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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 10-06-1906

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SOME NAMES REMARKABLY PERPETUATED

American Navy Register Today Shows Many Men Bearing the Names

OF MOST NOTED NAVAL
HEROES OF OUR HISTORY

Likewise There Are Seventeen of the Jones Family and Forty Seven of the Smiths.

(By William Homan.)

Special Correspondent.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 5.—A glance at the pages of the newly issued official list of officers of the United States navy giving the name, rank and present duty of the 3,500 warrant and commissioned officers of the navy shows that some of the most famous names in the annals of the United States navy are still to be found on the active list of this department.

Many of the ships of war that will come to the Jamestown exposition to be held at Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va., in 1937, will have among their officers men bearing these famous names. Many of the owners of these celebrated patrolboats are either direct descendants of the men who first made the names famous or else relatives through collateral descent. Some of the leaders of the famous names are no relation to the men who made those names famous. Others have gained their chief claims to fame in other military service than that of the United States. It is none the less interesting, however, to notice how many Drakes and Nelsons there are among the officers of Uncle Sam's navy.

The first name which has already been big in public fame to appear on this long roll of honor is that of Rudolph W. David Worth Bagley, who is a brother of Worth Bagley, who was killed on the deck of the torpedo boat Winslow while bravely fighting in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, during the Spanish American war. Knigh Bagley is now attached to the gunboat Concord.

A few names below on the list on the naval register is the name of Midshipman Arthur H. Hays, a name made famous by a gallant American seaman in the war of 1812. There are three Harrys still keeping on the naval list another name made famous in the same war.

Still further down the list is the name of Augustus Constant Beauregard, a relative of the General Beauregard, who attained fame on the Confederate side in the Civil war. He is a member of the first class at the Naval academy and holds from Texas. The name of Commodore Belknap, who was promoted to the rank of commodore in the United States navy, is also on the list. He is a member of the first class at the Naval academy and holds from Texas. The name of Commodore Belknap, who was promoted to the rank of commodore in the United States navy, is also on the list. He is a member of the first class at the Naval academy and holds from Texas.

The name of Commodore Biddle, another hero of the war of 1812, is also on the list. He is a member of the first class at the Naval academy and holds from Texas. The name of Commodore Biddle, another hero of the war of 1812, is also on the list. He is a member of the first class at the Naval academy and holds from Texas.

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the marine corps, Sydney R. Lee, a second lieutenant in the United States marine corps, is a grandson of the famous soldier, Robert E. Lee. A son of General Arthur McArthur, Lieutenant Arthur J. McArthur, is now attached to the battleship Ohio. Douglas C. Macdonald is a lieutenant in the marine corps. He is a son of that Douglas Macdonald, who in 1854 in the Corvete Wyoming, while looking for the Confederate privateer Shenandoah in the straits of Shimoda, near Japan, was killed by a Japanese vessel. The Japanese vessel attacked him while the Wyoming was ashore. Nothing daunted, however, Macdonald with well directed shots pierced the boiler of the big Japanese ship, the Lancetfield, which had to draw off. The officer, a bark and a brig, were soon obliged to turn tail and run for the shelter of the forts.

Macdonald's name is still born on the rolls by Rear Admiral Morris R. S. Mackenzie and Allan S. Mackenzie, a chief gunner. The famous name of Morley is found among the names of the registers. Midshipman Matthias E. Morley is now attached to the battleship Kearsarge. There are five Nelsons in the navy out of nine of the name of Horatio. There are three officers of the name of Morris in the navy. Midshipman Joseph M. O'Brien, residing in the famous name and name of O'Brien, resigned from the navy last year. The likewise famous name of Nicholson is also recalled in the persons of Commander Reginald F. Nicholson now attached to the bureau of navigation and Paymaster Blahworth Nicholson now attached to the Maryland navy yard in California.

The battle of Lake Erie is recalled by the name of Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, retired and Pharmacia's Mate Louis Perry, now attached to the receiving ship, Wabash at the Boston navy yard.

The most brilliant name on the navy list today is that of Porter. There are three descendants of Captain David Dixon Porter, who commanded the frigate Essex in her famous cruise in the Pacific in the war of 1812. The name of Porter, a great grandson of the Captain Porter of the Essex, is now a captain in the marine corps and at present stationed at Annapolis. Carlyle P. Porter, a grandson of the first Captain Porter, is a retired lieutenant colonel in the United States marine corps. Theodore Porter, a captain in the navy, is another grandson.

In the person of Walter E. Noe, a lieutenant in the United States navy, there is a lineal descendant of the first seafaring man known to history. In the space of centuries the name of Noe has been passed on from one generation to another. The name of Noe, who was killed on the deck of the torpedo boat Winslow while bravely fighting in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, during the Spanish American war. Knigh Bagley is now attached to the gunboat Concord.

That of Commodore Rodgers, who quelled the Barbary pirates, is born by five United States naval officers ranging in rank from Rear Admiral Frederick A. Rodgers down to Ensign John A. Rodgers. There are three Rodgers on the list in the person of Duncan I. Selfridge now attached to the battleship Virginia. Two names below in alphabetical order is the name of John R. Semmes, a second lieutenant in the marine corps. There are five Semmes in the navy, three in the army and one in the air. Robert E. Thornton, of famous name, is a midshipman in the third class at the naval academy. The name of John Paul Jones will be well looked after should there be any frays in which the United States navy is involved. The name of John Paul Jones is in the list of officers. The name of the Smith family are equally well protected for there are forty-seven Smiths among the officers of the navy.

Richard A. Whitwright, Jr., is a son of the man who commanded the Gloucester in the battle of Santiago. The battle between the Merrimack and the Monitor is recalled not only by the appearance of the name Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimack but also the name Worden, recalling that the name of the Monitor. Until recently there has always been in the navy a representative of the Truxton and Decatur families.

The American need not fear there is any diminution of the old fighting stock in the navy. There are still plenty of able officers ready and competent to uphold the honor of the flag.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE HELD AT BERLIN

Berlin, Oct. 5.—The wireless telegraph conference has brought here all the various telegraph interests from all parts of the globe. Marconi is expected to take a most prominent part in the conference. The conference is also expected to be a success. The conference is also expected to be a success. The conference is also expected to be a success.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE MEETS AT PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 5.—The state board of trade met here today and drafted a bill for the purpose of regulating railway passenger fares on all lines in the state and making the same two cents per mile. A memorial was also drafted to be presented to the legislature to pass laws permitting electric lines to carry freight and express. A majority of the board of

trade and chambers of commerce of many cities have consented to work with the state board in favor of the proposed legislation.

DEATH OF A MOTHER

IN OKLAHOMA

A telegram received at Santa Fe by Mrs. Frank Owen stated that her mother, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, aged 55 years, died in Oklahoma City the preceding night. Mrs. Baldwin is well known in Santa Fe, having visited there for several months last spring. Mrs. Owen will probably go to Oklahoma City to attend the funeral.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT TO BE SUMMONED AT WITNESS

Boston, Oct. 5.—Spauld Kelly, of Fitchburg, room mate of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., at Harvard, appeared before the municipal court today and pleaded not guilty to a charge of assaulting a policeman. At a request of the council the case was continued until October 19. The charge against Kelly is based upon an occurrence which took place on Boston common Thursday night when Patrolman Fryer was knocked down by young Kelly, said to be Harvard student. Young Roosevelt and another student, Meredith Blayden, have been summoned to appear as witnesses in connection with the case, which will be investigated by the grand jury.

OKLAHOMA CITY DAY

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 5.—This was made Oklahoma City day at the fair and the merchants and citizens of that thriving metropolis have taken this day by storm. Their exhibits at the fair exceed the greatest expectations and the feeling of pride in the exhibition of the products of the territory is most commendable. All local prejudices and sectional pride are eliminated.

SOCIETY HAS RETURNED FROM THE SEASHORE

Orange, N. J., Oct. 5.—Society has come in from the mountains and seashore and is now preparing for the busiest season in the history of the various clubs. The women's club will be formally opened tonight. This will be a season of social enjoyment and further trouble or race prejudice were discouraged by the more intelligent ones.

NEGRO FAIR OPENS AT VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Valdosta, Ga., Oct. 5.—The negro fair opened here today under favorable auspices. The season will continue for eight days. About eight thousand were present for the opening day. The Atlanta riots cast somewhat of a gloom over many of those present and further trouble or race prejudice were discouraged by the more intelligent ones.

COL. GREENE PUT JUNTA OUT OF BUSINESS

The Plant of Regeneration Was Attached in Suit For Libel.

The particulars of the manner in which the St. Louis junta of revolutionaries were put out of business was learned last Saturday in Douglas, Ark. The scattering of the junta and the stopping of the paper was all brought about by Col. W. M. Greene, the well known Canaan mining magnate.

The paper published was called the Regeneration and it was circulated all along the border and through the republic of Mexico with the purpose of promoting a revolution against the Diaz government. The paper was very bitter against Diaz and all the governors of the border states, and accused all of the officials of being the mere tools of Greene and other Americans interested in Mexico. The publication of the statement that Col. Greene had paid to Governor Yablou \$20,000 for a political favor was the straw that broke the back of Regeneration and put its owners on the go and the plant into the possession of Colonel Greene.

As soon as this publication was called to the attention of Col. Greene he turned the matter over to Norton Chase, one of his counsel, with instructions that he use all the power of the law to prosecute the publishers both civilly and criminally. Mr. Chase went at once to St. Louis and sued the junta and the owners of the paper for damages in the civil courts, attaching the newspaper plant in connection with the proceeding.

Mr. Chase has also arranged to have all connected with the publishing of the paper indicted in the criminal court for criminal libel.

In the meantime the junta has been dissolved or disappeared, only one of the men connected with it remaining yet in St. Louis. Some of the men are believed to be in New York while others are reported to have gone to Europe.

Lectures taken from the Mexicans arrested here were believed to be sufficient to convict at least two of the St. Louis junta for violation of the neutrality laws, but so far none has been arrested, perhaps on account of inability of the officers to locate them.

Harry Wellman and Mrs. Wellman, who have been commencing at Casa Whitcomb, have returned and will make their home during the winter on Smith High street.

BOLTERS AND DEMOCRATS MEET

And Rumors Are Thick That the Democrats Will Capture

THE TICKET OF THE BOLTERS Or, in Other Words, the Bolters Will Be Asked to Withdraw In Case of Fusion.

If all the reports on the "curtained" corners are true, and some of these reports, so it is alleged, are from headquarters, the bolters, or rather, the Arroyo-Rupprecht-Situp-Champerlin-Romero-Journal ticket, will not know themselves in the next forty-eight hours.

It is alleged, on the best political authority to be obtained at this time, (some will doubt this authority), that the leaders of the bolters held a meeting yesterday and last night with several of the leaders of the democratic party, and out of that meeting may come an almost entirely new ticket.

Rumors have it that Hon. Neil B. Field, a Kentucky democrat, has almost persuaded himself to make the race for territorial council, provided a fusion is made and Col. J. F. Sulzer is invited to step down and out. From this source it is learned that the democrats are willing to let John B. Weaver, as slaughtered as the fusion candidate for county collector and treasurer, provided the bolters can get Dr. Chamberlain to withdraw his name without offending to such an extent that he would consent to the fusion race, or rather, the democrats are willing to let John B. Weaver, as slaughtered as the fusion candidate for county collector and treasurer, provided the bolters can get Dr. Chamberlain to withdraw his name without offending to such an extent that he would consent to the fusion race, or rather, the democrats are willing to let John B. 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HON. W. H. ANDREWS RENOMINATED FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

His Nomination Made by Acclamation at the Las Vegas Convention in a Rising Vote.

HIS ADDRESS HAS THE RIGHT RING AND HE FAVORS JOINT STATEHOOD

Closing Proceedings of One of the Most Harmonious Gatherings of Republicans in the History of That Party.

H. O. BURSUM RE-ELECTED COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN HIS RINGING ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION

The territorial republican convention in session at Las Vegas Saturday afternoon and evening, to nominate a candidate for delegate to congress, adjourned early Sunday morning after re-nominating Hon. William H. Andrews as the party's candidate for delegate to congress.

Hon. W. H. Andrews of this city nominated Mr. Andrews for delegate to congress, which nomination was seconded by Hon. T. B. Catron of Santa Fe, Hon. Frank A. Hughes of this city and others.

Seconding the Nomination. After these oratory had concluded, Mr. Andrews for the good work he had done in congress, and especially in the interest of New Mexico, W. H. Martin of Colorado moved that the nomination of Mr. Andrews be made by acclamation in a rising vote and while the delegates were standing, the motion having been seconded for a rising vote, the hand played several times.

On being seated the chair appointed E. W. Luna, Romero, Prichard and Otero to escort the candidate to the platform, where he did amid cheering from the delegates and visitors, and music from the band.

DELEGATE ANDREWS' SPEECH TO CONVENTION

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—Great in the honor of representing the territory of New Mexico in the halls of congress and I would be less than human were I not deeply touched by the expression of confidence on the part of the representatives of the people implied by my nomination as delegate to the sixtieth congress by the republican party of this territory. While it is intended no doubt as an expression of approval of whatever I may have accomplished for the people, yet I know the nomination is not so much because of any special fitness for the office, but because there is much work still undone and much still to be accomplished, even in the brief period that will elapse before the new state of Arizona will be admitted to the glorious banner of the great union. I thank you sincerely, because you believe that I can do something toward completing the unfinished work, towards preparing the way for the time, which I hope is near at hand, when two representatives will have not only voice but also votes to secure for the people of this magnificent commonwealth all of the blessings of full citizenship and partnership in this nation. That this day is close at hand I firmly believe and if the people at the polls on November 4, ratify the choice of this convention, and even should they not, I will do all in my power and I will pledge the support of my friends in congress toward the speedy realization of the dream of the past fifty years, that the people of the new state of New Mexico and Arizona will have a full share in the administration of the national government, to which they are entitled by birth and by treaty rights.

There are many issues before the people of New Mexico today and some of them of great interest and importance. Their discussion at this time I will not attempt although pleading myself to work at all times for the interests of the people of the territory, individually or collectively, without partisan motives or personal considerations. But I will just touch briefly some of the vast benefits conferred upon this commonwealth by the Hamilton enabling act, which is to bring statehood to New Mexico and Arizona.

Some Statehood Benefits.

Twenty-six thousand square miles of the public lands in New Mexico and Arizona, an area three times that of the state of New Jersey, a gift of twenty square miles for each and every school district in the proposed state of Arizona. Was ever a public school system so magnificently endowed? Nor is this all. With this magnificent donation of lands to five million dollars in cash, almost four thousand dollars for each school district. A permanent school fund, the income from which will pay the interest and eventually the principal of the cost of erecting immediately over 1,600 modern school houses, one for each district, for the poorest and the most isolated. Nor is this all. Five per cent of the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the new state will go into the permanent public school fund, and it must be remembered that no other state in the union has so large an area of public lands. No matter what financial disaster may overtake the new commonwealth, its children will always have open to them the wide doors of opportunity, an adequate education without cost to them. This endowment means not only free modern schools, but eventually free text books, manual training and freedom from taxation for school purposes.

With this magnificent gift to the public schools, so grand donations to the educational, penal and charitable



HON. WILLIAM H. ANDREWS Renominated by the Republicans in Convention at Las Vegas For Delegate to Congress.

Roosevelt's Promise.

It was something like seven years ago, that the greatest American of today, Theodore Roosevelt, in this very hall, promised the people of New Mexico that whenever called upon he would help them to secure statehood and although his promise has been quoted against him again and again, yet let me tell you that no one, even in the territory, has the cause of statehood more at heart than the politician who has worked more energetically to secure it for our people. Only those who have had a glimpse of the undercurrents of political ambitions at Washington can realize the extent of his efforts. Had it not been for Theodore Roosevelt, no one would have been passed by congress at this time, there would have been no splendid gifts of land and money to the new state. The power of corporations and the entire east stood out against the creation of any more western states and it was the politician, the impetuous demand of Theodore Roosevelt that broke through that barrier. He gave New Mexico and Arizona an enabling act even after our friends had become hopeless of victory. Let me assure you, that it is no idle threat, no wild guess that causes me to predict that it will be many, many years, if ever, that the territories will be offered admission into the union upon so generous terms. The man who sits in the chair of Washington and Lincoln today has given this great nation a new epoch, an era of the square deal, he has breathed a new spirit into the public service, he has accomplished the mightiest deeds that thus far stand to the credit of any ruler of the present day. Like the father of this nation, he has given his life to the hearts of his countrymen. When the history of his administration is written by impartial historians and reviewed by the sternest critics, it will appear even more clearly than today that Theodore Roosevelt is not only one of the greatest of illustrious Americans, but also the greatest of our really great men of the country and so acknowledged by all nations.

For Citizenship.

It is an enviable privilege to be a citizen of this great country, especially in these days of prosperity, achievement and opportunity. No nation has ever had so many and so good a fortune and so flourishing, and that at least the major part of this prosperity has come through the wisdom of principles advocated by the republican party and carried into effect by it. It cannot be successfully denied, and I think it may also be said that an overruling providence has bestowed all blessings, yet it must be acknowledged that this providence has been with the republican party. The protective tariff, a tariff wall, our opponents call it, has created and fostered an industry that has never been in New Mexico. We feel its beneficial effect and the humblest sheepherder is benefited by it. As long as the republican party is in power and the policy of the protective party is maintained, there need be no fear that our people will be impoverished. The consumption of wool by this nation is increasing enormously and so in the use of wool. Production can not keep pace with this demand. It is for this reason, also that I desire to see the small sheep and cattle grower encouraged by beneficial legislation. The free range should be his and any scheme of leasing this range is a sinister effort to put him out of business and must be discontinued. Yes, following the lead of the nation, we who would exchange the great privilege of being an American citizen for that of citizenship of any other nation and I believe this pride in the country of your nativity or of your adoption, will lead you to vote for statehood this November, no matter what minor objections may arise or what prejudices the enemies of New Mexico may seek to awaken.

For the Small Farmer.

Before concluding, let me reiterate that I am unalterably opposed to the leasing of the frittering away of the public domain or its absorption by selfish corporations and that the reclamation policy finds no more enthusiastic advocate than myself. I want every quarter section of tillable soil still a part of the fifty million acres subject to entry, eventually to be the home of a happy and prosperous family. The man who tills the soil is the backbone of our nation and will

be the backbone of this great commonwealth. He should not be deprived of the acre that rightfully belongs to him. It is by this policy that the magnificent heritage of 30,000 square miles to be given the state of Arizona, will become the most valuable and be of the greatest good to the commonwealth.

A free home for every man who wants it, but not an acre for the speculator, that is my platform and by it I desire to be judged. I appreciate this honor you have bestowed upon me and accept it with grateful heart, but far greater will be the honor to me if it can be truly said, "Our delegate in congress has done his duty, the best he knew how and wherever he found it and has permitted no other interest to stand between himself and faithful service to his constituents." And to doing this duty to the best of my ability and strength, I pledge myself.

EVENING'S PROCEEDINGS OF BIG CONVENTION

After the election of the temporary officers of the convention, as telegraphed from Las Vegas and published in The Evening Citizen, and the appointment of the following committees:

On Credentials—T. N. Wilkerson, R. A. Cullen, T. B. Hart, Harry Hamilton, H. H. Betts, Pablo Aragon, George Senn, A. A. Tompkins, S. E. Aldrich, S. Vigil, A. B. Phillips, N. Gallegos, A. L. Pease, Alexander Reed, Frank Staplin, Charles Whelan, Gregorio Gutierrez, M. L. Pearce, Abraham A. B. Sandoval, M. Martinez, D. Padilla, L. Baca, L. M. Gallegos, E. Van Patton.

On Permanent Organization—M. C. Ortiz, L. B. Westmore, E. Studley, Harry Hamilton, F. A. Bush, I. Arango, C. Hightower, G. Page, Juan Navarro, F. W. Beach, W. E. Lindsey, A. R. Hubbers, J. Martinez, D. M. White, J. Duncan, S. E. Abernethy, J. Montoya, M. Martinez, M. Jaramillo, Bolesio Romero, J. Martinez, M. Valdez.

On Rules and Order of Business—George Arnot, I. B. Westmore, S. E. Aldrich, I. O. Fulton, W. D. Murray, F. R. Hays, E. W. Dobson, S. Canavan, S. E. Moreno, C. P. Downs, A. L. Pease, M. S. Salazar, C. V. Safford, L. W. Akers, M. T. Rogers, David Deussen, J. E. Griffin, E. F. Perez, M. Martinez, A. Salazar, N. B. Gallegos, P. Arango, Martin Lohman.

On Resolutions—W. H. Childers, W. C. Reid, Jeremiah Leahy, L. O. Fulton, W. H. Newcomb, C. H. Stearns, George W. Prichard, A. A. Tompkins, Gregory Page, David Bushkett, F. W. Beach, A. B. Daubert, W. E. Lindsey, L. B. Prince, O. A. Tinker, T. B. Catron, A. Demaria, H. Arnold, W. E. Martie, E. A. Miera, M. Martinez, A. Sanchez, Solomon Luna, E. W. Fox, Charles E. Miller.

The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. It was almost 9 o'clock, however, before Temporary Chairman Fulton reconvened the convention. The committee on credentials first reported, and its report, wherein the committee recommended the seating of the regular republican delegates from Bernalillo county, was read and adopted, although one lone delegate from San Miguel county voted to seat the delegates of the Armitage-Hoppe-Grundevelt party.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, and its recommendations as follows were unanimously adopted: For permanent chairman—Charles A. Spence, of Las Vegas.

For permanent secretaries—Chas. V. Safford and John Florence.

For interpreters—M. A. Ortiz, E. H. Salazar, M. C. Ortiz and George Senn. In taking the chair Mr. Spence made a very fine speech, in which he paid a most appropriate tribute to Delegate W. H. Andrews, said something about the ladies in attendance at the convention, spoke of the good work done by Committee Chairman Bursum in the interest of the republican party in the territory, declared himself in favor of joint statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, and concluded his address by welcoming back into the territory the delegates of the party of Hon. T. B. Catron of Santa Fe.

The next committee to report was that on rules and order of business,

and the report was made through Chairman George Arnot of this city, as follows:

Report of committee on resolutions. Nominating of a candidate for delegate to congress.

Election of an executive committee. By this time the committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Mr. Luna, was ready to report. The report was unanimously adopted. [See resolutions published elsewhere in today's Evening Citizen.]

After a number of speeches on certain clauses in the series of resolutions, especially the joint statehood clause, in which the statehood clause was adopted by a large majority vote, and speeches nominating and seconding the nomination of Hon. William H. Andrews for delegate to congress, the convention proper adjourned sine die.

The convention adopted the American flag as the emblem for two years, to be used on all republican tickets—general, county, city and precinct elections.

BURSUM'S SPEECH IN OPENING THE CONVENTION

Saturday afternoon, before temporary officers had been elected, it was the duty of the chairman of the territorial republican central committee, Hon. H. O. Bursum, to open the convention, and it was a little past 2 in the afternoon when he stepped forward. He spoke as follows to the convention:

There isn't a republican platform and there isn't a republican speaker in this broad land of ours today who does not dwell directly or indirectly upon the marvelous prosperity that has reached its fullest development during the Rooseveltian administration. Historians will call this the golden

age of the nation. It is the golden age of the nation that has at its rudder, not only the greatest republican, the greatest American of today, but the greatest figure in the world's history of the present time, Theodore Roosevelt.

What need of my telling you of the mighty deeds of this great leader of the nation that have stirred not only Europe, but also the Orient. He it is, a peerless among nations; as a protector of American republics; as a builder of an oceanic canal, as a crusher of an empire, as a constructive statesman, he has no peer among living men and time is writing his achievements large upon the pages of history. As a tried and true friend of New Mexico, as a promoter of American republics, as a man especially near and dear to us, who knew him before the highest honors had come to him, we all respect him and most of us, yes, I hope all of us, love him.

It is true, he has been misrepresented even by this territory, but what man in public life is not? Let me tell you from my limited personal knowledge that there is no man in the national capital who has had or who does have so near to heart the welfare of this commonwealth as Theodore Roosevelt and who understands its needs so well, that are planned for its future as a father plans for his children; he has helped more than any other man to make the generous provisions for the great state of which he hopes to see New Mexico the official part, and in this as in all other things the father is more far-seeing than the children. No matter how soon may disagree with his plans, no one dare tell me that the president is not honest in his friendship for New Mexico and does not seek to further its best interests.

Good Work of Andrews. This commonwealth has been fortunate in having at the national capital the past eighteen months a man who does things. Hon. William H. Andrews; a man who has surprised even his most intimate friends in the volume of work he has accomplished under the most disadvantageous circumstances imaginable. It is no small matter for a man to be the errand boy for a constituency of 300,000 people, to secure 400 pensions from a reluctantly pension bureau; to have established new postoffices, to do cheerfully "one thousand and more things" from getting an increase for clerk hire in a postoffice to securing a hundred thousand dollar appropriation for a public building at Albuquerque from out of the teeth of the water dog of the treasury, that great old man, Speaker Cannon, and I am giving away no state secret in telling you that he will secure ere long an appropriation of \$200,000 for a similar building at Las Vegas.

But it is even more to be a constructive statesman, to gain and keep the confidence, the good will of a congress of almost 500 senators and representatives, each with a constituency of a quarter million or more people clamoring behind him for their share of the good things they expect from the government. Truly, New Mexico has had at Washington pleading for it not only a vigorous advocate, but a persistent delegate, but several scores of congressmen and a number of powerful senators, always ready to hearken to the voice of our able delegate in congress. Whether you speak Speaker Cannon or Senator Peck, whether the heads of the great departments, the chiefs of bureaus, they will all tell you that New Mexico has been magnificently represented and that even though a territory it has been more to the front and has received more recognition from the government than the greatest state in the Union, all through the efforts of this man, a diplomat of the man whose lips pronounced more fully than they knew, have called "Bully" Andrews. Silent yet forceful, diplomatic yet fearless, he is truly a man who does things, not for himself but for the people, a man who "gets there" when anything is to be done for his constituency.

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Prosperity Shared by All.

That New Mexico is sharing fully in this prosperity you all know. Sheep and cattle upon a thousand hills bringing revenues to their owners, their herds and the milk cows, their increasing flocks, new towns, absence of business failures, the building of railroads, the opening of coal mines, the construction of irrigation works, the multiplying of newspapers, the distribution of wealth among business men and investors—all these are the rule today in New Mexico. Not only hundreds, but thousands of home-suckers from the most prosperous and progressive states are pouring into this territory, taking up homesteads, in some cases, however, to share in the prosperity that has come to us and of which all the world has learned. Truly it must be good to live in New Mexico these days when even the outsider from far away appreciates our advantages, our good government and accepts with a cheer the welcome we extend to him. We see the workman, the farmer, the sheep and the cattle raiser, villager and townsman, having part in this prosperity and growth. Surely the good things of this world are coming within reach of all and never before did opportunity hold so many gifts as she does today.

That this opportunity also means new responsibilities and that we are meeting these responsibilities bravely and wisely, is certain, and therefore the future of the Sunshine territory will be brighter even than the present.

Benefits of Protective Tariff.

And does all this come of itself? Verily not. There must be wisdom in government, a wisdom that inspires confidence in the present and in the future; there must be stability in principle and adherence to wise and proved policies, such as the protective tariff, the sound money standard, the regulation of public and semi-public corporations, respect of law and order, and greatest of them all, gift of the Roosevelt administration, the reclamation policy. It is fortunate that the people that the republican party stands for all of these things and

that the nation has at its rudder, not only the greatest republican, the greatest American of today, but the greatest figure in the world's history of the present time, Theodore Roosevelt.

What need of my telling you of the mighty deeds of this great leader of the nation that have stirred not only Europe, but also the Orient. He it is, a peerless among nations; as a protector of American republics; as a builder of an oceanic canal, as a crusher of an empire, as a constructive statesman, he has no peer among living men and time is writing his achievements large upon the pages of history. As a tried and true friend of New Mexico, as a promoter of American republics, as a man especially near and dear to us, who knew him before the highest honors had come to him, we all respect him and most of us, yes, I hope all of us, love him.

It is true, he has been misrepresented even by this territory, but what man in public life is not? Let me tell you from my limited personal knowledge that there is no man in the national capital who has had or who does have so near to heart the welfare of this commonwealth as Theodore Roosevelt and who understands its needs so well, that are planned for its future as a father plans for his children; he has helped more than any other man to make the generous provisions for the great state of which he hopes to see New Mexico the official part, and in this as in all other things the father is more far-seeing than the children. No matter how soon may disagree with his plans, no one dare tell me that the president is not honest in his friendship for New Mexico and does not seek to further its best interests.

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ARMY OFFICERS PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-PASS

To the complaints made against the anti-pass provisions of the railroad rate bill, which have come from a host of organizations of various kinds, the army has now added its protest. In a report to the war department Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin says the legislation of congress during the past year has worked a hardship upon many officers and enlisted men of the army by doing away with the half-rate privileges for their families and for themselves when traveling on leave of absence. When officers are deprived of courtesies which have been accorded them for years, it will mean that an officer sent to the Philippines will be separated from his family unless he uses all of his meager savings and perhaps runs in debt.

MASTER MECHANIC TODD RETURNS TO SAN BERNARDINO

Master Mechanic A. B. Todd of the Santa Fe shops, has returned from his Honolulu trip, where he spent six days in sight seeing, says the San Bernardino Sun. He made the trip alone, and returning, in the steamship Albatross, and reports a very pleasant voyage both ways, the return trip being a little rougher of the two.

He was delighted with his trip on the islands, and was able to see a great deal of the points of interest by traveling by automobile through the courtesy of friends. He says that the roads in every portion of the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, is a notable feature. While on the islands he saw the wrecked transport Sheridan and the wrecked steamship, Manahua, obtaining a splendid picture of the latter. He feels greatly refreshed by the trip.

He will resume his duties at the shops the last of the week.

Engineer S. J. Miller will have charge of the Canyon run during the absence of J. H. Landon in the east.

ABSORPTION OF CONNECTING LINES

Differs From Absorbing Compoting Lines—Four Continental Systems.

It is announced that negotiations in progress, and believed to be virtually completed, save the San Francisco Chronicle will place all traffic between the Pacific coast, the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic under the control of the men who, for the time being, dominate the Pennsylvania and Atchafalaya systems, forming one through line, the northern Illinois and the Harriman lines. In this line the consolidation does not seem to be the consolidation of the Pennsylvania and Atchafalaya systems, but a consolidation of the Pennsylvania and Atchafalaya systems, forming one through line, the northern Illinois and the Harriman lines. In this line the consolidation does not seem to be the consolidation of the Pennsylvania and Atchafalaya systems, but a consolidation of the Pennsylvania and Atchafalaya systems, forming one through line, the northern Illinois and the Harriman lines.

This announcement may be premature, but it is in line with an inevitable tendency. If the consolidation has not actually occurred it is certain to occur in due time, for there are obvious economies in such arrangements, and when the economies will happen, it will not be long before government regulation, for it is easier for the government to deal with one responsible official than with a dozen. Obviously it makes government regulation more necessary than ever. We see no reason to suppose that the consolidation will have any effect on prices because of the great competition. It can have no great effect on competition. The real ownership of railroad systems is not in the men whose names are associated with them but in many thousands of stockholders and bondholders, and while the officials of the systems are intrusted with enormous powers, they hold their places only on condition of satisfying the stockholders. The stockholders will usually gain or lose in the ratio of the business done by their roads. Business is attracted by competition of service much more than by competition of rates, because competition of service is usually permanent, while rate wars are very short. We do not believe that the management of any railroad system could long retain control except by following a policy which shall attract the greatest volume of business. And that means competition in some form. The ownership of all the great railroad systems is constantly changing, as any one may see by following the course of the New York Stock exchange. Of course the majority of the transactions are mere bets, but the minority of actual sales and deliveries represent constant and important changes of ownership, a great part of which is carried on in borrowed capital and at all times liable to change owners. So we do not need to worry. Consolidation under government regulation will make for public convenience.

EXPRESS PREPAID FOUR FULL QUARTS Double Star Whiskey \$3.20 and Imported Malt Scotch at Premium

DOUBLE STAR is a pure Kentucky 7-year old whiskey, direct from our Kentucky distillery and you cannot get better goods for the money. We are selling this brand at a very close margin, but are willing to make small profits and be assured of your steady patronage. Honest methods deserve honest patronage. If you don't find it all right ship it back at our expense.

We Will Refund Your Money. All goods shipped in plain box with no marks to indicate contents.

Double Star is only one of our many brands. Write for new 500-page catalogue. References. Any bank or express company.

OLD TIMER FURNISHES GOOD LETTER

Remarkable Instance of Total
Depravity at an Early Age
In the Life of a Boy.

EVEN SKYSCRAPERS HAVE MATRIMONIAL ROMANCES

Judge is Disgusted at the Excel-
lent Makeup of Well Known
and Successful Beggar.

New York, Sept. 25.—If the theologi-
cal experts are short of material to
sustain their doctrine of total deprav-
ity they must look into the case of
Frederick Hommel, of this city. Mrs.
Frank Hommel, who is a true child
of the week, leaving two little chil-
dren, Harry, aged twelve and Mamie,
aged eight, "rolling as he is early
and late the widowed Hommel decided
that he could give little time to his
home, and proposed to move to small
apartments. But, little Mamie
said she could look after this, and
finally persuaded her father to keep
the old home. Every morning the
father left 50 cents for food, placing
it under the bureau cover. Last week
the children were surprised to re-
ceive a visit from their brother Fred-
erick, twenty years old, who had not
been home in five years. According to
his father Frederick had spent his life
in dissipation, making his home in
lodging houses. Frederick demanded
money from the children, and the coin
which was to buy their meals was
turned over to him. Another day he
came and the little couple gave
up the price of their bread without
a whisper, keeping the fact secret
from their father. When the brother
called last Wednesday morning he
found only forty cents under the bu-
reau cover. Hommel, the father, had
been short of change. Frederick de-
manded that Harry make up the
shortage. The boy refused, and the
elder brother departed. The children
broke the news to Hommel that night.
The enraged father searched the city
for his son, but finally gave up the
search and turned the matter over to
the police, getting out a warrant for
the arrest of his son. As a specimen
of total depravity this case has had
no parallel lately even in this depraved
city.

Skyscraper Marriage Epidemic.

There is a rush of young women
applicants for positions to the Ameri-
can Surety company's square. Sky-
scraper on Broadway. Vacancies are
occurring there constantly, and so fre-
quent have been the droppings out of
young lady stenographers that it has
kept the managers of the different
offices at their wits' ends to keep
their typewriting force up to date. As
epidemic of marrying has broken out
in the building and has raged with
great force, so that no sooner does a
young lady get fairly accustomed to
her place than an agent, or clerk, or
secretary falls in love with her; the
courtship goes on between them, and
soon another vacancy is created. Six
marriages have occurred in the forces
in the building with in a few months.
In one department there are nearly
one hundred stenographers, and as
many clerks, and each clerk has his
own particular vanity in the person of
a lovely and accomplished stenograph-
er. The chances to and fro are innum-
erable and almost constant from the
opening of the establishment to the
closing of it daily. The first marriage
was that of the assistant secretary,
which was quickly followed by two
treasurers and as each was full and
content and constantly allied to his new
found happiness, the clerks thought it
was a good example to follow. They
began to make the necessary arrange-
ments as fast as possible. The book-
keepers and stenographers make a
strong combination. The clerks did
their best to keep the epidemic con-
fined to the accounting department,
but a case occurred on the floor below
the clerical department, and now the
officials cannot tell where it will end.

Fun Seen from Sidewalk.

The streets of New York are equal
in entertaining qualities to a dozen
vaudeville companies in one, as every
day there are amusing events that
evolved from the ordinary passing
events of the business life of the
metropolis fairly test the powers
of laughter. In a crowded hour on
Broadway the other day a lady under-
took to cross the street, and in doing
so she walked close to the rear end
of an express wagon. A vicious dog
was looking out of the wagon, taking
in the scenery with evident delight,
and at the same time keeping track of
what was passing. Among the latter
was the lady in question. The dog
observed that she wore some very fine
flowers in her hat and also a bird,
which looked quite appetizing and ten-
der. So he thrust out his snout and
with a mighty gulp seized the flowers
and bird, and gave a yank. But the
helpless proved strong and would not
part. So the lady was dragged along
in the rear of the express wagon,
pulling back with all her might and
the dog clinging to the bird and flow-
ers like death to a dead negro. Finally
the driver's attention was called to
the scene, and the obnoxious animal
was pulled off without having cap-
tured his prey.

Another event, equally comical hap-
pened on Broadway, where a water-
pipe suddenly threw a miniature gey-
ser into the air. A hapless individual,
wearing a pair of specs, was right on
the spot, and the geyser, with nice
discrimination, scraped off his nose, and
fringing his spectacles off, carried them
up in the air some sixty feet. As
they turned to descend a doctor drove
along, with a spirited steed, and got
to the spot just in time for the spec-
tacles to land on the horse's nose. The
animal was scared, and began to run
away, being unaccustomed to the ap-
pearance of the scenery through the spec-
tacles. When he was stopped, how-
ever, the doctor restored the spec-
tacles to their owner, explaining that

he had no intention of carrying them
off. The horse acted very shy for
some time afterwards.

Good Work for Disused Church.
The old Dutch Reformed church on
the Neck road, Sheepshead bay, where
the Knickerbockers and Roosevelt
were held in olden times, has been
turned into a school for lookers. In
the pulpit, where none but the sound-
est of doctrines was preached, teach-
ers instruct stable employees in the
rudiments of education. The Con-
stant Jockey club purchased the
building and is paying good salaries
to competent instructors to teach the
white and black boys and youths who
follow the races during the racing
season. School hours are afternoons
and evenings during the winter
months.

Well Made Up Beggar.
There had never been so many
beggars in the streets as at the pres-
ent time, some of them presenting
very pitiable spectacles. The impulse
of passers is to give, especially if the
persons are from the country. Some
of the beggars are undoubtedly genu-
ine cases of distress and a little tem-
porary relief is without question a
great blessing to the recipient. But
some of the cases are the very worst
kind of fakes. One of these was ex-
posed in the court room the other day,
greatly to the astonishment of the sit-
ting magistrate, who was at first dis-
posed to sympathize with the beggar
in his arrest. The officer who had
made the arrest proceeded to show
the magistrate what a fraud the man
was. He seemed stooped and crippled;
from his back protruded a lump.
One arm was bandaged, its entire
length, and strapped to his body. The
fingers of the other hand were drawn
up like talons. His face was distorted,
as if he had been injured in some
terrible disaster. He was weeping
copiously. The officer ran one hand
under the prisoner's coat and hauled
forth an old coat neatly rolled into a
bundle. The lump on the man's back
had disappeared. Then the police-
man unstrapped his bandaged arm
and showed that it was sound and
strong. The hand and twisted fingers
were straightened and the transfor-
mation was presented to the court.
"Ten days on the island, and get him
out of my sight quickly," ordered the
magistrate.

One of the Commandments.
The writer of three epistles made a
discovery on Sunday last, which he
hastens to communicate to the theo-
logical world, never having seen any
mention of it. He was attending an
Epworth League meeting and there
was displayed a huge copy of the ten
commandments on cloth. His eyes rest-
ed on the commandment regarding the
observance of the Sabbath Day, and
he kept reading it over and over. Fi-
nally it occurred to him that there
was something lacking. Reading once
more slowly, he said to himself: Here
is everybody prohibited from working
on the Sabbath Day, the sons, daugh-
ters, man servants, maid servants, etc.,
but where are the wives? And he
went into a painful search for the
wives, but no wives were there. So
he looked into the Bible and lo and
behold, no wives are there either. Now
were the wives left out because it
was intended that they should not be
concerned for the work their hus-
bands make them perform on Sun-
days?

Loved Poverty With Freedom.
Mary Ward has at last been sent
to the workhouse. She wandered on
the streets with a basket of decayed
fruit, old bones and a choice col-
lection of rags upon her person. It was
interesting to note the disgust and as-
tonishment with which the ladies on the
sidewalk always regarded her. She
had been permitted to crawl up and
down the sidewalks of the busiest
streets, the most distasteful object to
be found in the city. And yet, when
she was brought before the court she
had a hundred dollars in her clothes,
which of themselves were not worth
a hundred cents. She clung to her
money as she was taken away, but the
street had been rid of one eyesore at
last.

Wall Street's Dog Market.
Wall street's dog market has been
established by long custom at the
corner of Exchange place and New
street. There it always has been
possible to pick up dogs of strange
and unfathomable breeding at prices
that fluctuated as widely as those of
other markets. Owing to the buck-
shop agitation by one of the yellow
journals the dog market has been
broken up. Now the dog peddlers walk
up and down Broadway with their
dogs safely stowed under their arms.
Business is still good with them.

OLD TIMER. VICTIM OF DYN- AMITE EXPLOSION

"BUD" DONATHAN IS HORRIBLY
MUTILATED AND MAY DIE—
BOTH EYES BLINDED.

News has reached here that as a
result of trying to tamp a two-pound
stick of dynamite into a post hole in
a rock, with a steel bar, "Bud" Don-
athan was fearfully injured about
three miles from Lower Pensacola, on
Wednesday about 11 o'clock in the
forenoon. He was blown thirty-five
feet in the air, both his eyes were
utterly destroyed, his right hand was
almost blown off and over a hundred
pieces of rock were projected into his
body. Mr. Donathan is a single man.
Arch Van Winkle was also severely
but not dangerously hurt. Mr. Don-
athan was one of a crew of men who
were at work under the superintend-
ence of Mr. Van Winkle, the contract-
or who is building the extension of
the Pensacola Telephone company's
line from there to Clearwater. The
place in which they were putting in
the pole is solid rock and blasting was
necessary. It is not known here
whether he used a steel tool for tam-
ping on his own responsibility or
whether he was instructed so to do.

"And how much money do you
claim this poor, innocent young man
is worth from you?" asked the great law-
yer.
"Oh, he took some twenty odd dol-
lars," replied the witness.
"I don't want any guesses like that.
I want to know exactly how much he
is worth."
"I told you exactly how much."
"You did not."
"Yes, I did. He took twenty odd dol-
lars. They were all one dollar bills."

As a dressing for sores, bruises and
burns, Chamberlain's Salve is all that
can be desired. It is soothing and
healing in its effect. Price 25 cents.
For sale by all druggists.

New York Fashion Letter

New York, Sept. 25.—In spite of the
warm weather so far, autumn
fashion openings and rumors of more
to come are the consequence of the
beautiful creations that are arriving

give the appearance of being bulky.
Next to broadcloth come the satin
faced lady's cloths which have some
similarity to a broadcloth but are not
so fine. Berrys have been given this

satin finish and chiffon weight, and
for dress skirts to be worn separately
they are an economical venture; yet
they are not cheap in the first place,
but if in standard colors their life of
service is extremely long.

The other day I saw some very
beautiful robes of so silky a finish
that I mistook them at first glance for
musselins. Some of these robes had
little silky dots or stars over their
surface, which last in the fancy col-
ors make very pretty waists for eve-
ning wear. We all know the wear
that can be got out of a poplin—there
is a chiffon weight that will be much
used this winter for reception, calling
and matinee wear, and in the majority
of cases light colors will be called for
and elaborately trimmed, while for a
dressy skirt nothing would be nicer
than one made in a fairly heavy qual-
ity of black poplin which, being of
lines and silk, has the richness that
is the characteristic of the great
grains.

In silks there is little to report in
the way of change; it is the early
spring that brings the most startling
innovations in these materials; but
the heavier qualities are being a lit-
tle more worn than has been, ex-
cept when intended for evening
wear, and among these are shown
some beautiful muslins covered
with all sizes of dots with a border
either in flower or a conventional de-
sign. The flower designs are still
popular in all the muslin qualities of
silks, organdies, silk muslin, etc.

Some very handsome velvets will
be worn, especially those called "mir-
ror" and the chiffon grades will be
used for capes, cloaks and those
wraps of all sorts for ceremonious
wear. For the dressmaker costs no ma-
terial is more appropriate; these costs
will be fashionable this winter which
when made in such materials as vel-
vet, heavy silks or broadcloths are
worn at the most formal dress func-
tions, and though they are sometimes
seen in the rough and ready clothes
they are entirely out of their element—
certain styles and material have af-
finities just as people and places.

One of our New York houses that
has designs exclusively its own has
put on the market a "jumper suit,"
which sounds work-like, does it not?
But it is a dainty affair intended to
take the place of the shirt-waist suit.
The skirt is made a good deal on the
princess style, only by no means so
high in the girldie; the waist is low



Lovely Paris
Hat and Only
\$100.00.

An odd combination of fine and expensive materials are in this \$100
hat just over from Paris, which is intended for evening wear. The trim
is of real Princess Loutre lace, with an iridescent bird with a full Paradise
tail. This hat was shown in probably the most exclusive of the Fifth ave-
nue shops.

every day from both the native mak-
ers and those of Paris and Vienna.
For some reason or other they have
been coming in earlier than usual,
as for a week or more glimpses of
styles quite decided have been shown
to the favored few; and though there
is no accounting for popular tastes
and decisions and the liking for a
change of mind, the styles for the
coming season are now pretty well
fixed for the autumn until real wintry
weather sets in.

The robes of last year which gave
such brightness to the street scenes
wherever women were assembled, are
still with us, but they are this year
much darker and look as though the
artist had afterwards given them a
veil of lamp-black. Some of the
robes have a purplish tinge, while
many a blue can be described in no
other way than purplish blue, yet the
navys are today more in evidence
than for many years. Indeed the
tendency of all the new materials in-
tended for the street are dark as is
seen in myrtle, all the greens, browns
and grays of the last color "elephant"
and London smoke are the most pop-
ular.

There are innumerable checked,
plaided and striped effects, especial-
ly in the woollens; but instead of
these being a great mixture of color
these effects are obtained by differ-
ent weaving in the one tone. Plaids
of the Scotch and French varieties and
in many other combinations are to be
extensively worn, as soon as the
cooler days come in, and for those
who can not wear a plaid there are
some beautiful striped silks. There
are also in plaids and stripes some
exquisitely shaded braids about four
inches wide, intended for belts, and
a narrower quality for the neck.

In spite of all the predictions to the
contrary, the broadcloths are much
more serviceable than velvet, keeps
its elegant appearance longer and is
more appropriate to the street; it is,
in the beautiful chiffon qualities now
used, especially suitable for the prin-
cess dresses that are still with us, as
it is heavy enough to keep its long
lines intact and yet so pliable that
the arrangements of those lines never

This Fall Hat From Paris Costs Only \$75



This is a handsome copper colored velvet, dressy street hat, made in
Paris and sold at retail in New York for \$75. The excellent model, beau-
tiful rose-color and green flower trimmings and the real chastity lace veil,
dyed to the same shade as the velvet, brought this French creation up to
the extravagant price.

And of Course This Is Cheap at \$60



Long and full gray ostrich plumes of exquisite beauty are used as a
trimming on this broad-trimmed hat of navy blue velvet and satin. The
hat, which is a Paris design, is pitched in a becoming angle by the tail-
rushed band on the back and at the left side. The woman of fashion
and wealth considers \$60 a fair price for such a hat as this.

In the neck, sometimes having a lit-
tle V clear down to the left line, and
the sleeves, if they may be called
such, are little caps or round shield-
pieces under the arms, meeting on top
in narrow points, or they may be
very short flared sleeves open on top
and laced up. Inside is worn a
gumple with sleeves under which may
be seen a contrasting color; for in-
stance, a green suit was made in
green cashmere and under the white
gumple was a light under waist of
this silk. Cashmeres are particularly
suitable for these dresses or such
goods as cottonettes, velvets or the
chiffon materials.

An evening gown was made from
one of the new bordered tulle from a
princess design. The gown was
mounted on a pleated slip-founda-
tion, on which was arranged a lace
yoke topped by a standing collar, and
the yoke was outlined with a band of
the border and a band also outlined
the armholes. The sleeves were
formed of shaped puffs with gathers
at the arm and only slight fullness
at the lower edge, where it joined the
lace cuffs, topped with bands similar
to that below the yoke. The front
of the gown was draped by shirring
at each side of the center from seam,
and the back was fitted closely to the
figure, while under the back closing
was a box-pleat. The bodice was
formed of two rows of the bordering
which reached to the feet.

Nearly all the new fancy ideas
have revers and pointed cuffs, some-
times the revers are inverted as in
the case of a house in green chiffon,
tulle, having heads of flowers, pink
and coral and cuffs of cream Ven-
dure, which also formed the inverted
revers. The further decoration of the
sleeves had tufts on each side of the
center-front, and small tufts gather-
ing the fullness of the sleeve into band
that placed it to the cuff below; and
a circle of the silk finished the waist.

The BEST of all Liniments In Use For Over 60 Years

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

IT IS A QUICK HEALER
WHEN APPLIED TO CUTS
AND ALL OPEN WOUNDS.
FOR DEEP SEATED TUMORS
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 CURED BY THIS OLD
TIME TRIED REMEDY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

GOOD FOR STIFF JOINTS
WOUNDS, AND ALL OUT-
WARD AILMENTS OF DOGS
JUST WHAT YOU NEED
FOR BLISTERS & CHAPES.
25c, 50c, and \$1 a BOTTLE.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

HEALS OLD SORES AND
ULCERS PERMANENTLY
WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
CURES SPRAIN, AND IS
ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR RING-
BONE & HARDSHIP SORES.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

SOAKS INTO THE FLESH.
CURES SHARP ACHES,
DULL ACHES, ALL ACHES,
PAINS OR BRUISES OF
MAN OR BEAST.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE
GREATEST EMERGENCY
LINIMENT KNOWN.
NO OTHER IS AS GOOD.
QUICKLY HEALS BURNS
AND SCALDS.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

THE POOR MAN'S DOCTOR
FOR ALL INSECT BITES.
IT IS NEEDED FOR CUTS,
FROZEN LIMBS, CHIL-
BLAINS, OR ACCIDENTS
OF ANY KIND.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

POSITIVELY CURES PILES
HAS BEEN THE STAND-
ARD LINIMENT FOR OVER
SIXTY YEARS.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

GOES TO THE VERY CIT-
ADEL OF PAIN AND PUTS
ALL ACHES TO FLIGHT.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

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

The LINIMENT of our Forefathers.

**IMPENDING CHANGES IN
UNCLE SAM'S ARMY**
Washington, Oct. 1.—Three im-
portant army changes will be made in
the near future. The first is in the
position of chief of artillery, the pres-
ent incumbent, General R. M. Mills,
having asked for retirement on ac-
count of illness. He is at present in
New York on extended sick leave. He
will be succeeded by Colonel Arthur
Murray, now acting chief of artillery.
The change will take place on Octo-
ber 1. Another important change will
be the retirement, for age, in Janu-
ary or earlier, at his own request and
on account of bad health of General
George H. Burton, inspector general
of the army. When this retirement
takes place the president will prob-
ably appoint Colonel R. A. Garlington,
one of the best known army of-
ficers, and a brother-in-law of Gen-
eral J. P. Bull, chief of staff of the
army.
Rev. Havens was a passenger last
night for Phoenix, where he goes to
attend a meeting of the headquarters
committee of the Anti-Saloon League
of Arizona; thence to Tucson, where
he will attend the Methodist Episco-
pal church conference. He will re-
turn to Albuquerque about October 7.
In time to attend the Presbyterian
synod, which will then convene in this
city.

REALTY TRANSFERS FOR SEPTEMBER

The Month's Trade Promises Greater Business For the Coming Fall.

MUCH RESIDENCE PROPERTY In Demand—New Additions Are Credited With Several Sales.

The record shows that real estate was much more active during the month of September than August, which is a promise of a very busy fall along this line of business. The sales were not large in number, but a very large number of transfers were made, and a large number of transfers were made, and a large number of transfers were made.

September 1.—Moses Haas to A. Fischer and wife, lots 41 and 42, block 2, Perza addition; \$1.

September 1.—University Heights Improvement company to Josephine H. Parsons, lot 22, block 2, University Heights addition; \$1.

September 1.—W. S. Sandon to E. F. Sandon, lot 12, block 2, University Heights addition; \$1.

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BIG BUSINESS IS REPORTED FROM LAND OFFICE

Of the General Government Located at the Territorial Capital.

September was a banner month for business done at the federal land office in Santa Fe. During the thirty days of last month there were 263 original homestead entries, 68 original homestead entries and 24 desert land entries.

Only thirteen original homestead entries were made during the last ten days of the month, and of these only one was for Santa Fe county. In the period two final homestead and one desert land entries were made in that county.

The business in detail was as follows for September:

Original homestead entries, 263; desert land entries, 68; final homestead entries, 24.

The original homestead entries were divided among the various counties of the district as follows:

Bernalillo, 1; Colfax, none; Guadalupe, 1; McKinley, none; Mora, 2; Rio Arriba, none; San Juan, 5; San Miguel, 3; Sandoval, 1; Santa Fe, 1; Socorro, none; Taos, 2; Torrance, 1; Valencia, none.

The final homestead entries were: Bernalillo, 1; Colfax, 4; Guadalupe, 1; Mora, 1; San Juan, 6; Santa Fe, 1; Socorro, none; Taos, 1; Torrance, 1; Valencia, none.

The total number of original homestead entries made since January 1, 1904, were 21,436. Total number of final homestead entries, 1,821; desert land entries, 199; acres entered, 27,491. Total number of entries of all kinds since January 1, 1904, is 23,256; acres entered, 28,682.

Two coal declaratory statements were filed during the month of September. They are as follows: George R. Turner of Raton, southeast quarter section 36, township 32 north, range 24 east, and Fred C. Schooby of Raton, south half of southeast quarter of section 25, township 32 north, range 24 east, in Colfax county.

No mineral applications or mineral entries were recorded during the month.

SALCIDO FALLS INTO TRAP AND IS SHOT

THIS IS THE STORY REACHED DOUGLAS FROM HERMOSILLO.

Has Abram Salcido, the native agitator who was deported by the American authorities, fallen into an official trap and an effort to escape from the Hermosillo prison been shot?

This question is apropos in the light of a letter received in Douglas, Arizona, by a friend of Salcido from a mutual friend in Hermosillo. In the letter is told a story of the alleged friendship of Salcido to a guard which opened the way for liberty of Salcido and of his running into a detachment of waiting soldiers who fired volleys into him and ended his career.

The dispatch says the story cannot be confirmed today and it is printed solely for what it is worth. Casual news this morning said he had received no report concerning Salcido and he was of the opinion that if Salcido had been killed he would have heard of it officially.

The only feature of the story that can be confirmed is that a letter relating the alleged end of Salcido has been received. It gave some details of his death. The guard at the prison, who looked after Salcido in conversation with him represented himself to be a friend. He said he would permit Salcido to escape. He told him he would leave the door unlocked and that while he was away Salcido could make a dash for liberty. Salcido, the letter related, fell into the trap and left the prison. Then, it is said, a number of soldiers stationed nearby fired a volley into him, killing him on the spot.

The story is a very interesting one, and it is a pity that it cannot be confirmed. It is a pity that it cannot be confirmed.

CULMINATION OF HAPPY COURTSHIP

Edward L. Hausenstein, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, and who has been for the past two years in the employ of the Santa Fe railroad as a freeman with headquarters here, was united in marriage to Miss Lena Dahlquist last Saturday afternoon in this city.

The contracting parties are both well known. Miss Dahlquist having practiced her profession of trained nurse in this city for more than a year.

About three months ago Mr. Hausenstein met with a serious accident as a result of a boiler explosion near Gallup. He was blown a distance of forty feet from his engine and badly scalded and in other ways injured, after which he was brought to the Santa Fe hospital here for treatment.

Miss Dahlquist, who came at the time of the explosion, was at the hospital, and she was with him during his recovery. She was with him during his recovery.

After his recovery, he was with her during his recovery. She was with him during his recovery.

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INTERESTING EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

September 30—Hernando de Alarcón discovers and explores the Colorado river.

1898—King Philip II of Spain commands Pedro Menéndez for murdering the Huguenots in Florida.

1787—Departure of the first American vessel to make a voyage around the world.

1790—By a treaty with France the United States assumes the French spoliations claims.

October 1—Columbus resumes his sailors with the prediction that he would enter an Asiatic port within forty days.

1644—Swedish and Dutch colonists on the Delaware submit to British rule.

1679—Rebellion in Virginia ended by the death of Bacon.

1861—Confederates before Washington begin to fall back.

1899—Conference of Spanish-American peace commission begins at Paris.

October 2—Roger Williams secures confirmation of the charter and the union of Providence and Rhode Island.

1711—One hundred buildings destroyed and many lives lost by fire at Boston.

1780—Major Andre, the British officer who aided in Benedict Arnold's plot of treason, hanged as a spy at Tappan.

1862—Battle of Corinth, Miss., begins; lasting two days, resulting in Union victory.

October 3—Cartier arrives at the site of Montreal, having explored the St. Lawrence; first hears of the Great Lakes.

1650—The Long Parliament asserts its supremacy over the American colonies.

October 4—Battle of Germantown; Washington forced to retreat after scoring an early success.

1779—James Oglethorpe, North Carolina, in the captured British frigate Serapis.

1812—British attack on Ogdensburg, N. Y., fails.

1859—Anti-slavery constitution of Kansas approved by a majority of nearly 6,000.

October 5—Springfield, Mass., attacked by Indians and saved by re-enforcements.

1774—The Massachusetts assembly meets at Salem, in defiance of the order of Gen. Gage.

1813—Gen. Harrison victorious over the British Gen. Proctor in battle on the River Thames in Canada.

1857—Territorial election in Kansas won by free state men.

1863—Gen. Henry of Lookout Mountain, begins bombardment of Chattanooga.

October 6—New England troops join Admiral Vernon in expedition to break Spanish power in the West Indies.

1764—Col. Henry Bouquet marches against Ohio Indians.

1768—Troops arrive at Boston to maintain the crown officers.

1776—Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, urges the arrest of Tories.

1777—Sir Henry Clinton captures Fort Mifflin and Montgomery on the Hudson.

1810—A pill near Philadelphia makes the first cotton goods printed from cylinders.

WHERE THEY SHOVEL OUT THE PURE SILVER LIKE DIGGING POTATOES

BLACKSMITH OF RAILROAD GANG STUMBLED ON RICH DEPOSITS OF NATIVE SILVER UP AT COBALT—ORE IS TAKEN OUT WITH LESS TROUBLE THAN DIGGING DITCHES—HOW SOME BIG FORTUNES WERE MADE.

By Geo. Davis. Special Correspondence. Ottawa, Can., Oct. 2.—More than 200 years ago French explorers in the Canadian wilds passed through Lake Temiskaming midway between Buffalo and Hudson bay, within five miles of the present site of the Cobalt mining camp, where the rich deposits of native silver the world has ever known.

Weather blackened silver, purer than coins, stuck up in plain sight through the thin soil of the rock bluffs, and trappers, Indians, and still later, sportsmen and tourists who followed those waterways passed it by.

The find escaped the lumbermen who cut out the pine, and was not made until the government was building the Temiskaming & North-Western railway to connect a farming district farther north.

One morning Fred La Rose, blacksmith for the construction gang, stumbled onto it. As he sat by his wayside forge a bit of color on the hillside caught his eye. It was pink. When cobalt, a metal much like nickel, is long exposed it oxidizes to a bright pink powdery "bloom." Idly La Rose walked over to see pure silver that filled a deep crack in the rock.

La Rose showed a chunk of his find to the construction boss, and the two staked out adjoining claims. About the same time a lumberman named McKinley, cutting out ties for the railroad, found cobalt bloom and then silver in another hill half a mile away.

McKinley sold out later for \$200,000 or \$400,000 and moved away to live in affluence. The mine he found is worth millions. La Rose was persuaded to sell his claim for \$500. There was a long suit in the Canadian court, and at last he got \$25,000 for his remaining interest.

The first car of ore from the La Rose mine returned \$20,000. Since then many hundred thousand dollars worth of silver have been taken out. McKinley, the railroad boss to whom La Rose first showed his find, has a big interest in the mine.

"Tony" Hubert, a French-Canadian laborer, found the Nipissing mine. He cannot read or write.

Last year the Nipissing shipped \$1,129,225 worth of ore. But Hubert, before he knew the value of his find had been persuaded to sell out for \$100.

Clément Foster, now 25 years old, had been graduated only a short time from a technical school in Michigan when he heard of the first finds. He prospected longer than a year. Then he made his strike. His father had been a dentist at Rockford, Michigan. They are now worth millions.

W. G. Tretheway worked in the patent office at Montreal. He stopped in Cobalt one day and staked his claims between trains. John Redding, manager of the Tretheway mine, sold last week that \$600,000 worth of silver had already been taken out, at a cost of \$50,000, and that the development of the mine has now only begun.

Willett G. Miller, provincial geologist, staked for the great wealth of the Cobalt silver deposits. The veins at Cobalt are never more than 20 inches wide, and they are not very deep. But they are almost solid silver.

The first find was made in the spring of 1863.

Most of the ore already produced has been shovelled and blasted out of surface workings with less cost and labor than it is to dig a sewer ditch through a city street.

The ore is sorted by hand and placed in coarse sacks for shipment. The rock from which the ore is sorted is thrown out on a dump. But some day the dumps too, will be mined at a profit.

About \$2,000,000 worth of ore was shipped in 1905. Then shipments ceased because the miners were not paid for the arsenic, cobalt and nickel with the ore. The two or three mines now shipping ore have built smelters of their own to treat these products.

The others are waiting the completion of a big smelter they have joined in building at Hamilton, Ont. It will be completed within a few weeks.

Young Foster is on the left and his father on the right in the picture.

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WAR ON FIVE-WIVED MORMON RULER TO TEST LAW'S SUPREMACY IN UTAH

HOARY OLD JOS. F. SMITH OBJECT OF ANTI-POLYGAMY PROSECUTION—PLURAL MARRIAGES FLOURISH, WITH THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE HELPLESS BECAUSE OF LATTER DAY SAINT DOMINATION—FAILED TO INDICT FORMER CHURCH HEAD.

Special Correspondence. Salt Lake City, Oct. 2.—What promise to be the supreme test of Utah's power to smother polygamy has been begun with the formal application for a warrant against the very head of the Mormon church, President Joseph F. Smith, here at the world headquarters of the law and morals (polygamy) Latter Day Saints. A similar warrant has been demanded against Brigham H. Roberts, denied a seat in

portant than the attempt several years ago to indict Lorenzo Snow, then president of the church. The prosecutor failed to prosecute.

Through the Mormon political influence in Utah polygamy has flourished and the statutes against it have been ignored as much as the moral code.

That polygamy has been countenanced by the Mormon church has been the standing disgrace of Utah, and a reproach to the good name of the whole United States. Mormons in control of the administrations, plural marriages have continued undisturbed since statehood was granted, the manifesto notwithstanding, and the federal law no longer can reach the offense.

Smith is away on a trip to Europe. He is to return in October, when the semi-annual conference of the Mormons takes place.

In all, Smith was married, or, rather, "united," as the Mormons term it, to six women. His first wife, a sweetheart of his boyhood, his companion, promptly secured a divorce when he began his career of progressive polygamy by marrying the Lamson sisters, Julia and Edna, in one day. She had to get her divorce in California. Smith always gave Julia the precedence over his other wives as his "official" wife. By her he had eleven children. Mrs. Sarah Richards Smith and Mrs. Alice Kimball Smith then had establishments set up for them in the order named. Mrs. Mary Schwartz Smith is the most recent wife.

It is the last named wife who is named in the complaint charging Smith with living unlawfully. If the case ever gets as far as a trial it is expected that nearly the entire Mormon hierarchy, and Senator Smoot and the whole Smith family will be drawn into it as witnesses. What chance now of prosecution in what the other Smith ladies would say on direct and cross-examination. Mrs.

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COMPANY EXCHANGES ARE ILLEGAL IN ARMY

Fifty Fourth State Fair Opens at Springfield, Illinois. \$52,500 in Prizes.

THE USUAL FALL MEETINGS

Kansas Celebrated the First Unfolding of American Flag in Bounds of That State

Washington, Sept. 25.—There has been much trouble in the war department during the last few months by reason of the unsettled bills of a defense company exchange, which involved the transactions of Homer E. Lewis, at one time a second lieutenant of the Thirtieth Infantry, and now a convict in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

Lewis conducted an exchange for the officers of his company, and after it had passed through a period of maladministration it was found that the exchange owed bills to a considerable extent, one of more than \$300 due a firm in Omaha. The company appealed to the war department, which held that nothing can be done short of going into the civil courts and collecting what may be obtained from the officers who conducted the exchange as a private business enterprise, and who alone are responsible. The company fund can not be used in payment of the bills and the war department can take no steps beyond advising the creditors to go into the courts.

In the meantime it is appreciated in the war department that something must be done to protect the army and outsiders from such organizations hereafter, and while the regulations forbid the establishment and maintenance of company exchanges, it is considered proper to repeat the warning, which will be done in the form of general orders, giving strict instructions for the guidance of commanding officers.

CELEBRATING FLAG DAY IN TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Topeka, Sept. 25.—Flag day was celebrated in all the public schools of this state yesterday. The date of the one hundredth anniversary of the day when the American flag was first unfurled in the territory which now constitutes the state of Kansas was September 25, but as the 25th this year comes on Saturday, it was decided to hold the celebration on the day before. In all schools patriotic exercises were held, in which proper reference was made to the part which Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike played in the history of the territory, which was then a part of Louisiana, and to the fact that the American flag was first thrown to the breeze in that wilderness.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF CONTEST BEGAN YESTERDAY

New York, Sept. 25.—Instead of seeking an inland course for its annual championship contest, as in previous years, the East Jersey Golf association has selected for this year's tournament the links of the Deal Golf & Country club. The contest began yesterday and will take two days. The championship is open only to members of the club who have played in at least six of the team matches during the season, but today there will be a thirty-six hole handicap for the best scores, and the best of the league are eligible. The championship contest began yesterday with an eighteen-hole qualifying round. The eight lowest scorers will continue at match play for the title.

MASSACHUSETTS FIREMEN IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 25.—The firemen from all parts of this state are assembled here today to attend the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's association, which was convened at Mechanics' hall last afternoon and will continue for three days. Many interesting matters will be discussed at the business sessions, and the association. The local members have arranged an elaborate program for the entertainment of the visiting members.

ILLINOIS OPENS HER FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25.—The fifty-fourth annual Illinois state fair opened on the fair grounds Friday morning. It is the largest and most complete exhibition of this kind ever held here, and, judging from the large number of visitors already in town, it promises to be a great financial success. Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded in the various departments. In addition to the customary exhibition features of the fair, including a fine agricultural exhibit, a display of cattle, sheep, horses, dogs and pet animals, poultry, fruit, etc., many special entertainment features are offered to the visitors. Seven bands and two or three quartets have been engaged to furnish music. The racing program is the best ever offered and some of the fastest horses in the country will contest for the liberal prizes. Bousa and his band will give concerts every night in the large state grandstand, which has a seating capacity of 10,000 people. There will be no million ascensions and other interesting features. The fair will close on October 5.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS IN CONVENTION TODAY

Nicholsville, Ky., Sept. 25.—The annual state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Kentucky opened yesterday, with a large attendance of delegates representing every part of the state. Many prominent speakers are here and will address the convention, which will close next Tuesday.

TROOPS BREAK CAMP AT MT. GRENA, PA.

Mr. Gretna, Pa., Sept. 25.—The military camp of the U. S. Army at Gretna, Pa., for more than one month has attracted thousands of soldiers, ready to be sent as militia to Mt. Gretna, Pa., at the end of the last of the troops to their respective stations. It is stated on good authority that the

result of the maneuvers and the field work done by the troops during the encampment has been highly satisfactory and a great deal of good is expected to result from the experience gained. A careful and comprehensive report of the work done will be submitted to the war department by General Grant, who was in command of the encampment.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MINE EXPERT AND MANAGER

PETER McQUADE OF THE ALEX. SANDRO COPPER CO. IN BURRO MTS., DIES IN SILVER CITY.

Peter McQuade, a prominent mining man of this section and manager of the Alessandro Copper Mining company, died at St. Joseph hospital in Silver City last Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock after a two weeks' illness, says the Silver City Enterprise. Mr. McQuade was in his usual health up to a week ago from last Thursday when he was seized with a slight paralytic stroke. His condition becoming no better he was moved to St. Joseph's hospital in this city a week ago last Wednesday and on the same afternoon a surgical operation was performed on him in the hope of saving his life. While the operation was successful the condition of the patient was weakened by the previous week's illness that he could not withstand the shock of the operation and finally succumbed to the inevitable last Tuesday morning.

Peter McQuade was born in Boston, Mass., sixty-eight years ago and it was in that city that he received his education. About thirty years ago he moved to New Haven, Conn., where he engaged in the real estate business in which he was highly successful and amassed considerable property. About one year ago he was elected manager of the Alessandro Copper Mining Co., operating in the Burro mountains, of which he was a stockholder to succeed Lucius P. Downing, who had resigned. He arrived in Silver City a little over a year ago and has held the position during that time. From the start, he took a deep interest in mining although having had no previous experience and prosecuted development work on the properties as much as the limited means of the company would permit and was ever hopeful of the future greatness of the company's properties.

He is survived by a wife, one daughter and three sons, the latter being prominent in the business world. A Catholic priest in Boston who stands high in ecclesiastical circles, also survives him.

POLITICAL POINTERS

(Saturday, September 26.)

Wm. McIntosh, a delegate from Torrance county, who was here on business, left last night for Las Vegas.

Francisco Lucero y Montoya, who was nominated for the territorial house by the Perfecto Armijo party, is pretty well known in this city and county. The voters must not forget him as he is the same man who succeeded Don Hankin's seat in the legislative house a few years ago, when Hankin had a majority of over 800 votes.

W. B. Childers and E. W. Dobson, two delegates of the regular republican party, who got left when the train pulled out on No. 8's time last night, left for Las Vegas a few hours later on the limited train. F. W. Clancy, a delegate of the Perfecto Armijo party, was also on the train for Las Vegas.

It is quite evident that the territorial republican central committee paid no attention to the howls of the Morning Journal and other democratic sheets regarding the delegates sent up to the Las Vegas convention from this county. The "influence" of the Morning Journal is not in the regular republican party.

The Perfecto Armijo party insulted both Justo R. Armijo and Jose L. Perera by not placing one of the other on their stump ticket for collector and treasurer. Instead, however, the bolters nominated Dr. L. H. Chamberlain, the dentist, who ran on an independent ticket for mayor of the city last spring and was badly defeated for the office.

Col. W. S. Hogeboom, the ex-chairman of the territorial democratic central committee, who was in conference with Chairman Jones and Secretary Walton last night, says Candidate Larrasola's itinerary will take in every county in the territory and speeches will be made at every city and town of any importance. The democrats intend to make a vigorous campaign.

W. B. Walton, secretary of the democratic territorial central committee, who was over in the Roosevelt neighborhood with Candidate Larrasola and Hon. H. B. Ferguson, came from this town in slight and after consultation with several local democrats, at which the itinerary of candidate Larrasola was changed, proceeded on his way to Silver City. He is expected to return to this city next Tuesday morning.

A telephone message from Las Vegas this afternoon gives the information that "Prof." A. B. Strong, the "learned" superintendent of county schools spring his famous saying, "It don't make no difference how," on the territorial republican central committee this morning and Chairman Brown promptly moved that "Prof." Strong be granted the highest degree known as a grammarian. The motion was unanimously carried.

B. Rippe, one of the leaders of the Perfecto Armijo party, left last night for Las Vegas, and he took along with him his two columns of stuff which he had inserted in the Morning Journal the paper without any influence whatever in the republican party. The stuff was presented this morning to the territorial republican central committee and the members of that committee promptly voted for the regular republican delegates from this county by the vote of 29 to 1. It is understood that the afternoon that Rippe cited his conduct to Stephen Grinnold, a perpetual candidate for office, and immediately started "down the pike" for home.

It is learned this afternoon that Stephen Grinnold, candidate for as-

essor by the rump meeting of the Perfecto Armijo party, is not so certain of being elected as he was the day following his nomination, when he appeared at the court house and requested to be shown the furniture of the assessor's office by Assessor Albright. With a turn up of the nose, in the same manner as characterized of a snob when a working man or woman appears in sight, he said: "That's not good enough for me, and I will get an order from Cousin Alfred, member of the board of county commissioners, for new furniture." News from Las Vegas has put a damper on Grinnold's perpetual desire to be an office holder.

"ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY IN RAILWAY MACHINE SHOP"

The September number of The Engineering Magazine contains the first of a series of articles on "Organization and Economy in the Railway Machine Shop," by H. W. Jacobs of San Bernardino. The first article deals with "Specializing and Centralization of the Operation and Equipment," with numerous illustrations.

Mr. Jacobs is the superintendent of shop improvement methods for the Santa Fe coast and gulf lines, with headquarters in San Bernardino, and he stands high in this line of work, as is evidenced by the "Engineering Magazine" securing a series of articles from him. He is a plain but to-the-point writer, making the intricate questions of shop management clear to the layman by the use of simple language.

GENERAL MANAGER HURLEY BACK TO TOPEKA

J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe, who went to Chicago last Friday for the purpose of consulting expert oculists in regard to his injured eye, has returned to Topeka. The result of the examination of his eye by the Chicago oculists revealed nothing new, and they advised a continuation of the same treatment that he had been receiving, so Mr. Hurley returned to the Santa Fe hospital. The Chicago oculists say that there is danger of losing the sight of the eye but that if it is properly treated the chances are good for a safe recovery.

FIRST STREET SWITCH WILL BE MOVED

CHANGE MEANS THE LAYING OF SINGLE TRACK ON SECOND STREET FROM GOLD TO RAILROAD.

The first street switch is to be done away with and in its place will be laid a single track. This was decided yesterday afternoon when the city council, after due consideration and the gaining of the consent of the Retail Merchants' association, granted the Traction company permission to lay a single track on Second Street between Gold avenue and Railroad avenue.

The council held a special meeting for the purpose of taking the matter in hand. H. A. Jastro, represented the company at the meeting and accepted the grant of the council with thanks, though it was not necessary for the company to ask the council for the grant as by its franchise the company may lay tracks in any street in the city. Mr. Jastro said that he had been asked to remove the switch from First street and that he would like to do so, but first he would have to find some feasible means of getting cars going and coming along the line past each other to take the place of the first street switch, and this only other means was a track through Second street to form a junction with the Railroad extension and the Railroad avenue tangent. This he thought would take the place of the first street switch as it could be so arranged that cars going south could pass on a single track on First street while cars north bound could pass on a single track on Second street, but before he did anything in the matter he wanted first to get the consent of all concerned, that there would be no kick coming after the work was done. This is why he took the matter before the city council.

The Traction company proposes to make the changes at once.

The masquerading in this country a few years ago of a Boston embezzler calling himself Col. Grayson, has been exposed by a suit filed in the east by one Winthrop Merrill, who declared himself to be the son of the said Grayson, who afterward proved to be Moody Merrill, and opens the press again one of the prettiest stories ever romanced. The son says that his father was wronged and blackmailed and asks for \$15,000 damages from the parties wronging his father. A dispatch received here yesterday announcing the suit does not give the names of the defendants of the suit.

SUIT EXUMES PRETTY SILVER CITY ROMANCE

DON OF COL. GRAYSON, ALIAS MERRILL, SAYS FATHER WAS BLACKMAILED AND ASKS FOR DAMAGES.

The Jewish residents of this city commenced the observance of the Day of Atonement yesterday evening, by holding services in Temple Albert and services will be held all today, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning. During the Atonement, Rabbi Kaplan delivered three sermons. His subject last night was "Atonement." This morning he spoke on "Sins of Commission," and this afternoon his address was on the subject "At One With God."

During the twenty-four hours no food or drink is allowed to pass their lips while business and labor of every description is forbidden.

Meaning of Yom Kippur.

Relative to the significance of the Day of Atonement a Jewish writer says:

"Then tenth day of the Hebrew sacrament, 'Tahiti,' which is to be inaugurated on Friday, September 28, at sunset, is called 'Yom Kippur,' Day of Atonement. It is so called because it is hoped that on this day the sins of the past year are pardoned by God."

"Yom Kippur is founded on Biblical authority. On the tenth day of the seventh month there shall be unto you a day of atonement. It shall be a holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls (by fasting), and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day; for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever person it be that hath not on this same day shall be cut off from among his people, it shall be unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls (by fasting) in the ninth day of the month, at evening (shall ye begin), from evening unto evening shall ye celebrate your sabbaths." (Lev. 16, 23-27.)

"In ancient times, when Israel dwelt in the Holy Land and formed an independent nation, when King Solomon's famous temple with its marvelous ar-

HOW LAW CAME TO THE CHARGES

BEING THE STORY OF OLD MARIA THE WASHERWOMAN, AND OF THE AMERICAN INVASION.

By Victor M. Hughes.

Picture, Isthmus of Panama, Sept. 25.—Old Maria, the washerwoman, stood waist deep in the Chagres river, rinsing the clothes that the day before she had darned by rubbing in the shallow boxes.

Many and many a day before she



MARIA.

had stood in that same spot, employed as she was this day, clad as she was this day, her sluggish mind working away at the same old simple thoughts.

Through the coconut palms and the thick growing wild banana plants she could see the thatched front of her jungle home. There sat the mario, her indolent, cheroot smoking husband, who toiled no time, nowhere, as becomes the sturdy son of the underbrush. To old Maria the day was as all other days, holding nothing of portent. She did not then know that this day was to mark the coming of the law to the Chagres.

The day's work done, that night in her jungle home, she held in her hands a strange document. It bore a mammoth seal, and was writ in some outlandish tongue, unlike anything she had ever before seen. When a wise man translated it into her native patois, Old Maria's eyes grew wide with wonder.

"But 'tis the vestige of the washerwoman," she said. "Tis as I have always dreamed and as the madre before me dreamed."

"Los Americanos," said the man significantly.

Still Old Maria did not understand. Of course she knew that the Americans were on the Isthmus, for did she not hear the unearthly noises of their machines by day and by night, and did she not watch the linen of the vendors of the hotel on the hill? But what had they to do with her and her lot?

Comprehension came only with effort for violating the Americans' law prescribing the bathing costume. So many inches of height and breadth, with the statue, requires so many inches of muscle or calico.

And thus came the law, the American law, to the Chagres.

DAY OF ATONEMENT BEING OBSERVED

Services Held Last Night and Today in Temple Albert. Jewish Stores Closed.

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"Yom Kippur is founded on Biblical authority. On the tenth day of the seventh month there shall be unto you a day of atonement. It shall be a holy convocation unto you; and ye shall afflict your souls (by fasting), and ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord. And ye shall do no work in that same day; for it is a day of atonement, to make an atonement for you before the Lord your God. For whatsoever person it be that hath not on this same day shall be cut off from among his people, it shall be unto you a sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls (by fasting) in the ninth day of the month, at evening (shall ye begin), from evening unto evening shall ye celebrate your sabbaths." (Lev. 16, 23-27.)

"In ancient times, when Israel dwelt in the Holy Land and formed an independent nation, when King Solomon's famous temple with its marvelous ar-

chitecture graced the holy city, the Yom Kippur and its ceremony were observed in a far different mode from the one that now prevails.

Time brings changes. The temple is destroyed; the people are deprived of all this great glory; the holy city is in the hands of the foe; sacrifices are not permitted except in the Holy Land; the functions of the priests have long been abolished; all that remains to the true and faithful Israelite is prayer, the fast and the sound of the shofar, reminding him that without the priest the annual sacrifices, his sins are forgiven by true repentance. The faithful, therefore, remain the whole of the day of Yom Kippur, besides the long service on the previous evening, in the different places of worship, praying and imploring God's mercy to favor his children with pardon for all their sins and to be kind to them in the future.

"But the spirit and the intention of Yom Kippur must not be abused, nor must its efficacy be relied on as an antidote for sin, because it is an established maxim of the rabbis that to him who says 'I may sin because I can afterwards repent,' the opportunity for repentance does not always come. Sickness or death may overtake him and he may die without the intended reformation.

"As individuals, all need a day of atonement, which admonishes us that we shall confess our sin and beseech God for His forgiveness. Let us therefore straighten up our accounts, first with high heaven, second with our fellow man, and chiefly each with himself. Let us remember the words of our sacred scripture, 'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as white as wool.' This whiteness is the climax of all Bible happiness, and the cleansing power is a contrite spirit, a repentant heart and a will power to walk humbly before God, with love toward all mankind."

COWBOY PRACTICE BOY ALMOST KILLED

The sixteen-year-old son of Henry Kohl, who lives a mile and a half southeast of the asylum, was nearly killed on Sunday afternoon while practicing cowboy feats, says the Phoenix Republican. He and several neighbor boys were running their horses in the road east of town and were picking hats from the ground while the horses were going at full speed. Just as young Kohl reached for a hat something happened, perhaps his foot slipped. At any rate he was unbalanced, falling upon his head. He lay perfectly still and it was at first thought that he had been killed. He was taken home and Dr. Cameron was sent for. The young man was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Monday he recovered consciousness for the first time, eighteen hours after his fall, and still later in the day the doctor thought there was a chance for his recovery.

Young Kohl remembered falling but he failed under the hallucinations that he was able after that to walk home and put himself to bed.

BIG MEETING OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THIS CITY SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21.

The exemplification of the three degrees of the Knights of Columbus will take place in this city Sunday, October 21, at 2 o'clock, in the hall of prominent members of the order who will be present. It will be a notable event in the history of the local council. The ceremonies will be held in the commodious Elks lodge room and will be followed by a grand banquet in the large hall room. This room will be tastefully decorated in white, gold and royal purple, the colors of the order.

In one end of the room a full orchestra will discourse sweet music during the banquet.

The first two degrees of the order will be exemplified to a class of fifty candidates by a selected team from the local council. The major degrees will be in the hands of P. L. McArdle and salute of Chicago. Mr. McArdle is the national advocate of the order and his work in this degree is known from coast to coast.

Mr. McArdle will come via New Orleans, where he confers this degree to a large class October 14. A large number of Knights of Columbus from the outside councils will be in attendance to witness the ceremonies.

The following is the committee on arrangements: J. A. Johnson, J. W. Prentiss, M. S. Tierney, V. Comeau, T. F. Hinkler, John S. Beaven.

EARTHQUAKE HAS NO TERRORS FOR PEOPLE

"I do not believe the San Francisco earthquake has in the least injured the tourist and colonial travel from the east to California. On the contrary, I believe it has rather accentuated it, and that more people will visit the Golden Gate the coming winter than ever before in a like period."

"There may be a few timid people who will be kept away by the earthquake and the fire, but where one has been kept away there will be three who will take the trip to the coast merely out of curiosity to see the ruins and visit other portions of the state while they are here, and many of these will see the utter foolishness of fear of earthquakes and stay and make the state their home."

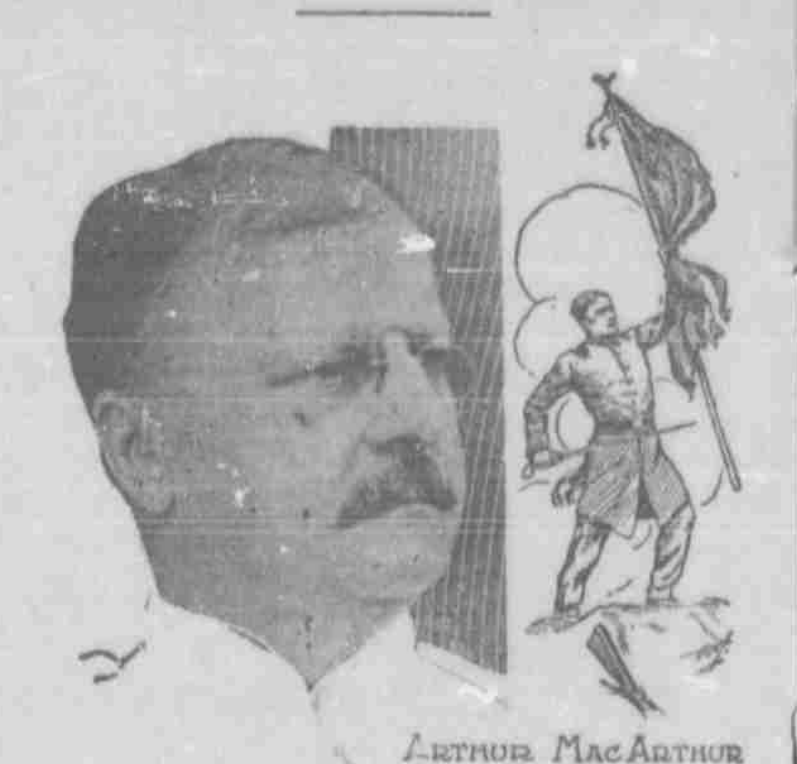
Thus spoke a well known railroad man, General Agent W. R. Dowler, of the Santa Fe, to a reporter of the San Bernardino Sun, in discussing the present movement of colonists to the coast and the outlook for the coming winter for tourists.

FRIENDS ARE LOOKING FOR ENGINEER HENNESSEY

Where is John Hennessey? That is a question Messrs. Jim Miller and Ross Thompson of Clifton, Ariz., have been trying to find an answer to this last night, says the El Paso Times. The lost man is a locomotive engineer employed on the Ariz. & N. Mex. railroad, with his home at Clifton. On July 31 he left on a visit to his home in the east, to see his sweetheart and visit with his people. He disappeared over several days with friends in El Paso. On the 15th of August he wrote from Chicago that he would be home on the 10th of this month, and on the 6th of this month his hat and suitcase came in on a sleeper from the El Paso & North eastern. But John Hennessey was not on the train.

THE BRAVE LIEUTENANT IS NOW LIEUTENANT GENERAL

GENERAL ARTHUR MACARTHUR, WHO RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF HONOR WHEN A BOY AT MISSIONARY RIDGE, IS NOW HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



ARTHUR MACARTHUR

Thomas had won the "Battle Above the Clouds" and the Confederate army had been driven from Lookout mountain. On the morning of November 25, 1863, Sherman renewed his attack on the Confederate right, but met with serious opposition.

It was a critical situation and Grant ordered Thomas' tired soldiers to make a demonstration against the Confederate front below Missionary Ridge. They went in with a rush and drove the Confederates out of their first line. And they didn't stop then. Without orders they kept on and stormed Missionary Ridge itself.

In that wild and heroic rush up the ridge was the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. As they neared the crest of the ridge the fire from the trenches became terrific. Men fell by the score, and when the color bearer went down the advance hesitated. It was an appalling moment. A young lieutenant—his name was only 20 years old—seized the fallen flag and calling to the men to follow him, rushed up the hill and planted the banner on the enemy's works. The line followed and in another instant the enemy was driven out and the battle of Missionary Ridge was won. That young lieutenant has just been made lieutenant general of the United States army to succeed Gen. Coffey. He is Arthur MacArthur, and today is the head of the organization which he has served forty-four years.

Gen. MacArthur was born in Massachusetts, June 2, 1845. His family

moved to Wisconsin while he was a boy. August 4, 1861, he was mustered into the volunteer service as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. After the year which he spent as lieutenant colonel of the regiment, he entered the regular army as a second lieutenant.

When the Spanish war broke out he was a lieutenant colonel in the adjutant general's department. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers and went to Manila, commanding his brigade during the early days of the war there. After the battle of Manila he was made a major general in 1899 he was made a brigadier general in the regular army and succeeded General Otis as commander of the division of the Philippines and military governor. In 1901 he was promoted to the rank of major general.

On his return to America he was appointed to the command of the department of the lakes, and for the last few years has been in command of the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

During the Russo-Japanese war he was in the field as a special observer for the war department, and at the close of the war he traveled extensively in the far east and India, where he was the guest of Gen. Lord Kitchener.

He received the medal of honor for "coolness and conspicuous bravery" at Missionary Ridge, and was recently decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by the mikado of Japan.

BROWNS TO SECOND MONEY AT LAS VEGAS

ALBUQUERQUE'S SACRIFICE TO THE NORTH-STAR NEW MEXICO FAIR, THAT IS WHAT LEFT THE BROWNS TO SECOND PLACE IN THE LAS VEGAS MONEY AT LAS VEGAS.

Albuquerque's sacrifice to the North-Star New Mexico fair, that is what left the Browns to second place in the Las Vegas money at Las Vegas. The Browns took second money in the tournament, and it was only by a hair's breadth escape that first money got away from them. And Pettus, who must be credited with playing a very prominent part in the securing of first money in the territorial fair tournament by timely hitting, must be charged the difference between first and second money at Las Vegas. His inability to hold Jimmy Durham at critical moments was the cause of Albuquerque not taking first money in the latter tournament and breaking the hearts of a bunch of professionals as well as a large bunch of Meadow City fans.

With the scalp of both Trinidad and Santa Fe hanging at their belts, the Browns and only to defeat the Las Vegas bunch to cop the first prize. The deciding game came yesterday afternoon with Durham and Dick opposing each other. The Browns opened the ball by making one run in the initial inning and gave in return a trio of blanks for the home guards. In the fourth, through a combination of bad plays assisted by a couple of errors by Durham, allowed the bases to become full. Facing this layout the positive pedagogic allowed a fly over Hale in left field. This ball fielded and retrieved cleanly, but the inability of Pettus to get his hand on it when it came bouncing in allowed three professionals to score.

By hard pegging the Browns tied the score in the eighth, then the Browns gave a reproduction of the fourth inning scene. Facing a crisis of three men on bases, Jimmy Durham struck out the next two men and we third, too, but Pettus failed to hold the strike out ball. The runner started to run and Pettus in his frantic efforts to recover it, lost his balance and in throwing to first, threw wild. The error let the winning run cross the plate. This one run gave Las Vegas the big end of the purse. Albuquerque took second place and Santa Fe third.

"To Cure A Felon." Says Sam Kendall, of Phillipsburg, Kan., "Just ever it over with Duck-horn's Arnica Salve and the Salve will do the rest." Quickest cure for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Sore Feet and Sore Eyes. Only 25c at all druggists.

MRS. T. B. MILLS RETURNS TO LAS VEGAS

Mrs. T. B. Mills, whose husband, Col. T. B. Mills, expired suddenly at Carnegie hall, New York City, yesterday afternoon, arrived in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon and will be the guest of Dr. M. M. and family at No. 121, Railroad avenue, for a few days. Her grand child, Jamie, is attending school at Fordham, N. Y.

ANOTHER LINE PUSHING FOR THE WEST

The indications are that the present Kansas City, Lawrence & Pacific will be put through at an early date, says an eastern dispatch. Its officials have bought the Canadian Southern and the Canadian Midland and several other projected lines, and have sold bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 and a half million. The line will be pushed through rapidly to Carnegie, N. M., and in to El Paso, then to the Pacific coast. Forty millions of capital are behind the road.

