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BIRTHDAY OF AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR OCCUPANT OF PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

Theodore Roosevelt Forty Eight Years Old Today and the First in Hearts of His Contemporaneous Countrymen.

HAPPY BLENDING OF BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH TYPES

Interesting Gossip About Him and His Progenitors Since Their First Arrival Here From Holland In the Seventeenth Century.

New York, Oct. 27.—Today Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, celebrated his forty-eighth birthday, and from all corners of the country congratulations are being showered on him, for no matter what his political views are or what steps he has taken in the affairs of state, all are ready to admit that Roosevelt is a man of the people, a popular man, a modern head of a family, and a type of chivalrous gentleman that the coming generation would do well to copy. While not attempting to enter into a biography of the "man of the moment," a sketch of his life and his family background is not amiss. Mr. Roosevelt was born in an unpretentious house which at present is numbered 28 East Twentieth street, and in the very room in which he first saw light the Roosevelt home club, which was organized a few years ago, holds its meetings. The club intends to preserve the house and maintain it as a national landmark, though at present it is given over to business and a hidden low window has painfully altered its appearance. Theodore Roosevelt, the president's father, who is still remembered in New York as a man of affairs, a philanthropist and a genial companion, lived most of his time at Oyster Bay, but he kept a house in the city and his face was a familiar one about town. Indeed, since the American Civil War, the name of Theodore Roosevelt has been constantly and intimately connected with the city's life. For the most part they lived the lives of simple and frugal Dutch burghers, regularly attending the reformed Dutch church, and actively engaged in trade. From time to time they made modest excursions into politics. One of the president's direct ancestors associated himself with the Leislerian, or popular party, in its struggle against the tyranny of James II. of England. This worthy burgher's occupation was that of a "bolter," a vocation he did not hand down to his illustrious descendants who never "bolted" at anything. The president's line remained purely Dutch till the sixth generation, marrying into Dutch families only. James Roosevelt, the president's great grandfather, gave his services without reward as commissary to the continental army during the entire war of the independence. Isaac Roosevelt, a colonial ancestor, was one of the first to make a navigation by means of the vertical paddle wheel—a "boom." The president's grandfather, Mr. Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt, was a successful merchant and glass importer and laid the foundations of the Roosevelt fortune. He was one of the first to pull down, stood on the southwest corner of Broadway, and Fourteenth street. It was a spacious, nearly square, white marble and brick mansion. It was built in the late thirties and stood until the ground became too valuable for residential purposes. Here it was that the Roosevelt clan gathered for family reunions, and "today," as a young man frequently played in his grandfather's back yard. Theodore Roosevelt, senior, was in business with his father until he was thirty-five years old, when he was married. The house next door, No. 4, was occupied by his brother, James Alfred Roosevelt. The president's early life therefore was passed in East Twentieth street, not far from his grandfather's. He was a delicate boy and was not sent to the public schools. He was tutored at home and for a while attended Cutler's school. In 1875 when the family was living on Fifty-seventh street he entered Harvard and for several years was but rarely in the city. His vacations were spent in the country and in traveling. His father died in 1878, but Mrs. Roosevelt continued to live on Fifty-seventh street until her death in 1884. It was here that the president lived as a young man just out of college, and he entered the arena of New York politics in that as a candidate for the New York assembly in the twenty-first district, a part of the town strongly republican. Some years ago Roosevelt's growing resentment of his entrance into politics, observed "I have always believed, and do yet, that a man should join a political organization and should attend the primaries; that he should not be content to be governed, but do his part in the work. So, upon leaving college I went to the local headquarters, attended all meetings, and took my part in whatever was up. There came a revolt against the member of the assembly from that district, I was nominated to succeed him and I was elected in 1882 and his activity there as a reformer and anti-machine man is well known. In 1883, Mr. Roosevelt having married, moved to 55 West Forty-fifth street, a modest New Brunswick brownstone house, where he lived only one year. This was the time when the state re-

publican convention at Chicago which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, but in favor of one nomination of Senator Edmunds. He did not seek in his bid, nor did he join the forces of George William Curtis and his party, but declared it was better to stick to the party and the party nominated. In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt moved to 422 Madison avenue where he lived two years, during which time he took an active part in municipal affairs and was nominated for mayor of the city on the republican ticket, running against Abram S. Hewitt and the famous Henry George. He was absent from the city much during these years on the Dakota ranch which he had purchased. In 1886 he moved his city home a little further up to 489 Madison avenue where he remained until 1890. His residence here, the longest he has yet been allowed to have, comprised a part of his city life when he was writing a history and acting as city, service and police commissioner. Mr. Roosevelt evidently considered this more important than any other of the city houses he has occupied. The dining room which is still as he left it, was used up to and decorated according to his own notions. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Roosevelt went to Washington by President McKinley's invitation, as secretary of the navy and gave up his New York home. Up to the time of writing, the career of the president is well known. The village of Kierulff, Cherokee county, Ga., however, awakes to find itself famous. Here the president's mother spent her childhood and while Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were touring in the south recently, they visited Bulloch hall. To quote the words of the biographer "Roosevelt stopped here for a few hours on his present southern tour where his mother spent her childhood and the house in which she lived in her young days, to stand reverently in the room she used as a girl and the room in which she was married, a parlor and a drawing room with folding doors which were thrown open to make room for the occasion." Fifty years ago, pretty Martha Bulloch came and went among the young men and maidens of the town, a care-free, happy, young girl with no thought of time, place or personality. The day there came when she was married. She married a citizen of New York, who gathered into himself the Cherokee, and today the president of the United States speaks of the name of Bulloch. Bulloch is an honored name in Georgia. Archibald Bulloch was the first of the Bulloch family in Georgia. He was Georgia's first revolutionary governor. Bulloch county was named in his honor. "Archibald" Roosevelt, one of the boys in the white house, bears the name of that illustrious forbear. The former home of Martha Bulloch, which is still known as "Bulloch Hall" and is the pride of the hamlet. After the war it passed out of the Bulloch family and was owned by a Mr. Wood who changed the name to Woodburn. It is now owned and occupied by J. P. Bulloch, the great-grandson of the old name. His great white columns supporting the high roofed veranda in colonial style give it an imposing appearance. "Mom" Grace was married to Mattie Bulloch before her marriage. "Mom" is a real old lady in every way. She is a widow and lives in a small house on the corner of the city. She is 74 years old and lives on a little farm near Roosevelt given her by the president. Mrs. Grace talks about her "little Missus" and never tires of telling about when she was married. She describes Miss Mattie as a handsome white silk, made princess fashion, with a long train and tells how small her feet looked in the little slippers with their big silver buckles. She likes to tell about how the grand old hall was illuminated with many lights, and of the flowers and vines used in the decorations and says "I tell you, Massa it was a grand time when Miss Mattie married."

TWO NEW VARSITY DORMITORIES OPENED

The new dormitories of the University of New Mexico were formally opened to the public yesterday afternoon and in the evening a happy program in the plaza of the university grounds attracted hundreds of people, who followed the exercises with attention and interest. A feature of the program was the college "sing," which was lighted up the scene with brilliancy, and the affair was in every way a success. Yesterday afternoon both the students and faculty were engaged in showing numbers of visitors about the new dormitories, which are exact replicas of ancient dwellings of the Pueblo. Interior decorations of the handsome new buildings carried on the architectural scheme in an artistic manner. Navajo blankets were conspicuously on the students' dormitory rooms and Indian pottery and other

bric-a-brac of the same origin was in evidence. The building, after the ideas of President W. G. Wright, who, in fact, originated the architectural plan, which received deserved praise. C. E. Hodgins, Miss Hickey and Prof. Richards, the committee charged to select names for the new dormitories from those suggested by the students, announced their decision yesterday. A large number of names were offered and the committee, after careful consideration, christened the new dormitories "Kierulff" and "Mass Eagle," while the girls' home was named "Ho-konah" or "Butterfly." These names will be placed upon the buildings in relief.

OCCIDENTAL LIFE AGENTS' EXCITING EXPERIENCE

Horace A. Lay, eastern manager for the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of New Mexico and Arizona, returned today on the city train, after a tour where he had an exciting experience with a "bad" man Tuesday morning, says the Roosevelt Review. Unable to get a bed in the town, he went with a fellow traveler to the waiting room at the station, and then down the drunken man and two had locking tramps. One of the tramps tried to sell Mr. Lay a ring and otherwise tried to get up a deal with him. Finally the tramp tried to "smash" a watch from one of the tramps, and Mr. Lay called him on the spot, causing him to drop the watch on the floor. When Mr. Lay called the bad man in his effort to rob the drunken man, the bad man ran at Lay with a knife. The Roosevelt Review picked up a heavy miner's box that the drunken man had pulled off and defended himself from the attack. Afterward the bad man left the depot, and later came back with a handful of money and a watch. An investigation revealed that the bad man had entered one of the rooming houses that had not been locked. He made his escape and had not been captured when Mr. Lay left Torrance.

MANY SCHOOLS DISTRICTS ARE FORMED

The desk of Professor Hilman Hadley, superintendent of public instruction at the Capitol building in Santa Fe, is literally loaded down with the voluminous reports from the various county superintendents of schools. There are many noticeable things in the reports. The most striking, however, is the increase of new school districts. In the reports, during the past year, in some counties, thus far, Roosevelt county leads with sixteen new school districts established. Quay county is a close second with twelve new school districts, while Torrance county has three districts established. The superintendent is preparing to establish several more. Some of these districts have no school houses as yet but school is being held. Others have temporary structures while a number have good comfortable buildings. The superintendent reports that the new immigrants with commendable alacrity have leased bonds with which to erect school houses.

A very striking feature of the reports, however, is the number of errors in simple addition. Some of the superintendents show impossible balances and their reports contain glaring misstatements. In cases where such errors are not too striking, the reports are being corrected and filed by the superintendent. In order to have the corrections made.

MAGDALENA STILL KEEP ON BUILDING

Special Correspondent. Magdalena, N. M., Oct. 26.—A remarkable change has taken place in Magdalena the last year. Where a year ago was a large, ramshackle supply house, the Becker-Blackwell company, one of the best known and most stable concerns in the territory—now are two such institutions. The concern is the Ranch Supply company, general merchandise and all that the name implies, under the able management of George M. Brown, formerly with J. B. Rutney & Co., of Albuquerque. Everybody in Albuquerque knows George Brown. He had an insurance office in the Albuquerque Tractor company office building for a few months before embarking in business at Magdalena. A new general store by Garcia & Garcia, not as large as the other concerns mentioned, with four saloons and several residences are other improvements at Magdalena within the year, and still the place is growing.

The Magdalena Development company is a corporation organized to supply the town with water. The plans of the company are these: A great big dam, dug out of the old ranch three miles from town toward Kelly and an abundance of water was found at a depth of forty feet. This water will be pumped into a reservoir and carried from there to the town through a 6-inch pipe by gravitation. The pipes are now being laid.

Among the prominent people of Magdalena is a man whose name is familiar to all the old timers of Albuquerque. Felo McFarland, who was a ranchman, foreman at the Santa Fe Co., of Albuquerque for 17 years, and only went to Magdalena two years ago. The experience Mr. McFarland received under the tutelage of Geo. Arnot, manager for Gross, Kelly & Co., has secured for him the trustworthy position of warehouse manager for the big Becker-Blackwell company. Mr. McFarland speaks of his life and many friends in Albuquerque, who in the warmest of terms, praise his character and his loyalty to Magdalena, but he says that he is still in the ring.

Dr. M. K. Wylder and Frank Storts were Magdalena visitors on Thursday. F. A. Hubbard is shipping 14,000 lambs to Colorado parties at prices between \$2.25 and \$3.50 per head. Mr. Hubbard says that politics are a side issue with him.

PEOPLE'S TICKET IN SANDOVAL COUNTY

The convention at Bernalillo, yesterday, to place in the field a ticket for legislative and county offices, included its laborers late in the afternoon, after making the following nominations: For sheriff—Emiliano M. Sandoval. For treasurer and ex-officio collector—Jesus M. Sandoval. For judge of the probate court—J. R. Gurnie. For probate clerk—Luciano Mondragon. For school superintendent—B. F. Peres. For commissioner, first district—Frederico Archuleta. For surveyor—Chas. W. Hubert. For river commissioner—Narciso Valdes, Alvaro Valdes, Mariano Archuleta, Luis Garcia, Juan P. Gutierrez. For delegates to constitutional convention—John W. Sullivan, Alfredo J. Otero. The nominations of Theo. B. Cal-

ron of Santa Fe county, and Esquipal Basco of Pecos county, for territorial legislative council and house of representatives, respectively, were endorsed, and their names will be placed upon the people's ticket of Sandoval county. Resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted, favoring joint sessions for New Mexico and Arizona; the administrations of President Roosevelt and Governor Hagerman. J. H. Madden was selected as the permanent chairman of the convention. C. F. Spader, permanent secretary, and J. Alvaro Montoya as interpreter.

The nomination of the above ticket, as stated in The Evening Citizen yesterday afternoon, will make the fight a very interesting one in Sandoval county, and places two factions of the strong and extensive family of Sandoval in the field against each other. The leaders of the factions are Alvaro Sandoval for the regular ticket, and the chairman of the convention, C. F. Spader, permanent secretary, and J. Alvaro Montoya as interpreter.

THE GLORIETA SALOON ROBBED

The Glorieta saloon and restaurant at No. 167 1/2 North First street was entered about midnight last night by burglars who broke a glass from the front door and crawled through the opening. The morning the Glorieta saloon was found under some trees immediately across the street riddled of its contents. There was \$32 and some small change in the register at closing up time last night, according to the statements of Jose Daxo, the bartender.

An unknown native of Mexico was arrested this morning on suspicion by Patrolmen Highbarra and Rosal. Several flasks of whisky, which were identified as being in the saloon stock, were found on the person of the party. He is incarcerated at the city jail pending investigation.

VARSAITY MEETS MINERS

On the gridiron at Traction park this afternoon the University of New Mexico meets the warriors from the School of Mines at Socorro, and a hotly contested football game is in anticipation. The School of Mines team arrived here this morning and is quartered at the Storages hotel. Accompanying the team is Prof. R. P. Noble, president of the institution. He is optimistic of the result of the game. The Socorro team, according to announcement, will play straight foot ball and will depend upon team work in the contest. They are in good shape and hope to make things interesting for the varsity.

CHIEF M'ILLIN RECEIVED NOVEL REQUEST

FROM A YOUNG GIRL WHO WANTS INTRODUCTION TO A COWBOY. Several days ago Chief of Police McMillin received, among his usual morning mail, a letter from a young woman, who is anxious to be introduced, by letter or otherwise, to some cowboy who is exceptionally good. The letter reads as follows: "Dear Sir—I would like to request a favor of you. I want to be introduced, through a letter, or given the name of the cowboy, to some well-to-do young cowboy or rancher."

"I have always lived in the city and for some reason the men whom I have met here in society do not suit me. I would like to meet some cowboy or rancher who lives in the country. I ask this favor of you because I know a man in your position must be up-to-date and honorable. I am really serious in my request and don't wish to be made sport of or told anything that is untrue."

"I will give you some idea of the man I would like to meet. He must be not particularly handsome, but good-looking and refined. I do not object to a man's smoking or taking an occasional drink, but do not care to have a drunkard or gambler."

"I would prefer that he own his own ranch or cattle, but would not object to a superintendent or foreman."

"This may sound like the writing of a old maid, but I am still in my teens, and oh, well, never mind about my looks."

"Hoping this will not be too much trouble I will ever feel grateful to you for whatever interest you take in me and my request."

Yours respectfully,

—Miss —

P. S.—He must be an American and single."

Feel languid, weak, run-down? Headache? Stomach "off"?—Just a plain case of lazy liver. Burdock Blood Bitters tones liver and stomach, promotes digestion, purifies the blood.

Local Happenings

(Saturday, October 27.) Fred Hunting of Los Lunas arrived here from the south yesterday. P. C. Kelly and Fred Levy of Santa Fe are among today's visitors to the Duke City.

A. A. Jones, chairman of the democratic central committee, left for Las Vegas last night. Carl Vogel, after spending two days among Albuquerque business men, returned last night to his home in California.

Frank W. Chaney, district attorney, left last night for Santa Fe where he will attend the sessions of the supreme court.

C. G. Paoli, postoffice inspector, whose headquarters are in Denver, arrived in the city last night on official business.

L. E. Curtright of Las Vegas, special officer for the Santa Fe railroad company, arrived here last night from the Meadow City.

Pitt Ross, who has been occupying an office in the Armijo block, has moved to a ground floor office at 309 West Gold avenue.

Julia Garcia, 21, and Patricia Pacheco, 27, were licensed to wed today at the county clerk's office. Both parties are from Martinez, N. M.

D. C. Hobart and son, E. N. Hobart, are in the city, the former from Silver City and the latter from Socorro. The son is a student of the School of Mines.

Professor Alexander Brown, formerly of Montreal, Canada, and now of this city, will render Schumann's Transcendental at the First Presbyterian church on Monday and Tuesday of next week in that city.

South Third street, between Silver and Lead avenues, is receiving the attention of Street Commissioner Tierney. It is being graded, or rather the sink is being filled up with good solid dirt.

Dr. L. H. Chamberlin will leave tomorrow morning for Santa Fe, where he will attend the regular semi-annual meeting of the territorial board of dental examiners, which meets on Monday and Tuesday of next week in that city.

Mrs. Anna Kent, of East Orange, New Jersey, arrived in Albuquerque today. She has charge of the work of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church throughout New Mexico and Arizona.

Col. William M. Berger came in last night from Los Lunas, where he has been attending yesterday's Valencia county republican convention. The Colonel has recently been confined to his home in Bolter for two weeks by illness.

Mrs. Dr. J. H. Chamberlin gave a reception this afternoon at her residence, 1626 West Railroad avenue. A large number of invited guests were present and an enjoyable time was enjoyed. The invitations read from 2 o'clock till 6 o'clock.

Dr. Minor C. Baldwin, the organist, who recently gave two recitals on the new instrument at the First Presbyterian church, will once more entertain the people of Albuquerque on a concert on Thanksgiving evening, November 29th at the same place.

C. A. Wright, manager of the curio store at the Alvarado, departs today for the Grand Canyon where he will take charge of the curio department of the Hopi house, under Harvey management. He relieves the manager there who will be absent about a month.

Cad Selvy, chief of the coast line secret service at the Santa Fe railroad, left L. A. last night for Los Angeles. Mr. Selvy, who was accompanied by his family, had been on an extended visit to his old home in Illinois and stopped off here on his way back for a few hours.

Mrs. Ivan Grunfeld and Mrs. Samuel Neustadt are around today selling tickets for a ball, which is scheduled to take place at the Columbus hall next Thursday night. The proceeds of the ball will be applied to a fund to be used in making some needed improvements at Temple Albert.

The Sunday evening lectures at the Congregational church will be continued tomorrow night. Rev. J. W. Carron, the pastor, will speak to the clergy and all labor workers on the important topic, "The Value and Importance of Early Closing of Offices and Stores." Clerks and business men especially invited.

Robert McSpadden, a telephone operator in the employ of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railway, has been spending a week with his parents at 204 South Broadway. He left here last night with a party of friends for a trip to Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul, and will stop off here again on his way to his home.

F. A. Thompson, Ray C. Opper and C. W. Kelly of the Las Vegas delegation to the Young Men's Christian association convention at Douglas, Arizona, arrived here this morning on route to the convention. They report that the remainder of the Las Vegas representatives will pass through Albuquerque tomorrow morning. L. W. D. Bryan of Albuquerque will arrive tomorrow morning on the same train.

The young men report a successful convention and the three days of discussion of association work promises happy results. They were compelled to leave a day ahead of time on account of pressing business engagements at home.

Mr. A. Abbott of the district court left last night for the capital, where he will attend the sessions of the territorial supreme court beginning today. The important matter of the writ of prohibition issued by Judge Main against Judge Parker in the Socorro county sheriff case will be considered at this session of the court.

The surgeon who has in charge the case of Jose Padilla, the native who was shot from ambush near the scene of the wrecked saloon in the Zuni mountains Thursday afternoon, announced this afternoon that amputation of Padilla's wounded leg will probably not be necessary. "He is doing very well but suffering some pain," he supposed.

The supposed status of the United States inspector O'Leary has returned from Tucson, Arizona, whether he went early in the week with M. Burke, the Syrian he apprehended here who escaped the inspectors of the Arizona border and succeeded in getting into the United States. Burke was taken before the court of inquiry at Tucson and will be deported to Mexico. This is the second time he has been deported.

Richard W. Harrison, colored, died at Fort Bayard yesterday from consumption yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the remains will be buried there. The deceased was a member of the local G. K. Warren post No. 2, and during the Civil war served in the Seventh United States colored

SHORT SESSION OF SUPREME COURT

Writ of Prohibition In the Baca Sheriff Case Was Denied.

The territorial supreme court convened in adjourned session Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in chambers at the Capitol building. Those present were:

Chief Justice William J. Mills, Associate Justice John R. McPhee, Associate Justice Frank W. Parker, Associate Justice Edward A. Mann, and Associate Justice Ira A. Abbott. Harry A. Chaney was at his post as temporary clerk, owing to the illness of Clerk Jose D. Baca, David J. Lowry, assistant United States attorney, was also present. The territory was represented by Attorney General W. C. Reid, United States Marshal C. M. Forsaker was in attendance.

Interest in Saturday's session centered in the matter of the writ of prohibition issued by Associate Justice Edward A. Mann, prohibiting Judge Frank W. Parker, of the Third judicial district, from reappointing Jose D. Baca, appointed by Governor Herman as sheriff of Socorro county, vice Leandro Baca, removed for alleged malfeasance in office. Owing to the delay in arrival of Associate Justice Mann, who was unable to reach Santa Fe before noon, the case was not taken up until in the afternoon.

The writ of prohibition was to prevent Judge Parker from in any way determining the rights of Jose D. Baca to the office of sheriff of Socorro county, created by judicial proceedings in ordinary course of law. Attorney General Reid appeared for the respondent and filed a demurrer to the petition of Leandro Baca.

The demurrer against the writ of prohibition was filed on the grounds that the adduced facts and motion for the writ of prohibition do not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause upon which to issue a writ of prohibition, directed against respondent, also that the court has no jurisdiction to authorize the issuance of a writ of prohibition to any of the district courts of the territory. Leandro Baca was represented by Attorney Charles A. Spence, of Las Vegas, and E. W. Dobson, of Albuquerque.

The only matter considered by the court Saturday was the case of Jose Dolores Marquez et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Maxwell Land Grant company, defendant in error. Attorney F. W. Chaney, of Albuquerque, as counsel for the plaintiff in error filed a motion for the court to make a statement of facts in the nature of a special verdict for use on an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. In the motion was embodied the proposed statement of facts. Attorney Spence, for the defendant in error made objection to the motion, statement of facts and the court took the matter under advisement.

At 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a decision was reached in the Baca case denying a writ of prohibition. The opinion was unanimous.

VARSITY DEFEATS MINERS 5-0 AT TRACTION PARK

RATHER SMALL CROWD WITNESSES CONTENDING MATCH BY WRANGLING OVER RULES.

Before a rather small crowd of people at Traction park Saturday afternoon the eleven representing the School of Mines at Socorro went down to defeat before the University of New Mexico eleven in a game which was marked by much kicking and squabbling over the rules.

Touchdown in the last part of the second half by Gonzalez netted the "varsity five," the fullback failing to kick goal. The School of Mines warriors were unable to do a goal field was never made.

The playing of Kirschman and Captain Hilton for the Mines and Haid and Gallow, the "varsity ends, was conspicuous.

The "varsity offered some trick stunts which were well executed and never failed to produce the desired "rars." The Mines confound themselves to straight football almost entirely, and there was plenty of punting back and forth.

Interpretation of the new football rules recently revised, occasioned considerable "wrangling" throughout the game, most of which the spectators did not understand.

The lineup:

School of Mines—Kibe, center; Miller, right guard; Uller, left guard; Robbins, right tackle; Moore, left tackle; Hall, right end; Strand, left end; Schmidt, quarterback; Everhart, right half; Hilton, left half; Kirschman, full back.

Varsity—Boira, center; G. Harmon, right guard; Crawford, captain, left guard; Albright, right tackle; Peavy, left tackle; G. E. Reid, right end; H. Gallow, left end; Leinhard, quarterback; Allen, right half; K. Reid, left half; Gonzalez, full back.

REMOVES FROM SANTA FE TO ALBUQUERQUE

Hon. and Mrs. Amado Chavez and three children left Thursday last for Albuquerque, which will be their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Chavez were social favorites here and have many warm and sincere friends in the Capital city. Their departure is greatly regretted. Mr. Chavez is highly respected in Santa Fe, which city he served one term as mayor. He also represented Santa Fe county as a member of the legislative council in the Thirty-fourth assembly. Mrs. Chavez was very popular in society and both Mr. and Mrs. Chavez will be greatly missed. The best wishes of their many friends for their future well being attend them to their new home.—New Mexican.

Torments of Tetter and Eczema Alleviated.

The intense itching characteristic of eczema, tetter and like skin diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve, and many severe cases have been permanently cured by its use. For sale by all druggists.

CONSUMPTION CURED



Mrs. Henke, known as the handsomest woman in Milwaukee, states that after physicians had failed to give her any permanent relief from that dread disease consumption, she tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and has been entirely cured.

Mrs. Henke thankfully writes: "For six years I have been ailing with lung trouble, which kept growing worse until my case became serious. I employed four different local physicians, giving each a fair trial, but with very little success. During this period I was troubled with diarrhea, cold sweats, cold hands and cold feet, coughing, chills and hemorrhages, which clearly indicated consumption. My physicians suggested that I move to a different climate. I tried several widely advertised medicines, but with no good results, then I tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. After using one bottle my condition began to improve. I continued to use this remedy for two years and am now in excellent condition. I used to be so weak that I could hardly stand up. I am now able to do all my household work, including washing. This letter is given of my own free will and it may, if desirable, be used publicly that other sufferers may learn of my wonderful cure. I am a lifelong resident of Milwaukee, and the mother of five children.—Mrs. ANNA HENKE, Milwaukee, Wis., April 12, '08.

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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

If you wish to keep strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions, and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs, they poison the body and depress the heart while Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey tones and strengthens the heart and purifies the entire system. It is the only whiskey recognized as a medicine, and contains no fusel oil. This is a guarantee. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood severe tests for fifty years and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the one and only pure malt whiskey and is sold only in sealed bottles; never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price \$1.00. Medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Mention this paper when answering this advertisement.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO THE DISTRICT

Attorneys Requiring them to Prosecute All Violators of Election Law.

October 27, 1906.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to advise you that representations have been made to me by prominent citizens in many parts of the territory, both republicans and democrats, that there is considerable danger that, in many places, the election laws of New Mexico will not be enforced at the coming election.

Our laws in respect to these matters are very full and detailed, and point out without any possibility of confusion or mistake the methods whereby elections shall be conducted, and in which such persons can be avoided, and provide specifically the penalties and punishments to be imposed for the infringement of the provisions of such laws.

I beg to call your attention particularly to the following sections of the Criminal Laws of New Mexico: "1625. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not a qualified elector, to vote, or to offer to vote at any election held in this territory, or to register or offer to register as a voter; and any person who registers or offers to register, or to vote or offer to vote in the name of another person, and it shall be unlawful for any person to register his name as a voter, or to cause or procure his name to be registered in any other election precinct than that in which such person resides, or will in good faith have resided, the requisite period of time prior to the day of the next ensuing election; and it shall be unlawful for any person to solicit, procure, aid, abet, induce or attempt to induce or induce any person, who is not duly qualified, to register as a voter, or to vote at any election held in this territory. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1626. It shall be unlawful for any person after the passage of this act, or prior to any election authorized by the laws of the territory, to influence or attempt to influence any voter to vote for or against any candidate for office, or any question, or person, or to refrain from voting at any such election, by the offer of any money, property, article or thing of value, or by the offer of employment, or by any menace or threat to discharge from employment, or by any threat of violence to any such voter, or by any threat or menace to any such voter or any other person, or by any promise to refrain or abstain from using such voter or any other person, or to influence or attempt to influence any voter to cast his vote in any particular way by means of any bribe, reward or promise of reward, or for any voter to take or receive any bribe, compensation, money, article or thing as an inducement to vote for any person, or question, or

to refrain from voting for any person, or to obstruct, interfere with or impede any qualified voter from registering or voting at any such election, or to abduct or violently, or without his consent, take from any such voter any ballot or ticket for the purpose of changing the same, or to examine the same, or to interfere with the free access of any voter to the polls for the purpose of voting at any such election, or to pilfer or deceive any voter by furnishing him with a ticket or ballot under the pretense that such ticket or ballot contains names other than those printed or written thereon, or to deceive or defraud any voter by falsely causing such voter to vote for a person thing or question other than such voter desired or intended to vote for. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1627. Any qualified voter of this territory who votes or offers to vote more than once at any election hereafter held in this territory, and any person, who, by any species of fraud or deception, prevents a qualified person from voting according to his own free will and opinion, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1628. The said judges of election, appointed according to law, are required and ordered to show the ballot box open, to the people that may have assembled, before commencing the election, and afterward to close it in the presence of the voters in which the ballots shall be put as provided by law.

"1629. The said judges of election, or justices of the peace, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

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to refrain from voting for any person, or to obstruct, interfere with or impede any qualified voter from registering or voting at any such election, or to abduct or violently, or without his consent, take from any such voter any ballot or ticket for the purpose of changing the same, or to examine the same, or to interfere with the free access of any voter to the polls for the purpose of voting at any such election, or to pilfer or deceive any voter by furnishing him with a ticket or ballot under the pretense that such ticket or ballot contains names other than those printed or written thereon, or to deceive or defraud any voter by falsely causing such voter to vote for a person thing or question other than such voter desired or intended to vote for. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

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od within the district of which you have charge. In the performance of this official duty you will have my hearty co-operation.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. J. HAUGERMAN,
Governor of New Mexico.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Trouble—An Albuquerque Citizen Shows How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it is due to cold, or to some other cause, and so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles or they lead to diabetes or Bright's disease. The best remedy to use is Doan's Kidney Pills. It cures all the ailments caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Albuquerque people testify to permanent cures.

C. A. HALL, machinist, in the round house of the Santa Fe shops, residence 204 A. Cantle avenue, says: "I have had attacks of pain just across the kidneys, some of which lasted an entire week. When they occurred there was no let-up to the aching and naturally I was on the lookout for something to check the trouble if not radically dispose of it. The last time I tried was Doan's Kidney Pills. To say they are worth recommending is to say they are worth recommending. I feel perfectly satisfied with the results, and to show in what estimation I hold the remedy let me add I keep Doan's Kidney Pills constantly in the house for fear of a recurrence. I am, I feel, fully convinced that I can depend upon the treatment to bring speedy relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBurg Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HOW GOMEZ CAUGHT BACA

OUTLAW ONCE ESCAPED BY OUTRIDING OFFICER. POLICE MAN DROVE UP IN WAGON AND USED PISTOL.

Officer Rafael Gomez, known with a good name, reached Santa Fe Sunday from Albuquerque, where he placed in jail Jose B. Baca, who escaped from that prison while awaiting sentence over a year ago and who was caught recently in the Zuni mountains by McKimley county, by the Mountain Police after a long chase. In speaking of the arrest of Baca, Officer Rafael Gomez said:

"When I first started after Baca, he appeared in some way to get information concerning my movements. Once, I came upon him in a canyon and I was on the moon and he saw me first. Then started a wild chase. He was well mounted and rode recklessly. I could have shot him but I did not want to kill the man. When I saw that I was being outdistanced, owing to the disadvantage of the start I gave up and let him make an escape. From that time on, however, I began to plan his capture. To avoid a 'gun affair' I arranged to take him by surprise. A few days ago, I learned of his whereabouts in the mountains, just off a freighter trail. I waited until an empty freight wagon was passing along the trail, and then concealed myself under the driver's seat in the wagon box. I continued the driver and told him to go as near to Baca as possible. This he did and stopped the team. I arose from the wagon and taking Baca entirely by surprise and before he could move, I had him covered with the muzzle of my pistol. He surrendered without further difficulty and I started with him at once for Albuquerque, reaching there yesterday."

S. C. Stuart of Santa Fe is here on business.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS NEW CABINET

Its Make-up When the Announced Changes Are Made Shortly.



ROMANCE OF HALLOWE'EN, THE EVE OF LOVE'S UTOPIA

How the Custom Originated—Superstitions of Scotch Lassies Who "Peer Into the Future" for a Glimpse of Him They Are Sure To Wed.

Now that Halloween is here, a story of its history is of interest. Especially is this article of moment to all those who are interested in the romance of how Scotch lassies compel the spirits to reveal the fates of those who are sure to wed them.

Like almost all of the Christian festivities, Halloween, of all saints day, is associated with an ancient pagan celebration of great antiquity, and from this older rite many of its curious and singular observances are derived. Halloween is the vigil of the feast of All Saints, and the custom of its diabolical observance is general everywhere, though its greatest development has been reached in Scotland.

Modern practice has largely omitted what was at one time the most important part of Halloween's ritual. That is, the lighting of bonfires at midnight by each household. From this practice the relationship that it bears to the older Druidical festival of Samhain is apparent. This was a great occasion in the days of ancient pagan worship, and all the hearts were on this day rekindled from the sacred fire.

Indeed, sacred fires seem to have been a part of the various forms of worship of many nations. The Germanic people had their fires, as well as the Celtic, so the custom was not wholly Druidical, but from the Druids came most of the superstitions that now cluster around the eve of the Christian festival.

The feast of All Saints was introduced very early by the Christian church because of the impossibility of keeping a separate law for every saint. In the fourth century, when the persecution of the Christians had ceased, the first Sunday after Easter was designated by the Greek church as the day for commemorating the martyrs generally.

In the church of Rome a like festival was introduced about 610 A. D., this being the time when the old British Pantheon was consecrated to Mary and all the martyrs.

The real festival of All Saints, however, was first regularly instituted by Pope Gregory IV, in 855, and appointed for the first day of November. It was admitted into England about 870, and probably about the same time into Ireland and Scotland.

The festival is common to the Roman Catholic, English, and Lutheran branches of the church, and the leading idea of Halloween is that it is the time of all others when supernatural influences are strong, and charms, therefore, will not fail to work. Spirits, both good and evil, walk abroad on this mysterious night, and distinction attains its highest power. All who choose may avail themselves of the privileges of the occasion with the certainty that their questions will be answered.

Nuts furnished the principal means of reaching the secrets of the future, and in some parts of England the night is known as "nutcrack night." The nuts are cracked and eaten, as well as being made the oracles of the occasion, and apples also are used in the games and for divination.

The root, Burns, in the notes to his poem, "Hallowe'en," speaks of the person which human nature has had, in all ages, for prying into the future—particularly unenlightened human nature; yet it is not always the person who indulges in the Halloween pranks. It is by the personality in the west of Scotland, however, that the night is regarded with sincere veneration and believed to be truly acted with meaning.

Burns gives some of the spells and charms whereby the lassies tell their fate. Among these customs are the pulling of stalks of corn, the nine club, and eating an apple before the glass. He also mentions seeing

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON ELECTION

Votes Must Be Counted In Public and All Parties Allowed Challengers.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of the Attorney General.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 18, 1908.
Hon. W. B. Childers, Chairman Joint Statehood Committee, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sir:—I have your favor of October 17th in which you ask for my opinion upon the following questions:

First: "Whether contending parties in election to have a right to have challengers representing them at the polls and inside of the room where the votes are counted, and whether they have usually been used for fencing off the space around the polls?"

Second: "Whether it is necessary that the judges of election should count the votes in public or whether representatives of the different parties interested in the election have a right to have in the room where the ballots are counted, representatives at the time they are counted, and inspect the count while it proceeds?"

In reply to the first inquiry, I beg to state that Section 1627 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, which reads as follows: "No person or persons other than the judges and clerks of election and the person voting, and one person to act as challenger for each political party, or for read against any question voted for, shall be permitted to approach nearer than ten yards of the polling place during any election held under the laws of this territory."

It will be seen that a challenger, for each political party or for and against any question voted for, is an exception to the general law prohibiting persons from approaching nearer than ten yards of the polling place. I do not see how there could be any question as to this right of each party having challengers to represent it at the polls. The law does not state the place where the challengers shall be stationed inside the room; in my opinion that is left to the person designated as challenger and should be desired to remain on the inside of the room with the judges and clerks. I think, under the law, he would be entitled to do so.

Answering your second inquiry, I will cite section 1628 of the compiled laws of 1897, which reads as follows: "The polls shall be open from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m., without adjourning unless by consent of the people. After closing the polls the voters shall be permitted to inspect the ballots, with the assistance of the clerks, one of whom shall take one of the poll books, without delay, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, in whose office one of the poll books shall remain for the public inspection of any person who may desire to do so."

The provision that the votes shall be counted in public by the judges scarcely needs a construction by me. It means that whoever desires, from either side of the county, a representative of either side of the joint statehood question, may be present at the place where the votes are counted and may inspect the count while it proceeds.

Respectfully submitted,
W. C. REED,
Attorney General.

SISTER CATHERINE DIES AT SANTA FE

It will be sad news to many of Albuquerque's older citizens to learn of the death of Sister Catherine at Santa Fe Saturday afternoon last. Many of them will remember her as a prominent figure in the construction of St. Joseph's hospital here in 1888.

Catherine was one of the founders in Christian work in the southwest, coming from Cincinnati in 1865 with Sisters of Charity Vincent, Theodosia and Pauline. Their journey was made by stage from Omaha to Santa Fe, over the famous Santa Fe trail.

The story of their early days in Santa Fe is one of continuous struggle and hardship and the history of the agency that led to the construction of St. Joseph's hospital and in Trinidad and Albuquerque is more or less a history of these noble women.

Sister Catherine was in the sixtieth year of her age. She was a native of Ireland, her family name being McKeown. Her parents emigrated to the United States when she was in her eighth year and soon after she arrived upon her marriage with the Sisters of Charity at the mother house of the order in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there she remained till her transfer to Santa Fe. In Santa Fe she was the first work undertaken by an order was the establishment of an orphan asylum. So great were the difficulties encountered in the beginning that it is even said of the sisters that they were obliged to do family washing in order to support themselves and the children under their care.

Sister Catherine was called upon to help in the Good Samaritan hospital at Cincinnati, from which in 1882 she came to Albuquerque to look after the building of St. Joseph's hospital. Later she spent four years at Trinidad, Colo., soliciting funds for the erection of St. Raphael's hospital and in 1892 was transferred to Pueblo on a similar mission. From that time on till June of last year when she returned to Santa Fe she divided her time between Pueblo and Trinidad. Only ten days ago Sister Catherine, after a long and arduous career and companionship of her forty years and over in the southwest returned to Santa Fe, where as a result of a bad cold and heart weakness, contracted on the journey she died, the end overruling her while in the act of kneeling at morning prayers.

Impressive ceremonies at the Cathedral, conducted by Very Rev. Archbishop Foreman and other dignitaries, marked the passing of this noble and self-sacrificing woman. It is well to note in closing that the other three sisters who came to Santa Fe as pioneers with Sister Catherine are still alive. Sisters Vincent and Theodosia are on the retired list at the mother house at Mount St. Joseph and Sister Pauline is still in Albuquerque.

Dear Rags: When I had money and you were in the raincoats, I said you were a man; now you have money and won't give up; who is the damned rascal?

I am yours truly,
"PUNCH" WHEELER.

Chas. Chadwick, the sheep commission broker, returned from a business trip to Torrance county.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

FOR SALE BY ANN & SON

KING EDWARD AND LONDON'S CITY COUNCIL

Don't Agree as to Opening New "Old Bailey" Prison at Early Date.

SEEING ANIMALS FED IN ZOO NEW FEMININE FAD

International History of a Certain Writing Desk Used by Initiates of White House.

(By William True Hawthorne.)

Special Correspondence.

An attempt to rush the opening of the new "Old Bailey" London's famous criminal lock-up, has resulted in a deadlock between King Edward and the city council. His majesty is loath to give his personal approval to a public function in the open in the winter time, a precaution which ex-convicts members of the council think he should forego in view of the fact that they are most desirous of having the new prison dedicated before their terms expire at the end of the year.

The king blocked a plan to have the opening last May, when even the shell of the new structure was not complete and an enormous amount of money would have to be spent to produce a temporary effect of complete reconstruction, or at least to the promoters of the premature opening idea, grumbled then, and now that they have met with what they are pleased to call a second royal rebuff their indignation is fully aroused. It is often closed doors, however, that they open their minds and call at his majesty for not according to their wishes. The heated discussion found its way into print, however, and this widened the breach between the king's advisers and the council. Notwithstanding the fact that his royal highness has taken a personal attitude in the matter, the council still persists in its plan for an early opening, and has appointed a committee to make another attempt to overcome royal reluctance to exposing his royal head in the open on a pneumonia-producing day. The public is with the king in the matter, the general opinion being that the council is showing a great lack of tact in pressing the king to open the new "Old Bailey" in November or December. Unless the corporation shows a better spirit it runs the risk of incurring his majesty's displeasure.

The building will be quite complete and thoroughly equipped by next spring, and there is no doubt that the reopening over the throwing open of new doors to London's hundred thousand criminals will find expression in an imposing function at which the city-seeking initiates for an earlier dedication will not be missed.

A Feast for Beauty's Eyes.

The women of London's smart set have hit upon a new way to escape ennui. It affords also a new setting for "beauty and the beast." It is feeding time in the lion's house at the Zoo, the roar of various beasts as they tear great masses of raw meat. Daintily dressed ladies appeared, eyeing the lions with interest, and even the lionesses seemed to smile. The lionesses of the most delicate flower of civilization—the well-bred English woman—is breaking through the veneer, for it is hardly a pleasant sight to see these wild beasts tearing at raw meat which seems to quiver still in the agony of death.

What is it that draws the lady to the beast? The feeding of these cross eaters cannot be said to be an aesthetic pleasure. It would be an offense to the eye at the dinner table, and it cannot be said to be due to scientific curiosity. It is not, of course, the fault of the lion, either. So there must be some curious perversion of taste, some "throw-back" to an earlier craving in woman for the horrible in amusements, when only a new approach to the revolting sufficed to send the spectators away satiated. Something of the same spirit is seen in the rush of daintily nurtured women and girls to witness dangerous performances, and which finds expression in the feminine scramble to the divorce courts when an especially piquant case is up for hearing. If this explanation is not satisfactory, will any lady who pays to see the lions feed kindly give an account of herself?

King Edward, Ghost Hunter.

King Edward's penchant for sleeping in haunted castles is to be still further indulged in December, when he will pay a visit to Col. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian at Houghton Hall, North Wales, for cover shooting. The hall is the old seat of the Walpole, and is said to be haunted by the uneasy spirit of Lady Dorothy Walpole, after Lady Townshend. As may be imagined, Lady Dorothy was a far different person from the Coopersham moon, whose apparition the king is popularly supposed to have seen at his bedside nightly during a recent test visit to an old castle once inhabited by a stern and unrelenting religious sect, and expectation is already on tiptoe as to how his royal highness will acquiesce himself in the presence of the spirit of so lovely a woman as Lady Dorothy was. Mrs. Vivian laughingly promised the king that he should have Houghton Hall, with the vision of her ladyship pictured in his memory side by side with that of the monk.

A White House Writing Desk.

The cabinet desk of the White House at Washington is taking on a fresh coat of traditional color in a new interest in Englishmen that to many is one particular piece of furniture which is a writing desk made of wood from an English ship, the Resolute. This was one of the vessels sent to the Arctic in 1853 in search of the Sir John Franklin expedition, and was abandoned in the ice. After drifting for 2,000 miles the Resolute was picked up by Capt. Beadell, an American whaler. Queen Victoria waived the British

claim to the vessel, and it was purchased by the United States. After more completely refitting the Resolute for active service, she was presented to Queen Victoria as a testimonial of America's regard. An American crew brought the vessel over, and entertainments were given in celebration of the event at Southampton and Liverpool. When Resolute was finally decommissioned and dismantled, the writing desk was taken from the bulk to make the writing desk at the White House, which was presented to the then president for use in the White House, while Thomas Mason, the only man now living who was on the Resolute, was refused permission to take away a piece of timber to make a coffin, for which he still holds a grievance against the British government.

With a Feather in His Hat.

The green hat with a feather in the band—the hat in which Emperor William has been photographed so effectively, and seems destined to become the fashion in London, though to the man who desires to dress modestly and unostentatiously this "green" "felly" brings a shiver. It resembles the dark green hat of the mountaineer, having a broad, vivid-green ribbon and a small feather in the band. It is an additional touch of the picturesque, suggesting mountaineers, gnomes and the triumph of the marksmen. Rather out of place in Piccadilly, you would think, but the dealers in hats are forcing them on the public and he who wishes to "take a feather" in his cap and call it "fashionable" will soon be the exception. The London street boy, however, refuses to take the fashion seriously, and is reviving the old-time idea that "Jack with the feather" is a fool, with improvements.

Peris of Emotionality.

The bishop of Burnley, speaking on the joy of sacrifice, said it was most harmful to appeal too often to the emotional side of our nature. As all philosophic theories for the manufacture of human joy were worthless, he did all attempts to induce joy into men's poor hearts break down. Applying his words to the joyfulness of fashionable society, the bishop said: "At the washed out, faded end of a London season take your station at Hyde park corner near enough to the end of the line to see a great many faces. Material means of enjoyment cannot make immortal the equality for enjoyment. Where Solomon and Chesterfield failed, the batteries of Mayfair are not likely to succeed." That Mayfair, going home from a successful season, is a different matter. Mayfair going to the house of joy, as the good bishop might have observed had he looked under the picture hats earlier in the day. But that, would have been quite another story, one not so well suited to point out the danger of emotionality.

Lord Mayor Delights Parisians.

Rebuses of the Lord Mayor's procession through Paris with all the attendant pomp of his official coach and colorful cortege, and the powdered wig, are still reverberating across the channel and finding lodgment in London fog. Fog is used advisedly, for it is not quite clear to Englishmen that the Parisians are not expressing their delight with a politeness concealed from them, and an exterior of intense happiness, their smiles in fact a snicker to spontaneous to be wholly kept down. For a spectacle that has survived the changes and improvements of the years, while it may still preserve solemnity and impressiveness for those used to its annual appearance, the Londoner's effort at a mirth-provoking sensation was transferred to the streets of Paris.

RAISING COTTON NEAR ROSWELL.

A. L. Haynes, who has a farm ten miles southeast of Roswell, raised a bale of cotton this year and brought a bale of it to Roswell and had it auctioned off. The Joyce, a fine company bid it in through Eliza White for \$50. It was ginned at Carlebach and the bale weighed 465 pounds. Mr. Haynes cultivated only seven acres of cotton, and will have more land. The seven acres he cultivated will average three-quarters of a bale to the acre. As one bale to the acre in a cotton country is considered a good crop, Mr. Haynes thinks he has done pretty well. The quality is said to be above the average.

The slingers in "Frost" this evening.

at the Elks' opera house are the strongest in the entire company. With the exception of one they are an entirely different class from last night.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY.

Established in Colorado 1896. Samples by mail received and analyzed. Gold and Silver Bullion. Concentration Tests. 1330-1332 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

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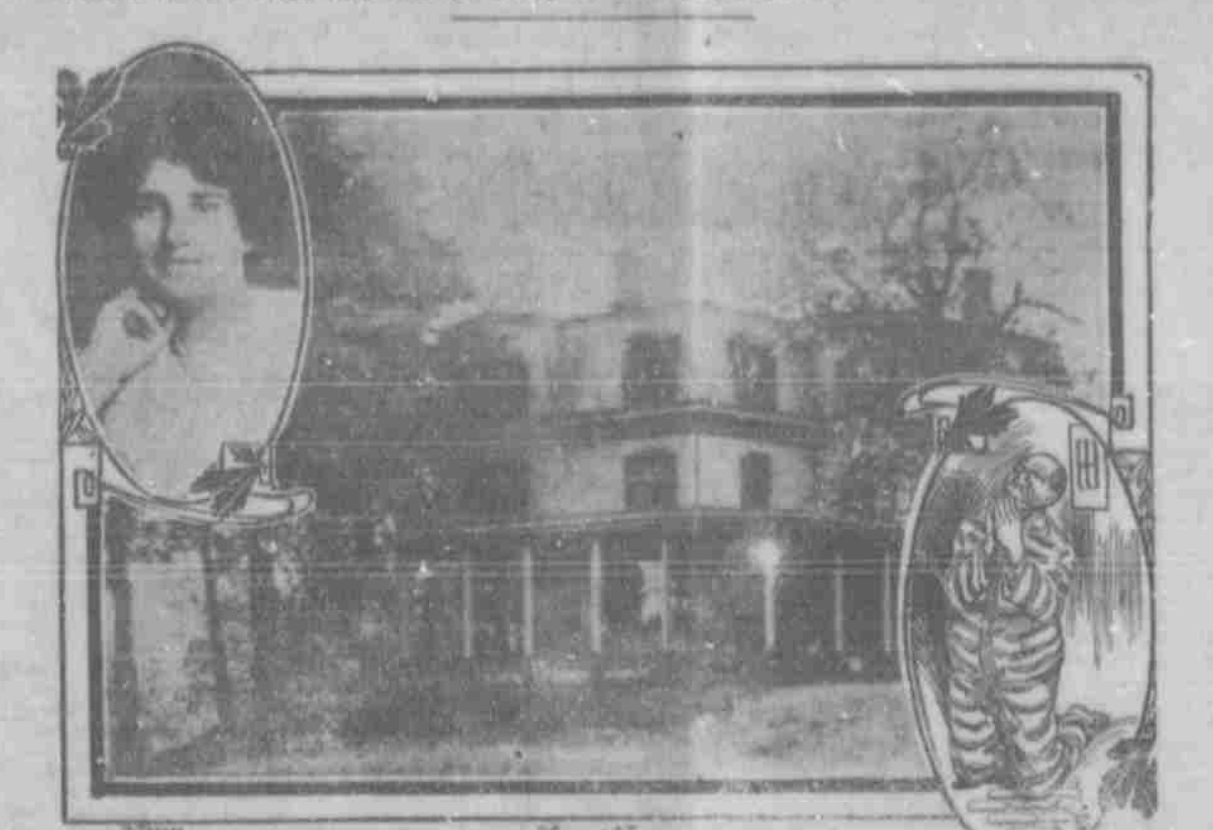
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HERE'S WHERE THE "MEN OF MISTAKES" GET THEIR CHANCE

HOW EX-CONVICTS ARE LEARNING THE DECENT LIFE AT HOPE HALL FARM UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH—SURPRISINGLY LARGE NUMBER OF EX-CRIMINALS HAVE TURNED A NEW PAGE AND ARE STICKING TO THE WORK WORLD.



MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

HOPE HALL FARM, HOUSTON, CO. N. Y.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Oct. 20.—In Rockland, a couple of hours by train from New York city, is a comfortable farm of 35 acres with a fine old house situated on a hill and surrounded by a clump of elms that suggest the quiet repose within.

The farm is tenanted by 20 men, but no woman. The men are up with the birds in the morning. After breakfast they go out into the stable and milks and labor through the day. Of evenings they may be found in the spacious parlors, or the library, smoking contentedly, reading, playing games, talking.

These men seem happy. The stranger, were he permitted to enter the house, would be perplexed in deciding what manner of colony this might be.

These men are criminals in the process of reformation. The farm is the new "Hope Hall" of the Volunteers of America, and its angel is Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth.

Hope Hall was recently, in Flushing, L. I. Every time there was a burglary in that section the cry was raised that the crime was the work of some one of the "ex-convicts." Mrs. Booth declares that these

"There is no man in all the world more courteous than the poor fellow who comes out of prison, and, almost penniless, and with society proscribed against him. Our duty is to give him the stepping stone for the new world that he must enter. We establish for himself if he is given a fair chance." Maud Ballington Booth.

MRS. GENERAL DAVIS WRITES ON MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS

WARM TRIBUTE BY THE WIFE OF THE GREAT UNION GENERAL TO THE DEPARTED WIDOW OF THE CONFEDERACY'S PRESIDENT—AN IDEAL WIFE AND MOTHER; NOTED FOR HER WARM HEART, BRILLIANT INTELLECT AND SPARTAN COURAGE.

By Mrs. John A. Logan.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Jefferson Davis will be received with real sorrow all over the nation. She was an ideal wife and mother, whose deep afflictions over the untimely death of husband and children have touched all hearts.

One might not agree with her, but at the same time one could not but admire her brilliant intellect, warm heart, Spartan courage and fortitude under all circumstances. It was Mrs. Davis' rare fortune to have been a devoted child of wealth and to have been endowed with rare personal charms.

Her educational advantages were very superior. She was a pupil of Miss Gresham's school in Philadelphia and the most ardent devotee in the country. Mrs. Gresham, as her name indicates, was a French woman, thoroughly familiar with the French court and the requisite training for young women who were to move in the higher circles of society. Consequently Mrs. Davis was splendidly fitted to grace her position as the wife of the favorite son of Mississippi, who was warrior, congressman, secretary of war, senator and president of the confederacy.

I know Mrs. Davis in 1855-60, when they lived at 1745 First Northwest, Washington, and recall vividly her cordial greeting of all callers, her hospitality of manner, her fine face, lighted up with flashing dark eyes, her dark hair and stately carriage.

She and Mr. Davis were easily the most popular hosts in Washington. They entertained lavishly and were themselves courted and fêted by society.

Mr. Davis' powerful influence was shared by his talented, attractive wife. Their departure from Washington to cast their lot with the seceding states was universally regretted.

For a time it seemed their way was only transferred to Richmond, but the scene was woefully changed, and though occupying the most exalted position within the gift of the confederacy, the busy preparations for war and the daily tragic events that stirred their hearts, must have overwhelmed the most resplendent occasion by disaster and the vigilance of the union soldiers they surrendered everything and accepted the melancholy reality that the future had deserted. It was during these years that Mrs. Davis' character and unusual abilities shone most brilliantly.

I remember reading at the time a

pounds, \$2.85; 31 cows, \$12 pounds, \$2.50; 40 cows, \$12 pounds, \$2.45; 71 cows, \$12 pounds, \$2.35.

H. H. Chandler, Springfield, N. M.—43 stockers, 700 pounds, \$1.00; 42 stockers, 700 pounds, \$1.00; 18 cows, \$1.00; 18 cows, \$1.00; 18 cows, \$1.00.

A. M. and H. M. Porter, Springfield, N. M.—72 stockers, \$11 pounds, \$1.00; 7 stockers, \$11 pounds, \$1.00; 50 calves, \$70 pounds, \$1.00; 52 calves, \$71 pounds, \$1.00; 5 calves, \$105 pounds, \$1.00.

J. M. Hicks, Cimarron, N. M.—33 stockers, \$12 pounds, \$1.00; 40 cows, \$11 pounds, \$1.00; 34 cows, \$11 pounds, \$1.00.

W. B. Haisell, Devine, Texas—325 cows, \$37 pounds, \$1.00; 65 cows, \$37 pounds, \$1.00.

J. V. and C. B. Parcell, Cherokee, Texas—621 cows, \$54 pounds, \$1.00; 621 cows, \$54 pounds, \$1.00.

Gen. Crocker, Springfield, N. M.—39 stockers, \$25 pounds, \$1.00.

J. M. McCollister, Springfield, N. M.—77 stockers, 780 pounds, \$1.00; 61 stockers, 570 pounds, \$1.00; 10 calves, 774 pounds, \$1.00; 10 calves, 774 pounds, \$1.00; 1 calf, 120 pounds, \$1.00; 1 calf, 120 pounds, \$1.00; 1 calf, 120 pounds, \$1.00.

C. B. Robinson, Baton Rouge, La.—50 stockers, \$32 pounds, \$1.00; 111 calves, 726 pounds, \$1.00; 46 calves, 704 pounds, \$1.00; 45 calves, 723 pounds, \$1.00.

Duden Smith, Baton Rouge, La.—29 stockers, \$45 pounds, \$1.00; 18 cows, \$37 pounds, \$1.00.

Hessle & M. Cimarron, N. M.—70 cows, \$12 pounds, \$1.00; 29 calves, 626 pounds, \$1.00; 10 bulls, 1051 pounds, \$1.00.

J. A. Brown, Cimarron, N. M.—20 feeders, 970 pounds, \$1.00; 45 stockers, 520 pounds, \$1.00; 22 cows, \$1.00; 22 cows, \$1.00.

W. B. H. Cimarron, N. M.—45 feeders, 904 pounds, \$1.00.

T. J. Atkinson, Cimarron, N. M.—30 cows, \$45 pounds, \$1.00.

T. Lyle, Newton, Texas—30 calves, 327 pounds, \$1.00; 35 cows, 756 pounds, \$1.00; 144 cows, 804 pounds, \$1.00.

Some sales of sheep and lambs have this week:

Balsfield, Tennessee, Pa., Colo.—1002 ewes, \$6 pounds, \$1.00.

Dudley & R., Colorado—498 sheep, 101 pounds, \$1.00.

W. H. & J. L., Lindsay, Hober, Utah—501 lambs, 70 pounds, \$1.00; 404 ewes, 112 pounds, \$1.00.

Ed West, Trinidad, Colo.—528 feeders, 87 pounds, \$1.00; 280 feeders, 80 pounds, \$1.00; 48 ewes and weathers, \$2 pounds, \$1.00.

Butcher & M., Chama, N. M.—1067 lambs, 61 pounds, \$1.00; 1044 feeding lambs, 54 pounds, \$1.00.

SHIPPERS FROM LAS CRUCES IN THE MARKETS.

J. A. Summers of Las Cruces, N. M., counts in yesterday a shipment of goats from his ranch located in the Organ mountains near that place, says the Kansas City Drivers' Journal.

Mr. Summers says that to numbers the goats a slight increase. There are now few sheep, and not a great many cattle, as it is mountainous and rough, which is just right for the goat industry. At no point on the Mr. Summers' ranch does he range his goats at an altitude lower than 5,000 feet, and from that on up to the top of these mountains. But while the goats are ranged up and down the mountains, Mr. Summers says, "they do not travel very great distances, and do not cover a very large area of land. The principal feed is brush, cedar leaves and juniper berries. We make no provision in that country for winter as it is so far south that we have no fear of the cold weather. These goats come to the corral voluntarily at night where they are kept for protection from the wolves, mountain lions and wild cats."

ROSWELL MAN HIS OWN EXECUTIONER

Old King Alcohol claimed another victim last Saturday in the person of Marion Pavey of Roswell, who, after paying his respects to the liquor habit in a lengthy letter, cut his wrist with a razor and bled to death.

Pavey when sober was an industrious laboring man. He had a family consisting of a wife and seven children and was the owner of a home on Washington avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets. For some time he has been in a falling health, and he was added the lamentations of a family separation, his wife and six children having left him and gone to Texas. The seventh child, a grown son, was also an absentee from the home, being employed at Clarendon, N. M.

After the departure of his wife Pavey rented their residence and retired to a little shack which stood in the back yard. Here he was found dead by his brother-in-law, Hugh Grinstead, who had left him only a short time before engaged in writing the letter referred to above. The coroner's jury rendered a simple verdict of suicide.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR THE CONVICTS

OLD STRIPES BEING ABOLISHED RAPIDLY AND RATHER NASTY CLOTHING SUBSTITUTED.

Captain Arthur Triflor, superintendent of the New Mexico penitentiary has begun the introduction of uniforms in the territorial prison, with the result that some of the convicts might be mistaken for members of the mounted police force, from the standpoint of color. The "stripes" are to be entirely eliminated as far as the clothing is worn out. The new prison clothing is of a light blue gray, in color, substantially made, and well fitting. It is similar to that in use in many of the larger penal institutions of this country, and England. The finger print method of identification, which in the United States is a comparatively new feature, will likely be placed in use in the New Mexican prison in the near future. By method of impression of the finger prints on the clothing it is said that it is impossible for a convict to be able to escape identification if again arrested for any offense.

C. A. Wright, the chief salesman, is temporarily located at the Grand Canyon hotel in Arizona.

STOCK SALES

Kansas City, Oct. 20.—Some sales of Texas and New Mexico cattle at Kansas City this week:

Adams & Co., Vero, Mo.—41 stockers, 465 pounds, \$1.00; 10 stockers, 724 pounds, \$1.00; 127 cows, 805

ROOSEVELT, FEARING BILL HEARST, URGES PARTY LOYALTY

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—President Roosevelt is going to take sides in the Pennsylvania campaign against the independent and "reform party" because he fears Hearst and the rising tide of Hearstism. He has his eye on the presidential campaign of 1906, and believes it best that Pennsylvania should be "regular."

That is the reason why Attorney General William H. Moody was killed to speak against the "reform party" because at Philadelphia and Senator Philander Kline at Philadelphia, to lead the prestige of the national administration's endorsement to the state level, and to talk about the national party issues.

President Roosevelt is suffering from an acute attack of party regularity. Ordinarily he is a good deal of a reformer himself. In fact he took an active part in the first outbreak of reform in Philadelphia, sending Hearst's Root to bed-toot to the means of trouble to land encouragement and legal advice to the "reform party" and in other ways he showed, at that time, that he was against the old republican Quay machine.

Yet now he is giving active support to the party and candidates of those Quay's successor, Boies Penrose.

There are those, however, who say the question is on many lips. It is in the minds of those who commended Roosevelt when he sent Taft into Ohio a year ago to down the unspeakable Cox. It is true that Myron Herrick, the republican candidate for governor, was likewise dragged down in the fall of the year. But the country applauds. Roosevelt was putting moral force above mere partisanship. He was supporting the independent movement even to the injury of his party. So that is what he was expected to do in Pennsylvania. But he hasn't.

Reform in Pennsylvania is represented by the fusion of the "Muckraker" republicans and the democrats. The republican party is represented by the remnants—battered and considerably the worse for wear—of the old Quay-Penrose ring. Each side has a full state and congressional ticket.

The Penrose ticket is headed by Edwin S. Stuart, former mayor of Philadelphia; the other ticket is headed by Lewis Emery, a wealthy oil producer, who has been a member of the state senate and a constant foe (of course) of the Roosevelt ticket.

Both Emery and Stuart are admittedly good men. It is said—and the president believes—that Stuart would be free of Penrose domination if elected. But the fact remains that Penrose is his political backer, and that the ticket is the ticket of Penrose and his gang.

With these two to choose between, why does Theodore Roosevelt cast the weight of his tremendous influence in favor of the Penrose ticket?

The question is broadly answered in the opening paragraph: The fear of Hearst and Hearstism is upon him. Hearst as governor of New York—or, worse still, nearly so! Then Hearst as candidate for president!

Roosevelt considers Hearst as an insincere and dishonest. He rates him as the most dangerous of all demagogues—the rich demagogue—willing to capitalize the popular sentiment for reform, and turn it to the service of his personal vanity and lust for power.

At this writing the result is a toss up. The reform ticket may still pull through. On the other hand, Roosevelt's is a name to conjure with, and thousands of voters who have been unsettled will be swayed by the fact that Theodore Roosevelt has spoken for Stuart.

REPUBLICAN AND FUSIONISTS OF TORRANCE COUNTY

The republican convention of Torrance county, held at Belvidere, last Saturday, endorsed the following legislative nominations: For the legislative council from the eleventh council district, composer of the county of Lincoln, Otero and Torrance—Clay A. Dallas, of Willard, Torrance county.

For member of the house of representatives from the twelfth district, comprising the counties of Valencia, McKinley and Torrance—M. E. Albridge, of Gallup, McKinley county.

The following committee was sent into the field: County commissioner, first district, Jesus Chandelario; second district, Cristobal Chavez.

Probate clerk—Candido Padilla. Treasurer and ex-officio collector—Miguel Torres.

Assessor—Antonio Balasar. Superintendent of schools—Juan C. Jaramilla.

Surveyor—N. H. Thorpe.

The resolutions endorsed and approved the republican territorial platform adopted at the Las Vegas convention, September 23 last. For candidates, Delgado Andrews and Governor Higginson.

The Fusion Candidates.

A fusion ticket was nominated in Belvidere Saturday night at a late hour of the independent republican and democratic party, and consisted of the following nominations: County commissioner, first district, Joseph L. Newberry; second district, Acacio Gallardo.

Assessor—Augustine Mueller. Probate judge—J. L. Albritton. Probate clerk—A. T. Fitch. Treasurer—W. A. Dunlap.

Superintendent of schools—B. H. Morrill.

Surveyor—John W. March.

MURDER CHARGED AGAINST A MAN IN GLOBE JAIL.

Demetrius Diaz, wanted for the murder of a young Mexican at the Nugget mine near Globe, Arizona, last January, is in jail, having been arrested while at work at the O. D. smelter. After the crime Diaz escaped to Mexico and returned, thinking that his crime had been forgotten.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Changes will occur in the telegraph department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway as a result of the promotion of Walter Snow of Topeka to be telegraph manager of the Santa Fe rail line to succeed H. D. Todd, who went to the Price as superintendent of telegraph. The changes are:

W. H. Fisher, who chief and manager of the La Junta relay office since 1902 has been appointed to succeed Walter Snow at Topeka.

J. H. Brennan, who chief and manager at Las Vegas, is transferred to La Junta vice H. D. Fisher.

E. W. Warden, chief at Sangre, is transferred to Las Vegas vice M. Brennan.

CONGRESSMAN SIBLEY'S INTERESTING INTERVIEW ON JOINT STATEHOOD

He Gives Some Facts and Appeals to the People to Cast Their Ballots For Joint Statehood.

COMPLIMENTS GOOD WORK OF NEW MEXICO'S DELEGATE

Quotes President Roosevelt as Saying If Statehood Is Voted Down, the Territories Must Remain as Such For an Indefinite Period.

Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, congressman from the twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania for nineteen years, one of the best known and most powerful statesmen of the east and a good friend of New Mexico and Arizona, is stopping at the Alvarado temporarily while on a trip west, whether his doctor has sent him in search of a dry climate. "Years of open air speaking has made my throat like a piece of raw meat, and the doctor says that I need some dry air," is the way that Mr. Sibley put it while talking to Senator Andrews and a reporter for The Evening Citizen this morning.

"I'm on my way west and I just stopped off to see my friend, the senator here."

At Washington Mr. Sibley is known as "Honest Joe Sibley," a name given him by his colleagues for his straightforwardness and his make-up in his keeping with all that the phrase implies.

No one could mistake "Honest Joe Sibley" for any one else. He is tall, smooth shaven, ruddy face set with gray eyes that are very much in keeping with his reputation for integrity. A square topped stiff hat and Prince Albert coat finish the make-up of the man, who greeted Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, so that Albuquerque building and worked hand and glove with the president and Delegate Andrews so that the people of New Mexico and Arizona could have a chance to claim a full suffrage franchise if they should choose to accept joint statehood.

His interview.

"Is this your first visit west?"

"I have been going through your territory for a great many years."

"Are you going to remain here for some time?"

"No, only for a day or two—having stopped off on my way to the coast to see Senator Andrews and some of my other friends. On the occasion of my first visit here twenty or thirty years ago, there were I think few if any buildings on the east side of the railway and in walking about the city yesterday, I was greatly gratified at seeing the evidence of substantial and permanent growth."

"You have been recognized, Mr. Sibley, as one of the ardent friends of statehood."

Original Statehood Advocate.

"Yes, I think I am one of the earliest friends. When I went to congress in the extra session of 1893 I became acquainted with your then delegate, a most estimable gentleman, Hon. Antonio Joseph. He was good enough to give me a book published by the enterprising people of New Mexico, showing the agricultural and mineral resources. During that congress I helped to admit Utah to the statehood of states. Mr. Joseph was deeply interested in the admission of New Mexico and his efforts were incessant among his fellow members to secure recognition of the claims of New Mexico for admission, in which efforts I heartily and earnestly seconded him."

"It would be somewhat amazing, if not so serious in witnessing the attitude of our democratic friends in congress today who seek to defeat statehood by building the hope that when by some turn of the political wheel there shall be a democratic congress and a democratic administration, that then New Mexico and Arizona will be separately admitted and those men who make this argument point to the attitude of the democratic party for the last four years to show how they have acted by the interests of these two territories. I have been in congress for four years as a democrat and when the democratic party controlled the house of representatives, there never was ten per cent of them, nor do I believe there was five per cent, speaking from my best recollection, who were not bitterly opposed to statehood. We can only judge the future by the past. At that time, when Mr. Joseph was the delegate from New Mexico and the Hon. Marcus A. Smith was delegate from Arizona, both men of ability and both earnest in their efforts for statehood, they will, if I could, bear testimony to the fact that the democratic party gave them no recognition, no encouragement, no support of any kind or character whatsoever. And the efforts for statehood—single or joint—have come through republican sources and not democratic. Now that the republican party is clothed with the responsibility for legislation, it is somewhat amusing to find the democrats in congress opposing the statehood program. When statehood does come to these territories it is my conviction it will come only as a republican measure. Certainly many republicans of the east have labored assiduously with your delegates in behalf of statehood."

Feared Separates Stated.

"Do you believe, Mr. Sibley, that the territories could be joined?"

"Speaking for myself personally, I should have much preferred to have seen each admitted separately. Acting at the request of Senator Andrews and other friends, who had large interests in the territories, I sought to assist your delegate, Hon. D. S. Hedges and together he and I canvassed, I think every man in the house as representatives and were able in that body to secure a majority of the republican membership before the opponents of statehood became aware of our efforts. I then went to the house and asked that the bill be considered and that it should pass without a division, assuring them that we had a majority of the house pledged

to that end. This they seemed inclined to do. I gave them a list of names and told them they could verify it for themselves. They did make this verification and the house of representatives passed the bill for statehood without a division. In company with your present delegate, Hon. W. H. Andrews, I went to Senator Quay of Pennsylvania and finally elicited his support of the single statehood proposition. There were few better fighters or diplomats than Senator Quay. The opposition, however, of Senator Beveridge and others of the senate was such that they were able to prevent its passage through that body. Before the opening of the next congress I had a long interview with Senator Quay. He had canvassed the situation with his colleagues and told me that it was an absolute impossibility in his judgment to ever pass a bill admitting separately Arizona and New Mexico and that conviction confirmed by Senator Quay is today the sincere conviction of every friend of these two territories, who have canvassed the situation and is familiar therewith. Mr. Hedges was an ardent and sincere advocate of single statehood, but he came to recognize its impossibility. Senator Andrews canvassed the house and senate as an earnest advocate of single statehood and recognizes the same truth. It was only by the most earnest struggle that the friends of the territories were able at the republican caucus to secure a majority in favor of joint statehood and from the opening of the session till its close, the fight in behalf of the admission of the two territories as a single state was fierce one. The large majority of the opposition are opposed to the admission under any consideration—joint or otherwise. Mr. Andrews, your delegate, one of the ablest, earnest and most energetic men I know, worked night and day. At the desire and request of Speaker Cannon, I gave whatever time, ability and influence I possessed in the same direction. Speaker Cannon used every honest, earnest and proper effort for the same end and the only criticism ever made against him as speaker within the ranks of his own party, the only attack ever made on him by these so-called republicans since he mounted the speaker's rostrum was attacks made upon him because he sought to permit Arizona and New Mexico to avail themselves of the opportunity to enter representative government. And with such forces operating, we recognized that we would have a fair chance to secure the admission of the territories if our efforts of our chief executive, Theodore Roosevelt. Therefore it seems to me that all who are familiar with the situation must recognize two facts:

First, that the democratic party who in power have been by their record more bitterly opposed to admission of these two territories upon any terms than has been the republican party.

Second, that the only terms upon which admission will be secured is upon the joining of the two territories into one state. The republican party has done all in their power in this direction and many of those who have stood with us in the past are sick and tired of the entire proposition and it seems to me that your delegates as experienced by the vote of your electors on the sixth day of November next, will determine this for many years to come.

President Roosevelt Determined.

"In a conversation with President Roosevelt a week ago today, in discussing this matter, I stated that above his my conviction and he at once said if it falls now, it falls absolutely for the next twenty-five years to come. That either they would come in now or would not come in within the next twenty-five years."

"I am sure, Mr. Sibley, that President Roosevelt, who loves the west as few men living east do, who has recognized the west as few of his predecessors have ever done, must know that they have no warmer, truer or more sincere friends than President Roosevelt. And with the magnificent opportunity afforded, with no criticism of the enabling act save alone the joining of the two territories, why should not Arizona and New Mexico avail themselves of the opportunity?"

A Vigorous Detail.

"Mr. Sibley, it has been charged that the gifts of land and money were in the nature of a bribe to our people. What have you to say about this?"

"Simply that this is not alone false, but ridiculous. What object could either the house, the senate or the president have in seeking to bribe the territories? This statement is unworthy of any gentleman who would make it. The friends of the territories agreed with the representations made by Delegate Andrews and in conformity with their own views of justice did seek through this enabling act to bestow not a bribe, but a most magnificent endowment—an endowment guaranteeing to every child of the humblest parentage in all of this magnificent domain of the two territories, the opportunity for an education. We did vote five millions in money. We did vote five millions in land, giving four sections in each township for school purposes. We gave land for normal schools, hospitals, for agricultural colleges, etc. We did provide that the new state should receive five per cent from the sale of all public lands within her borders, because of the generous feeling entertained by those who were friends of this measure. Why should it be called

a bribe? Do men require bribes before they will accept a measure of justice? Our forefathers declared their independence and fought the war of the revolution because they were taxed without representation. Do we have to bribe aliens to accept the gift of citizenship? Do we have to bribe parents to give their children the opportunity for an education that will permit them to start upon careers of usefulness? Do we have to bribe men who own farms in order that they shall permit their farms to multiply in value? Do we have to bribe the courage and enterprise of your merchants and business people to accept the multiplied opportunities and the vast addition of wealth and population that shall come to them from statehood? These statements must recoil on those who make them."

For speaking, with more or less inflated knowledge of the motives of the president and of Speaker Cannon and those other men in the house and senate who are responsible for this so-called measure, such as we have given to any state entering the federal union, I hold with you and all honest people the belief and the knowledge that they were actuated by the highest and truest impulses."

Very Large.

"I think it makes a large state, but not so large as Texas, which by its enabling act has the right at her will to divide into five separate commonwealths and it is my conviction that within five years after the admission of Arizona, a proposition to divide it would not command anywhere near a majority in either section and within ten years would not command five per cent of the votes. Outside the personal ambition of a few politicians there could not be any sentiment in that direction. The size of Arizona would be a source of pride, as it is today to every loyal Texan and we all know that were the proposition submitted in the state of Texas today to divide it into two states, or three or four or even five, as they have the right to do that proposition could not command the vote of one man out of every one hundred and my conviction is that the same would be true of Arizona. With the marvelous resources of the state when the people are considered no longer aliens but have become citizens entitled with the elective franchise, the right to select their own judges and governors, the opportunity to make their voices and influence felt in the house and senate of the United States, there would come an influx of population and of capital, which would change the physical face of the state. Men who are citizens, do not willingly be come aliens. This alone, also, retarded development and it seems to me that neither upon the floor of the house of representatives or in the senate or in the newspapers, have I ever seen one valid argument in favor of detaching statehood. That special interests and individual ambition, which suffer because of statehood is unquestionable, but that the general good would be conserved is equally true and cannot be denied."

Blood Poisoning.

Results from chronic constipation, which is cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills. They remove all poisonous germs from the system and infuse new life and vigor; cure sour stomach, nausea, headache, dizziness and colic, without gripping or discomfiting. Guaranteed by all druggists.

COLD WEATHER OF NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

APPLES AND PEARS THAT WERE NOT PICKED ARE A COMPLETE LOSS.

Throughout Colfax and Mora counties the apples and pears that were on the trees last Monday night are now a complete loss, having frozen on the trees and frozen solid, says the Springer Stockman. From reports it is hardly probable that over twenty-five per cent of the winter crop of apples and pears had been picked, but there is no question that the balance is lost, only being good for cider, vinegar and butters. The winter apple crop was unusually large this year. The loss was enormous.

N. M. Chase, who owns the largest orchard in this county, near Chinaron, lost his entire crop. The loss to him is enormous.

George H. Webster, manager of the Elmer ranch near Chinaron, reports having picked about two-thirds of his crop, but the rest is gone.

Almost the entire yield in the big Dawson and base orchards on the Vermilion were frozen. The Vermilion orchards have lost the Vermilion loss a big per cent of their fruit, some having partly picked the crop.

Mrs. Kreibitz, two miles east of this city, had not picked any of her apples, so her crop of a good sized orchard is a total loss.

At the Model farm orchard, which adjoins Springer on the east, Carl Brown had picked part of the crop, but a large portion of it was ruined.

The small orchards in this vicinity all lost more or less fruit.

The loss was of here in the small orchards up the Rayado has been on an average with other sections.

Reports from Mora county tell of similar conditions having been caused by the storm.

The loss of the winter apples is a serious blow to all, as they will be scarce in northern New Mexico. If reports are not exaggerated.

Wounds, Bruises and Burns.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and lacerations before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the old treatment.

The greatest discovery and triumph of modern surgery, Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soothes and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all druggists.

NEW WORK IS WILD NOW IN CAMPAIGNING

Apparently All Parties Believe the Same and Election Is Merely to

GET OFFICES AND NOT TO MAINTAIN ANY PRINCIPLES

Other News and Gossip From Gotham Where the Political Pot Is Boiling Furiously.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Oct. 27.—The practice of feeding horses on banana peels has become quite common since someone set the example on the theory that, as the peels were handy and the horses were plenty on the streets it was a good thing to introduce them to each other. So wherever there was a horse and a banana seller there was the inevitable benevolent person who doesn't believe in wasting anything, and so carefully gives the animal what he can not eat himself. As horses devour the skins with avidity, but now comes a wise horse owner who says, "Don't feed that horse with those banana peels." And he proceeds to say that he has lost a horse and nearly lost others by being given such peels, that they are very injurious to the animal. This feeding of the skins to the horses in the streets tended to increase the chances of human life, as otherwise the skins contrived to get on the sidewalks, and if there is anything that will floor a man or woman sooner or more completely than banana skins it has not yet been brought to public notice. If the banana skin went in the horse's mouth it certainly would not be found upon the sidewalks, and if there were no banana skins there would be no need of a policeman for holding forth on the stump without a permit. Upon the court's questioning him he said he acted as chairman and was a member of the Albert League club, a boy's political organization, and he desired to aid in the election of Adolph Stern as assemblyman and also chief of police. He said he wanted to introduce Eddie Friedman to the constituents when the policeman interfered. The magistrate told him that was enough but Stern still kept on talking, complaining that the policeman had smashed his rostrum. Oscar came from Russian parents, who not long ago were penniless in Minsk, Russia. The boy is one of the cleverest scholars in public school No. 79, where he has shown marked talents in elocution and verse writing.

British School Teachers Coming.

The British school teachers, who, to the number of 500, will visit this country for a tour during the winter, represent every class, from kindergarten and defective schools instructors to the professors of England's universities. They have been selected from thousands of applicants who have made known their desire to visit the United States since the announcement was made several months ago that a series of excursions for teachers was being planned. About thirty will sail on November 30, constituting the advance guard, and similar parties will sail weekly thereafter until the end of March.

Principles Sacrificed to Men.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's new church is a distinct addition to the attractive and notable places of worship in this city. It is remarkable for its originality, its breaking away from conventional lines and its remarkable color scheme, which is blue, white and yellow. The dome is tied showing an alternating pattern of green and golden lanterns. Dr. Parkhurst holds his people the same as ever, and it may be attributed largely to his own subtle art and showed that the great fighter of vice and the stern and unrelenting foe of every defender of graft is as true to a friend as to a principle. Probably there is no other minister in New York who is so ready to give up his position for the greater good of his church and his people. He is a man of the highest caliber and his stand for principle is a great credit to him. He is a man of the highest caliber and his stand for principle is a great credit to him.

The Teahomonic Sea Come.

Within a few weeks New York will have the benefit of one of the most wonderful electrical inventions of the age—the teahomonic. This is an instrument for the transmission of music from a central key-board to the houses, restaurants and public places of the city. At a cost of more than \$50,000 the central music "plant" has been established at a convenient point in Manhattan. The instrument is virtually perfected, and in a short time it is expected, that it will be ready to offer its musical wares to the public. At no great cost the household, flat dweller or restaurateur will be able to have a teahomonic installed, connected by wire with the central instrument or instruments, and by simply pushing the button will be able to turn on the music. The instrument that will be placed in the homes is a small affair and can easily be hidden by a group of flowers or potted plants. Four grades of music will be available—grand opera, pipe organ, orchestral or piano. Tests thus far made show that the rich tones of the central instrument are preserved in transmission, and there is no marring of the music by the passing sound of the phonograph. The inventor of the teahomonic and the capitalists who are backing him are confident that the instrument will not only have countless thousands of homes

here, but will soon be used almost universally by the restaurant keepers.

Dime Medicine Measurement.

A man went into a Broadway drug store and asked the clerk for a remedy for indigestion. The clerk offered a pile of pills into the scales. "Take a heaping dimeful of this," he said, "and it will bring you around all right." "A dimeful," ejaculated the man; "what kind of measurement is that?" "It isn't new," replied the clerk, "and it is very simple. Just take a dime and pile as much powder on it as will stick. That will be the proper dose. You couldn't get it any more exact if you measured half an hour with scales and spoons." A man standing by smiled disdainfully. "It makes me feel about ten years younger to hear you say that," he said. "They used to measure medicine that way when I was a kid. I supposed modern appliances had driven all those old methods out of the market." "Not at all," said the clerk; "there are lots of places where they still take medicine by the dimeful."

Colossal Peace Monument.

New York is to have a colossal peace monument 700 feet high, to be erected on the banks of the Hudson river at a cost of \$3,000,000. The ambitious wishes of F. Wellington Rockefeller, the New York sculptor, and member of the National Sculpture society, who was chief sculptor of the St. Louis exposition, are regarded and carried into effect. This scheme was outlined several years ago by the National Sculpture society, of which Mr. Rockefeller is president. Nothing came of it, although it was thought that \$2,500,000 would be sufficient to carry it out. That sum was not offered by the public, and recently a syndicate of wealthy patrons of the arts, headed by Mr. Rockefeller, has been organized and a large part of the \$3,000,000 required has been pledged. It is the purpose of Mr. Rockefeller to erect the monument in the shape of an immense Ionic column 600 feet high. It will rest on a double-story building about 100 feet cubit, the whole resting on a platform 300 feet square. Elevators will run to the top, on which a glass globe forty feet in diameter will glow as a lighthouse. A figure of Victory, 100 feet high, will stand in front of the column.

A Youngster Politician.

Among the most amusing incidents of the very amusing campaign is the remarkable specimen of politicians that have emerged from obscurity to take an active part in it. And among them none is more odd than Oscar Stern, 15 years old, of Lincoln street, who was arrested by a policeman for holding forth on the stump without a permit. Upon the court's questioning him he said he acted as chairman and was a member of the Albert League club, a boy's political organization, and he desired to aid in the election of Adolph Stern as assemblyman and also chief of police.

Adirondack Deer Hunting.

Is Very Tame Sport.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Since the deer season opened in the Adirondacks, so-called sportsmen have been shooting down deer in such a manner as to call for loud protest. It is about as easy as getting into the pasture and butchering a calf as the deer have become almost as tame as cows. The season does not close until November 15, but steps are already being taken by persons interested in the deer season year considerably shortened.

Fairbanks Campaigning in Missouri Towns.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—Charles W. Fairbanks, a candidate of the United States, today addressed meetings in furtherance of the republican campaign which is being waged vigorously in Missouri. Congressman Fairbanks, David R. Francis, of St. Louis, Congressman A. C. Coker, of New York City, Gen. L. DeLoach, of Des Moines, Arthur Brewster, of St. Charles, and Charles F. Booker, of Savannah, are also on the stump.

Members of British Society Divorced.

London, Oct. 25.—The afternoon papers here quote the Manchester Guardian as saying that a deed of separation between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough has been signed on the grounds of incompatibility of temperaments, and by simple pushing the Duchess keeps the Sunderland house, London, and her own dowry, but is prohibited from going to Bisham. The document, it is added, was signed October 23. The duke is now at Bisham, and the duchess is staying at Sunderland house.

"I am ambitious," declared the more or less young woman, "for 15 years I have been singing, with some success, I suppose, a part of the time I have been a star. But I am ambitious to get, I wish to appear before the public in something that has no music in it."

"Good. Why don't you join a successful comedy company?"

MAGGIE'S RICH NOW AND DOESN'T WANT TO MARRY ANY POOR CLERK



MISS MARGARET DUFFY, THE RICH SERVANT GIRL.

Pittsburg, Oct. 25.—By hiring a young man on the eve of their marriage, Miss Margaret Duffy, a pretty Irish girl, has revealed the fact that she has made a fortune by speculating in stocks. And now she doesn't want to marry any "poor" man.

Miss Margaret was to have been married several days ago to P. J. Mooney, of Brookfield. The young man has a responsible position with the Westinghouse interests at East Pittsburg.

Several days before the day for the wedding Miss Margaret quietly slipped away and her mother, Mrs. Mooney, the engagement ring and his letters.

Then came the secret of Margaret's changing her mind. She is a nurse girl in the household of Alva C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel company. One day she heard Mr. Dinkey remark that such and such a stock was going up sure. She took his word and immediately, speculatively, made more money than she could have earned by tending several generations of babies.

Since then she has quietly acted on every bit of information about the stock market that fell from Mr. Dinkey's lips. She brought her parents from Ireland and bought them a most comfortable home in Turtle Creek.

"Maggie is rich now," said her mother, "and she doesn't want to marry any poor clerk."

BLIND GIRL RECOVERS SIGHT BY A WONDERFUL OPERATION



New York, Oct. 27.—"How beautiful the world is. I love the sky and houses and trees in the park. I love people and I am the happiest girl in this great city, I guess."

In a voice thrilling with enthusiasm the Margaret Huber tells of her sensation of seeing after three years of total blindness. Her eyes have been restored by an extraordinary operation.

When the child was seven, she simply became stone blind. Expert ophthalmologists declared that her case was hopeless and that she would never see again. Under this life sentence the child withered almost to a skeleton.

Despairing of her life her mother insisted upon keeping physicians interested in the case. Dr. John A. Price, chief surgeon of the German Poliklinik, at last agreed to attempt a desperate operation in an attempt to restore little Margaret's sight.

He says the chances were 100 to 1 against her. The task of the surgeon was to cut delicately and precisely and divide a small fibrous obstruction which had cut off the blood and nerve supplies of the eye and caused it to become opaque.

This was accomplished and the light came flooding quickly back to the overjoyed child. Pink crop up to her cheeks again and her body has become round and healthy.

"I'll always love the doctor who has given back to me sight," said she. "I want to go to school and do something great in the world. There is nothing so terrible as blindness, always night."

REVIEW OF KEITH'S MAGAZINE ON HOME BUILDING.

Keith's Magazine for November is an usual call of interesting material for the home builder. The opening article, by Arthur C. Clapton, gives three very interesting object lessons in present day architecture.

An article on interiors gives us glimpses into four charming living rooms which are full of suggestions. Illustrations and house plans for several different attractive homes are given in this number, together with complete descriptions.

The usual departments are of a special interest to the housewife at this season of year.

One of the most difficult questions for the home builder is the treatment of walls and ceilings, especially the latter. This subject is handled to excellent advantage in the November "Keith's" continuing a series of articles on wall decoration which has been running during the present year. Something that is always of interest to the home builder is the present experience of others in the same line. An interesting experience of this nature is described and illustrated in this number.

BERNALILLO PEOPLE VISIT SANTA FE.

Mrs. Greenbaum of Los Angeles and Mrs. McCarthy of Bernalillo, both of whom formerly lived at Park View, near by the Bernalillo county, are in the city for a week's visit and have taken apartments at St. Vincent's sanitarium. Mrs. Greenbaum will return in a month to her home in California, at which time she will be accompanied by her children, who have been making their home with relatives at Bernalillo—New Mexico.

A Badly Burned Girl.

or boy, male or female, is quickly out of pain if Rusk's Anker Balm is applied promptly. O. J. Welch of Tekonsha, Mich., says: "I use it in my family for cuts, sores and all skin injuries, and find it perfect." Quickest cure known. Best healing ointment made. Size of all druggists.

GRIBAK'S BODY FOUND NEAR CLOUDCROFT.

The body of Peter Gribak was found near his home about twenty miles east of Cloudcroft, Thursday, says the Alamogordo News. A bullet hole was in his head, going in under

ENGLAND'S JOUBLE AT DISCOMFORT

Of Emperor William Over the Publication of Recollections of German Intrigues.

NUMBER OF WOMEN VOTERS IS INCREASED IN LONDON

Other News and Gossip of Interest From the Capital of the Civilized World.

Special Correspondence.

London, Oct. 26.—British ceasantry over Emperor William's discomfiture as a result of the publication of Count von Helldorf's "recollections" of German intrigues is both audible and intense. British newspapers are taking space to daily reproductions of long extracts from the book and editorial criticism thereof. While the emperor's recent humiliations at the hands of Japan afforded intense satisfaction, Nicholas had never made himself personally the object of British dislike that the Kaiser has. No blow could be struck the latter's political fortunes that would not be hailed here with the liveliest emotions, and the glowing over the Helldorf disclosures is of a far more satisfactory character than that indulged in when the Russian fleet was destroyed. All over Europe, in fact, the mortification of the Kaiser is a matter for great rejoicing, made all the more complete by the fact that the emperor has no recourse—he cannot strike the hand that wrought his discomfiture. There are various speculations as to what influenced the publication at this time, the one most generally accepted being that a powerful opposition to emperor William has been organized in Germany and bringing about a change of policy both foreign and domestic. The emperor's reign is being watched with the keenest interest, all other matters of moment being in eclipse for the present, at least. Meantime, the anti-German public sentiment here serves to show on what very thin ice the Kaiser is walking. The German press is shivering. It will take something more than stage kisses between Uncle Edward and Nephew William to heal the breach made so wide and deep by clashing ambitions and racial animosities.

More Power for London Women.
How will they vote? Election agents have had thrust upon them an unexpected and extraordinary problem as the result of a judicial ruling which makes every person, male or female, who occupies an unfurnished room, a qualified voter at the coming elections in London for borough and county offices. Now, there are thousands of single women who occupy single rooms whose rent formerly has not been enough to qualify them to vote, but now their names are going on the municipal registers as voters. They form an entirely unknown quantity and must be taken into account by the local authorities in the coming election. It will take something more than stage kisses between Uncle Edward and Nephew William to heal the breach made so wide and deep by clashing ambitions and racial animosities.

Lunacy and Romance of Motoring.
Sir John Lubbock is still at it, finding causes for the deplorable increase of lunacy in England, and now he has found one in the automobile. He declares that the people are under a pressure that racks the intellect as well as physical powers, and in the result the victim becomes a "glorious idiot."

Whatever the merits of Sir John's unimpeachable theory, there can be no doubt that the excitement of motoring is one of Cupid's most potent weapons. The newspapers are filled with comic happenings which had their beginnings in the principals to these affairs being thrown together in the course of both long and short "hunts" in the pursuit of pleasure, and the chauffeur has become a figure of the romance of the automobile.

New Insurance Company Asks for Business.
J. H. O'Reilly of Albuquerque, N. M., president and general manager of the Occidental Life Insurance company, a charter of which has been in existence for thirty years, has been in London for the past few days in the interest of his company. The Occidental is a new company which has recently been organized through the efforts of Mr. O'Reilly and will make a strong bid for business throughout the southwest. The company's capital is \$1,000,000, and it will be managed by a committee of leading business and professional men throughout New Mexico and Arizona. The stock has all been placed and Mr. O'Reilly states that when he returns to Albuquerque the first of November that all of the preliminary work of organization will have been completed and the new company will be ready to go out after business.

The new company has secured an office floor in a large four-story building which has just been completed in Albuquerque, and will occupy their new quarters as soon as no returns home. Mr. O'Reilly is very enthusiastic over the new venture as he has interested all the two territories in the project and the company will start out with friends in every town in Arizona and New Mexico—(Douglas Ariz.) American.

W. H. ANDREWS SPEECH AT LAS VEGAS

At the Convention and Reunion of San Miguel County.

Yesterday, The Evening Citizen announced the return of Hon. W. H. Andrews, the republican candidate for delegate to congress, from Las Vegas, where he attended the convention and reunion of the San Miguel county republicans. At the reunion meeting, held in Duncans opera house, Delgado Andrews delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I congratulate you upon the profound interest that the people are taking in the public issues now confronting you. It is a great pleasure to me to be here, and to be able to participate with you at this reunion. The City of the Meadows has always occupied a warm place in my heart—I shall always feel grateful for your loyal support and friendly help. I congratulate the people of Las Vegas for their enterprise, which is evidenced on every side by the substantial growth in population, the steady and continued expansion and volume of your business and the beautiful things that your future welfare. In all matters of enterprise Las Vegas is a leader, and not a follower. When the method of dry farming shall have proven itself a success, which through your efforts has been launched under the most favorable auspices, you will have benefited the great southwest to an extent incomprehensible at the present time. I have had the honor of representing you in congress for nearly two years, during which time your welfare has received my most careful consideration. If I am re-elected I shall continue to use my best efforts and one vote in behalf of the interests of your community. Las Vegas is entitled to a public building; two hundred thousand dollars ought to be expended in this direction by the government. It shall be my purpose to use every effort and legitimate means toward securing for you this appropriation at the hands of congress.

Solemn in a Stone Quarry.
A Welsh judge has given solemn wisdom a new setting. In the exercise of his judicial duties, his honor, Mr. Justice, descended from the bench, repaired to the Pantdrof quarry, in North Wales, and laboriously performed a quarryman's work, pushing trucks about first with one hand and then with the other, but never with both hands at once. Returning to his court, Judge Moss resumed the sitting and rendered a verdict in the case he had interrupted by going to the quarry. A laborer had sued the quarry company for damages on the ground that he had lost the use of his arm, owing to the fact that he was forced to work in a quarry where the judge's visit to the quarry was to satisfy himself by personal demonstration that the plaintiff's contention was well founded. He awarded the plaintiff nine shillings a week compensation.

Calves Dying on Arizona Ranges.
According to the statement of T. J. Carter, the Walnut Grove, Arizona, stockman, a mysterious disease is causing the death of a large number of the spring calves, the nature of which is not yet known. It has been observed that the calves die suddenly and it appears that none but the fat ones become victims to the mysterious sickness. While riding among a bunch of cattle a few days ago I noticed a fat calf feeding with its mother, only to return about thirty minutes later and find it lying dead at the cow's feet.

"All of the stockmen are investigating the sudden death of some of their best stock, and while several theories have been advanced, I am not at all sure that the real cause of the trouble has not yet been discovered. It is feared that in addition to those already discovered dead, a number are dead on the ranges. Some think that lack of food is the cause of it, while others attribute the fatal malady to other sources."

HAS COLORADO JAP LEPER BEEN PUT TO DEATH

A dispatch from Trinidad, Colo., dated October 22, says: Mr. Yakyutani, the Japanese coal miner who is afflicted with leprosy, and who has been living in an isolated cabin near the coal mine, only to be found dead, has been put to death. The Japanese coal miner who is afflicted with leprosy, and who has been living in an isolated cabin near the coal mine, only to be found dead, has been put to death.

SIX-ROUND BOUT FEATURE AT DEMOCRATIC FUNCTION

HEADQUARTERS IN THE GRANT BUILDING THE SCENE OF IT. ONLY A FEW WERE "NEXT."

A six round boxing bout was the feature of a little entertainment given by the Democratic club, at the Grant building, last night. The scene of it was the Grant building, the scene of it was the Grant building.

BANDITS NEAR AGUA PRIETA; LOPEZ MODERN ROBIN HOOD

Death of a Pioneer. Mrs. Clark went to Spokane last Friday to attend the funeral of her husband, who died of a heart attack. She was accompanied by her son, who is a member of the local fire department. The funeral was held at the local church, and was attended by a large number of people.

W. E. MARTIN DECLINES COUNCIL NOMINATION

FROM NINTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF SOCONO AND SIERRA.

William E. Martin, clerk of the Third Judicial district court, who was nominated Saturday night for member of the legislative council from the ninth council district, composed of the counties of Socono and Sierra, has declined the nomination on account of his official position and the pressure of business incident thereto.

DEATH OF MANAGER ADAMS OF THE ALVARADO HOTEL

IT OCCURRED THIS MORNING AFTER AN ILLNESS OF ONLY A FEW DAYS.

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MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.