

9-29-1906

Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 09-29-1906

T. Hughes

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

Recommended Citation

Hughes, T.. "Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 09-29-1906." (1906). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/abq_citizen_news/637

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.



VOLUME 15

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1906

NUMBER 32

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HELD IN ELKS' OPERA HOUSE

All Delegates From Regular Precinct Organizations Seated In Convention After Thorough Investigation By Committee On Credentials.

WHEREUPON THE IRREGULARS, LED BY PERFECTO ARMIJO AND OTHERS, MARCHED FROM THE HALL

Strong Resolutions Unanimously Adopted, Endorsing the National and Territorial Administrations, Delegate Andrews and Favoring Joint Statehood.

W. B. CHILDERS MADE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN LIST OF DELEGATES TO TERRITORIAL CONVENTION

(Wednesday, September 26.)

The republican county convention, to elect delegates to the territorial republican convention at Las Vegas, assembled at the Elks' opera house at 10 o'clock this morning, being called to order by Frank A. Hubbell, the county chairman.

On the subject of Statehood, in opening the convention he stated that not only the territory but the United States was looking upon the forthcoming fall election as a very important one, as the question of statehood was to be decided and he was in favor of joint statehood. He then gave some interesting facts why joint statehood or nothing and he was therefore in favor of joint statehood.

He stated that he first favored joint statehood, with four senators from the two territories, but the congress of the United States and the president thought otherwise, and it was joint statehood or nothing and he was therefore in favor of joint statehood.

He made an interesting comparison between Texas, and the combined territories of New Mexico and Arizona, when a state, with its two senators and its regular representatives in congress with a voice in the making of national laws, etc. He ended his remarks on statehood with an impassioned appeal to vote for joint statehood. On the subject of territorial affairs he referred to Hon. W. H. Andrews and his good work in congress, and while hundreds in Bernalillo county voted against him, two years ago, it must be admitted that he has shown his influence and worth at Washington and he should be returned to congress. He pleasantly referred to the fact that Delegate Andrews secured an appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building in Albuquerque, and when this building has been erected and occupied, it will not only be an ornament to this city and Bernalillo county, but also to the entire territory. Let us have our rights among ourselves, but let us all support Congressman Andrews, then he is nominated at Las Vegas for a return to the congress of the United States.

Referred to County Affairs. Chairman Hubbell then referred to the conditions in Bernalillo county, and said "there was a fight" among the so-called factions. He referred to the published call, and stated it explicitly says "for the purpose of electing delegates to the territorial convention at Las Vegas." He referred to county affairs, and assured the convention that the regular republican organization will carry the county by the highest majorities ever known.

On concluding his speech, which was timely and to the point, the chairman called for the call, and it was read by Secretary Nestor Montoya, Modesto Orta acting as interpreter not only for the reading of the call but during the speech of Chairman Hubbell.

The chair announced, that in order to correct a false rumor, that county officers were to be nominated at this convention he would state that the purpose was to name delegates to the Las Vegas convention only.

Temporary Officers. W. H. Greer nominated W. B. Childers as temporary chairman, which motion was seconded by Isidro Sandoval.

On the vote being called for, W. B. Childers was elected, and a committee of three was appointed to escort the temporary chairman to the platform.

In introducing Mr. Childers to the convention, Mr. Hubbell paid him a high compliment.

Mr. Childers referred to the factional strife in the republican party in Bernalillo county and he recognized this fact. He stated that this convention does not meet as Hubbell republicans, Armijo republicans, Andrews republicans, Governor Hagerman republicans, but as republicans of Bernalillo county. He referred to the false charges made by the Morning Journal against the calling of the convention, the primaries, etc.; referred to the ministers of the Gospel taking part in politics and indicating those who oppose in false terms, and, in his references, he thoughtlessly used the expression "false democrats," which brought Prof. A. B. Stroup, the county school superintendent, to his feet in the wildest antics of a Comanche Indian ever seen in a convention held in this city.

His actions were indeed disgraceful, and would do credit to borderism of the worse sort. He yelled, waved his hat, and acted worse than a maniac. Chairman Childers, correcting himself, as he meant "false republicans," sat on the table county school superintendent in terms which were very pleasing to the convention delegates.

Maynard Gussel nominated P. Hanley as temporary secretary. The motion was seconded, and Mr. Hanley was escorted to the platform by a committee of three.

Committee Appointed. Mr. Wilkerson moved that committee on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions and rules be appointed. The motion was seconded and the chair appointed the following committee:

Credentials—P. Hanley, chairman; Cipriano Salazar, George Craig, T. S. Hubbell, Nicolas Herrera. Resolutions and Rules—W. H. Greer, chairman; W. H. Greer, Pedro Aranda, J. F. Hubbell, Melville Summers.

Permanent Organization—Thos. N. Wilkerson, chairman; W. S. Strickler, Tomas Gutierrez, Jose Trujillo, Alanao Barla.

Ruppe Not Recognized. B. Puppe announced that he had a delegation with credentials, and he moved that a recess of ten minutes be taken so that his delegation could present their credentials.

The chair stated that he was not recognized, nor his motion, in accordance with a decision of the republican county central committee, a meeting of said committee having been held last night, and a list of precinct delegates having been made out on regular precinct organizations.

F. A. Hubbell then moved that the convention take a recess of ten minutes to allow the several committees to meet and report, and that each side have a representative from each precinct at the meeting of the credential committee, to present their side in case of contest.

Recess Speeches. During the recess Hon. Nestor Montoya, editor of La Bandera Americana, made a forceful speech in favor of joint statehood, and appealed to his Spanish friends to vote for joint statehood. His address was delivered in Spanish.

Pedro Sandoval, growing tired of the banter, arose from the rear of the hall, and stated "that during this recess we have had enough music and we would like to again hear from Mr. Childers, the chairman."

Mr. Childers responding, paid his respects in most glowing terms to the administration of President Roosevelt and the wonderful legislation he accomplished in having the railroad rate bill enacted into a law; also the most important and many other important bills in the interest of the common people. He referred to the president's interest in securing joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, and he stated that the wish of the president that the voters of the two territories accept joint statehood as given to them in the Hamilton bill which became a law at the last session of congress.

Committee on Credentials Report. After the speech of Mr. Childers, the committee, which had been out over an hour, reported that they were ready to report, whereupon he called for the report of the committee on credentials, it being read by Nestor Montoya as follows:

Your committee on credentials, after examining the credentials of the different delegates, and passing upon contests that have been presented before us we find that the following delegates are entitled to seat and vote in this convention:

Precinct No. 1.—Juan Jose—Gregorio Barla, Andres Galleaga, Pedro Apodaca, Frederico Padilla.

Precinct No. 2.—Alameda—Maximo Chavez, Rumbaldo Montoya y Apodaca, Jose D. Carabajal, Melquides Martin, Jose Gualde.

Precinct No. 3.—Ranchos de Albuquerque—Isidro Lucero, Daniel Martinez, Blas Sandoval (prole) R. Sanchez, Salvador Manuel Garcia.

Precinct No. 4.—Barelas—Belavio Trujillo, Manuel Chavez y Luna, Jose Trujillo, Atanacio Parelas, David Chavez, J. A. Garcia y Sanchez, Cipriano Salazar, W. C. Hasecock, Juan Gregio.

Precinct No. 5.—Padillas—Antonio Jose Chavez, Vidal Chavez, Estimio

Montoya, Antonio Padilla. Precinct No. 7.—San Antonio—Manuel Baca, Dario Gutierrez. Precinct No. 8.—Los Gringos—Maximo Garcia, T. C. Gutierrez, Juan C. Samora, Justo Gutierrez.

Precinct No. 9.—Ranchos de Atrisco—Severa Sanchez, J. D. Metzgar, Luz Armijo, Jose Lucero.

Precinct No. 10.—Chillili—Pablo Crespin, Juan Aldasera. Precinct No. 11, Pajarito—J. Felipe Hubbell, N. P. Chavez, Estimio Barba.

Precinct No. 12.—Albuquerque—T. S. Hubbell, Harry F. Lee, M. E. Hickey, P. Hanley, W. S. Strickler, M. R. Summers, W. B. Childers, L. Grad, Aban Sandoval, E. W. Dobson, Louis Dwyer, William King, M. A. McDonald, Larry McDonald, A. E. Walker, W. H. Springer, W. H. Greer, David Rosenwald, Don J. Rankin, M. L. Stern.

Precinct No. 13.—Old Albuquerque—Jesus Romero, M. R. Springer, Miguel Duran, C. D. Murphy, Miguel Chavez, Maximo Sanchez, Tom C. Montoya, David Cervantes, Julian Perea, D. Montoya.

The committee recommends that both delegations from precinct 12 be seated but to be allowed one-half vote. Precinct No. 14.—San Ignacio—Padro Aranda, Nicolas Herrera.

Precinct No. 22.—La Tijera—J. R. Carpenter, Mercedillo Herrera. Precinct No. 23.—San Antonio—Juan Gutierrez, Juan Cero, Pedro Lucero.

Precinct No. 24.—Albuquerque—F. A. Hubbell, W. H. Gillewater, Thos. N. Wilkerson, George Craig, Antonio Chavez, Geo. Learnard, T. G. Apodaca, Geo. P. Albright, J. D. Carpenter, A. A. Crosby, O. D. Buzzell, J. Porter Jones, Ed. Harsch, Geo. W. Thomas, Maximo Chumel, Fred Fisher, O. G. Debbier, Isidro Sandoval, Julius Beach, Casas, Chadwick, W. T. McCreight.

Precinct No. 25.—Atrisco—Teodoro Sandoval, Juan Armijo, Jose Herrera, Jose T. Herrera.

Precinct No. 26.—Chillili—Manuel Mora y Sanchez, Ignacio Lucero, Andres Sandoval.

Precinct No. 27.—Los Duranes—Carlos B. Chavez, Ambrosio Contreras, Francisco Sandoval, Ambrosio Garcia y Aragon, Ignacio Rodriguez.

F. HANLEY, Chairman. GEO. CRAIG, Secretary.

As seen above, the committee on credentials recommended the seating of both delegations from precinct 12 (old Albuquerque), and each to have one-half vote. The committee considered the primaries of that precinct irregular, as a "rough house" resulting from the two factions getting together.

Beltra Bot From Hall. A motion was offered, and seconded, that the report be adopted, and the chair declared the motion carried, whereupon the Armijo-Clancy-Ruppe-Stroup-Homero-Grinsfeld-Springer faction marched from the hall, leaving the regular republican precinct delegates occupying the front seats of the opera house.

Chairman Wilkerson, of the permanent organization committee, reported that the temporary officers be made the permanent officers. The report was unanimously carried.

The committee on resolutions reported through W. H. Greer, as follows:

The Resolutions. The republicans of Bernalillo county in convention assembled do hereby declare:

First, That we unqualifiedly endorse the administration of President Roosevelt and congratulate the country upon the magnificent record made by the republican party in congress during the last session of congress.

Second, We heartily approve and endorse the administration of Governor Hagerman and express confidence in his desire that his administration of the affairs of our territory shall be for the equal general good and betterment of all, and commend him as an honest, able and efficient servant of the people.

Third, We endorse the course of our delegate in congress, the Hon. Wm. H. Andrews, and thank him for his efforts in securing legislation beneficial to the territory of New Mexico, and especially for his marked success in securing an appropriation of \$100,000 towards the erection of a public building in the city of Albuquerque.

Fourth, We extend to the Hon. H. O. Bursum, chairman of the republican territorial central committee, our thanks of the republicans of Bernalillo county for his able, efficient and faithful services to the republican party of the territory.

Fifth, We also extend to Hon. Frank A. Hubbell our thanks for his long and faithful services to the republican party, formerly as chairman of the territorial committee, and also as chairman of the county committee.

that convention. Seventh, We instruct our delegates to the Las Vegas convention to do all in their power to secure a declaration in the platform adopted by that convention in favor of the reduction of fees and salaries in New Mexico, and the substitution of salaries for fees wherever practicable.

W. H. GILLEWATER, Chairman. MELVILLE SUMMERS, Secretary.

It was moved by Frank A. Hubbell, seconded by Isidro Sandoval, that the report of the committee on resolutions be adopted. The motion carried.

Frank A. Hubbell moved that a committee of three be appointed to select delegates to the territorial republican convention at Las Vegas. The motion was seconded, and the chair appointed as that committee Frank A. Hubbell, H. P. Lee and Tomas Werner.

A recess of five minutes was taken, to allow the committee to make up its selection of delegates and report. Delegates to Las Vegas Convention.

The committee, on reconvening of the convention, reported through Mr. Lee as follows:

We, your committee appointed to select delegates to the territorial republican convention at Las Vegas, present the following sixteen delegates from this county: Frank A. Hubbell, W. B. Childers, W. H. Greer, T. N. Wilkerson, M. E. Hickey, Severo Sanchez,

W. S. Strickler, T. S. Hubbell, Louis Hagley, George Learnard, Isidro Sandoval, Chas. Chadwick, Nicolas Herrera, M. C. Orta, E. W. Dobson and Tomas Gutierrez, and that, on all questions, they vote as a unit at the Las Vegas convention.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report and list of delegates, Mr. Gutierrez asked if proxies would be allowed, and if not he would like to withdraw his name as a delegate as he could not find the time to go to Las Vegas. His name was therefore withdrawn, on a suggestion made by Mr. Hubbell, and the name of J. Porter Jones substituted instead.

The report was then adopted unanimously as corrected.

As Bernalillo county, according to the call, is only entitled to nine delegates, Frank A. Hubbell explained that this county has always heretofore been entitled to sixteen delegates, under favorable republican conditions, and the committee named sixteen delegates in the hope that the Las Vegas convention would admit them to nine seats.

After this explanation, Mr. Hubbell said his respects in a neat speech to the Perfecto Armijo bolters who had left the hall because they could not control the convention and have their delegates seated.

The convention then adjourned.

THE PERFECTO ARMIJO FACTION BOLTED REGULAR CONVENTION

Met in Armory of Opera House and Named County Officers, Besides a Contesting Delegation to Go to Las Vegas Convention.

The Perfecto Armijo faction, after bolting the regular republican convention, assembled at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Armory room of the Elks' opera house and was called to order by Attorney George S. Klock.

A. H. Stroup was named the temporary chairman, and Dr. F. R. Romero secretary.

A committee on credentials was then appointed. It soon reported and the report was adopted, it showing that all the county precincts were represented.

It was then moved that the temporary officers be made the permanent officers, which motion was carried.

Delegates to Las Vegas. The following delegates, to contest the delegates appointed by the regular republican convention, were selected to represent Bernalillo county at the territorial convention at Las Vegas: Jesus Romero, F. W. Clancy, F. B. Romero, Perfecto Armijo, A. B. Stroup, R. Puppe, E. S. Stover, Santiago Garcia, L. W. Galleaga.

After this committee was selected several motions were made and finally, to get out of a tangle, some one moved that the meeting should have a central committee, whereupon the following was named as that committee:

Central Committee. Precinct 1, Nicolas Orta; precinct 3, Francisco Lucero Montoya; precinct 4, Eugenio Barla; precinct 5, Ricardo Sanchez; precinct 6, Manuel Padilla y Chavez; precinct 7, Leon Jaramillo; precinct 8, Juan M. Montoya; precinct 9, Pedro Garcia; precinct 12, Pablo Ballego; precinct 13, F. H. Mitchell; precinct 15, Manuel H. Springer; precinct 14, Jose Anaya; precinct 22, Canuto Sanchez; precinct 23, Marcelino Crespin; precinct 24, A. B. Stroup; precinct 25, Trinidad Galleaga; precinct 26, Antonio Gutierrez; precinct 27, Antonio Jose Garcia, with A. B. Stroup chairman, and Dr. F. R. Romero secretary.

Candidates for County Officers. The following names for county officers were placed before the meeting and ratified:

For territorial council—J. F. Salazar; for territorial house—B. Ruppe and Francisco Latorre y Montoya. For county commissioners—Policarpo

Armijo, first district; Manuel H. Springer, second district.

For sheriff—Perfecto Armijo. For assessor—Sigfried Grinsfeld. For probate clerk—A. E. Walker. For probate judge—Jesus Romero. For county school superintendent—A. B. Stroup.

For treasurer and collector—L. H. Chamberlain. For county surveyor—W. G. Ogilvie.

After the naming of the county officers, the Perfecto Armijo faction adjourned, and adjournment was taken without this body of men, known as a regular party but as the Perfecto Armijo faction, passing no resolutions endorsing any administration, or in favor of joint statehood.

Chairman Stroup was in too big a hurry, when a motion to adjourn was made, and with the "white" typewriter, he secured the secretary's signature and rushed out of the hall. Subsequent events prove he was on his way to the court house.

THEY FILED TICKET AND THE PERSONS SO DOING WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE PROSECUTED.

It was learned late this afternoon that the Perfecto Armijo-Jesus Romero faction, after holding a rumormongering and nominating a full county ticket without any previous call for such a convention or meeting, have filed in the probate clerk's office the names of their candidates, together with the device adopted by the republican territorial convention. This is a plain palpable violation of the law and subjects the persons so doing to prosecution for a felony. This device will be met by the regular republican organization, at the proper time.

The nomination of a full ticket by these bolters, without any call for such a convention, puts them entirely outside of the pale of the republican organization. It precludes any recognition of their delegates by the territorial convention at Las Vegas, even if they otherwise had any claim to such recognition.

REPUBLICANS OF SANTA FE COUNTY

Special to The Evening Citizen. Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 27.—Harmony was the watchword of the republican convention of Santa Fe county held here last night at the court house when a full county ticket was nominated and delegates chosen for the territorial convention.

It marked the disappearance of factions that have divided the party of the county for several years, and insures success of the various candidates at the polls this fall.

Numerically it was not a Catron convention, although, dominated by T. B. Catron.

Catron was nominated for legislative council; H. L. Baca, for legislative clerk; J. Madrid, for county commissioner; C. C. Clouston, for sheriff; C. Lopez, for treasurer; M. Ortiz, for assessor; A. Anaya, for probate judge; George Armijo, for probate clerk; John Conway for superintendent of county schools.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of the president and governor, Delegate Andrews and also Harbure. Nothing was said about statehood.

CABRA SPRINGS PROPERTY SOLD

TUCUMCARI CAPITALISTS THE PURCHASERS—GRANT TO BE COLONIZED.

According to the Tucumcari Times W. F. Buchanan, W. A. Jackson, W. F. Juana and others closed the deal Monday for the sale of the Cabra Springs ranch near Cuervo, for the consideration of \$150,000. The purchasers intend to put the tract upon the market for colonizing purposes and will sell it out in any amount wanted.

W. F. Buchanan and W. A. Jackson returned from Cuervo Sunday where they closed the deal for the sale of Cabra Springs ranch, which comprises about 50,000 acres.

NEW HOUSE FOR PROF. HADLEY AT LAS CRUCES. Brant & McDonald have secured the contract for Prof. Hiram Hadley's house, says the Las Cruces Citizen. The cost will be about \$10,000 and when completed it will be one of the best and most modern in the valley. It will be of brick with hollow walls.

REMAINS OF GEORGE TIMMIS FOUND

Dead Body of a Recluse Discovered at His Hut on North First Street.

DECOMPOSITION HAD SET IN

Facts Point to the Theory That the Man Fell in a Fit and Expired During Night.

With the body in such an advanced state of decomposition that the stench arising from it could be detected out in the street, the remains of George Timmis, age about 50 years, a recluse living at 1005 North First street, were found lying on the floor of the hut in which he lived this morning by the little daughter of Mrs. Eugene Bowen, who lives in the house next door to the Timmis hut.

The body was only partly dressed, and a night cap covered the head, which is evidence that the man had retired, when death overtook him. The body was lying face downwards at the side of the bed, and was partly doubled up as though the death struggles had been of a violent nature, and probably the result of a fit, to which the deceased was subject, according to his neighbors.

Timmis was last seen alive on last Friday, when he went to the home of Mrs. M. Phelan of 917 North First street, for a couple of buckets of water, and had probably been dead six days when found. At the time of getting the water, the old man was in his usual demeanor, which was not very talkative. Mrs. Phelan said this morning that he had been coming there for water for a long time and she noticed no change in him on his visit to her well on Friday. Although being the owner of a number of marvelous cures, of his own concoction, he was never very well, frequently having fits and other spasmodic illnesses. However, the fits had been coming less frequently in recent years than formerly. Mrs. Phelan said that she had missed him the past few days, but as he was in the habit of going out to the mountains and staying away several days at a time, she just supposed that his absence at this time was another of his mysterious visits to the mountains.

Mrs. Bowen, who was responsible for the discovery of the body, said that she had not seen anybody around the hut for several days, and having an intuition that all was not right there, sent her little girl over to see what she could see. The child came back in a few moments screaming from fright. The hut is a one-story, two-room adobe, sheltered on all sides by smudges. The little girl, in passing around the house toward the rear, looked in the first window she came to. The gaily scene of the old man lying on the floor, half dressed, gave her a terrific fright. It was several minutes before she could compose herself sufficient to tell her mother what she had seen. Mrs. Bowen notified T. W. Teller, cashier at the Continental Oil company's office, which is just across the street from the Timmis hut. Mr. Teller in turn telephoned Undertaker A. Borders. Mr. Borders called up City Physician Carns and together they went out to see the dead body.

They found the house closed, every door bolted and every window fastened. Entrance was finally gained by Dr. Carns breaking in one of the doors. The smell of decomposed human flesh nearly knocked the doctor down. The police were notified and Patrolman Knapp was sent out to take charge of the premises.

Was It Foul Play? So completely mortified was the body, that an autopsy for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death was considered out of the question, and whether old man Timmis met death at the hands of persons who sought to rob him will probably never be known. However, the murder theory is scouted. The general belief is that death came as a result of a fit. That Timmis had retired probably Friday night shortly after getting water at the Phelan home and that the fit overcame him in bed. During the struggles brought on by the fit, he fell from the bed to the floor on his face and there died.

The robbery theory is supported only by the fact that Timmis recently sold a piece of land lying next to the house he occupied, which was also his, and that thugs might have committed the murder believing that he had money secreted in his house.

Some people of the city will remember the deceased as having had a great deal of trouble a few years ago with a young son, who was always running away. Mr. Timmis inserted several advertisements for the runaway boy at the time. This son, now in his teens, is supposed to be with elder brothers living in Kansas.

Timmis Had Plenty of Gold. With the finding of close to \$500 in cash in a pair of dirty trousers Timmis had discarded on the night of his death, the murder theory fades away. Anyone murdering the old man for money could have easily found this sum fortune, as the trousers in which it was found lay on a stool beside the corpse in plain view. Another thing, too, which refutes the foul play theory is the fact that the house was found to be in perfect order. Everything was in its place. The money consisted of \$440 in gold, \$7 in United States currency, \$12.30 English gold and \$1.50 in silver.

Among the old man's effects was found a broadcloth suit, a pair of new overalls that had never been worn and many pieces of clothing in good condition. A large number of paintings, the work of Timmis himself, were found hanging on the walls of the two small rooms of his house.

Another thing found among the old man's possessions, which shows the eccentricity of the owner, was a human skull, which adorned a prominent position in his front room.

Body Buried at Fairview. Though the body was discovered early this morning it was almost noon before the place could be sufficiently fumigated to permit a person entering, so strong was the smell of decomposed human flesh. The remains were placed in a metal casket by Undertaker A. Borders, and buried shortly after noon at Fairview cemetery. The house and its contents were fumigated again this afternoon and a corps of men in charge of Patrolman Knapp began examining the contents. The trousers with the money in them were the first things picked up. The money was lying loose in a little canvas sack. It will require the whole of tomorrow to make a thorough search of the effects of the house and until the job is finished a policeman will remain in charge of the premises.

BERNALILLO COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

Refreshed by a half day vacation, during the time of the conventions which prevailed yesterday, the territorial grand jury returned to work at 3:30 yesterday afternoon and the United States grand jury resumed its grinding this forenoon. The territorial grand jury, which also enjoyed a recess yesterday afternoon because of lack of ready work, resumed its labors again today taking up the case of A. W. Cleland versus Sofia L. Alexander. The plaintiff's case consisted in putting in evidence a deficiency judgment secured by Hannah Harris against the defendant for \$2,000, due on and above a certain judgment rendered in foreclosure of a mortgage between Hannah Harris and Alexander; the defendant objected to it on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction to make such a judgment, there being no law in New Mexico authorizing it, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the judgment to Cleland and rested. The defendant also objected to the assignment on the ground that the suit was in the name of Cleland, and it appeared that the original judgment was in favor of Hannah Harris; that the action was not brought in the name of the real party in interest, which objection the court overruled.

The objection is based on the theory that the procurement of the assignment was without consideration and that Cleland had procured Alexander to assign the judgment, which objection the court annulled. The plaintiff then showed the assignment of the

This Afternoon's Events, the Program for Tonight, and Notes
of the Greatest Fair Ever Held Here—Other
Interesting Events.

show committee, announced that baby the first prize also, donated by J. K. Roper & Co.

Consumers' Wholesale Catalog
House, 1643 Blake St., Denver, Col.

and attending the fair. He will prob- | would prove a serious menace

workmen, two houses of congress, and a voice in the selection of all our officers, from president to constable? Until then, we are only American citizens

injunction with the Sunday School union and the Christian Endeavor Society, meeting in a joint convention. The meeting place for next year will probably be Gallatin Park, Las Vegas, and will be held the latter part of June.

PIKE PEAK DAY AT COLORADO SPRINGS CELEBRATION

VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS THE ORATOR

Greatest Collection of Pioneers Gathered in This Western Country.

CROWD SO GREAT OPERA HOUSE WAS ABANDONED

And Vice-President Delivered a Strong and Able Address to Throngs in Open Air.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 25.—Pike's Peak celebration week, opened auspiciously as did the week itself. The day had been set aside by the committee of arrangements for the dedication of the efforts and achievements of the early pioneers. Those from Colorado and neighboring states made a gathering of pioneers that never had been equaled in this part of the country.

Formal exercises, conducted in the open air at Stratton park began at 11:30 this morning. The speakers at this meeting were General Frank Hall, one time secretary of Jefferson territory, and Judge Wilbur Weston of Denver.

The hour announced for the opening of Pioneer day at the Grand opera house, at which Vice-President Fairbanks was the speaker, was 10:20, but long before that time the seating capacity of the auditorium had been exhausted and it was decided to hold an open air meeting. The vice-president was introduced by Congressman F. E. Brooks. A public reception at the home of Congressman Brooks this afternoon to Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks was the chief social event of the day.

ADDRESS OF VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am gratified to participate with you in celebrating an important historical event; important not only to Colorado but to the entire republic. A century has elapsed since a brave officer in the army of the United States, with high courage and devotion to duty, which is characteristic of the American soldier, crowned the work of his expedition to the headwaters of the Arkansas and to the Rocky mountains.

We celebrate not only an interesting incident, but we pay tribute also to the American soldier, who has wrought wonderfully not only upon the field, but in planning forward the frontiers of our national development. He has always been and is eager to respond wherever duty calls, whether it be in the theater of war, or blazing a pathway into new and unknown territory. We recall with pleasure and gratitude the names of Pike, Lewis and Clark, Fremont and other soldiers who are forever associated with expeditions organized for the opening up of territory in the United States. We recognize them as "pathfinders" in the truest and best sense.

High Order of Moral Courage. The achievement of Pike which we are met to commemorate was a notable one. It was the fruit of a high order of moral courage and a sincere devotion to a soldier's duty. The brave soldier made his way into a new territory, beset with many difficulties and surrounded by unknown dangers. In the discharge of his arduous task he won the approval of his commanders and the commemoration of history. Our presence here and the imposing civic and military display which we have witnessed is evidence of our appreciation of the merit and worth of his work.

The name of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike is forever identified with the spot where we stand. It is associated therewith by virtue of his arduous work, yet if he had never penetrated thus far a century ago, if he had never lived, the work he did would have been done. This region lay in the pathway of the march of our western civilization, and even if greater obstacles had intervened than those overcome by him, the indomitable spirit, the courage and the firm determination of our fathers to span the continent with their habitations and their power would have accomplished in good time all that was achieved by him. We would not, however, detract from the high character of his service, or from the honor that is justly due to his memory. He was not a type of the American soldier, of whom there have been many and of whom there will be many more. It is a gratifying fact that we have always possessed a wealth of good men, capable of rendering and willing to render important service in every national program. While we pay tribute to those of our countrymen and countrywomen who have done great things in the past, we can match them in the present in all the high qualities which enable them to accomplish great and difficult things for American progress and American civilization.

Young Soldier Who Made His Way to the Foot of this Mighty Sentinel of the Rockies taught a wholesome lesson. He taught unselfish service. We perceive in it the great fact that what men most honor, that which survives the hour in which men live, is honorable work in the cause of one's country and one's country. Those who live apart by themselves and take no thought of others, are least regarded. It is within the power of each to contribute some-

thing to the welfare of his fellow men; something to the upbuilding of the community and the state. Each, as the price of the liberty which he enjoys, should make some return in the way of beneficent service to others. It is not necessary that one should be in the public service in order that he may do this, for each hour and day brings its opportunity in the manifold relations of life. The great west teaches a helpful spirit, a large measure of generous, neighborly regard and cheerful co-operation in the advancement of the welfare of each and all.

Character of the Pioneers. We fully appreciate the tremendous consequences flowing from Pike's expedition. He blazed the pathway hither and thousands in due time followed where he led. Those who thus came here to set up dominion were well fitted to found a state. They brought with them into the new field of their endeavor the self-governing instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race, an inflexible purpose which sustained obstacles and converted to the use of man the natural elements which Providence scattered among these mountains. They made laws which had no higher sanction than their own consent—laws which concerned both life and property, and they were executed with all the solemnity of religious laws passed under adequate constitutional warrant. The principles of many of them so founded upon the ancient foundations of the new territory incorporated either in terms or substance, into the statutes of the country, and have survived to the present day.

The pioneers who cast their lot here came from the Atlantic seaboard. They came from the middle west. They were the most progressive and self-reliant of nearly every community in the older sections of the country. They were of honest character whom hard conditions could not discourage or deter. They found in the primitive conditions of the new territory a stimulus to their purpose. They had an abiding place in the future and confidence in the vast possibilities that lay in this great western region.

"Pike's Peak or bust" was a rough yet characteristic legend. It breathed the spirit of determination which those possessed who made their way hither across the great plains. The weak-hearted faltered and turned back, but those who persevered went into the mountains and won from nature their well-deserved reward. They were strangers to failure. They were soldiers in a common cause, and those who came higher to found a commonwealth were not only brave, but they were warm hearted. The bravest are, indeed, the tenderest. They were filled with the spirit of the good Samaritan. While caring for themselves they took thought of their neighbors. The humblest has opened to shelter the wayfarer and the hungry found hospitality wherever it is to be found. We do not stand here in celebration of the completion of the growth and development of a great section of the republic. We but pause in retrospection and in pleasant contemplation of the past. The civilization which has developed here since the expedition made by the brave lieutenant a century ago is but the forerunner of a vastly greater civilization in the century to come. What we witness about us, great and gratifying as it is, is but the certain precursor of greater and better things to be.

Forecast of the Future. Here we are in the midst of the great west. The west has long been an invitation to the progressive blood of America; yes, and to thousands born beneath alien skies whose souls yearned for a larger field and ample opportunities. The west has long been a familiar name on our geography, with a changing base, if I may so speak. It has moved from the Atlantic seaboard across the Alleghenies, beyond the Mississippi valley to the broad plains, to the Rocky mountains, and to the Pacific coast. The name is full of significance. It suggests not only tremendous areas, containing unmeasured natural resources and congenial climate, but it suggests a people of virility and patriotism, hardy and thrifty, with energy and pluck unsurpassed anywhere.

The century which has elapsed since the expedition which we celebrate has given a tremendous impetus to the cause of republican government and our institutions, which were feeble and wretched with much distrust a century ago, have grown wonderfully in strength with each attempt to overthrow them. The perils through which we have passed have intensified the people's love for them and their willingness to guard and defend them to the utmost. We must say without any spirit of vainglory that our institutions can stand against the world without and no disintegrating influence within can affect their soundness.

Great Heart of People Sound. We hear much said of vice and corruption, much of the subtle enemies of the state and social order, but the great heart of the people is as sound and incorruptible today as at any hour in all our matchless history. The conscience of the people has not been seared. Pure materialism has not achieved the mastery. All of the forces which make for the intellectual, moral and the social advancement of the people were never more powerful than they are today. Honor among men was never more regarded, and dishonorable practices, either in public or private life, were never abhorred as they are today. There has been upon every hand a demand that those who hold place and power shall be clean men, and that they shall consecrate themselves completely to the utmost advancement of the public welfare.

The American people are going forward and upward with tremendous momentum. They are advancing in all the ways which make for a strong, upright, patriotic people. They respect right and condemn wrong in every relation of life. Those who would contaminate the state or would carry into the business world low ideals of business morality can lay no claim to the general respect. The American people are not to be judged by the standards of the sectional country. The currents which course the veins of the American people are essentially as pure now as those which filled the veins of our ancestors.

Most Notable Century.

The past one hundred years have been notable in our history. The story we have written both in war and peace challenges the admiration of mankind.

Our development in every avenue of human endeavor is unsurpassed and is an invitation for us to go forward in the accomplishment of even greater things. We have won rich trophies, both in the ways of peace and in the theater of war. Against the gloom of war we set the rich scholarship of peace. We know what war is, for we have its indelible imprint everywhere. We have come to believe that advancing civilization must lead further and further from war and the possibilities of armed collision. It would seem that the entire world is coming to regard war as more and more unnecessary, and is earnestly seeking to establish some method whereby it may be honorably avoided. Although we are a militant people, we prefer the ways of peace and the rich fruits which are gathered from the practice of her generous arts.

Ready for International Peace.

While by no means shirking any responsibility which a high sense of justice and national honor may put upon us, we nevertheless stand ready to co-operate with other powers in the establishment of some agency for the settlement of grave international differences whereby they may be appropriately confined to an arbitral tribunal. The nation which hesitates to do all in its power to advance the cause of international civilization fails in its duty to itself and the rest of mankind. In the laconic utterance of one of our greatest generals, "War is hell." Yes, as a rule, it is the expression of the brutish in man. The settlement of private differences by arbitrage is no longer tolerated. It is repugnant to the educating conscience of the civilized world. Courts of justice are established everywhere to determine them. Most of the disputes between nations could be composed by some method equally honorable and efficacious. An appeal to force in adjusting them should fall into disuse. The majority of the differences which may arise may be readily adjusted in tribunals which the nations may create. There are but few controversies which may not, with honor and with confidence be submitted to their deliberate consideration. Arbitration does not suggest any lack of national virility. It is rather an evidence of improvement in the moral and intellectual fiber of the people. It suggests that the hour is fast coming when the statesmanship of the world will be able to devise some instrumentality which will put in the way of just solution most of those grave questions which frequently menace international amity and rudely disturb the foundations of peace.

Home the Foundation of All. Fellow citizens, this will always be the home of a strong people, self-contained, aggressive and progressive, with sound minds and a high order of patriotism. Here in the pure air of these mountains, men and women should be able to realize that the true foundation of the republic is in the home, and that it must be a home where religion and intelligence, virtue and love abide. Here they should be able to take a large and sane view of the great questions which lie at the foundation of our social and national progress.

We stand in a portion of the republic rich with possibilities. The next century is large with promise. Here in these valleys and upon these mountain slopes thousands will come in the years which stretch before us, where there are hundreds now. Churches and schools will be built, universities will be established, libraries will be founded, industries will be created and cities will arise. Here will be found a numerous, contented, prosperous population, devoted to the cultivation of all the fruits of peace, and ready and willing, if supreme need should come, to show that they are the heirs of their honored sires, by giving the highest proof of a patriot's devotion to flag and kindred.

Heating, torturing skin eruptions, disfigure, annoy, drive one wild. Doan's Ointment brings quick relief and lasting cures. "Fifty cents at any drug store."

RETURNED TO ROSSWELL WELL.

PLEASED WITH VISIT HERE. The Texas vice representatives at the New Mexico State Fair, Fred B. and W. C. Brown, returned to Albuquerque having about all returned. H. A. Crawford of Carlsbad and Arthur H. H. Martin, C. C. Martin, A. D. Long and Charles de Bremond returned Sunday night. The New Mexico and Wool Growers' association at Albuquerque have about all returned. H. A. Crawford of Carlsbad and Arthur H. H. Martin, C. C. Martin, A. D. Long and Charles de Bremond returned Sunday night. The New Mexico and Wool Growers' association at Albuquerque have about all returned.

THREE MEN HURT BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

Ward brought to Alamogordo by people from up in the Bluff hills tell of a serious accident which came near costing three men their lives. While the men were at work on the telephone line on the lower Pecos, they had to do a great deal of blasting. Some of the dynamite got wet and did not go off at the right time so the men were putting in a pole when it did not and several were injured. Bud Donaldson had both arms broken and face badly burned—probably both eyes put out. Arch Vanhook had one shoulder badly injured and injuries about the face. J. H. Lamasene had a slightly injured face. Dr. Martin of Elk was sent for and the injured men were taken to Tom Larimore's house. Ward Ricks brought in the camp outfit and work will be delayed for awhile.

HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?

CECIL A. BRITTON. Taken from Toll Gate, Umatilla county, Oregon, July 15, 1906. \$1,000 reward if he is returned alive or \$500 for his body. Description—Complexion, very fair; eyes light brown hair; round face and head; small ears on left side of lower lip; very bright. Talks very plain. Height about 3 feet 6 inches; 5 years of age. Information wanted by H. L. Britton, Walla Walla, Washington.



Have you seen this chubby, rosy-cheeked little fellow? He toddled from his mother's doorstep at Toll Gate, Oregon, on the morning of July 15, and has not been seen since. His heartbroken parents are living from day to day in the hope that some kind good may come of the little son for whom they have vainly searched the woods for miles around. They have offered \$1,000 for his return alive, \$500 for his dead body.

Little Cecil Britton was playing near him on the afternoon of July 15, and so far as is known he was entirely alone. His mother missed him and called him. When he failed to respond to the voice that had always brought him toddling home so fast as his chubby legs could carry him, a mother's instinct told her that he was in trouble. A thorough search of the immediate vicinity was vainly made and then the cry of "Lost child!" brought out the neighbors. The woods were searched all night; the frantic mother refusing to rest and wandering about until dawn, calling to her little son. Next day the bloodhounds from the state penitentiary were secured and given the scent from some of the lost child's garments. The dogs picked up the trail and followed it for two miles, deep into the woods. Here it stopped and the hounds lifted their noses from some one's ground. After several widening circles around this point had been made the dogs suddenly found the trail again. This trail, however, ran but a short distance and then ceased altogether.

That the child was kidnapped seemed plain. That he was picked up and carried by something or some one was indicated by the loss of the trail by the bloodhounds and the fact that he again more than a mile distant, probably where the little fellow had been again set down and made to walk by his captor. He could hardly have been carried off by a wild beast, as no trace of his clothing, not even his little red Tam O'Shanter cap, has been found in the weeks of the search. It is believed that escaped convicts from the nearby penitentiary kidnapped the boy to hold for ransom, and it is feared that the kidnappers may have grown afraid of the police and either killed the lad or abandoned him at some distant point. Although the offer of reward has been standing for several weeks without a claimant, the half-crazed mother still clings to a fragment of hope and at the twink of the doorknob, the ringing of the telephone or the step of the postman she starts up from her chair in eager anticipation. "My baby is somewhere—somewhere in this great, big world," she says over and over again, "and surely he will come home from some one. Tell everyone you see to keep watch for my boy, then perhaps some one may find him for me."

MARKET LETTER

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City, Sept. 24.—Cattle receipts last week were 70,000 head, including 5,000 calves. The market was strong and higher on western hill Thursday, when steers suffered a loss of 5 to 15 cents, closing the week a shade lower, cows made a small net gain for the week, calves closed firm on veal grades, stock calves a quarter lower. Next day the market was practically in the same notch as at the beginning of the week. The supply today is 20,000 head, including 2,000 calves, market about steady on all kinds. More cattle from the ranges of Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado arrived last week than in any other week this fall, and the supply from distant points is good today. Demand from the country holds up well, western feeders at \$3.35 to \$4.00, stockers at \$2.80 to \$3.75, a few common yearlings at \$2.25 to \$3.00, choice Idaho stock heifers at \$3.15, killing cows from Colorado \$2.55 to \$4.35, Panhandle cows \$2.25 to \$3.00, thin New Mexico cows \$2.50, range bulls \$2.00 to \$2.50, light veals \$5.00 to \$6.00, heavy and mixed veals \$3.50 to \$4.75. It is 20,000 head, including 2,000 calves. Demand from the country holds up well, western feeders at \$3.35 to \$4.00, stockers at \$2.80 to \$3.75, a few common yearlings at \$2.25 to \$3.00, choice Idaho stock heifers at \$3.15, killing cows from Colorado \$2.55 to \$4.35, Panhandle cows \$2.25 to \$3.00, thin New Mexico cows \$2.50, range bulls \$2.00 to \$2.50, light veals \$5.00 to \$6.00, heavy and mixed veals \$3.50 to \$4.75. It is 20,000 head, including 2,000 calves.

Sheep run was moderate last week at \$4.00 head, ran 11,000 today. Mutons declined 10 cents last week, lambs 10 to 25 lower. Market today is weak on all kinds. Utah has furnished most of the stuff lately, but the supply today also included stuff from Arizona and Idaho. Halley & Saunders, Idaho lambs, 69 pounds, sold at 7.35 today, another string at \$7.15, same price as same stuff sold at last Friday. Arizona lambs sold at \$6.50 today, mixed ewes and wethers at \$5.50, some 128 pound Idaho ewes and wethers at \$5.25. Utah yearlings lately at \$5.25 to \$5.75, best lambs available at \$7.50. Feeding stock is still in strong demand, lambs at \$6.00 to \$6.50, ewes and yearlings at \$5.00 to \$5.50, ewes ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.40. A heavy run and lower market at eastern points today causes this weakness here.

The Luna county republican convention was held yesterday. James A. Hannigan presiding. Delegates elected to the Las Vegas convention were A. W. Pollard and N. A. Bolch. The convention instructed for Andrews. The Guadalupe county delegates to the territorial republican convention are, as elected in convention yesterday, J. D. Moran, Jose y Arriba, Fred B. and W. C. Brown.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS AND DELEGATIONS

The Luna county republican convention was held yesterday. James A. Hannigan presiding. Delegates elected to the Las Vegas convention were A. W. Pollard and N. A. Bolch. The convention instructed for Andrews. The Guadalupe county delegates to the territorial republican convention are, as elected in convention yesterday, J. D. Moran, Jose y Arriba, Fred B. and W. C. Brown.

STOCK SALES

Kansas City, Sept. 24.—Representative sales of Panhandle and New Mexico cattle here this week: R. N. Mount, Hereford, Texas—25 feeders, 100 lbs., \$2.60. H. A. Hudson, Texas—80 feeders, 88 lbs., \$3.70. Schulte, Texas—110 killers, 1032 lbs., \$2.25. R. A. Mount, Hereford, Texas—23 feeders, 980 lbs., \$3.05; 14 cows, 839 lbs., \$2.00; 45 stks. 575, 518 lbs., \$2.40; 40 calves, 220 lbs., \$4.75. A. & R. A. Mount, Hereford, Texas—23 feeders, 802 lbs., \$3.55; 119 stockers, 674 lbs., \$2.20; 25 stks. hcs., 681 lbs., \$2.50. T. D. Hunt, Hereford, Texas—14 cows, 900 lbs., \$2.45.

RICHEST COUNTY IS OUR OWN BERNALILLO

These Facts Are Brought Out by the Report of Traveling Auditor Safford.

Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford has been unable to complete figures on the total assessments of the territory owing to the fact that the tax rolls of Roosevelt and Sierra counties have not yet been sent to his office. The contents of the assessments which have been turned in up to date indicate a substantial gain in the assessments this year over last. Bernalillo county is the richest in the territory. Its official returns show a total assessed valuation this year of \$4,010,620, as against \$3,593,454 the year previous, representing an increase of \$417,166. Exemptions pull the amount subject to taxation down to \$3,700,648, which is over one hundred thousand dollars greater than the total valuation in 1905. The county's greatest gain this year is in real estate. The city and town lots scheduled alone represent an increase of \$358,119. Agricultural lands are next with a gain of \$223,250. Grazing lands show a value of \$1,391,984. A number of different properties are listed this year which were not scheduled last year, such as electric, gas, water and printing plants, and wool acuring and saw mills, representing an aggregate increase of \$102,150. The greatest decrease is shown in sheep, loss of \$44,170. Cattle fall short of last year by \$2,746.

The following is the tax assessment in detail as it appears on the official roll: Agricultural lands, 1905, \$224,720; 1906, \$253,350, an increase of \$28,630. Grazing lands, 1905, \$1,343,241; 1906, \$1,590,245, an increase of \$247,004. City or town lots, 1905, \$1,918,285; 1906, \$2,170,404, an increase of \$252,119. Mineral lands other than coal, 1905, none; 1906, \$650, an increase of \$650. Electric light plants, 1905, none; 1906, \$22,000, an increase of \$22,000. Water plants, 1905, none; 1906, \$28,000, an increase of \$28,000. Gas plants, 1905, none; 1906, \$11,000, an increase of \$11,000. Printing plants, 1905, none; 1906, \$13,500, an increase of \$13,500. Saw mills, 1905, none; 1906, \$11,000, an increase of \$11,000. Telegraph and telephone lines, 1905, \$13,700; 1906, \$15,340, an increase of \$1,640. Railroads, 1905, \$312,765; 1906, \$312,350, an increase of \$415. Flouring mills, 1905, \$2,600; 1906, \$2,600, no increase.

Personal property, 1905, \$1,100; 1906, \$1,100, no increase. Musical instruments, 1905, \$4,010; 1906, \$4,325, an increase of \$315. Household goods, 1905, \$67,295; 1906, \$69,390, an increase of \$2,095. Bank stock, 1905, \$254,265; 1906, \$251,000, an increase of \$3,265. Lumber, 1905, \$20,600; 1906, \$27,400, an increase of \$6,800. Mechanic's tools, 1905, \$890; 1906, \$1,275, an increase of \$385. Notes and accounts, 1905, \$15,200; 1906, none, a decrease of \$15,200. Street railway, 1905, \$21,900; 1906, \$21,900, no increase. Other property, 1905, \$29,670; 1906, \$30,292, a decrease of \$622.

Total assessed valuation, 1905, \$3,593,454; 1906, \$4,010,620, an increase of \$417,166. Exemptions, 1905, \$266,250; 1906, \$269,990. Subject to taxation, 1905, \$3,327,204; 1906, \$3,700,648, a net gain of \$373,444.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 25.—The greatest civil reform that has ever swept over this city has been given its initiative in an order issued by Dr. Harry Lane, mayor of Portland, dismissing from the service six out of seven of the city detectives, the secret service men of the police department and the men upon whom this city has up to this time depended for its prevention of high-handed crime and law breaking. The mayor has taken the bull by the horns and issued an order more sweeping than any that has ever been issued by any previous chief of police of this city in its municipal history.

For the army of useless clerks, deputies and underlings who hold office through political favor and do little or no work in return for the salaries the city pays, Mayor Lane has a particular aversion, and dismay and panic has struck the "moochers," as this class of office parasites is commonly called. His order is practically this: "Deliver the goods or get out; a public office is not a private snuggly; no loafers need apply; you shall earn your bread by the sweat of your brow; the day of the incompetent official is over; the welfare of the community shall not be sacrificed for the benefit of the few."

In brief the chief executive of the city has made a clean sweep of the detective department of the city and he has stated in no uncertain terms that every city employee must earn his pay under penalty of being discharged. Mayor Lane has adopted this policy and it will extend throughout every department of the city. Heads of departments will go as quickly as obnoxious subordinates when they fail to meet the expectations of the mayor.

"The first step in seeing that a city is properly governed is to see that the city gets its money's worth," says the mayor.

He discharged the detective department because it was worthless, and of v. official heads will go whenever their owners are found neglecting their duty.

The mayor has met with some difficulty in his "cleaning up" for the reason that the detectives are all appointed under civil service rules. He holds, however, that he will show up the civil service rules and make the men in the department "deliver the goods" or quit.

"Everybody must do something for

\$0,400, an increase of \$2,800. Scouring mills, 1905, none; 1906, \$5,250, an increase of \$5,250. Horses, 1905, \$24,250; 1906, \$27,320, an increase of \$3,070. Mules, 1905, \$2,685; 1906, \$2,695, an increase of \$10. Cattle, 1905, \$16,075; 1906, \$13,270, a decrease of \$2,805. Sheep, 1905, \$104,395; 1906, \$46,235, a decrease of \$58,160. Horses, 1905, \$2,000; 1906, \$2,375, an increase of \$375. Swine, 1905, \$150; 1906, \$200, an increase of \$50. Carriages and wagons, 1905, \$17,300; 1906, \$21,455, an increase of \$4,155. Sewing machines, 1905, \$2,030; 1906, \$2,270, an increase of \$240. Saddles and harness, 1905, \$3,035; 1906, \$4,365, an increase of \$1,330. Merchandise, 1905, \$277,671; 1906, \$214,185, an increase of \$63,486. Farming implements, 1905, \$2,365; 1906, \$3,200, an increase of \$835. Hauling and office fixtures, 1905, \$17,100; 1906, \$18,530, an increase of \$1,430. Money, 1905, \$1,950; 1906, \$2,200, an increase of \$250. Watches and clocks, 1905, \$2,335; 1906, \$2,525, an increase of \$190. Law and medical books, 1905, \$7,635; 1906, \$8,475, an increase of \$840. Jewelry, 1905, \$5,400; 1906, \$7,470, an increase of \$2,070. Gold and silver plate, 1905, \$1,100; 1906, \$1,100, no increase. Musical instruments, 1905, \$4,010; 1906, \$4,325, an increase of \$315. Household goods, 1905, \$67,295; 1906, \$69,390, an increase of \$2,095. Bank stock, 1905, \$254,265; 1906, \$251,000, an increase of \$3,265. Lumber, 1905, \$20,600; 1906, \$27,400, an increase of \$6,800. Mechanic's tools, 1905, \$890; 1906, \$1,275, an increase of \$385. Notes and accounts, 1905, \$15,200; 1906, none, a decrease of \$15,200. Street railway, 1905, \$21,900; 1906, \$21,900, no increase. Other property, 1905, \$29,670; 1906, \$30,292, a decrease of \$622.

"MOOCHERS MUST GO," SAYS PORTLAND MAYOR

Strenuous Municipal Head Discharges Crafters and Loafers, and Says That Clerks, Deputies, Stamp Likers, Pencil-Sharpeners, Etc., Must Do Something or Get Out.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 25.—The greatest civil reform that has ever swept over this city has been given its initiative in an order issued by Dr. Harry Lane, mayor of Portland, dismissing from the service six out of seven of the city detectives, the secret service men of the police department and the men upon whom this city has up to this time depended for its prevention of high-handed crime and law breaking. The mayor has taken the bull by the horns and issued an order more sweeping than any that has ever been issued by any previous chief of police of this city in its municipal history.

For the army of useless clerks, deputies and underlings who hold office through political favor and do little or no work in return for the salaries the city pays, Mayor Lane has a particular aversion, and dismay and panic has struck the "moochers," as this class of office parasites is commonly called. His order is practically this: "Deliver the goods or get out; a public office is not a private snuggly; no loafers need apply; you shall earn your bread by the sweat of your brow; the day of the incompetent official is over; the welfare of the community shall not be sacrificed for the benefit of the few."

In brief the chief executive of the city has made a clean sweep of the detective department of the city and he has stated in no uncertain terms that every city employee must earn his pay under penalty of being discharged. Mayor Lane has adopted this policy and it will extend throughout every department of the city. Heads of departments will go as quickly as obnoxious subordinates when they fail to meet the expectations of the mayor.

"The first step in seeing that a city is properly governed is to see that the city gets its money's worth," says the mayor.

He discharged the detective department because it was worthless, and of v. official heads will go whenever their owners are found neglecting their duty.

The mayor has met with some difficulty in his "cleaning up" for the reason that the detectives are all appointed under civil service rules. He holds, however, that he will show up the civil service rules and make the men in the department "deliver the goods" or quit.

"Everybody must do something for



DR. HARRY LANE, MAYOR OF PORTLAND

which he draws pay or out he goes," declared the mayor a few days ago. "I am determined that no city shall receive full value for its money."

The mayor issued his sweeping order on the ground that he was convinced that the detective department was a lot of crafters; that they never detected anything until they were forced to; that they protected "good" criminals instead of bringing them to justice; that they employed a corps of stool pigeons and guaranteed them immunity from arrest and that they did not report unless it served a personal purpose when sent out to work on criminal cases.

Mayor Lane has violated all civil service rules in discharging the city detective department, but he says that he wants to bring the matter to an issue. He says he wants to know if all legal technicalities have been framed up simply that lawbreakers may escape punishment or whether there are any laws that conserve the interests of the common people.

In addition to discharging the whole city detective department the strenuous mayor has vetoed public service. On company to move his tanks outside the city limits, closed the concert halls, suppressed the gambling dens and attended to his own medical practice.

Many of them come from impure blood. Can't have pure blood with faulty digestion, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens stomach, bowels and liver, and purifies the blood.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP UP TO DATE

Very Advanced Action Taken
By the Government in Of-
ficer the Army.

INFLUENCE OF LABOR IN THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT

President Roosevelt and King Af-
onso Have Ordered Each an
Irish "Outside Car."

Special Correspondence.

By William True Hawthorne.

London, Sept. 24.—The "talk of the town" has shifted suddenly from the homecoming of King Edward from Marlborough and the running of the St. Leger to the British army. Secretary of War Haldane's order constituting a general staff calls for such radical changes in the present system of officering the troops that the status of the rank from the highest to the lowest officer is more or less affected. This means, for one thing, that the nobility, nearly every family of which is represented in the army, is keenly interested in the carrying out of the secretary's revolutionizing order, and hence the subject profoundly affects higher society.

It is the most important step the liberal government has yet taken, not excepting the education bill, and holds out such a measure of promise to the empire that party affiliations are forgotten. The newspapers of all shades of opinion warmly commend the order as an epoch-making step in the direction of putting the army on a modern footing.

After the South African war had shown the glaring faults of the present system, the Haldane minister sought to mend matters, but Secretary Broderick's efforts to bring satisfactory results, and, in fact, his scheme broke down entirely. Haldane's order is the outcome of his report of the Lord Esher commission which found that the German and Japanese methods afforded the best solution of the vexed problem. The end sought is the rational distribution of the work of commanding Tommy Atkins among those who have to do it, and the chief staff officers, who are to be selected from the best of the qualified officers made up from time to time by the army council.

Petticoat influence at the war office has been second to no other factor of mischief in the matter of appointments in the past, with the result that perhaps the chief staff in Europe is cursed with such a large proportion of incompetents in gold and silk. Secretary after secretary has taken office pledged to turn a deaf ear to the grand dames seeking commissions for their scapular male relatives, but the chief staff has been long ruled by the same women. In society and politics, Secretary Haldane does not, of course, take the public into his confidence as to correcting this great abuse, but whatever his course may be, it can be set down that the petticoat brigade will not desert him, and he will have to face the long list of the women who are in society and politics, Secretary Haldane does not, of course, take the public into his confidence as to correcting this great abuse, but whatever his course may be, it can be set down that the petticoat brigade will not desert him, and he will have to face the long list of the women who are in society and politics.

"Drummers" in Evening Dress.
London clubmen are complaining that they cannot get the club staff out being importuned to try a new brand of champagne, something fresh in Havana, a horse, or an automobile, and they are wondering if society is not becoming a set of commercial travelers. There is nothing in this line, they say, that is not a part of the life of the club, and they are willing to present themselves at court for a consideration.

Kaiser Thinks Americans Rude.
The Kaiser cannot accept an invitation to visit America for various reasons. In the first place, his majesty would not look at anything less than an invitation from President Roosevelt himself, backed by American public opinion. Even then it is felt that he might not accept it, as he has been subjected to so much criticism on the floor of congress. The Kaiser cannot forget what was said in the senate when he presented the United States with a statue of Frederick the Great, or the contumely with which the statue itself was treated for a long time. The hearty roughness with which Prince Henry was received in America also is something to be avoided by a sensitive soul. The Kaiser's dignity, too, would suffer sadly were he exposed to American unceremoniousness, and altogether it is felt in Berlin that it would be better for President Roosevelt to visit Germany.

More Laws for the Tollers.
Never before has a political laborer occupied so strong a position before the workers framed their demands with so fair a prospect of having at least some of them granted. Labor boasts a member of the cabinet, fifty-two members of the house of commons, thirty of whom are delegates to the national legislature, the parliament. A committee was able to report that a trade-dispute bill has been introduced in the committee stage to meet the desires of the congress; that funds have been voted to deal with the problem of the unemployed; that a committee has been named to consider the eight-hour bill; that the workmen's compensation bill will shortly be introduced in commons; and that various departments of the government have shown a hearty desire to meet the just claims of organized labor. The congress may well be in good spirits and full of hope for the future.

FORM OF BALLOT FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

And Will Be Used November
6—One Ticket For All Can-
didates and Questions.

Chairman H. O. Bursum has requested the opinion of several leading attorneys upon the kind and character of the ballot which is to be used in the coming election for territorial, legislative and county nominees, as well as to decide the standard question, and for delegates to the constitutional convention. The opinions of two of these attorneys are published below, and they state that in their opinion one ballot for all candidates, and on all questions to be submitted to the voters at the coming election should be used.

Imperial Rights Aiders.

The army has taken up the rough rider type of soldier on an extensive scale, and great things have been expected of the men in show uniforms—dark-blue shirt with chain-mail epaulettes, breeches, leggings, soft felt hats and brilliant yellow handkerchiefs tied loosely around the neck. A test of endurance between two crack commands, however, disclosed the weakness of the "frontiersmen." As they are called, a march from London to Brighton and return was the task selected. They were expected to reach Brighton early in the evening, but it was past midnight before the first of the troops arrived, by which time only a small remnant of what had been a large crowd remained to greet them. The return journey was begun after a two hours' rest, and eleven hours were occupied in riding back to London—rather slow time for the rough-rider style of "getting there" as it is done in America. The distance covered was fifty-four miles, and the result was practically a dead heat between the contestants, one troop of which represented Queen's land and the other Canada.

Boycott on Gentiles.

The long-persecuted Jew has at last turned on his Gentile tormentor and declared a boycott against him. Bothering him a Jew occurred the other day, round the bakeries in the East End, and the proprietor told the police his life had been threatened because he had ignored the demand of the Jewish baker's union to employ only Jewish workmen. The men circulated handbills, printed in Hebrew, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

FORM OF BALLOT FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

And Will Be Used November
6—One Ticket For All Can-
didates and Questions.

Chairman H. O. Bursum has requested the opinion of several leading attorneys upon the kind and character of the ballot which is to be used in the coming election for territorial, legislative and county nominees, as well as to decide the standard question, and for delegates to the constitutional convention. The opinions of two of these attorneys are published below, and they state that in their opinion one ballot for all candidates, and on all questions to be submitted to the voters at the coming election should be used.

Imperial Rights Aiders.

The army has taken up the rough rider type of soldier on an extensive scale, and great things have been expected of the men in show uniforms—dark-blue shirt with chain-mail epaulettes, breeches, leggings, soft felt hats and brilliant yellow handkerchiefs tied loosely around the neck. A test of endurance between two crack commands, however, disclosed the weakness of the "frontiersmen." As they are called, a march from London to Brighton and return was the task selected. They were expected to reach Brighton early in the evening, but it was past midnight before the first of the troops arrived, by which time only a small remnant of what had been a large crowd remained to greet them. The return journey was begun after a two hours' rest, and eleven hours were occupied in riding back to London—rather slow time for the rough-rider style of "getting there" as it is done in America. The distance covered was fifty-four miles, and the result was practically a dead heat between the contestants, one troop of which represented Queen's land and the other Canada.

Boycott on Gentiles.

The long-persecuted Jew has at last turned on his Gentile tormentor and declared a boycott against him. Bothering him a Jew occurred the other day, round the bakeries in the East End, and the proprietor told the police his life had been threatened because he had ignored the demand of the Jewish baker's union to employ only Jewish workmen. The men circulated handbills, printed in Hebrew, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

Reckless scenes are witnessed when the pickets are at work keeping the Jewish "seab" by means of violence, from applying for jobs in the boycotted shops. Among the boycotted bakeries are many Roussians and Poles, recent arrivals in London, who come to use an employing baker's words, "with the flame of revolution in their hearts, and the fire of the miller's methods the terrorists with the result that the master baker is forced to yield to their demands. This anti-Gentile movement is something new, if not novel, in industrial London.

Roosevelt's Irish Car.

President Roosevelt is having made in Dublin an Irish "outside car" which is sure to be a novelty among the equipages of Washington. The president's order stipulated a car of superior design, calling attention to shops which they had boycotted. "Don't buy bread from Gentile workers," was the slogan of the handbill. "Don't eat bread made bread." "Seab" is Yiddish for "blackie."

FORM OF BALLOT FOR ELECTION PURPOSES

And Will Be Used November
6—One Ticket For All Can-
didates and Questions.

Chairman H. O. Bursum has requested the opinion of several leading attorneys upon the kind and character of the ballot which is to be used in the coming election for territorial, legislative and county nominees, as well as to decide the standard question, and for delegates to the constitutional convention. The opinions of two of these attorneys are published below, and they state that in their opinion one ballot for all candidates, and on all questions to be submitted to the voters at the coming election should be used.

Imperial Rights Aiders.

The army has taken up the rough

Captain Pike was rapidly promoted after his return from the West, was but 54 years old when as a lieutenant general he commanded the forces that attacked York, Canada, April 27, 1812. The explosion

FOR COUGHS and COLDS 50c & \$1.
Free Trial

**Swiftest and Quickest Cure for
THROAT and LUNG TROU-
BLES, or MONEY BACK.**

NEW FENCE MADE FOR -
MAY IRWIN'S STAFF
Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 22—

Now Colfax county holds the champion cup over Colorado and breaks, and the Ruston and Hippo team are the champions for them. Score another one for Mrs. Mexico.

polo latter will undoubtedly exercise money in a number of the cases, turning the boys back one year to the next lower class. Two of the New will undoubtedly be approved for trial.

...that they are also known
to be a wonderful, efficient
cleanser of organs and body. As
known remedy for women, "Pearly
Tears," "Kidney Pills," "Lungs
a pleasure." **At our best**
by mail. Sold by druggists.
J. C. CHESTNUT CO., Chicago, Ill.
FOR SALE BY J. ANN & SON,
...man's Stomach and Liver Table
so agreeable and so natural you
hardly realize that it is produced
a medicine. These tablets also
indignation and biliousness. Price
cents. Samples free at all druggist

FOR SALE BY ANN & SO

tain a strong stomach and liver. Tablets so agreeable and so natural you hardly realize that it is produced by a medicine. These tablets also relieve indigestion and biliousness. Price 25 cents. Samples free at all drug stores.

LAST DAY'S SESSION MARKED BY COMPLETION OF ORGANIZATION

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted and William McIntosh Elected Vice President.

TWO MEMBERS FROM EACH COUNTY CONSTITUTES THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Proceedings in Full of Today's Session—Addresses Made by Prominent Speakers at the Convention This Morning.

(Friday, September 21.) At 9:30 o'clock this morning the last day's session of the sheep and wool growers' convention was called to order by Chairman Abbott, from the adjournment taken Wednesday.

The first order of business was the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, after which the secretary read the constitution and by-laws adopted by this committee, they being the same as those of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association, with one or two exceptions.

During the reading of the by-laws Louis McElroy moved that they be amended to read that the president and vice-president be elected by the delegates in convention assembled, but that the secretary and treasurer be elected by the executive committee. The motion carried unanimously.

Another amendment was that the executive committee consist of two members from each county. This motion carried and was embodied in the constitution. It was also moved that the paragraph relating to the fees be changed to \$5. Several delegates talked on the subject, for and against. Carl A. Haller, of Torrington county, finally moved to table the motion. His motion carried, after which Charles Chadwick moved the adoption of the constitution and by-laws as read and amended. This carried unanimously.

It was then moved that the work of enrolling the delegates as members be begun, which carried, and the secretary of the convention was instructed to pass around the membership book for enrollment.

Chairman Abbott of the convention was the first man to enroll his name as a member of the New Mexico Wool Growers' association. Hon. J. M. Willing, being the second to enroll his name. Each handed up his \$10 with the signing of his name, for the first year's dues.

Hon. E. J. Huling of Trinidad, Colo., was then introduced, and while the secretary, assisted by Charles Chadwick, was enrolling the members, Mr. Huling addressed the convention.

He spoke briefly and to the point, dwelling mostly upon the bill introduced at the last session of congress, dealing with the control of grazing upon the public lands of the so-called arid states and territories.

He stated that he had received several thousand copies of the bill, through the courtesy of The Evening Citizen Publishing company, who, unsolicited, had printed the copies of the bill and sent them to him for distribution, and that on behalf of the convention he desired to publicly thank The Evening Citizen Publishing company for their kindness and generosity, assuring the delegates that each one present would be supplied with a copy of the bill. These copies were later distributed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Huling's splendid effort the Hon. Cashmore Barlow, of Colorado, was introduced and addressed the convention.

Following his address Hon. George S. Walker, secretary of the national association, was introduced and gave a brief synopsis of an address which he stated to the convention, he had prepared but would not deliver, entombed as a number of other speakers were yet to be heard, and informing the delegates present that his speech, in full, would be found in this afternoon's edition of The Evening Citizen.

His address follows in full:

MR. WALKER'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad that I was able to accept the kind invitation of your committee and visit your beautiful city during fair week, and also attend this splendid gathering of the sheep and wool growers of New Mexico. My stay here has been most pleasant, and you may rest assured that I shall come again.

Believing that you are all interested in the affairs of the National Wool Growers' association, the grandest organization of the sheep and wool and mohair interests that has ever been formed, and which has withstood the attacks of bitter foes for thirty-three years, I will endeavor to tell you something of what has been accomplished since our last annual convention in Denver in January last, and what we hope to accomplish in the future.

At the time of the Denver meeting the association was small in numbers, there being less than fifty in good standing. Rather a discouraging outlook, but we started forth in our humble way to do missionary work, and I may be pardoned for saying with some degree of pride that in less than seven months our membership has been increased until now we have over four thousand individual and association members all in good standing, and more are coming in every day. We have written over ten thousand personal letters to sheep men and breeders in all parts of the country, and I am gratified to say that the response has been generous. We have not confined our work to the states and territories, but have sought out sheep men in our foreign possessions. Members have been secured in Alaska and Hawaii and I hope to secure representatives from Porto Rico, the Philippines and even in the Isle of Guano. I do not know that there is a sheep on this lonely spot in the Pacific, but if there is it has an owner and he is entitled to membership in this grand organization.

Some of the states and territories are well represented and among these I may mention Utah, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon, Colorado, and New Mexico. I am certain that we will

The sheep men charged that they were not permitted to enter some of the reserves as early in the spring as they would like and as early as the needs of their business demanded, and were not permitted to graze in the forest areas as late in the fall as they wished. There was also a general complaint against the regulation requiring the payment of a grazing fee upon unborn lambs. The charge of from 5c to 7c per head for sheep was also pointed out as an injustice in view of the fact that other classes of live stock which consumed ten times the amount of feed of sheep were charged only three times as much for grazing.

It is not my intention to criticize the policy of the general government in the establishment of forest reserves where forest areas exist; for do I criticize the general government for extracting fees from the stock men for grazing in the reserves, but there are a number of changes that could be made that would place our sheep on a more equitable and satisfactory basis. For instance, sheep men are not permitted to use the reserves as long as are the owners of other classes of live stock, and the price per head for grazing sheep is entirely out of proportion to what it should be when the relative feeding capacity of a sheep and cow is considered. The sheep man is known fact that the cow eats ten times as much food as a sheep, but notwithstanding this fact, and which fact has been admitted by officials of the agricultural department, the owners of sheep are called upon to pay no more than as much as a paid for the cow, but about one-third on the average.

When asked at the Chamber convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association why this inequitable charge is made, Mr. Carter, of the bureau of forestry, replied that the proper conditions in the sheep business figured prominently in the fixing of prices for grazing sheep. In a communication received by me from Acting Forester Sherrard on February 1st last, I was informed that the grazing fee is based upon the proportionate damage to the forest by the classes of live stock, and also upon the profits of the sheep business under present conditions. The acting forester also said that the greater number of sheep owners say forest grazing is well worth the price, but this statement, I am sure, is made by your honorable governor in his address to this convention last Tuesday that the sheep men generally are satisfied with the forest reserve policy and the regulations of the department of agriculture, governing the forest reserves, are not borne out by the numerous petitions that we have received at headquarters from dissatisfied sheep men in all parts of the west. The opinion of your governor was rendered in all honesty and sincerity, but I am satisfied that he has been misinformed as to actual conditions.

I am satisfied that the officials of the bureau of forestry desire to administer the affairs of the forest in a just and impartial manner, for they have already extended the grazing period in some of the reserves and have given assurances that other concessions will be granted in due time. At the solicitation of this association, other sheep organizations and individual stock men, we have secured the bureau of forestry last spring abolished the percentage system, so that hereafter no count will be made of lambs under six months old. This was an important concession, and I am satisfied that if we insist upon our rights and back up the same with long arguments we will another year secure a decided reduction in the fees for grazing sheep. Indeed, Assistant Forester Potter assured me in a letter during the summer that this matter will be taken up and where possible reductions will be made in the grazing fees.

I seriously question the fairness of the present method of the bureau of forestry of basing its charge upon the prosperous condition of the sheep business. This appears to me like demanding all that the business will stand, if we concede that when the dam times come and I hope we will never be called upon to witness a material change from present satisfactory conditions, the bureau of forestry would reduce the grazing fee. It would be different, but have we any such assurances? And is it not fair to presume that the present policy of the forestry officials is followed, that in the event of still further improvements in the wool and mutton markets, that they will not demand a still heavier toll?

There is only one thing for the sheep men to do and that is show the department of agriculture that this charge for grazing sheep in the reserves is unjust, demand a reduction and stand pat on the proposition. That our friends of the bureau of forestry are in error in this matter is certain, but they being reasonable men and open to conviction I am in hopes that we can convince them of their error and secure the needed concessions.

The statement frequently heard that the sheep men are satisfied with the administration of the forest reserves is an error insofar as the small owners are concerned. The present fees may be satisfactory to some of the big owners who operate on a large scale, but to the small owner, and he is largely in the majority, the present charge for grazing in the reserves is burdensome and, with other forest reserve regulations, often prevents him from conducting his business at a profit.

In closing I desire to mention briefly what the association will endeavor to accomplish in the near future. First, we must build up a stronger organization, both as to the number of members and financial standing. We need county, district and state associations in every state and territory in the union, and we are now working with this object in view. These associations can meet annually, or oftener, through local differences and consolidate on the demands of their members, and deliverations to the county, district and state associations, and take up the grievances by correspondence, and in this way the sheep and wool growers and breeders of the country will bring the work under one head, and backed by the national association, and its auxiliary organizations, many needed reforms can be secured.

We hope to secure legislation that will assure us of better runs with our sheep and lambs on route to market, and we also hope for a lower minimum weight per carload on lambs, the present weight being entirely too high. There are many other matters that will be taken up in due time, and with the support of the sheep men themselves, we hope to succeed all along the line.

I desire to once more call your attention to the urgent need of organization. This is a day and age of organization, and if you sheep men hope to maintain present satisfactory conditions you must be prepared through organization to fight for what you want. Every other industry almost is represented by strong organizations, and unless you unite and act as one in all things, then you cannot hope for victory.

The dates for the next annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association have been fixed, and the meeting, which promises to be not only the largest gathering of the sheep and wool interests ever held anywhere in the world, but the largest convention of stockmen as well, will convene at Salt Lake City, Utah, on January 17, 18 and 19, 1907. Delegates and others will be present from every state and territory in the union. The annual conventions of the state associations of Wyoming, Utah and Idaho will be held on January 15th and 16th, and members will go in special trains direct from these meetings to the convention of the national at Salt Lake City. Other states will send delegations in special cars, and I am satisfied that New Mexico will be one of these. Low rates will be secured over all railroads, and it is my earnest hope that when the convention is called to order every sheep man, wool grower and breeder who can possibly get away will be present.

Following Mr. Walker came Dr. J. A. Ramsey, supervisor of field work for the United States bureau of animal industry, who made a very interesting talk to the convention. His speech in full will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Evening Citizen.

Dr. A. B. Potter, superintendent of grazing in the bureau of forestry, also was present and introduced and addressed the convention, following which the secretary of the convention having completed his work of enrolling the members, the chair announced that nominations for the election of officers would now be in order.

Hon. A. A. Jones of Las Vegas gained recognition from the chair, and in an eloquent address and eulogy, placed in nomination for the office of president the Hon. Solomon Luna of this city.

The convention at the mention of his name came to its feet with cheer after cheer and after the nomination had been seconded, the election of Mr. Luna was made unanimous.

Chairman Abbott then appointed a committee of three to select Mr. Luna as president, after which he presented the recently elected president with a garland made from the number grown in the Zuni mountains and manufactured by the American Lumber company, which had been donated to the convention by the latter.

Mr. Luna made a short address, accepting the office for the first year.

The name of William McIntosh was then placed in nomination for the office of vice president, after which he was greeted with cheers. Mayor McKee moved that the secretary be instructed to call the vote of the convention for Mr. McIntosh, which was done, he being elected to the position by a committee of three and after a short speech of acceptance, took his seat beside the newly elected president.

Louis McElroy then introduced a resolution extending thanks to the sheep sanitary board for their good offices toward the sheep men and also a resolution authorizing the appointing of a committee of three to look into the matter of new railroad service. A resolution endorsing Senator Warren of Wyoming was also adopted as were the others.

LAS VEGAS DAY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

(Friday, September 21.) Today, Las Vegas day at the fair grounds, promises to be a close second to yesterday's fair day, in point of attendance, and excellence of program. The weather still remains ideal and the crowds are diminishing but little, if any.

While a number of visitors left last night, each incoming train brought more. So far the fair has been the greatest in the history of territorial fairs for the past quarter of a century, and with the closing of the week tomorrow night, Carnival night, the twenty-sixth annual territorial fair will probably go down in New Mexico history as "the greatest ever" and will be spoken of in years to come as "the great fair of 1906."

As stated yesterday, Albuquerque Day, was a record breaker in point of attendance and in the success of the program offered at the fair grounds and down town yesterday. According to the fair association's estimate over 12,000 people passed through the big gates of the fair grounds to witness the Champagne Stake race and the Albuquerque Derby, and other features of the fair.

The immense crowd saw Kiova, the fast little racing machine, owned by T. G. Peck of Pueblo, Colo., win the White Seal Champagne stake to straight heats, the best time being 2:14 1/2. They also saw the McIntosh Brown, Albuquerque's fast hot team, make their fourth consecutive win, when they defeated Trinidad by a score of 5 to 0. And last but not least they saw the Albuquerque Derby won by Lola White, owned by Eddie Porter, from Missouri, with Joezy Porter, Eddie's mile of a brother, up Young Porter is considered the best look at the track. The time was two minutes flat, the fastest 1 1/8 mile race, run on a half-mile track in this part of the country.

The seven starters went by the grand stand three times, Lola White going out in front from the wire. She was never headed, and with a careful ride, passed under the wire a winner by three lengths, under wraps and going away when the finish line was reached. Behind her came Tizona and Edward Hale, next and last, and the head of the home stretch, to the finish, fighting every foot of the way in a manner that brought the crowd to their feet with cheer after cheer. At the last jump Tizona stuck her nose in front and was returned the winner for second place, Edward Hale showing.

The 4 1/2 furlong race went to Nevada Hustler, owned by Farmer Green, another Missouri man, with Joe D. second and Willie C. third.

The ladies' race, for a purse of \$100 and a fine saddle, was postponed on account of lack of entries, and was set for this afternoon.

The relay race, between three strings, proved easy for Paul Arrington. Will Fulkerson, a rider for the Ford siring, was thrown at one of the turns and received severe injuries.

The Indian boxing contest yesterday between "Naraj Jim" and "Dark Night" was called a draw. "Candy" Cavanaugh refereed the bout, with Paul Arrington playing second to both boxers. This feature will be repeated again this afternoon.

On the streets yesterday and last night the crowd was the heaviest ever. The Western Amateur country, with its splendid shows, all of which are giving the highest satisfaction, was running full blast, and when Rockwell Russell made his leap for life last night Railroad avenue from First to Second street was jammed with a crowd of happy pleasure seekers.

The Indian dances on the street attracted considerable attention also. The balloon race between Prof. King, his wife and a monkey, was won by Mrs. King. Each balloonist went about 1,000 feet high before cutting loose in their parachutes.

This afternoon the Pigroo shoe handicap, at one mile, for a \$250 purse, was decided, the entries being as follows:

J. C. Cox, Tizona, Edward Hale, Nones, Dotard, Salem, Aladdin.

The 5-8 mile dash decided this afternoon had the following entries: Roger Q. Knudsen, Ragnarok (L. (the latter horse being owned by Fire Chief Bartlett of this city) Willie C. and Jack McGinn.

Another race, the 6 1/2 furlong go, had the following entries: Salem, Dotard, Jack McGinn, Tizona and Vassallo.

The harness race, a 2:25 pace, had the following horses entered: Look Out, Clara B., Gracette, and Nappy Allerton.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Casino, the big baby show, with over 50 entries, is being decided. Babies of all sizes and sex are in competition and the three judges are having the time of their lives.

Tonight the great Montezuma ball and "Robin Hood" park will be held. Tall cottonwood trees decorate the interior court of the Alvarado hotel, where the ball will be held, and myriads of electric lights are strung all over the place.

LAS VEGAS DAY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

(Friday, September 21.) Today, Las Vegas day at the fair grounds, promises to be a close second to yesterday's fair day, in point of attendance, and excellence of program. The weather still remains ideal and the crowds are diminishing but little, if any.

While a number of visitors left last night, each incoming train brought more. So far the fair has been the greatest in the history of territorial fairs for the past quarter of a century, and with the closing of the week tomorrow night, Carnival night, the twenty-sixth annual territorial fair will probably go down in New Mexico history as "the greatest ever" and will be spoken of in years to come as "the great fair of 1906."

As stated yesterday, Albuquerque Day, was a record breaker in point of attendance and in the success of the program offered at the fair grounds and down town yesterday. According to the fair association's estimate over 12,000 people passed through the big gates of the fair grounds to witness the Champagne Stake race and the Albuquerque Derby, and other features of the fair.

The immense crowd saw Kiova, the fast little racing machine, owned by T. G. Peck of Pueblo, Colo., win the White Seal Champagne stake to straight heats, the best time being 2:14 1/2. They also saw the McIntosh Brown, Albuquerque's fast hot team, make their fourth consecutive win, when they defeated Trinidad by a score of 5 to 0. And last but not least they saw the Albuquerque Derby won by Lola White, owned by Eddie Porter, from Missouri, with Joezy Porter, Eddie's mile of a brother, up Young Porter is considered the best look at the track. The time was two minutes flat, the fastest 1 1/8 mile race, run on a half-mile track in this part of the country.

The seven starters went by the grand stand three times, Lola White going out in front from the wire. She was never headed, and with a careful ride, passed under the wire a winner by three lengths, under wraps and going away when the finish line was reached. Behind her came Tizona and Edward Hale, next and last, and the head of the home stretch, to the finish, fighting every foot of the way in a manner that brought the crowd to their feet with cheer after cheer. At the last jump Tizona stuck her nose in front and was returned the winner for second place, Edward Hale showing.

The 4 1/2 furlong race went to Nevada Hustler, owned by Farmer Green, another Missouri man, with Joe D. second and Willie C. third.

The ladies' race, for a purse of \$100 and a fine saddle, was postponed on account of lack of entries, and was set for this afternoon.

The relay race, between three strings, proved easy for Paul Arrington. Will Fulkerson, a rider for the Ford siring, was thrown at one of the turns and received severe injuries.

The Indian boxing contest yesterday between "Naraj Jim" and "Dark Night" was called a draw. "Candy" Cavanaugh refereed the bout, with Paul Arrington playing second to both boxers. This feature will be repeated again this afternoon.

On the streets yesterday and last night the crowd was the heaviest ever. The Western Amateur country, with its splendid shows, all of which are giving the highest satisfaction, was running full blast, and when Rockwell Russell made his leap for life last night Railroad avenue from First to Second street was jammed with a crowd of happy pleasure seekers.

The Indian dances on the street attracted considerable attention also. The balloon race between Prof. King, his wife and a monkey, was won by Mrs. King. Each balloonist went about 1,000 feet high before cutting loose in their parachutes.

This afternoon the Pigroo shoe handicap, at one mile, for a \$250 purse, was decided, the entries being as follows:

J. C. Cox, Tizona, Edward Hale, Nones, Dotard, Salem, Aladdin.

The 5-8 mile dash decided this afternoon had the following entries: Roger Q. Knudsen, Ragnarok (L. (the latter horse being owned by Fire Chief Bartlett of this city) Willie C. and Jack McGinn.

Another race, the 6 1/2 furlong go, had the following entries: Salem, Dotard, Jack McGinn, Tizona and Vassallo.

The harness race, a 2:25 pace, had the following horses entered: Look Out, Clara B., Gracette, and Nappy Allerton.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Casino, the big baby show, with over 50 entries, is being decided. Babies of all sizes and sex are in competition and the three judges are having the time of their lives.

Tonight the great Montezuma ball and "Robin Hood" park will be held. Tall cottonwood trees decorate the interior court of the Alvarado hotel, where the ball will be held, and myriads of electric lights are strung all over the place.

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-HEATED 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 AFFECTIONS OF DOGS. JUST WHAT YOU NEED FOR BLISTERS & CHAPERS. 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 & HARNESS SORES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SOAKS INTO THE FLESH. CURES SHARP ACHE, DULL ACHE, ALL ACHE, 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 CURE FILES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

NOTHING HAS EVER BEEN FOUND SO GOOD FOR FROST-BITE, 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 IT. 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, ACHE, AND SORE MUSCLES. THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD. RUB IT IN WELL.

The LINIMENT of our Forefathers.

The floor committee is as follows: Dr. E. J. Alger, O. A. Matson, Felix Lester, D. R. Rosenwald, H. R. Pickard, T. N. Wilkerson, J. A. Hahn, H. J. Jaffa, Howard Clarke, D. G. Grant, C. N. Cotton, Jr., Gallip, Manuel Otero, Santa Fe; H. E. Davis, Belton.

As a dressing for sores, bruises and burns Chamberlain's Liniment is all that can be desired. It is nothing and nothing in its effect. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

TENNESSEE BAPTISTS IN ANNUAL ASSOCIATION
Huron, Tenn., Sept. 24.—The thirty-fifth annual session of the Tennessee Baptist Association is in session at the Jackson Creek church and will continue for three days. The opening sermon was delivered that morning by the Rev. R. L. Rogers of Long. The attendance is quite large and an interesting program has been arranged.

The Santa Fe has recently adopted a new plan with reference to the promotion of firemen to the responsible position of engineer. The new system is what is known as the "500-day plan." Formerly it has been the plan to promote the men as their services were needed after they had served as firemen for three years. Under the new order the men are promoted only after they have served 900 days in actual work as fireman or engineer on twice engines. The new system has been favorably received by the men. —Wichita Beacon.

Brands. Write for new 260-page catalog. References. Any bank or insurance company.

BON. I. LOOK
Consumers' Wholesale and
Mail Order House
1822 Blake St. DENVER, CO.