

8-18-1906

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 08-18-1906

T. Hughes

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TERRITORIAL FUNDS ARE RECEIVED

From Various Counties and Other Officials By Treasurer J. H. Vaughn For July.

THE UNIVERSITY GETS \$4,545.15

The following public funds have been received by territorial treasurer J. H. Vaughn for the month of July:

From United States treasury, annual appropriation for New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, \$25,000.

A. A. Keen, commissioner of public lands to the credit of the following funds: Common school income fund, \$2,976.14; University of New Mexico, income, \$4,545.15; New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, income, \$24; deaf and dumb asylum, income, \$57.20; Palace income, \$172.

Arthur Telford, superintendent of the New Mexico penitentiary, convict's earnings, \$3,504.81.

H. O. Bureau, former superintendent of the New Mexico penitentiary, convict's earnings, \$3,427.

J. W. Reynolds, territorial secretary, corporation filings, \$1,174.

W. C. Barnes, secretary of cattle sanitary board, cattle indemnity fund, \$2,000.

J. H. Sloan, territorial insurance commissioner, insurance fund, \$449.

A. M. Bergaro, clerk of the first judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$423.25.

W. E. Dime, clerk of the second judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$606.75.

W. E. Martin, clerk of the third judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$899.50.

Guadalupe Romero, clerk of the fourth judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$749.

C. M. Bird, clerk of the fifth judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$598.15.

Chas. P. Downs, clerk of the sixth judicial district court, clerk's fees, \$244.95.

Bernalillo County—J. R. Armijo, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$1,122; 1903, \$2,807; 1904, \$65.45; 1905, \$15,563.81.

Chavez County—J. S. Lee, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$2,254; 1903, \$3,284; 1904, \$5,238; 1905, \$10,610.25.

Culiac County—George J. Pace, treasurer; taxes for 1904, \$14,711; for 1905, \$4,552.44.

Dona Ana County—Oscar Lohman, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$14,466; 1903, \$16,229; 1904, \$30,265; 1905, \$7,770.34.

Eddy County—J. D. Walker, treasurer; taxes for 1902, 6 cents; 1903, 9 cents; 1904, \$43.92; 1905, \$7,196.54.

Guadalupe County—Camilo Sanchez, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$1,032.98.

Grant County—A. S. Goodell, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$18,771; 1903, \$17,448; 1904, \$67,224; 1905, \$5,947.67.

Lincoln County—J. H. Canning, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$62.48; 1903, \$108.50; 1904, \$129.56; 1905, \$2,068.81.

Luna County—J. J. Kelly, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$794.22.

Mora County—Daniel Cassidy, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$223.92.

McKinley County—Palmer Keltner, treasurer; taxes for 1903, \$1,356; 1904, \$1,411; 1905, \$4,436.

Otero County—J. C. Dunn, treasurer; taxes for 1903, \$1,223; 1904, \$1,885; 1905, \$777.85.

Quay County—Donald Stewart, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$2,166.02.

Rio Arriba County—Venecio Jaramilla, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$15,646; 1904, \$29,297; 1905, \$10,685.

Roosevelt County—J. M. Fitzgerald, treasurer; taxes for 1904, \$23,967; 1905, \$2,770.34.

Santa Miguel County—Eugenio Romero, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$2,125; 1903, \$2,048; 1904, \$32,755; 1905, \$1,622.

Sandoval County—E. A. Miera, treasurer; taxes for 1903, \$23,774; 1904, \$38,132; 1905, \$2,144.75.

Santa Fe County—Celso Lopez, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$41,262; 1903, \$52,239; 1904, \$19,155; 1905, \$1,954.59.

San Juan County—W. E. Williams, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$1,621.96.

Shera County—John C. Plummer, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$4,978.39.

Socorro County—Jose E. Torres, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$18,110; 1903, \$17,164; 1904, \$26,432; 1905, \$1,185.69.

Tace County—Jose M. Medina, treasurer; taxes for 1902, \$3,701; 1903, \$15,155; 1904, \$2,041; 1905, \$2,051.02.

Torrance County—William McIntosh, treasurer; taxes for 1905, \$24,410.

Valencia County—Solomon Luna, treasurer; taxes for 1903, \$18,228; 1904, \$15,536; 1905, \$5,923.

Union County—John T. Wolford, treasurer; taxes for 1903, \$19,116; 1904, \$1,75; 1905, \$2,021.36.

RESOLUTIONS FAVOR JOINT STATEHOOD

At the meeting of the territorial democratic central committee at Santa Fe yesterday the following resolution favoring joint statehood was adopted:

"Whereas, the democratic party of the territory of New Mexico, in convention assembled in the two conventions of 1904, held respectively in April at Silver City and in August at Las Vegas, unequivocally declared in favor of the passage of the joint statehood bill in Congress, declaring in favor of joint statehood for the territories of New Mexico and Arizona; and,

"Whereas, the sentiment of the democratic party of the territory of New Mexico has ever been in favor of statehood; and,

"Whereas, in the opinion of the democratic territorial central committee the bill passed at the last session of Congress known as the Hamilton enabling act No. 224, should be accepted as being one of the most liberal enactments of Congress; any state was admitted to the Union, and it being practically the will which the said democratic conventions declared in favor of and approved;

and, therefore, be it resolved, that the democratic territorial central committee of New Mexico, representing the democratic party, hereby pledge our most earnest support towards ratifying the said enabling act passed by the fifty-ninth Congress. We believe by accepting statehood as offered at this time will best serve the interests of the people as a whole."

The chairman of the meeting was also empowered to appoint a committee of five having full power to con-

fer with both the democratic and republican of Arizona and New Mexico, looking to the carrying of the enabling act. A committee of three was appointed to carry on the democratic campaign and to promote and work for joint statehood.

A number of prominent democrats who attended the meeting were seen by a representative of The Evening Citizen today, and all were manifestly in favor of the joint statehood bill. One of the reasons for this, as declared by the chairman of the meeting, was that, owing to his letter published in the New Mexico Record, against joint statehood, Hon. G. A. Richardson, who, up until this time, has been mentioned as the probable democratic nominee to Congress, had verily "queered" his chances for said nomination, as it was evident that the sentiment of the democratic party in New Mexico was for joint statehood, and that on account of his open letter he had antagonized his party to such an extent that he will probably be relegated to the background during the coming campaign.

ALBUQUERQUE WILL COME NEXT

S. E. Russor, superintendent of reading rooms on the Santa Fe was in the city between trains last night en route east. Mr. Russor says that within a year he hopes to have a new reading room in Albuquerque. Not less than four cities on the Santa Fe have been given new buildings the past year and it is Albuquerque's time next. The building will cost not less than \$50,000 and most likely will be built directly opposite the Alvarado. When it is built, Mr. Russor says, it will be a landmark in the city.

Mr. Russor, the new general manager of the Santa Fe, has never voiced his policy regarding the vacant land to the press, but it is said that he favors the building of a reading room building on the vacant piece of ground never occurred to him.

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standing of the place and date for the holding of the next convention, in which a committee of delegates to the 1905 Congress will be placed in nomination.

Santa Fe and Albuquerque were the only cities nominated as the places for holding the next convention. It was proposed to hold the convention in Albuquerque on September 17 or 18.

The Albuquerque delegation put in some good bids in favor of their city, and dwell on the attractions that fair week would afford, with a incident reduced railroad rates. O. N. Marzen, W. S. Hopewell and H. M. Burkhart all made addresses pointing out why the convention should take place in the Duke City.

Judge N. B. Laughlin placed Santa Fe in nomination and insisted that the convention be held in the Capital City. He said that Santa Fe was entitled to the convention by right and that he would do his best to make it the most accessible city in the territory. He maintained that if the convention was held at Albuquerque during fair week it would be overshadowed by the fall festival and there would be a consequent lack of interest. A. A. Jones of Las Vegas, however, insisted that the convention be held in Santa Fe.

J. Butler of Farmington, also made speeches in which they sided with Judge Laughlin.

When the votes were counted it was found that Santa Fe had won out by a good majority, the vote standing 20 to 11.

A resolution was presented by O. N. Marzen of Albuquerque, favoring the joint statehood proposition as it was passed by the fifty-ninth Congress. It was seconded simultaneously by several of the other committeemen, although several of the members immediately interposed objections to the adoption of the resolution.

When it was put to a vote the resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 6.

Those who voted against the resolution were as follows:

Jose Segura, Judge N. B. Laughlin, both of Santa Fe; Summers Bartlett, of Albuquerque; Jose E. Montoya, of Chamita; Samuel Kaddell, of Chamita, and G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, by proxy held by Judge Laughlin.

The delegates who attended the meeting from this city have returned. They report that while they worked hard to swing the convention to this city the sentiment was against Albuquerque and as a result it went to the Capital City.

THE JAMESTOWN PRESS CUB ELECTS DELEGATE

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10.—The cabin of the Chesapeake about pilot boat on a choppy sea would not appeal to the average landlubber as a desirable meeting place for a deliberative body, yet the Jamestown Press Club held an important business session aboard such a boat last Sunday in July.

This club was organized a few weeks ago, with a view to co-operate with the Jamestown exposition officials in entertaining visiting newspaper men during the exposition near Norfolk next year.

Upon invitation of Captain W. R. Boutwell, president of the Virginia Pilot Boat Association, the press club members went aboard the pilot yacht William A. Graves at Ocean View, a noted beach resort near Norfolk, and spent the day aboard, sailing the waters of the lower Chesapeake Bay.

Hampton Roads and the open sea off Cape Henry about thirty men were on the trip. The William A. Graves is a schooner rigged and is a staunch sea boat, taking in but little water in the heaviest weather. Captain Hatch, her commander, is one of the ablest pilots on the Virginia harbors.

The trip was a most successful one. The club members were well entertained and the trip was a most successful one. The club members were well entertained and the trip was a most successful one.

Some of the newspaper men preferred to wait until the yacht was out at sea, just for the purpose of getting a better view of the harbor. Captain Boutwell, the host of the occasion, "I would suggest that you hold your business session before we reach the open sea."

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TERRITORIAL TOPICS

ROOSEVELT COUNTY IS GROWING SOME

During the month of July 140 head of stock were entered by actual settlers were entered in Roosevelt county. The papers in these cases are generally executed by United States court commissioners of whom there are five in the county located at different points.

STRUCK LATER WHICH WAS BADLY NEEDED

The Arizona Oil company, which had been boring near Fort Thomas, recently struck a fine flow of sulphur water. Other wells will be sunk and the water will be used for irrigating, as it is said it is not too strong for this purpose, and the country in that region is dry and barren, and needs water.

ROOSEVELT EAGLES ARE VERY HIGH FLYERS

A jolly crowd of Roosevelt Eagles went to Carlsbad Monday night to institute a new aeris. The flight from Roswell to El Paso is too long and the flight from Carlsbad to Roswell is too short. And then Carlsbad has a number of Eagles who want a home nest and a place for their friends. The Roswell Eagles were in humor for fun, and were prepared to "make the buzzard squawk," as they put it.

ROOSEVELT PROPOSES TO DO SOME TALKING

The line of the Pecos Valley Telephone company from Roswell to El Paso was completed yesterday, and now communication can be had from Carlsbad to El Paso over the lines of this company. The Roosevelt County Telephone company's line from El Paso to Roswell will soon be finished and it is hoped to get a line from Carlsbad to Roswell, which will mean connection with the Pecos valley with Denver, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and Albuquerque.

REMARKABLE CASE

Through W. C. Gifford, an attorney, J. A. Browning has filed suit in the district court against Elgin Doucett and his father, Thomas Doucett, in which the plaintiff asks judgment for \$2,000 damages and \$2,

ABLE REVIEW OF POLITICS IN PAST AS

Well as Present-Full of In-
formation on Men
and Policies.

WHY SOME WERE ELECTED WHILE OTHERS DEFEATED

Roosevelt and Bryan, Like Jackson
and Clay, Head and Shoulders
Above All Others.

(By Sayward.)

It is not true, as one frequently hears that presidential elections are always determined in favor of the party which prevails in the congressional elections, held two years before. That may be the rule, but the exceptions are numerous, and some of them notable. To go no farther back than the thirty-fourth congress, which had a republican plurality, yet two years later James Buchanan, a democrat, was elected president of the United States. When Lincoln was first elected president, the speaker of the then existing congress was not a republican, though John Sherman would have been the speaker if he had not signed the "Hopper Book."

Some Marked Exceptions.

Certainly the forty-sixth congress was an exception. Chosen in 1878, it had a democratic majority, and Samuel J. Randall was its speaker, yet Garfield was elected president in 1880. There was a reason for that, however—democratic stupidity. That party attempted to make the wrong they said was done Mr. Tilden the issue, though they condoned it by refusing to make Mr. Tilden the candidate, as if you could have the issue without the man. Why didn't you recognize him, then? was hurled at every democratic spellbinder who undertook to denounce "the theft" of the presidency.

In 1886 the democrats elected a majority of the fifty-first congress, and Mr. Carlisle was chosen speaker, but in 1888 Harrison was elected president. This was a notable exception. Since that time the presidential elections have always been forecasted by the congressional elections held two years before. When Cleveland was elected in 1892, Reed was speaker. When McKinley was re-elected in 1900, Henderson was speaker. When Roosevelt was elected in 1904, Cannon was speaker. And it is very probable that the president chosen in 1908 will be of the same politics as the speaker of the fifty-sixth congress. But there are enough exceptions to the rule to make the thing uncertain, and, as in base ball, the element of chance helps to make politics fascinating.

As a rule issues have overshadowed personalities in American politics. The personalities of Clay and Jackson did not wholly obscure the issues between their respective parties. On the other hand, there was little in the republican national convention of 1856 but the personalities of Grant and Blaine, who had been the mainstay of the party for many years, and the popularity of the third term and the other loaded down with the "Mulligan letters." In 1856 the repeal of what is known as the "Missouri Restriction," really the "Missouri Restriction," was the issue, with Know-nothingism a side show. The north went anti-slavery, and the thirty-fourth congress was more republican than anything else. But in 1856 the democrats put that repeal in their platform and called it "popular sovereignty," derisively designated as "equal sovereignty," and carried the country on it.

What Caused the Civil War.

Later, the north waded knee deep in a partition upon a principle, Toombs and Benjamin both knew that Albinus had given Kansas a soil and climate that made African slavery impossible. What they were really leading for was the right under the constitution to plant slavery there. A man has a right to plant an orange grove in the track of a blizzard, or in the Dakota—slavery in Kansas was the same thing, and the same impossible thing, but it made the war of 1861-65. Slavery in Kansas was the issue of the campaign of 1858, and the north again went anti-slavery.

The Reconstruction Period.

In 1874, the issue was carpet baggers at the south and the administration corruption at Washington. The whiskey-rin frauds, Sanborn contracts, "general average," in the custom houses contributed as much to the democratic victory of that year as the negro rule down south. In the republican national convention of 1876 it was Blaine against the field-Morgan, Conkling, Brewster, Hayes, and the rest of it. If the gas had not been turned off Blaine's personality and Bob Ingersoll's declamation would have swept things. As it was, the planned knight went down with lance shivered like a warrior of the Round Table. It took the whole layout to unhorse him.

After the inauguration of Hayes the southern question began to give way to economic problems—finance and taxation. If there had been no dispute about the succession, whether Hayes or Tilden was really elected, the tariff would have been an important issue in 1880. In 1880, and silver would have had its day in politics long before 1896. The real issue in 1881 was whether the republican party had had the presidency long enough. That is what elected Cleveland.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS WILL MAKE RECORD

Trip Across Continent to Aid
Chinese Viceroy Select
Good Type Automobile.

LEAVE NEW YORK THURSDAY

Yuan Shai Kai, Viceroy of Chihli province in China, is primarily responsible for the war correspondence trip across the continent, which starts from New York, bound for San Francisco, next Thursday morning.

Yuan Shai Kai is known as the most progressive and far seeing statesman of China, and has already attracted much attention from the many innovations he has introduced in his province and for his work to lift China to the plane of American and European countries. He already has a foreign driven legion which is now the chief hope of the Dowager Empress to maintain the integrity of China.

Under Yuan Shai Kai, too, several railroads have been built in Chihli province, printing presses, electric light plants, mining and mill machinery, and other inventions have been introduced in northern China. Yuan Shai Kai has been very much interested in the automobile. One of the greatest handicaps of China is the fact that, because of its immensity, the people of the various provinces have but little intercourse, and speak different dialects. Under these circumstances it is almost impossible to infuse into them a strong national spirit.

Yuan Shai Kai has always been a zealous promoter of railroads in order that the people of the various provinces might be brought into closer contact, beyond the immense cost of railroads, aside from the substitution of the natives against them, has been a deterrent factor against railroad expansion in China.

For this reason the Viceroy, from the first, regarded with great interest the automobile. Had it not been for the Japanese invasion, and the long period of unrest that followed, the Viceroy probably would have had automobiles in Chihli province. There has also been considerable opposition from the throne, which apparently is not now as strong. Yuan Shai Kai, through his secretary, Fok Tong, in a letter written to C. D. Hagerty of Chicago, to whom he took a great fancy during the Japanese war when he acted as correspondent with the Mikado's troops in China, Korea, and Manchuria, asked him to tell him the best and fastest way to get a car.

"I know there are many as you told me," wrote the Viceroy, "and it will be hard, you will say, to tell me, but say, you will, what automobile has made the fastest time between the extremes of the political issue, New York and San Francisco?"

Mr. Hagerty, at the request of the Viceroy, consulted with Richard H. Little, war correspondent with the Russian army during the war in Manchuria, and a friend and admirer of the Viceroy. These two, after talking with many automobile experts, decided to select a Buick touring car and make a record run across the country, and later report their findings to Yuan Shai Kai.

The Buick people took a great interest in the matter, as the car selected by Yuan Shai Kai was to be the one to be used by the Viceroy in his travels. The company which owns the favored machine, President W. C. Durant of the Buick Motor Company decided to send the car to the Viceroy across the country in a two-cylinder twenty-two horse power automobile, that would smash all records, and the Viceroy declared that it does not put the war correspondents in San Francisco within a calendar month after leaving New York their car need not be mentioned in the report to the Viceroy as the best for adoption in China.

The three drivers who will handle the car and accompany the Viceroy, Norman De Vaux, who has just crossed the continent in speed contests; J. R. Whipple, and Charles Stevens. All are experts in piloting motor cars over lengthy and arduous routes, and may be depended upon to break records between cities if the road conditions are half decent.

The drivers will work in pairs, the third man hurrying ahead by rail, taking advantage of the sleeper facilities, and securing any needed supplies before he relieved one of the other of the trio at the wheel of the Buick.

These men have been selected by Messrs. Little and Hagerty after careful review of all the available driving talent, for the war correspondents aim to cut days rather than hours from any previous records, and they want men who can stand the pace required by the arduous test of war emergency.

The route selected is the shortest with reasonably good roads. It will follow the line of the New York Central & Lake Shore from Broadway to Chicago, the Northwestern to Omaha, the Union Pacific to Prince, the larger cities and towns along this route are Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Cheyenne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco.

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MAHOGANY HOE

Has Been Issued-To Be Held
Here September 17, 18
and 19, 1906

IN COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS

Outline of Program For the Three
Days' Session and
the Officers.

The program of the first annual convention of the New Mexico Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association, which from the press of The Evening Citizen, last week, has been issued, and is as follows:

Meetings to be held in the parlors of the Commercial club, Albuquerque, N. M., September 17, 18, 19, 1906.

First Day, Monday, September 17th.

Morning Session, 9:30 a. m.

Call to order, President Clarence Ullery, Roswell, N. M.

Invocation, Rev. John W. Barron, pastor First congregational church.

Music.

Address of welcome Hon. Frank McKee, mayor of Albuquerque.

Response, Treasurer L. F. Montele, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Music.

Roll call.

Report of President Ullery.

Report of Secretary F. H. Strong.

Appointment of special committees.

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.

Reports of Committees.

Executive committee—A. Borders, chairman.

Finance committee—L. F. Montele, chairman.

Membership and credentials—F. H. Strong.

Constitution and by-laws—Richard Thorne, chairman.

Legal advice and legislation.

Conference with territorial Board of Health—W. M. Lewis, chairman.

Conference with railroad.

General discussion of the organization.

Evening.

Ride about the city as the guests of the Albuquerque members.

Second Day, Tuesday, September 18.

Morning Session, 9:30 a. m.

Report of President Ullery, delegate to national convention.

Unfinished business.

New business.

Address, Prof. F. A. Sullivan.

General discussion.

Afternoon.

Pair grounds, guests of the Albuquerque members.

Evening.

The Pike, guests of the Albuquerque members.

Third Day, Wednesday, September 19.

Morning Session, 9:30 a. m.

Report of committee on order of business, rules and regulations.

Report of committee on permanent organization.

Election of officers.

General discussion.

Selection of next place of meeting.

Afternoon.

Pair grounds, guests of Albuquerque members.

Evening.

Reception and banquet to visiting members.

Temporary Officers.

President—Clarence Ullery, Roswell.

Vice President—A. Borders, Albuquerque.

Secretary—F. H. Strong, Albuquerque.

Treasurer—L. F. Montele, Santa Fe.

New Mexico Funeral Directors & Embalmers' Association.

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Secretary—F. H. Strong, Albuquerque.

Treasurer—L. F. Montele, Santa Fe.

Members.

Clarence Ullery, Roswell; A. Borders, F. H. Strong, B. D. Adams, Albuquerque; R. L. Fugate, Banton, Chas. Wagner, L. F. Montele, Santa Fe; W. M. Lewis, Las Vegas; A. J. Buck, Alamogordo; Jas. A. Duff, Farmington; W. L. Johnson, Hatch; H. M. Thorn, Carlsbad; Jos. Granito, Cerrillos; J. C. Strong, Las Cruces.

Committees.

Executive committee—A. Borders, chairman; L. F. Montele, Richard Thorne, C. Strong.

Finance committee—L. F. Montele, chairman; F. H. Strong, A. Borders.

Membership and credentials—F. H. Strong, A. Borders, B. D. Adams, E. L. Fugate.

Constitution and by-laws and code of ethics—Richard Thorne, chairman; W. M. Lewis, N. L. Johnson, J. A. Duff.

Legal advice and legislation—W. M. Lewis, chairman; Chas. Wagner, A. J. Buck, J. A. Duff, Jos. Granito.

Conference with Territorial Board of Health.

Conference with railroads in New Mexico.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with croup if you apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. It acts like magic.

The number of railroads in the hands of receivers continues to decrease, the few that have been added in the last few years being more than offset by the number of receiverships that were ended by foreclosure or by friendly reorganization without sale, says the Railway Age. In the first six months of this year only five short roads, with a total of 184 miles of lines, were placed in charge of the courts, while five roads, with 175 miles were restored to their owners by sale, and another, having 17 miles completed, was found solvent and returned to the original company. No receivership has been established this year as a result of financial difficulties of recent origin and no new insolventcies are in sight or apprehended at the present time.

CHAPTER I.

In this and the chapter that will follow I may set down certain facts that will lead the reader to believe my old master was an unkind and an unkind man. I do, I beg you, to try them without such a prejudice, and rather to approach me for my awkwardness of expression, than caused this; for as I look back now I can see the difficulties that surrounded him; the irritations that vexed him; and their continuation, which tried my very soul. And that is my purpose to set down all in truth, truth as I see it, and I will not depart from this, though it make the master grievous to read his eye. And if it should, I beg him to forgive me, for, as the Indiana novelists say, I write tonight in envy or in malice.

I was a proud and happy man. For 21 years I had worked on my father's farm, having been born on one just 21 years before. In the meadow, the corn field and the wheat field I had toiled many long and weary days. I was hardy and strong, and the garden it was there I had given my best labor to the earth, for I was glad when the tomato, the potato and the bean sprang from the earth, and to go to the table, and there appear as the finger of the housewife. I had a pride in my garden, the pride of the skilled husbandman, and I complained not, though often at noon, after pulling the weeds, I felt like the man in the better-taken picture of the advertisement of a kidney and liver cure. Pull many a time I longed to leave the farm, and that the labor was hard, for was strong, and willing, but because there was such a variety of work to be performed, so many things to be done in the field, the barn and the woodshed, that I was often behind in my work as a gardener. Many a time had I wished that I could leave the old farm and find employment on some rich man's place where I could concentrate my efforts on the garden. And at last my hope was realized, for I had received the appointment of gardener on Mr. John Alford's "place." I was proud and happy man.

"Tillman," said Mr. Alford, for my name is Tillman, "I have been in the floriculture business for 30 years, as messenger, book-keeper, cashier and president of the Goshute National Bank. Although my salary has never been more than \$16,000 a year, I have kept my eyes open and my pocketbook shut, and I am now worth at least \$25,000. So I have not been a complete failure."

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MARKET LETTER

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Aug. 13.—This promise to be another week of moderate cattle receipts, supply of 11,000 head today the same as on last Monday. The run last week was 42,000 head, a decrease of more than 20,000 head from same week last year. Pastures are in fine condition generally all over the west, and owners dislike to market their stock when it is doing so well. Kansas and Missouri also market a good many steers in July that ordinarily would come about this time, and another thing which is affecting quotations receipts is the excellent prospects for corn in Oklahoma and Indian territories, causing owners to hold some of their cattle for feeding this fall. Some intention to common New Mexico and Panhandle steers have sold lately at \$2.50 to \$2.60, Panhandle cows today at \$2.35 to \$2.50, yearlings \$2.50 to \$4.00 for heavy ones, light weights quotable up to \$6.00. No cattle direct from Colorado are sold today, but some wintered Colorado calves, grazed in Kansas sold to feeders at \$4.00 and \$4.15 today. Late last week a shipment from Wolcott, Colo., contained heifers at \$3.40, cows \$3.10 and some light cows at \$2.80, but this was not considered a full test. Under these circumstances, the indications favor another week of light receipts and strong markets. A good many country buyers had to go home empty handed last week on account of a small supply of that class. The enormous yield of corn now ascertained likely cause an extraordinary demand for stockers and feeders all fall.

The sheep market advanced 15 to 25 cents last week, on the small supply of 15,000 head, but buyers demanded concessions today and lambs particularly sold 10 to 15 cents lower, \$2.00 for market, and some were sold to rule uneven for awhile, as packers claim their stuff is coming from too much money and will insist on lower prices whenever there is a heavy run. Shippers should distribute their consignments, and try to avoid centering too many sheep at the northern markets, while this point is lightly supplied. Arizona spring lambs sold at \$7.00 to \$7.30 today, not extra quality; Utah sheep and yearlings to killers at \$4.85; New Mexico sheep, \$4.50. Large orders for feeding stuff are held here, around \$4.75 for western, \$6.00 for good quality, and \$7.00 for breeding ewes, but present volume of receipts is altogether inadequate to fill these orders.

STOCK SALES

Kansas City, Aug. 10.—Some sales of western and southwestern cattle at Kansas City this week:

Joe McGuire, Amarillo, Texas—37 cows, 884, \$2.50; 32 calves, 187, \$4.50; 73 calves, 295, \$3.50.

W. C. Hanks, Amarillo, Texas—20 stockers, 720, \$2.10; 31 cows, 511, \$2.45; 20 calves, 148, \$2.25.

D. C. Fritzen, Texas—161 calves, 189, \$5.25; 40 calves, 333, \$5.65.

T. M. Pugh, Newlin, Texas—65 calves, 175, \$5.25.

J. H. Bass, Rowe, Texas—27 steers, 917, \$2.25; 10 cows, 477, \$2.75; 27 calves, 253, \$5.00.

Llane L. & Co., Littleton, Texas—82 cows, 474, \$2.65; 33 calves, 176, \$5.25.

Chf. Stoyton, Hereford, Texas—71 heifers, 469, \$2.75; 55 heifers, 477, \$2.75; 20 calves, 188, \$4.25; 68 calves, 828, \$2.25.

L. A. Anderson, Redmond, Okla., 143 stockers, 484, \$2.65.

Owner, Wolcott, Colo.—18 heifers, 800, \$2.40; 25 cows, 1,026, \$2.15; 15 cows, 950, \$2.40.

Owner, New Mexico—60 stockers, 521, \$3.40.

Some sales of western sheep and lambs:

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

J. Hennessey, Flagstaff, Ariz.—612 lambs, 65, \$7.60.

E. S. Goshen, Flagstaff—1,340 lambs, 67, \$7.40; 295 fkg lambs, 60, \$5.60.

Gosney & P. Flagstaff—1,119 lambs, 67, \$7.40.

A. Ford, Colorado—395 ewes, 82, \$4.75.

Delator, Texas—237 goats, 82, \$5.15.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Jos. Jacobs, Colton, Utah—802 sheep and yearlings, 80, \$5.00.

Yeastland, Colton—429 ewes, 161, \$5.75.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

Jos. Jacobs, Colton—73 sheep and yearlings, 92, \$5.00; 141 feeders, \$3, \$4.70.

Friday, Aug. 10.

Jos. Jacobs, Ogden, Utah—1,338 lambs, 62, \$7.40.

Jansen & S., Colton, Utah—921 sheep and yearlings, 69, \$3.30; 51 feeders, \$1, \$4.65.

SHAKE IT OFF.

Rid Yourself of Unnecessary Burdens.

Albuquerque Citizen Shows You How.

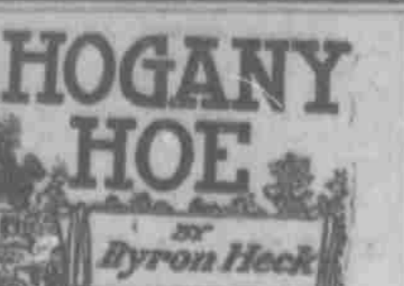
Don't bear unnecessary burdens. Burdens of a bad back are unnecessary. Get rid of them.

Don't's Kidney Pills cure bad backs; Cure lame, weak and aching backs; Cure every form of kidney ill; Lots of local endorsements to prove this.

C. A. Hall, machinist in the round house of the Santa Fe shops, residence 204 Alameda avenue, says: "I have had attacks of pain just across the part of my back immediately over the kidneys, some of which lasted an entire week. When they occurred naturally I was on the outlook for something to check the trouble if it really was of it. The last medicine I tried was Don's Kidney Pills, and they were worth recommending. I feel much better now."

For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. Foster-McIlwain Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Don's—and take no other.

See the Look, the Chinaman, pulled from a Pullman on train No. 22 Sunday morning by Inspector O'Leary, while trying to slip into the United States, will be taken to Los Cruces tonight and given a hearing by United States Commissioner Jones.



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"This," said he, "is a fine piece of Chilpanasco, a colonial piece as fine as I ever have seen. But the blade is hand-forged steel, nickel-plated, and the handle is a piece of East India mahogany. I picked it up in an outside shop in Philadelphia for only \$75. It was a lovely bargain."

"I'll do it," I replied.

"Good," he said. "As you will notice, everything has been planted and is growing, and your one duty is to keep it from getting too hot. I will only excepting one, which is to look after the poultry. I have 50 hens and roosters, which cost me an average \$4 apiece. And, oh, Tillman—his voice was unhearing to me as he said—'if you could only manage to get us a fresh egg for breakfast now and then, it is such a nuisance, this thing of carrying them from the city on the electric cars.'"

"I will do my best," I said. "If there are any eggs in your hen's I'll get 'em out if I have to use a torch-rod."

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THEIR NEEDY COUNTRYMEN Boy Saved Man From Drown- ing and the Lad's Mother Spanked Him.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Aug. 11.—The astonishing fact is out that most of the saloons in New York are owned by women. On one day one of the tax commissioners discovered on the West side district that out of twenty-two saloons in that district, seventeen were put down on the tax books as owned by women. Surprised by this discovery and extending the investigation, it was found that nearly 90 per cent of the saloons with tax appendices and the saloons of Greater New York are apparently owned and licensed by women. "Of course," commented the commissioner, "a majority of business men have, for one reason or another, desired their property to their wives, but it seems that the liquor business of the metropolis is controlled almost entirely by women—at least, in name." It might be interesting to know why. The most obviously probable reason is undoubtedly that the real owner of the property wishes to conceal his interest in it, and escape any judgment that might be obtained against him.

Delicate Way of Relieving Want.
It is a common sight in the Russian quarter, on the East Side, to see a woman sitting on a bench or on the side of the dwellings. This is done that the refugees, who are in considerable numbers in this city, shall not be subjected to the indignity of having to ask for food, but find it ready for the taking. There is a great deal of relief extended in that way, for the half-starved Russians who have found their way to the land of liberty, after great tribulations, have a very hard time in obtaining the food necessary to sustain life, despite the numerous charitable organizations started for the special purpose of caring for these particular people. The Russian catastrophe has thrown a great burden upon the people of all lands, and for common humanity's sake they have to shoulder it, and see that no person starves within their ken. The miserable case, in his idiotic dealings with his people, has earned the curse of all civilized countries.

Touching Scene in Wall Street.
Wall street has been utterly down for so long a time as to have lost its feeling, and so devoted to the money making, that it hasn't any time to devote to anything else, that an incident that occurred with a girl, awakened interest all over the city, and throughout the country, as Wall street, in some way or another, touches all arteries of trade or of intercourse over the whole country. A white horse at the door of a big skyscraper, a little white coffin, carried solemnly down the stairs and through the corridors, and out to the pavement, caused every hat within range to be raised and held aloft until the procession had passed. The street literally stopped to honor the funeral of a little girl, Marie Taylor, daughter of the superintendent of No. 40, Wall street. A simple service was held 265 feet above the pavement, and the hurrying crowds, elevator boys, lawyers, brokers and clerks, hurrying in, waited with heads bowed and hats in their hands until the little coffin had been carried out of the corridor. As the hearse was driven up Wall street, the hurrying throng stopped and off went every hat so long as the procession was near. Then Wall street resumed its work and worry and hustling, while the little girl had gone on to her eternal home.

Bad for Mountain and Shore Route.
The voice of warning and sadness comes to town from the mountain places. The hotel keepers are losing money, and the guests are having a disagreeable time. Instead of enjoying the views they have looked out upon thick fog banks for many a day of their stay, and rain and cold have taken the place of expected pleasant air and nice days, invigorating in their cotlines as compared with the heat they expected to have in the city, that they have become a disgruntled set. Indeed, on the mountains the rides have been restricted, and picnic parties have been given the go-by, while on the sea the cruises of the pleasure yachts which way of their have always taken, have been given up entirely, inasmuch as a fair wind and a clear sky were conspicuously lacking. But the chief complaint comes from the keepers of the hosteries, who suffer in pocket when fine days do not turn up according to schedule, as in former seasons. The season has certainly been a remarkable one, and the seashore and the mountain do not care to look upon its like again in a decade. Meanwhile the hotels of the city have done a tremendous business, people finding New York a remarkably fine summer resort, with places of refuge in plenty in which pleasure could be found, no matter what the elements were up to. The advantage of the dweller in the city is, that he can have what he wants, so long as he has the money to pay for it. If he has no money he can get anything anywhere.

Boy Worth Having.
There is some of the true blood left in the boys of today, after all. John V. Farley of New Rochelle, in the hospital, gravely ill, leaving a good liverly and truck business to be cared for. His twelve-year-old boy, John V. Farley, Jr., came to the front at once. He went to the hospital, and said: "Don't you worry, pop, I'll jump in and run the business," and the father told him to go ahead. Johnny was placed in absolute control, and the way he gave his orders to the men made them respect him. Numerous wealthy people of New Rochelle, who do business with Farley, are taking an interest in the young-

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Editor Evening Citizen:
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Then the committee proceeded to a discussion of who of those present were entitled to seats, either by virtue of membership, or by proxies. It was found that there was a total representation present, of fifty-one. Of these the secretary of the committee held fifteen. There is no definite way of ascertaining, but it is known that one of these is a pronounced advocate of jointure. But out of these proxies and the representation may be stated as thirty-six. Of that thirty-six fifteen were pronounced for jointure and voted that way. Some of those were proxies, but they were held by men who are pronounced and open advocates of jointure and the members who gave the proxies know that they are. So that fifteen votes in the committee may be counted as surely on the right side. Those present in this category were Captain J. D. Hogue of Apache county, who held one proxy beside his own vote as a member of the committee; Hon. J. L. Hubbard, who held two proxies as a member of the committee; Thomas D. Molloy of Yuma county, who held three proxies from that county; O. D. M. Gaddis, a member of the committee from Mohave county; Geo. W. Atkinson, who held two proxies from Graham county, and Allen C. Bird from Santa Cruz county, with two proxies. With other votes, that I cannot recall, was one, making a total of fifteen votes (25 per cent of the entire representation). It was a far to "push" when the lineup was made.

When organization was completed the first proposition was made by Bowman of Cochise county, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the democratic outfit at the other end of the hall. Bird moved to lay the motion on the table. There came the great vote. The motion to lay on the table was just by 36 to 15. But right there, Bird moved to this all as a repeated assertion that not more than 5 per cent of the people of Arizona are in favor of jointure. In a representative body of the republicans party of Arizona there were 29 per cent who stood up for jointure and for the support of the policy of the national republican party. The original proposition prevailed, but Bird, Hubbard and Molloy made vigorous speeches against it. Then the committee adjourned for lunch and to admit of the appointment of the committee to confer with the democrats. But there had been a two-hour struggle before they reached that point.

After lunch the committee reassembled, and the first order of business was the report of the committee that had conferred with the democrats. It reported that the democrats had made three propositions:

1. To hold both conventions at Bisbee, September 13.

2. To appoint two committees of three republicans and three democrats to unite as a joint committee and work against joint statehood until the conventions shall meet.

3. That both territorial committees shall recommend to the county conventions of both parties that the nomination for delegates to the constitutional convention shall be divided between the two parties, upon the basis of their respective votes at the election of 1904.

The committee reported the proposition of the democrats but without recommendation for the committee that had conferred with the democrats. It reported that the democrats had made three propositions:

1. To hold both conventions at Bisbee, September 13.

2. To appoint two committees of three republicans and three democrats to unite as a joint committee and work against joint statehood until the conventions shall meet.

Our Fashion Page for Women

SILK JACKET



New York, Aug. 11.—In the privacy of her own boudoir, a lady is ever permitted to don a lounging jacket. It is wrought by her own hands so much the better.

Such a one is fashioned of Japanese silk. It is cream white, while the blue, pale rose and Valenciennes lace aid in making it as bewitching as it is comfortable.

The deeply pointed edges are outlined with rose-colored satin. The silk is flecked with tiny rings of dainty blue, while tulle ribbon, of the same hue, is about the square neck and falls in cascade at the opening. In the points upon the sleeves the val is placed.

THE REFUGEE SLEEVE PROTECTOR



THE HAND-MADE SLEEVE

The women of San Francisco have converted the stress of necessity have converted the homely handmaiden's sleeve protector into the most attractive kind of sleeve protector. A corner of the handkerchief is cut off and the border of the discarded piece is converted into a neat cuff into which the body of the handkerchief is gathered. The cuffs are fastened around the wrists with small buttons.

R. W. Hoyt, traveling auditor for the Santa Fe, arrived from the north last night and is spending the day looking over some of the dusty records of the local Santa Fe office.

RECKLESS RUSSELL

"Reckless Russell," the one-legged bicyclist, who will be seen here in his death-defying dive into a tank of water, from his bicycle, 50 feet above the earth, during the twenty-sixth annual territorial fair, in an interview with a press representative, admitted that it would be only a matter of time until he "got his," or in other words, met his death while performing his reckless act.

"My first day in a new town is always my bad day," said the reckless one, according to the Wichita, Kan., Eagle. "The fellows are never the same. Some time they are very 'fast' at other times 'slow.' I never know how fast I'm coming down until I start. I am not planning for the erection of the structure on ahead. Now for instance, I'm to exhibit in Albuquerque, N. M., from September 17 to 22. They will have the structure erected by the time I arrive there, and I'll act now whether it is 'fast' or 'slow' until I try it. Some time I have to jump like everything to reach the tank. At other times I have to hold back to keep from going too far. Some day I'll go a bit too far, strike the end of the tank, and—well, that will be the last of 'Reckless Russell.'"

The bicyclist, whose full name is Harry A. Russell, did not seem to be greatly worried, however, by his probable future fate, and although he has had many narrow escapes from death during the five years he has been doing his "stunt" he insists that he will keep on until he meets his final end.

The headquarters of the twenty-sixth annual fair association this morning resembled a grocery store on a small scale, almost goods of every description being piled upon a table. This was the "chuck" that those in charge of the advertising car, which leaves August 13 for its advertising trip throughout the territory, will suit upon during their absence. The

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Aug. 11.—There is no rest for the mothers; all the year her babies—the big ones and the little ones in her arms—are on her mind, and her hands are ever busy for them. In June it was the graduation and school festival dresses, then the vacation clothes, and now, perhaps after a short breathing spell, the whole family must be got ready for school again.

Of course, for the first few weeks the summer clothes will come into play, and, indeed, many mothers let their children wear the heavier weight wash gowns all the year round, in winter depending upon the underclothing for the extra warmth needed and heavy coats for outdoor wear. For sanitary reasons where children are in big schools and must mingle with all kinds of companions the idea is a good one, and the usual simplicity of such dresses is best suited to that use. For these dresses nothing is equal to the linen, which, if well shrunken in the beginning, will do long service because of their durability. If white is objected to because of its color being so easily soiled, buy the blues, pinks, tans, etc., but, of course, great care must be used in the washing.

Nearly all suits for little children are made with guimpes or are "bodice frocks," decorated with machine stitching and a strong leather belt, red and brown being the most favored colors for the latter. Another material that is much liked for children's dresses is plaid, almost like silk, but as these are rather expensive for some parents, there are other glassems which will give much satisfaction as to style and wear. For later on in the autumn some of the cotton chevrons would be very useful as they wash well, are light, inexpensive, making up well, and yet have the effect of a wool dress, those in the gray and tan plaids or mixtures being particularly stylish.

The Empire shapes are most prominent and this applies to coats as well as to dresses, the waist being indicated by a band of mousseline de sole or a soft ribbon knotted in the back; but some of the old favorites such as the Greek and the Russian square, fastening on the left side, are still in style. Then for the older girls the princess and corselet dresses belong, to them no less than to their elder sisters. In coats, reforms are the favorites for little children, both girls and boys, and babies' wraps of the long and short variety are most fashionable when made of linen pique trimmed with frills of embroidery.

For the boy who has just emerged from the "kitty, skitty things" into grown-up kinds of clothes, for morning wear there are knickerbockers of serge, flannel or cotton cheviot worn in combination with blouses of wash material. The smaller boy's blouse may have wide collar and cuffs edged with frills of embroidery; but if you wish to endear yourself to him, relieve him of all such futilities, which with cuffs he now believes belong to the girls only.

Box-plated model for boys from 4 to 12 years, may have an attached or separate turned-down collar or neckband for an Eton or other linen collar, and box-plated or bishop sleeves. Made of gray and blue striped gingham the collar could be of white linen. The back of this blouse is box-plated the same as the front. A blouse made of white linen and the collar and cuffs edged with linen braid, with a sailor collar and bishop sleeves is suitable for boys from three to six years old. A blouse for boys from four to twelve has bishop or sailor sleeves, with a right side closing and a convenient little pocket on the left side. This blouse was made of dark blue chambray, and was simply trimmed with white linen braid. A combination of blue and white flannel is used for a fourth, which is finished, wholly in sailor style.

A jaunty Russian suit of blue duck trimmed with white braid consists of a shirt and collar having ends extending to the lower part of the garment or just below the waist line; and knickerbockers that are without sides of the car are being photographed, and banners hung thereon, until the car has almost lost its identity as a railroad vehicle, but that it will catch the eye of everyone it passes goes without saying. The advertising matter, consisting of a number of 30-sheet stands, smaller stands, pictorial and reading matter, banners, doggers, lithographs of the different acts to be seen here during the fair and many other modes of advertising, will be loaded upon the car today and tomorrow, and Monday or Tuesday the car will start on its initial trip in charge of J. B. McManus.

JUST WATCH THE COUNTRY GROWS Mrs. Kate May of Las Vegas, arrived in Santa Fe two weeks ago and then called on the bureau of immigration for information concerning a location either in Santa Fe or Torrance counties. After consultation she examined the Estancia valley. Mrs. May was a well pleased with appearances and conditions there, she sent for her three daughters and the four have made homestead entries on a section of land, three and a half miles northwest of Moriarty, thus securing 40 acres in one body. Mrs. May returned this morning to Las Vegas from which city she will go to her old home in Mississippi, where she will sell property she owns and settle her business affairs. Thereafter she will return to take up actual residence on the tract of land homesteaded.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation. No one can reasonably hope for good digestion when the bowels are constipated. Mr. Chas. Baldwin of Edwardsville, 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. Sample free. For sale by all druggists.

During the hot weather of the summer months the first unsocial looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention, so as to check the disease before it becomes serious. All that is necessary is a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil to cleanse the system. Rev. M. O. Brockland, pastor of the first M. E. church, Little Falls, Minn., writes: "We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for several years and find it a very valuable remedy, especially for summer disorders in children." Sold by all druggists.

a fly. A belt is worn which is held in place by straps placed at the under arm seams.

Boys from two to six wear socks, while older boys wear black stockings in long lengths; and with white suits, white stockings and white canvas shoes. Tan shoes are also worn, while for the sea shore tan sandals are used. The straw sailor hat is worn with sailor costumes, also those of patent leather or duck. Little boys wear the little three-cornered hats in white straw, and the older boys prefer the visors.

Boys still in frocks wear knickerbockers under the frocks instead of puttees, the latter being worn only by baby boys still in yoke dresses. For playtime dresses which will not show wear or tear, nothing is more to the point than the one-piece dress of heavy chambray or brown holland in dark shades. Thus dressed, the little man may play all day and not worry a moment over his suit and his older brother may have a little pajama like suit for the like occupation.

Even in the warmest weather a coat made in some kind of light weight goods must be provided for the girls for the first cool days. A coat of tan cheviot is shaped with semi-fitting back and a box front closing made with buttons and button holes. Braid trims the fancy collar and cuffs. The sleeves are full at the top and are in long length. Strappings of braid are applied on the coat at the back, but this may be omitted if a plainer effect is desired, and a pocket is supplied on the left side. A pretty development could be effected in red cashmere with linings of silk or of nainsook if the first is considered too expensive for such a purpose as a school coat.

A dainty little dress for school wear was constructed from red chambray scattered over with tiny sprays of green fern and decorated with narrow edging of gailon in sleeves, in which was worn a white linen guimpe. The waist is allowed to blouse all around, and the straight-gathered skirt is finished by a saff of soft crushed ribbon tied in a full short bow at the back.

For the littiest girl there is a French model that is very attractive, which lends itself to the plaiter materials because of its decorative mode of construction. A microvized plaid gingham was employed, and short puff sleeves and low neck was chosen. The straight gathered skirt was completed with a heading of heading through which black velvet ribbon was running in the back with a bow. The short sleeves and neck were finished in the same manner. The guimpe was made of alternate rows of tucked and handkerchief linen and lace insertion. This dress would be pretty made up in any of the beautiful flonings that are so popular just now. Frocks of this sort light weight fabrics including veillings, cashmere, albatross, gingham, linen, madras and pongee are suitable.

A pretty box-plated mode is offered for girls from four to twelve years of age. The material was of dark blue cashmere, showing trimmings of lace medallions on the pointed bertha and a guimpe of lawn to be worn inside. The body and skirt are cut in one and a double inverted plait at the under arm seam allows for extra fullness in the skirt. For less dressy effect the long bishop sleeve may be employed and the yoke be of the same material as the dress material, and a narrow silk braid either plain or fancy may trim the bertha and outline the yoke.

There has never been a season when linen has been such a fad and a fashion as at the present writing. And as the linens have taken the place of the laces and muslins they may be used for dressy wear even during the winter. The newest model seen lately was made of the Irish linen embroidered in red linen thread. The newest model seen lately was made of Irish linen with fronts of the waist and skirt, and the collar and cuffs made of embroidered linen. Another model was made of a heavier quality embroidered in dark blue silk, with a blue linen belt and bands of the same on the skirt and waist.

More modest gingham is a stylish plaid effect was chosen for a little girl's dress. The pattern is cut with a full blouse tucked to the waist, yoke depth across the front and high neck at the French waist line. The back, where the closing is formed, is tucked in the same manner as the front. The sleeves are short puffs, shirred to form a ruffle effect at the bottom and trimmed with frills of embroidery. The bertha, which gives such a particularly stylish appearance to the frock is the very latest fashion idea. It is made of white linen and edged with embroidery and an embroidery medallion in front and is adorned with three buttons on each side. The full skirt is plainly finished by a deep hem. It is sewed onto the waist, around which a short sash is worn.

Bright, lustrous silks will be very popular this coming season. Great quantities of the white material will be worn all winter, either as dresses, goupes, aprons for little girls' dresses.

Japanese silks are being worn a great deal. Wash silks are coming into favor more than ever.

Wash silks in shades of white or past white will be extensively used this fall and into the winter. Plaids are still quite popular.

CATHERINE MANN-PAYZANT.

MORNING GOWNS



New York, Aug. 11.—Morning frocks made of Victoria lawn are advisable when not too elaborate with trimming. These frocks should be simply made with thought of many laundings.

A useful tub dress of this material has insets of tucking and Mechlin lace. The design of this is blood floral.

The yellow lace is used in the round neck, the narrow vest and upon the cuffs at the end of the short sleeve. The high Spanish flounce is headed with tucking and motifs of lace are below these.

Black and yellow is combined to make a picturesque hat. The bunch of short curling tips are of the yellow, as are the small roses which are placed where the black horsehair is highly upturned at the left side.

FOR TRAVEL



New York, Aug. 11.—For the dusty days in the railroad train gray rajah is the choice of the wise maid or matron. It is the fashionable color for traveling gowns, and, as silk easily shows the dirt, frocks made of it look well at the end of a long journey.

An attractive inexpensive suit, is made of this fabric, deeper toned satin bands being used for the trimming. This is used effectively upon the tight fitting bolero, which also has dull silver buttons.

The skirt is untrimmed and is a solid circular one. It has a wide flare at the foot.

Pink roses give a touch of color to this traveling costume. They are used upon the gray chip hat. This has a wide brim and is worn well tilted over the face.

DRESS HAT



New York, Aug. 11.—Pink is the color of a stunning dress hat. It is not touched with another shade save the delicate shell-like tone. The hat is of horsehair. The sides and back roll up in graceful lines, while the front lays low over the forehead.

The crown is swathed in maline, two long feathers are draped over it and hang off from either side. A few rose petals in front and from this the plumes come.

Annals.

John Case said he was in Newcomerstown Saturday to see if any of his poor relatives needed any help. West Lafayette (O.) Indicator.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The events in the history of this country, August 8-12, inclusive, are:

- 1607—The second English colony planted in Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, abandoned the next year.
- 1776—Paul Jones commissioned a captain in the American navy.
- 1776—Daniel Boone defeats the Indians in Kentucky.
- 1789—A constitution is adopted for the Protestant Episcopal church of America.
- 1845—The Wilmet proviso introduced in the house of representatives at Washington.
- 1846—President Polk vetoes the French indemnity negotiation bill.
- 1862—The government at Washington suspends the writ of habeas corpus.
- 1863—Gen. Robert E. Lee offers his resignation to President Jefferson Davis, but the latter refuses to accept it.
- August 9—
- 1492—Columbus' expedition puts in at Tenerife, Canary islands, to repair the Pinta, which had lost her rudder.
- 1605—An English colony is planted in Maine, at the mouth of the Androscoggin river, all day and night.
- 1757—The French, under Montcalm, capture Fort William Henry, N. Y.; prisoners butchered by Indians.
- 1787—South Carolina cedes her western lands to the federal government.
- 1806—President Jefferson suspends intercourse with Great Britain because of the nonratification of the British treaty.
- 1841—The steamboat Erie, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, burns, and of 200 people on board only twenty-eight escape.
- 1848—A convention of the new Free Soil party meets in Buffalo; Martin Van Buren nominated for president.
- 1862—Stonewall Jackson defeats Gen. Banks in the battle of Cedar Mountain.
- 1896—Spain formally accepts President McKinley's terms of peace.
- August 10—
- 1519—Fernando Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, sails on his great voyage of discovery.
- 1703—French and Indian outbreak against Maine settlers; 150 persons massacred or enslaved.
- 1781—Livingstone made the first secretary of foreign affairs.
- 1821—President James Monroe's proclamation admitting Missouri to the Union.
- August 11—
- 1646—Lord Baltimore dismisses Green, the Catholic governor of Maryland, and appoints William Stone, a Protestant, to succeed him.
- 1693—Abnaki Indian war, in Maine, ended.
- 1834—A mob in Charlestown, Mass., burns the Ursuline convent and drives seventy nuns into the street at night, it being alleged a girl was confined in the convent against her will.
- 1852—The Free Soil party meets at Pittsburg and nominates John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for president.
- 1857—The Atlantic cable breaks after 300 miles have been paid out.
- August 12—
- 1676—King Philip's war ended by the death of King Philip.
- 1815—The first peace society in the world founded in New York.
- 1864—General William T. Sherman made a major general in the regular army.
- 1867—Secretary Stanton removed by President Johnson and General Grant appointed to succeed him as secretary of war.
- 1898—Protocol of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Washington, and an armistice proclaimed; blockade of Cuban ports raised.

HOW KIT CARSON WAS MADE FREMONT'S GUIDE

MAXWELL QUIT IN DISGUST AND RECOMMENDED HIS FRIEND KIT FOR THE PLACE.

The Scout That Failed: In 1848, when John C. Fremont was making expeditions in the Rocky Mountain region to discover an easy route to California he employed Lucius P. Maxwell of the Cimarron country, in New Mexico, to act as guide at \$20 a day. General Fremont had some peculiar ideas about mountaineering, and was accustomed to snub his waucans down deep declivities instead of dropping them down on an easy grade by going around a side. This practice was so raw that it exasperated Maxwell, who was a practical frontiersman, and he protested against it so much that he finally resigned his trust while the party was on the Grand river in the western part of what is now Colorado.

"For a scout who knows no more than an oyster," Maxwell said to Fremont, "I would like to recommend my friend, Kit Carson. He would do just as you tell him and I would like to see him get the salary of \$20 a day, for he needs it. As for myself, I have 3,500 head of cattle and 1,000 mares on the Cimarron, and can make all kinds of money at running my ranch." It was in this way that Kit Carson became Fremont's famous Pathfinder and his reputation was made perpetual and almost immortal by the flattering reports about him which Fremont made to the war department. For some unexplained reason Fremont was prejudiced to the west, and it was this feeling of antagonism that constrained him to use the unwarranted tactics about which Maxwell protested. It was his reports also which caused Daniel Webster to break out in congress with his famous speech which in its turn set a country back fifty years in its march toward ultimate greatness. It was in this district against the west that Webster said he would not give a cent for all the country west of the Mississippi—Miss and Farm.

MONTANA DIXON IS CANDIDATE FOR SENATE Helena, Aug. 11.—Congressman H. M. Dixon, of Montana, who has represented Montana in the lower house for two terms, today announced that he is not a candidate for re-election and that he is a candidate for United States senator to succeed W. A. Clark.

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 SPRAIN, AND IS EQUALLY GOOD FOR RINGBONE & HARNESS SORES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SOAKS INTO THE FLESH. CURES SHARP ACHES, DULL ACHES, AND 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 FIFES.

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, A FEW RUBS, AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

CURES SORE THROAT. PUT A TEASPOONFUL IN A HALF GLASSFUL OF WATER & GARGLE WITH. 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 WORKBENCH. FOR PAINS, ACHES AND SORE THROAT. THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD. RUB IT IN WELL.

The LINIMENT of our Forefathers.

SANTA FE TO DOUBLE TRACK TO PACIFIC

It is announced from an official source that the Santa Fe contemplates double tracking its road from Santa Fe to Barrow and that the work will commence with the completion of the Helen cut-off. The reason for this vast expenditure, the officials said, is that more truckage facilities are necessary for the carrying of the rapidly increasing business. With the completion of the cut-off, the Santa Fe will virtually have two tracks from Santa Fe to Barrow and will be prepared to carry more business than a track could bring from the west. The present trip of Vice President Knott is being made with the improved in view, and also for the

inspection of the road where many kinks have been taken out of the former construction since the past year. The work of double tracking, on the Santa Fe, east of here is going on with a shaded haste.

CAUGHT IN THE JURY

BLACK HANDED ACT Entering a plea of guilty to shooting coal from the coal chute of the Colorado & Southern railroad, Francisco Martinez, a Mexican 45 years of age, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail for a justice of the peace this afternoon. Martinez was arrested by a special officer for the railroad company, he having caught the accused man in the act of shooting the coal.

