnishing his family with new funds for more than a month past. If given any kind of care potatoes can be made a paying proposition in the valley.

ST. JOHN'S HERALD IS OF OPINION ARTESIAN.

There is artesian water to be had in the valley of the Little Colorado river; this remains to be wholly proven by conditions not yet apparent. But we are willing now to start out on the conditions, which partly prove the theory correct, that there is artesian water here.

No Mines was ever come along and struck a rock anywhere around here and caused pelican's eye to gush forth; and we have very grave doubts that such will ever happen. It will take some money and some work to demonstrate that artesian water is waiting below the surface for some enterprising person to make a way for it to come to light. It is down there waiting.

While in conversation with Gustav Becker of Springerville, we learned something of the state in this line of discovery which is encouraging to one who believes artesian water can be had in this valley. Mr. Becker has

had parties boring or artesian water. At a depth of 2.0 feet these parties had the misfortune to get their drill fastened and were compelled to abandon their contract. They had encountered water at several points before reaching that depth, and at present the water is standing at a depth of 120 feet. The well piping encircling the well and shut off first waters encountered. In the boring they first went through a layer of sandstone, after which soapstone, reddish and slate colored, composed the formation. This soapstone formation made piping necessary. Mr. Becker is in correspondence with other parties now, and he intends to push forward the work as soon as possible. If the drill can be removed from this well, he will sink to a depth of 1,000 feet or more there; if not successful in removing the drill, another well will be bored, with the same intention of water from this well. If water is not encountered before.

St. Johns was an artesian well—small, but still an artesian flow of water from a depth of only eighty feet. This well was bored several years ago, for J. L. Hubbell, and is still doing business at the old stand. The water from this well flows out of the top of a pipe four feet from the surface of the ground. It is in the valley near McIntosh Spring, which spring throws out a stream sufficient to supply St. Johns with all the water necessary for domestic purposes and thousands of gallons run to waste in the rushing stream. The water from the face of the mesa at least 40 feet above the valley. Most of the good springs of the Little Colorado valley and adjacent country, like the McIntosh Spring, are found on higher ground.

When once the artesian water question is solved here, there many other hard and vexing problems of water supply for various lines of business will find an easy solution. Artesian water may be had here; but it will take some money and work to bring it into use, as it has been the case everywhere.

Next to building artesian water, the most vexing problem of the arid flood waters, this development of artesian water stands in importance. Both are possible; both are highly important; both are waiting for some one to attend to their development.

Next to building artesian water, the most vexing problem of the arid flood waters, this development of artesian water stands in importance. Both are possible; both are highly important;

LATEST NEWS FROM LONDON FOR CITIZEN

Witte Sees No Hope for Russia Even Thru Blood

REVOLT OF BRITISH MASSES

Why English People Generally Do Not Like Their American Cousins

By Gilbert Campbell.

London, August 2.—In the play of European politics just now Russia holds the center of the stage. Of the preceding acts in this continuous performance none is so absorbing to the intelligent spectator as that now being played. We have heard the tale of the fall of the czar, the fall of the czar's government, the fall of the czar's empire. But the Russian revolution is so active, the uncertainty is so great, the drama is so full of interest, that here and there throughout the great amphitheater of Europe we hear a laugh—as though a comedy were being acted. The laugh is only the hysteria of a nervous crowd who know too well that in another hour the rivers of Russia may run with blood.

Private advices reaching London from trustworthy sources carry so much nearer to the end than the published facts. Even the newspaper men from Europe and America now stationed at St. Petersburg fear to tell the whole truth or perhaps to tell the whole truth as they see it. Much of the so-called news reaching the London press from St. Petersburg is untrustworthy. Most of the English newspaper men in St. Petersburg are revolutionaries, or the friends of the revolution. Even the British ambassador, Lord Cromer, after a few months' residence on the banks of the Neva, one thing, however, is certain—a revolution of blood cannot now be avoided, except the poor, ill-advised and hunted czar shall undergo metamorphosis and become the greatest revolutionist in the history of Europe.

While watching the play through the cracks in the curtain, experts no other tabular than that which he had more than all other men to delay—a revolution of blood, "a must come." Witte is reported to have said the other day. He was sitting on the bank of the Neva, looking at the city, and his face was as white as paper. "It must come, God's curse on the man and on the men who have forced the issue!" And yet—and his visitor swept the hill and valley, vineyard and verdant with summer's growth. Witte turned and followed the direction indicated by the meaning broke into a torrent of words. He spoke, it is said, with an emotion seldom seen in this peculiar man.

"The revolution of France," he is quoted as saying, "the revolution of France, from which has come all this, is a revolution of blood. All this, the revolution of France was as child's play compared with the coming revolution in Russia and the end—will be different. In Russia a revolution of blood must fail of its purpose, because the revolutionists who are now forcing themselves upon the people to their doom are fools, criminal, Godless, selfish fools. It must come, and while there will be disaffection in army and navy, our army of nine millions of men will remain loyal as a whole. The 'Little Czar' will crush these vermin into a shapeless mass. Should they kill him, another will take his place, and then so-called patriots will have dragged great Russia back, back to the slough from which she has struggled to emerge. Blood will be shed until the valleys are full, out at the end of the struggle, Russia will rise and a free Russia will be impossible until reason reigns again."

Revolt of the British Masses. Burdened beyond its strength, borne down under taxes levied by shamefully wasteful parliaments, Englishmen of the class that made the country what it is have rebelled. The reverse movement of a great machine has commenced.

Your Englishmen are slow to action, heavy and hard to move. But this ponderous middle wheel having been set in motion, the giant wheels groaning to the irrepressible conflict of the machine, warnings from self-complacent "rulers of the king's house" and walls from ex-statement who catch penny lullaby had kept the masses asleep or soothed the fretful complaints of the few, the cabinet is prepared with a "reduced army and navy expenditure policy." This means that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proposes to stand or fall on the proposition that the people of this country have paid tribute enough to the war god and gold lace, and that the time has come when it is to be known, that England has the courage to lift more of her masses and care less for her classes. The term framed for political purposes "a three-power standard for the British navy" is to be abandoned. The British navy is to be spared the annual bragging cry of "see how rich we are in ships of war—richer than the first three naval powers of the world combined."

The most representative cabinet ever assembled in Downing street realizes that the climax of the revolution of the middle class and of the voting mass can no longer be tried. King Edward, most democratic of rulers, himself realizes, it is said, that within the time of reason England must spend less money in future upon guns and gold lace; must do more and brag less. It will cause a fearful upset, this policy of the "Englishmen." It may even lead to the defeat of the government at no distant date, but in the end the liberal platform of free trade, fair trade, low taxes, more temperance, and better education must win. A number of the houses of commons said to be: "Not since the Crimean has England gone to war in a useful or just cause. Here in London, throughout the provinces and the colonies, the South African war is now known as having been criminal folly or worse. The working people of England are still paying blood money for that war. It

defeated the Unionist government, shook the confidence of the people in its war department, and brought a full realization that despite the proud boast of the party of English politics the war was dictated by the land magnates, and Joseph Chamberlain was consciously or unconsciously the tool of Park Lane.

Alfred Bell, Money-Getter. Alfred Bell, the friend and confidant of Cecil Rhodes, is dead, and some great secrets died with him. A forceful, dangerous man has gone. He was feared and distrusted in life. His death removes a factor whose influence on affairs of this country was known to some of the statesmen of the last ten years, but the story will never be told.

Alfred Bell, who had been failing for some months, was the greatest individual trust promoter in the world. He loved money, not for money's sake, but for the power that money gave him. Cold, unscrupulous, where his whimsies were concerned, he was a crash with his nervous little hands those who opposed him—crash them down into oblivion and dishonor with cruel indifference. But his rewards for those who helped him to gratify greed or lust were princely. His wealth was enormous. In life he did little good with it. Though his will generously provided for public institutions, Bell never had the high ideals of Cecil Rhodes, but he had greater business tact.

"Bell was the biggest little man in the world," was the comment of Joseph Lewis, the great diamond merchant, yesterday, and from the viewpoint of the diamond merchant he was undoubtedly great. Bell dealt in diamond mines—Lewis deals in diamonds. They would wreck a world to seize a mine in the confusion, he nearly wrecked a nation, and he blasted a life when he plotted with and financed the great Jameson raid, by which he hoped to seize the Transvaal mines. But he had a great deal of security, a complete control of the gold and diamond output of the world; others have had the same dream—others are plotting now—but I know of no man in the world who has come as near to a realization of his great ambition. I believe he was only thwarted by sickness and death.

England is Anti-American. English people are peculiarly ignorant concerning America and American affairs. This country is intensely anti-American. I make the statement advisedly. I go further than Bishop Potter. I do not mean that the American is met in any visible unfriendly spirit. On the contrary he is welcomed in the "shop" because he spends money freely; in the drawing-room because he is a curiosity. But deep down in the heart of this insular Englishman of ours there burns a very real dislike for America and Americans.

To analyze this is difficult. An Englishman is an American by adoption is in better position to judge than either the Englishman or the American. He here, or the American visitor who knows in Bloomsbury. The moneyed excrement is not given a chance to know. The normal American being unobservant, sometimes learns the truth inside of the Britisher's feeling for America and Americans. He is sufficiently well bred and broad minded to realize that when the cause of the Englishman and the American and the Englishman come together, the result is not likely to be a satisfactory one. An explosion is almost inevitable. Official circles are the least likely to feel this lack of sympathy.

We hear much of the increasing friendship of the two countries and I have no doubt that officially this is so, but it is a commercial necessity and because of an improved tone of the American embassy, but socially it is not so, and I am sorry to say, there is some reason to doubt the efficacy of certain influences, such as the Rhodes trust, which are intended as a means to the end of bringing the two countries closer along the lines of art, science, literature, and hence social intercourse.

Discussion of the Thaw Case. The Thaw case is much discussed. It is of peculiar interest because one of England's American perennials is the sister of the man who murdered White. Here in England only the white facts have appeared. We are hardly spared most of the special pleading—or the one side and the other that has been conducted by the American newspapers. We read that Thaw killed White. We know Thaw; we know White; and we know Evelyn Florence Nesbit.

Englishmen do not understand how Thaw can so easily escape the murderer's doom, unless it be to take refuge in a padded cell for the remainder of his days. England has forgotten all about the "unwritten law" by which England usually banishes a murderer, and does the job promptly. England does not recognize the power of money to buy a man's release. England has no sympathy with the delays in the execution of her criminal law. Hence the Thaw case is much discussed in every circle just now—not because of any real interest in the case—that is all over—but because of the peculiar sensibility, craving for a sensation, the slayer of White is by any chance walking the streets a free man, and they say:

"How very American such a result would be."

But all this show of self-righteousness in one quarter does not quite conceal very decided symptoms of nervousness in another.

London is possibly the most immoral city in the world, and Inspector Frost to me one day recently, Frost is not a talkative man, but Frost knows more about the inner and the higher, worst side of London than any other man in this metropolis. That is why for one moment that my friend Frost makes a confidant of me; no sir. He has no confidant except Inspector Frost. He places implicit trust in his Scotland Yard subordinates, but there is no leaking, no babbling in or out of closets or cups on the part of Scotland Yard, as the newspaper men seeking information very quickly discover.

The threatened disclosures of the sordid and shameless life of New York—an exposure by the way that already has brought a number of unwelcome men and women on the "Fashionable list" of America to the hotels frequented by that side unknown—has caused a flutter in certain "society circles" in London.

London is not without its scandals—its unspeakable immoralities—London reads with them; but London newspapers in this respect are a far more conservative than those of New York, despite the efforts of Lord

Northcliffe, and his erstwhile associate, Arthur Pearson, to Americanize the press.

Come with me to Mayfair—take a walk through Piccadilly, stroll up Piccadilly, and as far as Park Lane, and I will show you houses closed today because of the fear that the New York aspect resulting from the murder of Stanford White by Harry Thaw may lead to a stirring up of the caspoid and the washing of some dirty linen in London. I will tell you some of these things as they are told, as we go along, but meanwhile let's talk of cleaner things.

Influx of American Tourists. The American European influx is tremendous this summer. Bloomsbury is full—Bloomsbury is the American center. There go those who cannot stand the Americanized London hotels from the moral on the financial point of view. Bloomsbury is an interesting section about a mile square, bounded by Tottenham Court road, Euston road, Gray's Inn road, and Holborn.

From this center the Americans, guide book in hand, radiate in shining limousines or penny buses, and then throughout the day we hear home voices in the shop, gazing millions on Oxford and Regent streets; we spot American men and women at picture gallery, cathedral, tower and three-tier. We wonder why all these people from "God's country" we see so few families, and think what a pity it is that these ten people of the same blood cannot mix better.

Two great influences are at work and working wisely. Kila, Edward never loses an opportunity to show courtesy to the American visitor of rank sufficient to bring him within the well-guarded precinct of St. James and Whitehall. He is the most popular of ambassadors, in turn is setting an example in his dignified but cordial entertainment of the best of England's blood.

May I say, too, that the representatives of the really representative American newspapers and the American news agencies are doing a great work now toward bringing together these two English peoples upon whose confirmed friendship the peace of the world largely depends?

BATCH OF ITEMS FROM SILVER CITY

Special Correspondence. Silver City, N. M., August 2.—John N. Wiley, the newly appointed postmaster of Silver City, received his commission and entered upon his new duties August 1.

The railroad to Pine Años has been completed through to their big mining properties there and they will in the near future put on a regular passenger train to and from the camp each day.

The demands of Grant county will hold their county convention in Silver City on the 22d of September for the nomination of a ticket for county officers and delegates to the constitutional convention, should the vote on joint statehood pass.

The Comanche Mining and Milling company is putting tables and other machinery in place in the large new concentrator just below this city. The plan is to have it in operation in about sixty days. By this time the company will have its smelter and everything in good running order and be enabled to handle all the ore that it will be possible to ship from the various mines in the surrounding section. The company has for the past few months been storing large quantities of all kinds of ores in their bins at the smelter.

TOPICS OF INTEREST FROM DEMING

Special Correspondence. Deming, N. M., August 2.—Miss Debrah Williams is visiting her brother, Tom Williams, at his ranch this week.

L. O. Ward, who has been spending the last two weeks in Mineral Wells, Texas, was returned home.

Mrs. A. T. Gunther, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hyatt, has been quite ill with typhoid fever, but is now improving.

Victor Lohr, far taller than the average of his country, his face is thin and strongly lined, and adorned with a thin mustache and a long straggling imperial. The most notable feature of his face is his eyes, deep set, keen and kindly. During the four years of his life he has been in the headquarters in the field during the recent war I saw him almost daily, and never grew tired of looking at those eyes. Whether during a battle or at a celebration of a victory, there was always a smile in those eyes for a man he recognized.

In personal appearance Gen. Oku tall, taller than the average of his country. His face is thin and strongly lined, and adorned with a thin mustache and a long straggling imperial. The most notable feature of his face is his eyes, deep set, keen and kindly. During the four years of his life he has been in the headquarters in the field during the recent war I saw him almost daily, and never grew tired of looking at those eyes. Whether during a battle or at a celebration of a victory, there was always a smile in those eyes for a man he recognized.

Interests. District Attorney Ashurst and his assistant Flynn, have been in action in the courts against Perrell that will afford the courts an opportunity of passing upon the legality of this contract.

GRAND CANYON TOLL ROAD REMAINS IN PRIVATE HANDS

A correspondent writing to Los Angeles Examiner from Flagstaff, dated July 31, says: On the 31st of last January, the franchise held by Supervisor Cameron and his associates, covering the Bright Angel toll road at the Grand Canyon, expired. The franchise had been in existence for fifteen years and the revenues derived from tolls collected thereon for the past three years have averaged twenty dollars per day.

By operation of law, upon the expiration of such franchises in Arizona, the right to collect tolls passes to the county in which the toll road is located and the county should get considerable revenue from the tolls thus collected, but on February 1, Supervisors Cameron and Polson, Supervisor Corliss, voting "No," entered into a contract with one L. L. Perrell and granted Perrell the right to collect tolls on this road for a period of five years, for the sole consideration of keeping the trail in repair.

For the past three years Perrell has been an employee of Cameron and it is an open secret that Perrell was used simply as a blind to conceal the fact that Cameron as a supervisor is in reality contracting with himself to divert the tolls into his own pockets.

No bond is required of Cameron or Perrell, the county and not Cameron or Perrell, would be responsible in damages for injuries caused by negligence in keeping the trail in repair; Cameron, through Perrell's reports to no one, either for the revenues or the condition of the trail. No one knows how much an takes in or what is expended on the trail for repairs. Cameron, supervisor says to Cameron, collector, "How much did you collect?" the county's interests are on

THE NATIVE'S SIDE OF THE NATAL ROW

By Alfred Mangena.

(Mr. Mangena is a full blooded Zulu who is studying law in England.)

Let us, August 2.—Nine out of ten people who have read of the fighting in Zululand have characterized the affair as an ordinary uprising of a native race against the British rule. Indeed, it is a constant and standard of the downtrodden people against their oppressors. The natives were not the aggressors in this matter.

The cause of the present disturbances dates back from last year. Then the Natal government levied a poll tax of £5 on every unmarried Zulu. It was to become due on January 1, 1906, but was not to be enforced until the end of May.

The natives took exactly the same stand as the American colonists in the war of independence. If they were taxed they demanded to be represented in the Natal parliament. But instead of this they remain chafers before the law.

In many cases payment of this tax was an impossibility. The Zulu's wealth is reckoned in cattle, and their herd is held by the members of a family in common. Individual property scarcely exists. The tax, therefore, fell upon one man but upon his whole family. And its severity can be judged from the fact that it represents more or less the earnings of an able-bodied Zulu for ten weeks.

The government knew this. And my opinion is that this tax was deliberately put so high that the Zulu would be quite unable to pay it, working under ordinary agricultural conditions.

The reason for this lay close at hand. The gold mines—the curse of South Africa—needed labor. The mine owners feared the liberal governments in England would displace with the Chinese cheap labor. They knew that the natives would not work for the slave wages paid the Chinese, and consequently they devised some plan to induce the natives to work whether they like or not. The poll tax seemed to provide this incentive. Apparently the government and the mine owners played into one another's hands.

I have pointed out that the tax was not to be collected until May 31. But a police force was sent down to collect it at the beginning of February, four months before it became due. This illegal process was carried out in a village Hampton—pretext payment. He was shot. Thereupon the natives thought they were being attacked under no pretext whatever, and in self-defense, as they thought, they attacked the police, and Englishman, Inspector Hunt, was killed. English vengeance quickly followed.



Alfred Mangena.

Martial law was proclaimed and a military force sent down. Twelve of the natives were captured, tried before the military tribunal for murder and condemned to death. A futile appeal was made to pry counsel, and the men were shot.

The so-called rebellion of Zululand was nothing more than his attempt to escape to a place of safety. 'The fighting' that has occurred has simply been self-defense on the part of the natives. And the result of the campaign is that 3,000 natives have been mowed down, while the British casualties scarcely exceed a score.

The English have shelled our villages, looted our cattle, destroyed our crops and burned our churches. Their end is attained. The native can now do nothing but go and work in the mines.

Now, as to the future discontent there is, and has been among the natives, but we have no anti-European feeling. All we ask for is justice. England plumes herself as the champion of the oppressed against the oppressor. Let her then guard us against the rapacious mine owners. We don't want to swamp the white man in Africa. But we desire a share in the country and some political rights.

And when we get our rights, let us have as governor a man like President Roosevelt, who will carry out the law without fear or favor. Then there will be no further native trouble in Africa.

OKU, GREAT SOLDIER AND KINDLY MAN

By Will M. Brill.

Staff Correspondent of the N. E. A. in the Japanese-Russian War.

In General Baron Oku, the newly appointed chief of staff of the Japanese army, the Japanese government has secured a man who will be no unworthy successor to Gen. Kodama, the "Japanese Moltke."

There is no officer in the Japanese army so well fitted for the place. Gen. Oku is a born soldier, a born leader of men, and a strategist of no mean ability. He is 53 years old and has been a soldier since he was 15. He is a product of old Japan and became learned in his profession on the battlefield rather than in the school. He knows the art of war thoroughly, but he speaks no language but his own.

In personal appearance Gen. Oku tall, taller than the average of his country. His face is thin and strongly lined, and adorned with a thin mustache and a long straggling imperial. The most notable feature of his face is his eyes, deep set, keen and kindly. During the four years of his life he has been in the headquarters in the field during the recent war I saw him almost daily, and never grew tired of looking at those eyes. Whether during a battle or at a celebration of a victory, there was always a smile in those eyes for a man he recognized.

Interests. District Attorney Ashurst and his assistant Flynn, have been in action in the courts against Perrell that will afford the courts an opportunity of passing upon the legality of this contract.

ALBUQUERQUE AND HER PUBLIC BUILDING

The following letter pertaining to the erection of the government building in this city, on the site opposite the Commercial Club building, has been received by Delegate Andrews from Supervising Architect J. K. Taylor:

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1906. Hon. Wm. H. Andrews, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sir:—The receipt of your letter of July 18, relative to the U. S. post office building which it is proposed to erect at Albuquerque, N. M., is hereby acknowledged.

In reply you are advised that, in accordance with the usual practice of this office, the work is taken up in the order in which the sites were visited in the government, but the organization occasioned by the failure to pass a public building bill at the last session of the Congress, makes it necessary to complete the organization of the draughting force before the volume of work now on hand can be handled as rapidly as usual, and it cannot therefore be definitely stated at what date the drawings for the building in question will be ready.

Your interest in the matter is, however, appreciated, and every effort will be made on the part of this office to expedite the work.

Respectfully,
J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

From this, it is judged that how much as the local site for a postoffice was selected and visited in the government some four years ago, Albuquerque's building will take precedence, in construction work, over a large number of other cities which are secured appropriations for like buildings at the recent term of congress, by virtue of the Albuquerque site having been visited in the government at an earlier date than many of the other cities, and as the civil service commission is even now preparing to hold civil service examinations for the purpose of securing draughters and draughtsmen for the draughting force, it would seem that the reorganization of this force spoken of by Supervising Architect Taylor would be accomplished at an early date, which means that work on Albuquerque's public building, as stated a few days ago in these columns, will be begun in the not distant future.



GEN. BARON OKU.

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 & CHAFES. 25c, 50c, and \$1 a BOTTLE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SOAKS INTO THE FLESH. CURES SHARP ACHES, DULL ACHES, AD ACHES, 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 CUTS, FROZEN LIMBS, CHILBLAINS, OR ACCIDENTS OF ANY KIND. POSITIVELY CURES FILES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS, INFLAMMATION, STIFF JOINTS, LUMBAGO, ETC. A FEW DROPS 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 IN A HALF GLASSFUL OF WATER & GARGLE Often. 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 MUSCLES. THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD. RUB IT IN WELL.

The LINIMENT of our Forefathers.

tee having the arrangements of the ball in charge, when this feature was breached, it was decided to give it the above name. Manager Adams of the Alvarado, where the ball is to be held, is lending his hearty co-operation to the scheme, as a Manager. He is also lending his hearty co-operation to the scheme, as a Manager. He is also lending his hearty co-operation to the scheme, as a Manager.

MONTEZUMA BALL AND "ROBIN HOOD PARK"

TO BE FEATURES OF TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR—COMMITTEE WORKING ON NEW PLAN.

A feature of the Montezuma ball this year will be the "Robin Hood Park," to be constructed out of the Alvarado court, by the aid of electricity and decorations. The interior floor will be made an electric fountain for the time being, by the aid of hundreds of colored incandescents which it is proposed to use.

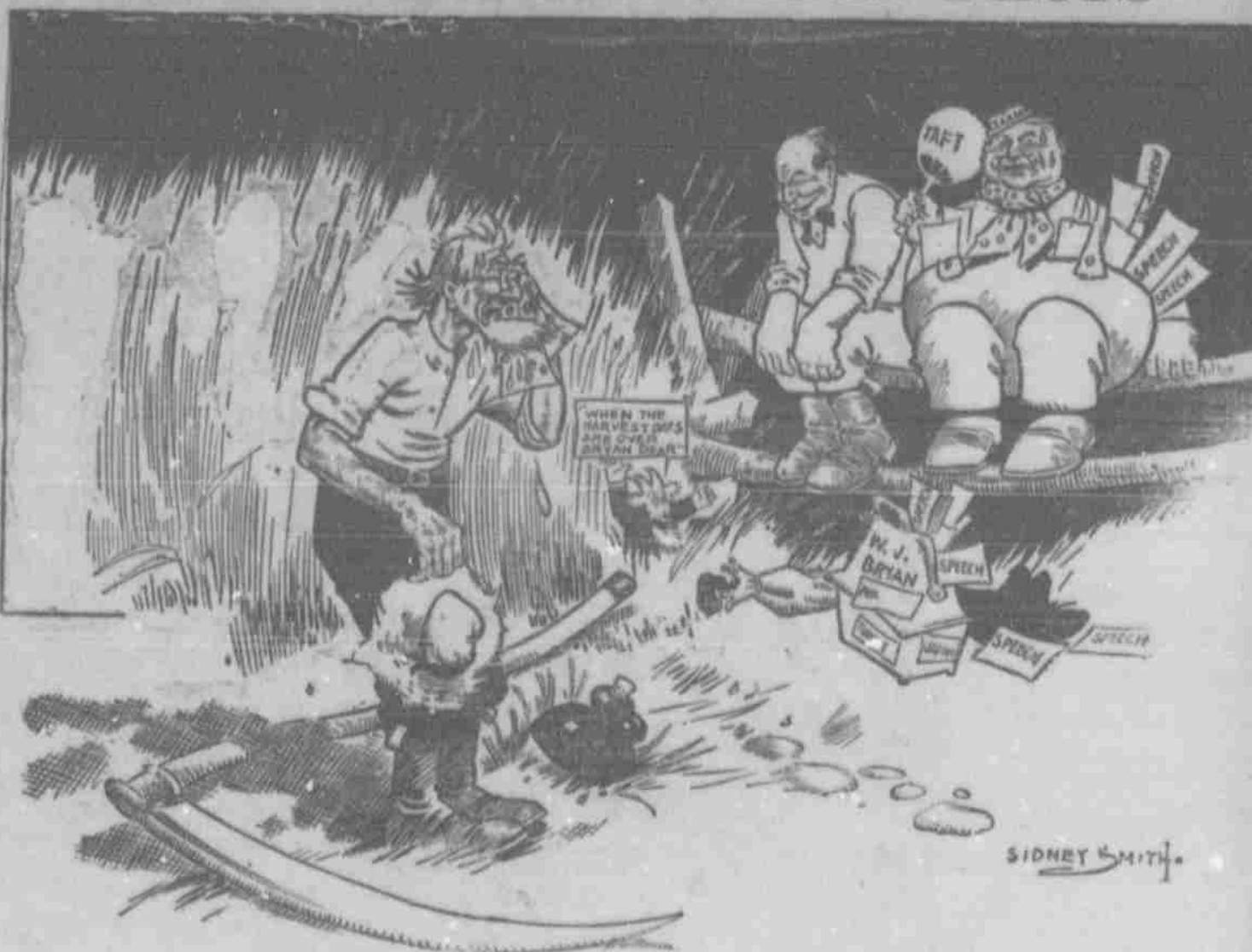
At the last meeting of the committee

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Established in Colorado 1896. Samples by mail. Accurately and promptly analyzed and certified. Gold & Silver Bullion. Purity Guaranteed. Concentration Tests. 100 lbs. or over sent free. 1726-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

HOT WEATHER FARM PESTS



SIDNEY SMITH

Local Happenings

Attorney Modesto Ortiz is in Santa Fe today on law business.

Joshua B. Reynolds, the banker, was a passenger for Las Vegas this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Nash have returned to the city from a visit to relatives at San Marcos, N. M.

E. Maharam, the West Railroad avenue merchant, left last night for New York, on a purchasing trip.

Dr. W. G. Hays is erecting a substantial cement block business building at 201 East Railroad avenue.

Frank Owen, superintendent of the Santa Fe Electric Light and Water works, is registered at Sturge's European.

J. A. Dye and George A. Kaseaman, who were at Santa Fe yesterday on lumber business, have gone to Escondido.

Mr. Brown, the Socorro mining man, is spending the day in the city, having arrived from the south this morning.

Owing to the large number of adherents out of the city there will probably be no meeting of the city council until the latter part of August.

Mr. P. Raymond Dye, who has been visiting her parents at Garden City, Kas., the past two weeks, will return to the city tonight on No. 1.

The many friends of Mrs. N. H. Frampton will be glad to know that she is rapidly recovering from a very severe attack of typhoid fever.

Attorney Felix Lester and family have returned to the city from an outing spent on the Pecos, and also at Tesuque, near Santa Fe.

Mrs. H. Ingles, on 1904 North Second street, is expected home tonight, having spent the past three months at her old home, Delphi, Ind.

Mr. Frank A. Hubbell, who has been at his ranch at Valerio, the past week, is expected in the city this afternoon, and will spend the Sabbath with his family.

Rev. C. R. Brookings of the Mount Olivet Baptist church, left last night for St. Paul, where he will be the guest of relatives and friends for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Chas. Homan, of Cabezón, is spending a few days in the city, called here by the serious illness of her sister-in-law, Mrs. N. H. Frampton, of East Grand avenue.

Mrs. C. J. E. Cramer and two children, came in from Los Angeles this morning, joining Mr. Cramer here. In a few days they will go into camp on the Upper Rio Pecos.

Mrs. Thomas Ford and son, Edward, leave tomorrow night for a three months' visit at her old home in Kansas City. She also intends visiting Chicago before returning.

Territorial Coal Oil Inspector Eusebio Romero returned to his home at Las Vegas this morning, after having spent a couple of days in the city homing with local politicians.

Captain R. M. Spivy, inspector of houses for the Harvey system, has returned to the west again, after a vacation of a couple of months spent touring the south, with his family.

Mrs. Myra Adler and sister, Miss Harriet Kuns, with their guests, the Misses Rullia and Gertrude Aronson, of Quincy, Ill., will leave tonight for southern California, stopping en route for a day at Grand Canyon.

M. O. Chadbourne, in charge of the Traction company's lumber mine extension, stated today that barring unforeseen accidents the extension would be finished and ready for the operation of cars by next week.

Mr. F. L. McSpadden entertained the boys of her Sunday school class at the Presbyterian church, last night, giving them a hay ride about the city, with refreshments at her home as a closing feature.

A meeting of the committee of arrangements for the Montezuma ball is called at the office of J. H. O'Reilly, at 6 o'clock, tonight. As many important matters are to be considered, it is urgent that all members attend.

Forty-seven tickets were sold at the local station this morning to people going to Santa Domingo to attend the Green Corn dance of the Santa Domingo Indians, which began yesterday and will continue until Monday.

M. E. Porter and P. A. Rutherford, the saloon keeper, on West Railroad avenue, left this morning for the Indian village of San Domingo, where the corn dance is in progress. They will take some pictures, while in the village.

The Browns will take the following

few weeks ago. The woman alleged to have been the cause of the fight, which resulted in the death of Mirabel, is now living in Santa Fe, where she went shortly after the tragedy.

R. A. Marble, who has a government contract to survey land lying in the Estancia valley, is spending a few days in the city buying supplies. Mr. Marble says that the valley is looking fine, lots of rain having fallen there recently, putting crops in good condition and bolstering up the spirits of the ranchers, which were depressed some during June by the dry weather which prevailed at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mr. Noble Deal and daughter, and Miss Rosa Harsch left today for Estancia, by the overland route, expecting to be absent about a week.

Cards are out announcing the semi-annual meeting of the Cattle and Horse Protective Association of Central New Mexico, which will take place at Magdalena on August 14. The purpose of the meeting is the transaction of general business.

Dr. C. H. Conner, the osteopath physician, left last night for Put-In-Bay, Ohio, where he goes to attend a convention of the National Organization of Osteopaths. The doctor will then join Mrs. Conner and daughter, who are visiting in Missouri, and they will return home together the latter part of the month.

Invitations to the wedding of John A. Bolognini and Miss Annabel White, both of Columbus, O., which will take place in that city, at 332 West First avenue, at 7:30 p. m. August 21, have been received in this city. The groom will be remembered by a number of Albuquerqueans as the gentlemanly clerk at Pratt's grocery store for a time last winter. He has many friends here who extend congratulations in advance.

Miss Isabelle Marmon of Laguna is in the city visiting and shopping.

Fred Utter and Jo Sheridan are spending the day in Bernadillo. Major H. R. Wisting returned to the city this morning from a business trip south.

W. H. Sutton, a prominent citizen of Algodones, was an Albuquerque visitor over Sunday.

Attorney Chas. Speiss spent Sunday in this city and returned to Las Vegas this morning.

On November 1 the iron delivery of mail will be established at Raton, with two carriers.

J. P. Mitchell, the heavy weight mixer of bricks at the Alvarado bluff, has returned from a pleasure trip to Chicago.

Nabor Mirabal, the San Rafele merchant and sheep raiser, is in the city visiting relatives and attending to business.

There will be a regular meeting of Alamo Hives, Ladies of the Macabees, tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. in Odd Fellows' hall.

Traveling Territorial Auditor Chas. V. Stafford arrived from the south yesterday and was a visitor at the Bernadillo county court house today.

Word reaches the city of the sudden illness and death of the little child of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williams of the Valley ranch on the Pecos.

"Billy" Asher, the Brown's erstwhile first baseman, was down at Ben yesterday and helped the out-of-town boys defeat Socorro by a score of 7 to 5.

Hon. Amado Caves, assistant superintendent of public instruction, returned to the Capital City last night after a pleasant visit in the metropolis.

L. J. Hubbell, the Indian trader at Ganado, is in the city on business. Mr. Hubbell is one of the stalwart joint stockholders of the Alvarado.

Frank Hoades, who will start a new dry goods store in Silver City about September 1, passed through the city this morning en route east.

Rhodes is on his way to New York to buy goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Graham anticipate leaving this evening on a pleasure trip to Mr. Graham's old home at Lincoln, Ill. They will be absent from New Mexico several weeks.

Rev. J. W. Barron of the Congregational church of this city, and Rev. J. H. Head of Gallup, exchanged pulpits for yesterday's services. Rev. Barron preaching in the Carbon City and Rev. Head preaching here.

Frank Monday, son of Deputy Sheriff J. A. McIntosh, left last night for the west in charge of a gang of workmen destined to work for the firm of Bright & Dow on the Santa Fe Pacific.

Attorney H. J. Reynolds returned to the city this morning from a month's vacation spent in New York and Boston. Mrs. Reynolds, his mother, remained in Boston.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

For the week beginning last Sunday and closing today, some of the more important events in American history will be found chronicled as follows:

- July 29.
- 1792—Carolina becomes a royal government.
- 1778—French fleet arrives at Newport.
- 1835—Mob breaks into postoffice at Charleston, S. C., and rifles mails to destroy anti-slavery literature; great popular excitement follows.
- 1836—The Philanthropist, an abolition newspaper, destroyed by a mob in Cincinnati.
- 1864—The "Platte County Defense Association" meets at Weston, Mo., and resolves to help Kansas slaveholders expel abolitionists.
- 1866—Several women lost and many homeless by fire in New York.
- 1869—Third attempt to buy Alaska; cable communications in midcourse.
- July 30.
- 1619—The House of Burgesses meets at Jamestown, the first popular legislative assembly in the New World.
- 1778—W. J. Penn dies.
- 1778—Washington crosses the Delaware to Germantown with his army.
- 1780—Col. Sumter repulsed by British at Rocky Mount, S. C.
- 1854—Destructive fire in Jersey City, N. J.
- 1863—Confederates defeated at Winchester, Va.
- July 31.
- 1759—General Wolfe assaults Quebec and is repulsed by the French.
- 1777—Lafayette made a major general in the American army, aged 20.
- 1813—Plattsburg, N. Y., taken by the British.
- 1864—Captain U. S. Grant resigns his commission in the army.
- 1864—General Burnside assaults Petersburg, and is disastrously repulsed; explosion of the crater.
- 1865—A report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the national debt to be \$2,167,253,000, with a yearly interest charge of \$135,000 in gold. Many persons fear the government is on the verge of bankruptcy.
- August 1.
- 1682—John Coode, at the head of "The Association in Arms for the Defense of the Protestant Religion," swears the government of Maryland.
- 1779—Sir Henry Clinton's army arrives in New York from Charleston, S. C.
- 1781—British forces concentrate at Yorktown and Gloucester and entrench.
- 1864—Yellow fever becomes epidemic at New Orleans.
- 1864—General Sherman begins the siege of Atlanta.
- 1870—Colorado admitted to the Union.
- August 2.
- 1610—Hudson enters the straits which bear his name, and thinks as has discovered the Pacific.
- 1684—Tropics agree to Alliance in terms of a "lasting peace."
- 1817—Steamboat first arrives at St. Louis.
- 1822—Indiana, led by Black Hawk, subdued at Black Axe river by an expedition under General Atkinson.
- 1861—Congress passes an act confiscating all slaves employed by the Confederates for military purposes.
- 1873—Serious fire at Portland, Ore.
- August 3.
- 1492—Columbus sails from Palos on his first voyage of discovery, with 119 men in three ships.
- 1757—French and Indians besiege Fort William Henry, in New York.
- 1801—Americans victorious in battle of Port Mifflin, on the Mifflin river.
- 1780—Major General Benedict Arnold at his own request, assumes command at West Point; the fortress contains the most valuable collection of military stores in America.
- 1795—General Wayne makes a treaty of peace with 11,000 Indian war-

riors at Fort Greenville, on the Miami.

1848—A woman's rights convention at Rochester puts forth a claim for suffrage.

August 4.

1790—Congress passes the bill for funding the debts of the states, thus putting the finances of the country on a sound basis.

1815—General Drummond, (British), besieges General Baines (American) at Fort Erie.

1863—President Lincoln issues a call for 300,000 more men to serve nine months.

1869—Special delivery letters distributed for the first time.

Some of the events occurring in the history of this country on the dates of August 5, 6, and 7, are as follow:

August 5.

1513—Pineda enters the mouth of the Mississippi river.

1883—Sir Humphrey Gilbert, leading an expedition patronized by Sir Walter Raleigh, leads at St. Johns, Newfoundland, takes possession of the island in the name of the English queen.

1620—The Pilgrims sail from Plymouth in the Mayflower and Speedwell; the latter vessel leaks and compels the expedition to return to Dartmouth.

1857—Laying of the Atlantic cable commences at Valletta, Ireland.

1858—Atlantic cable successfully laid between Newfoundland and Ireland.

1864—Beginning of the naval battle of Mobile Bay.

1867—President Johnson requests Secretary Stanton to resign "for public considerations," but Stanton refuses.

1885—New York suspends business for three days to honor the memory of General Grant; funeral procession six miles long.

August 6.

1629—The leading men of New Haven, Conn., adopt the Bible as the constitution of the colony, and exclude non-church members from the rights of citizenship.

1736—First issue of the Virginia Gazette, at Williamsburg.

1778—General Mifflin, from France, and first from any land, introduced to congress.

1780—Andrew Jackson, aged 14 years, participated in his first battle, an engagement with the British at Hanging Rock, S. C.

1787—A draft of a constitution, in twenty-three articles, reported to the convention sitting in Philadelphia.

1827—Joint occupation of Oregon by American and British troops extended indefinitely by treaty.

1846—Wisconsin authorized by congress to form a constitution and organize a state government.

1816—Congress passes an act confining all property, including slaves, of enemies of the United States.

1862—The Confederate ram Arkansas blown up by her officers near Baton Rouge.

1890—William Kimmel, the first person to suffer the death penalty by electricity, executed at Auburn, N. Y.

August 7.

1640—Gov. Calvert, of Maryland, descends on St. Mary's; the recapture of the province from the insurgents.

1679—La Salle sails in the ship "L'Amir" on his voyage of discovery through the Great Lakes.

1789—The War Department is organized by congress.

1846—First prohibitory law against the liquor traffic enacted by the democratic legislature of Maine.

1853—Bloody riot in St. Louis between the Irish and American.

1861—Col. R. Grant promoted to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

1864—Gen. Phil Sheridan given command of the army of the Shenandoah.

1893—The fifty-third congress convened in extraordinary session, called by President Cleveland to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law.

1898—The Rough Riders leave Santiago for Morroquillo point.

REAPING BENEFIT.

From the Experience of Albuquerque People.

We are fortunate indeed to be able to profit by the experience of our neighbors. The public utterances of Albuquerque residents on the following subject will interest and benefit thousands of our readers. Read this statement. It is emphatic and convincing. No better proof can be had.

C. O. Lott, for ten years pastor master in Albuquerque, now retired from active care of his residence, 215 North Arno street, says: "I had attacks of backache stretching over a period of three years. One of them occurred shortly before Don's Kidney Pills came to my notice and they were a drug store for a box. I knew the cause of my trouble arose from imperfect action of the kidneys because of the behavior of the kidney secretions and their condition fully proved it, but what I do to check the trouble was a mystery. Don's Kidney Pills effectively stopped the difficulty. If every one in Albuquerque receives the great benefit I did from that remedy, kidney complaint, backache and trouble with the kidney secretions will cease to exist in this vicinity."

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

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Harsch are in Gallup on business and pleasure.

Mrs. Mary Finch of the Arlington rooming house, returned from a pleasure trip to Los Angeles this morning to find her daughter, Miss Virginia Finch, very ill with typhoid fever at St. Joseph's hospital.

Noah Built According to the Plan"

(Sermon of Rev. J. M. Solle, delivered at the Highland Methodist church last evening.)

My faith, Noah being warned of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house; by the which he condemned the world, and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith.—Hebrews 11:7.

Subject: Noah Built According to the Plan.

We learn from the study of the scriptures as well as from Christian experience, that faith in God is the only true ground upon which we can exercise saving confidence in Him on the one hand, and on the other, that faith in Him is necessary as a prerequisite to securing God's confidence in us. God confides in those who confide in Him. We are pointed to many instances in scripture, where God has made confidential friends of those who have learned to place their confidence in Him. God warned Abraham of the destruction of Sodom, and he was able to save his wife, that they should have a son through whom the nations of the earth should be blessed. He made the promise to him—his place, through which He unfolded to the mind of man, future events. In fact, He has appeared to those that love Him in almost every conceivable form, making known to them the secrets of His bosom. "No good things," says the Psalmist, "will be withheld from them that walk uprightly." To walk uprightly is a glorious thing, for it is closely allied to God by the ties of friendship, that He will condescend to confide in the secrets of His bosom. It is indeed a boon to have an earthly friend in whom we can thus confide, but the value of an earthly friend who is thus confidential is not to be compared with the friendship of Him who knows all things, sees all things, and who has all-power, both in heaven and earth. "Moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house."

Approaching God, that was to destroy the world, and at the same time being warned to prepare a vessel sufficient to meet the issue, Noah "moved with fear." That is, he began the work of building the ark with prudent forethought, his prime object being the saving of his house in connection with himself, from being destroyed by the flood. His first impression was to do the work according to the plan, both as to the selection of the material and also as to following instructions regarding the dimensions. God had carefully prepared the plans and specifications, making mention of the kind of material that should go in the building, the exact dimensions, and told him just how it should be finished on the inside. Noah felt that his part was to carry out the plan, as is the case with every honest builder, which he did with great precision. He was many, who undertake service for God, that go about it in a perfunctory manner, as if God had no rule by which His work should be done. Such professors remind me of the young man, who was employed by an evangelist to distribute religious tracts, and was told to go to the jail in a certain city. The name of the jail was on each tract. The young man went forth to do his duty, and without regard to the several needs of the prisoners, or as to the nature of the tract that he was giving each of them, in passing one cell in which there was a prisoner that was to hang the next day, and feeling that he ought to have one more to do, he pushed one through the narrow opening which had these verses of scripture on it: "Go ye, into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." The poor man whose door was locked shut at it and was much grieved. He said: "The evangelist knows my fate, and instead of sending a tract with words of sympathy, he sends me this, which he knows is impossible, just to add insult. I would have expected different treatment from a religious teacher. The awkwardness with which some professors of religion do business for the Lord is enough to disgust the world with religion. See them at church on Sunday and their saintly appearance would lead a stranger to believe that their purpose was to take the world for Christ in a very short time, but when they are in attendance at all places of worldly amusement, such religious inconsistency will never appear. The world religiously. While religion is in the world, it is not of the world. It has a separate sphere in which it lives and works. Men and his family lived among the people of their day, whose wickedness God chastened, but they were not of them. Noah prudently but diligently worked at building the ark while the people laughed, but when the deluge came Noah and his family were saved, and the people went down. "Prepared an ark for the saving of his house." Noah was not only interested in his own salvation but in that of his family as well. Unlike many of today, whose greatest concern regarding their children is to get them into society, Noah's greatest concern was to get them into the ark, of safety. Noah did the sensible thing, though the people thought him foolish. Now since the ark that Noah built represents the church of Christ, would it not be best, yes, infinitely best, for us, as parents, to make our ark at once, and build it into society, and greater at getting them into the church, that at the proper time they may be saved in heaven? What good did society to those people who were out of the ark when the floods came? By the which Noah saved his family, and the fact that Noah built the ark in obedience to the command of God, as a means of preserving himself and family from the destruction of the flood, has set a seal of condemnation to the world, that has never yet been broken. That Noah "moved with fear," steadily preparing his work of building the ark, despite the scorn and hisings of the people, who charged him with being the victim of foolishness, all the time striving to keep his children from Sunday ban ball and the like, and have a tendency in the day of our day, to send the unsightly further down toward the slum of perdition, where the weepings, wallings and washings of teeth will be more tormenting. It would be much better for such that Noah had never lived, or at any rate, that he had not lived long enough to have built the ark. But come May say, the condemnation

spoken of there has reference to the people that lived in Noah's day, and not to us, who live under the new dispensation. If that be true, what business did Noah have referring to it? If the faith displayed by Noah in the building of the ark has not lost its power to inspire and cheer the Christian of today, why should the condemnation have spent its force away back there? No, the world is just as much under condemnation because of Noah's faith in God, today, as those were who lived to mock him. I know there are some who would like to relegate to the far-off past the teachings of the Old Testament, considering them as an obsolete proposition, but to do this, would be to discount the New Testament. "The Word in a Christian's life is found in the fact that it condemns the world. Moreover, the Jew, was a rebuke to the heathen Haman. King Ahab said he hated Micaiah, the prophet, because he always prophesied evil for him and not good, but however much he might have hated him, Micaiah's prophecy came true, regarding the miserable death that Ahab would die. The Christian whose life is not a rebuke to sinners, his sincerity may be doubted.

Christ says: "Wee unto you, when all men speak well of you." No man can have the friendship of everybody and live right. Oppose a man in everything, as Micaiah did Ahab, the king, and he will certainly learn to hate you, as Ahab did Micaiah. Noah incurred the displeasure and criticism of the world in his day, because he built the ark on dry land, claiming that God had ordered it built. True, that God had ordered it built, but his warnings seem the more ridiculous, but with all this Noah prosecuted it to completion. "And became heir of the righteousness which is by faith." Faith being the ground of our confidence in a Godly inheritance, and Noah being in possession of an unshaken faith in God, he became heir, or the recipient of all that faith represents. As a reward for a hundred and twenty years of faithful obedience in God's commands, he saw the world go down, while he and his family, with every comfort of life, housed within the ark which he had built with his own hands, floated grandly on the sea not the rising waters. It must have been a comforting thought to Noah, as he looked from the windows of the ark, and saw the world of mankind struggling in the throes of destruction, remembering that all that was near and dear to him was safe within the ark. We would hardly suppose that he regretted at that time the many years' toil to build the ark, and the many relicts with which he had met in trying to save the people of a deluge to come. No doubt he, as he beheld the destruction of the world, that he felt that he was doubly paid for all the efforts that he had made.

And that, to my mind, was but a prototype of the scene that will take place on that great day, when all shall appear at the judgment bar of God. This shall be the reward of those who, in the chariot with their saviour, and vault into heaven, watching the world beneath as it melts with fire and brimstone, and the ungodly, as they go down to rise no more. Then shall we regret our toils of earth, and the contradiction of sinners? The answer is, no, no! Happy, too, will be the parents, if they, like Noah, can see on board the chariot their entire family, as a result of their labors. My brethren, let us build according to the plan.

BEATING LAW AROUND THE BUSH

IS IT NOW ILLEGAL TO PLAY STUD POKER IN ROSWELL?

A big game of stud poker was on much of Tuesday at the Free Colosseum saloon, and City Marshal Haines was there to see just how the game was being carried on. Just how the game was being carried on, was the question. Haines found that the owners of the saloon were non-participants, that it was a game merely between the players and that they were playing for stakes large enough to make it interesting. Haines making any arrests, he consulted Attorney Dunn, law partner of K. Scott, who is attending to the duties of city attorney during the temporary absence of Mr. Scott. Upon the advice of Attorney Dunn no arrests were made.

Attorney Dunn, when seen by a representative of the Record today, said: "Since Mr. Scott will be gone only a few more days, I prefer not to make any statement in the capacity of city attorney or in anything that might commit the city attorney. I will wait for Mr. Scott to come home and give the matter his personal attention. It was his duty to enforce the ordinance and he had better handle this case. However, personally, I will say I don't believe the ordinance is broad enough to cover social gambling or gambling of any character, except in par cent games. The ordinance was drawn to cover par cent games and not intended for any other purpose. I believe the council will have to pass another ordinance in order to cover the new kind of games that are said to have been started."

Stomach Troubles and Constipation.

No one can reasonably hope for good digestion when the bowels are constipated. Mr. Chas. Baldwin of Edwinstown, Ill., says: "I suffered from chronic constipation and stomach troubles for several years, but, thanks to Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, am almost cured." Why not get a package of these tablets and get well and stay well? Price 25c. Samples free. For sale by all druggists.

AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUPPOSED ASHORE.

New London, Conn., Aug. 5.—The steamer Puritan, of the Fall River line, is reported ashore west of New London lighthouse. A tug has been sent to the steamer's assistance. The Puritan was bound from New York to Fall River. The fog over the harbor is dense.

Later it was learned that the Puritan had not run aground, but had broken her shaft and anchored off Sack's Lodge. Eight hundred passengers, bound for Fall River, from New York, were transferred to the railroad by tug.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALL BRONCHITIS AND LUNG TROUBLES, OR MOUTHY RAOE.

Price 50c per bottle. Free trial.

