

12-1-1906

## Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 12-01-1906

T. Hughes

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# Albuquerque Citizen Weekly

VOLUME 15

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1 1906

NUMBER 41

## OFFICIAL COUNT OF THE VOTES OF ELECTION

On Statehood and Delegate to Congress Made by Territorial Secretary.

Official Returns on Votes Cast for Joint Statehood.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of Secretary, Santa Fe, Nov. 26, 1906. General Election, 1906. Canvass of Votes by Counties on Joint Statehood Question.

County	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bernalillo	2623	7287	1536	1177
Chavez	1779	308	971	1177
Colfax	2177	793	1284	1177
Doña Ana	1512	290	1222	1177
Edwy	372	287	295	1177
Graham	480	696	234	1177
Guadalupe	611	608	3	1177
Lincoln	519	500	19	1177
Luna	307	170	37	1177
McKinley	250	89	170	1177
Mora	1606	394	1212	1177
Otero	795	351	444	1177
Quay	572	287	295	1177
Rio Arriba	475	2938	1302	1177
Roosevelt	1020	91	929	1177
Sandoval	518	428	80	1177
San Juan	782	122	661	1177
San Miguel	2503	1688	815	1177
Santa Fe	607	1447	750	1177
Sierra	307	412	111	1177
Socorro	2940	455	1885	1177
Tama	822	1870	357	1177
Torrance	851	275	166	1177
Union	705	721	26	1177
Valencia	1582	122	1460	1177

Majority for joint statehood, 11,460.

Official Returns on Delegate to Congress.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of Secretary, Santa Fe, Nov. 26, 1906. General Election, 1906. Canvass of Votes by Counties for Delegate to Congress.

County	Rep.	Dem.	Sec.
Bernalillo	2225	1976	18
Chavez	476	1157	2
Colfax	2182	1412	9
Doña Ana	1059	852	1
Edwy	221	914	1
Graham	242	1229	1
Guadalupe	620	548	2
Lincoln	523	487	1
Luna	182	243	1
McKinley	284	218	1
Mora	1006	1146	1
Otero	612	741	4
Quay	218	568	1
Rio Arriba	1222	1534	47
Roosevelt	246	872	42
Sandoval	829	191	1
San Juan	411	547	1
San Miguel	1945	2728	1
Santa Fe	1280	1226	16
Sierra	394	319	6
Socorro	1448	1929	1
Tama	1176	814	1
Torrance	802	291	1
Union	719	916	1
Valencia	1577	168	1

Totals: 25,915; 22,449; 211.

President No. 16 Gold Hill, Grant county, not counted by county commissioners because of uncollectible character of poll book.

President 14, Guadalupe county, five democratic votes not counted by judges of election, but added in canvass.

Andrews' total plurality, 266.

Andrews' total majority, 55.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of the official returns on file in this office.

J. W. RAYMONDS, Secretary of New Mexico.

Canvassed and counted in my presence this 26th day of November, A. D. 1906.

H. J. HAGERMAN, Governor of New Mexico.

For Australian System of Balloting.

At the conclusion of the counting of the votes Monday night at the secretary's office in Santa Fe, a general discussion was had, particularly in regard to the present election laws.

It was suggested that the present election laws were entirely unsatisfactory and inadequate.

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## NEGROES DOWN ON PRESIDENT JUST NOW

Because of Dismissal of Insubordinate Negro Troops For Brownsville Murder.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—With news, including Secretary of War Taft for president and denouncing President Roosevelt, politics have had a queer cast this week. No one, of course, takes the matter with overbearing seriousness, but it cannot be denied that serious possibilities are there.

Politicians have been asking, and in an spirit of levity, what would happen should the negroes of the country cut loose from their traditional allegiance to the republican party and act entirely in politics as an independent force? In the south their weight would not be largely felt, for there the blacks have been pretty well disfranchised but what about the north? It is a well known fact, for instance, that in Ohio the negroes hold the balance of the power, and there are no restrictions on negro suffrage. The same undoubtedly is true in Indiana and, probably, in Illinois, though the independent vote in Chicago, is so large as to greatly lessen chances that negroes could turn the tide.

The saving feature of the situation is the selfishness of the prospect that the negroes could be organized to cooperate at the polls. The negro is traditionally a republican, just the same as the southern white man is traditionally a democrat, but it is not because of any organization or natural homogeneity. Were an election to be held tomorrow and were Theodore Roosevelt a candidate, it is not doubtful that the remnants of the negro vote over the discharge of colored troops would oppose itself at the polls, but the American elector is famed for the shortness of his memory of wrongs; and in this respect the truth is even more pronounced in the negro's case. Next year he will have forgotten all about his grievances, and probably will be just as fervent in his admiration for the president as he is now rigorous in his denunciation.

There are now in Washington representatives in congress from a number of states drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries who are watching a project that is likely to be heard from during the coming winter. They propose no less a thing than a combine of representatives from all the middle western states to secure enormous internal improvements at the expense, if need be, of the navy, the Philippines or any other outside project which is absorbing the public funds.

Their pet scheme is for a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river with the great lakes. This is no new idea, but they claim it has been hatched by work on the Panama canal; that construction of the canal across the isthmus would be illogical and foolish unless the canal from the Father of Waters to the great lakes were to be built as a companion piece.

The estimated cost of the proposed canal is \$50,000,000. Two projects are discussed. One is to build the canal direct from Chicago to Cairo, and the other is to widen and deepen and utilize the channel of the Illinois river. As to which would be the better project, that is a problem for the engineers to solve. What the members of congress want is a canal, and they are not disposed to quibble over details. If they can effect their organization and hold it together, they will accomplish something. The trouble in ventures of this kind is that when opposition from the powers that be is encountered some weak brothers always give way, and then there is a general stampede.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP

A RECORD BREAKER.

Havana, Nov. 25.—The sugar crop which is now nearly fully matured promises to be a record one but great difficulty is being experienced by planters who are using the proceeds of making use of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the late Cuban congress for the stimulation of immigration and point out that Cuba is suffering severely from the competition of other nations seeking immigration, especially the republics of South America and the United States and from the importation of labor to Panama. Today Governor Magdon received a deputation of the planters who presented a supply of cane that the present labor supply would be insufficient to handle the crop. Further conference on the subject will be held as Governor Magdon has announced his intention of taking steps to induce immigration.

MAGDALENA SCHOOL

DISTRICT ONE OF BEST

J. M. Macfarland recently issued a \$1,000 school warrant on the funds of the Magdalena district in payment for the upper story which was formerly owned by the Knights of Pythias, but the demand for increased school facilities at Magdalena made the purchase necessary, says the Socorro Chronicle. The district is one of the best equipped in the county. It is understood that there is money still in the treasury, and that this purchase will in no wise interfere with the conduct of the Magdalena schools this winter.

## PUBLIC FUNDS RECEIVED BY TREASURER

For the Month of November and Shows Many Thousands Turned In.

The following public funds have been received by Territorial Treasurer J. H. Vaughn for the month of November:

From A. A. Keen, commissioner of public lands, to the credit of the following funds: Common school income fund, \$9,452.21; university income fund, \$2,801.59; Agricultural college income fund, \$21; Military institute income fund, \$43.80; reform school income fund, \$87.75; blind institute income fund, \$24; water re-creation income fund, \$60; miners' hospital income fund, \$59.95; insane asylum income fund, \$23.40; public buildings at capital income fund, \$253.47; penitentiary income fund, \$39.85. Total, \$12,927.03.

Captain Arthur Treloard, superintendent of territorial penitentiary, convicts' earnings, \$1,138.02.

Wm. C. Barnes, secretary, cattle sanitary board, cattle indemnity fund, \$1,678.25.

J. H. Sloan, territorial insurance commissioner, insurance fund, \$531.

Chaves county, J. S. Lea, treasurer, taxes for 1904, \$63.32; 1905, \$28,511; 1906, \$1,396.25. Total, \$1,347.99.

Colfax county, Geo. A. Pace, treasurer, taxes for 1906, \$972.23.

Doña Ana county, Oscar Lohman, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$68.52; 1903, \$115.25; 1904, \$204.14; 1905, \$430.45; 1906, \$371.59. Total, \$1,179.95.

Edwy county, J. D. Walker, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$2.27; 1903, \$9.88; 1904, \$27.74; 1905, \$164.13; 1906, \$107.88. Total, \$312.90.

Lincoln county, J. H. Canning, treasurer, taxes for 1903, \$336.47.

Mora county, Daniel Cassidy, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$206.60.

Otero county, J. C. Dunn, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$10.34; 1903, \$10.36; 1904, \$7.11; 1905, \$111.80; 1906, \$294.09. Total, \$435.60.

Quay county, Donald Bowman, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$244.68.

Sierra county, John C. Plummer, treasurer, taxes for 1906, \$127.81.

Socorro county, Jose E. Torres, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$39.03; 1903, \$39.94. Total, \$78.97.

San Miguel county, Eugenio Romo, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$1.32; 1903, \$2.31; 1904, \$5.54; 1905, \$121.11; 1906, \$95.61. Total, \$215.89.

Santa Fe county, Celso Lopez, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$66.54; 1903, \$76.92; 1905, \$68.72; 1906, \$47.51. Total, \$259.79.

San Juan county, W. E. Williams, treasurer, taxes for 1905, \$154.94; 1906, \$233.86. Total, \$388.80.

Tama county, Jose M. Medina, treasurer, taxes for 1905, \$43.29; 1906, \$56.41. Total, \$99.70.

Torrance county, Wm. McIntosh, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$229.08.

Union county, John F. Wolford, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$3.54; 1903, \$2.31; 1904, \$29.80; 1905, \$443.98; 1906, \$744.93. Total, \$1,225.64.

Valencia county, J. H. Vaughn, treasurer, taxes for 1902, \$10.34; 1903, \$10.36; 1904, \$7.11; 1905, \$111.80; 1906, \$294.09. Total, \$435.60.

Totals: \$1,225.64.

Government to Reclaim Waste Lands

Washington, Nov. 25.—A move will be made during the next sitting of congress for a large appropriation for the purpose of reclaiming waste lands in a number of states. In the state of Louisiana alone it is stated there is a reclaimable area sufficient to support a population of 10,000,000 while all along the coast from Virginia to Texas is an extremely fertile and productive strip of vast aggregate extending under very shallow water. The small portions here and there brought under cultivation produce in abundance. It will be shown that the drainage of the southern swamps and marshes means improvement of the health of the people as well as the creation of new wealth and that canals and drains dug through the submerged area would give far reaching useful results.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

RECORD BREAKING MONTH

Forty-one is the record breaking number of marriage certificates issued by Probate Clerk Walker this month, and it is the month of June either, or has the clerk's office been holding bargain counter sales, each certificate costs \$1. A young lady at the court house remarked that the reason for the big run on marriage certificates was that there had been a raise of salaries and that the young men could now afford to keep a family.

"Why," said the young lady, "the boys can't keep a wife on the salaries they have been getting and pay \$1 for fourteen pounds of sugar and \$2 a month for an empty house. That's the reason why there are so many girls beating typewriters and working in stores nowadays."

The grievance committee of the switchmen's union along the lines of the Santa Fe railroad under the jurisdiction of J. E. Hurley, general manager, met with Mr. Hurley in Topeka Tuesday for the final adjustment of the wage controversy which has occupied the attention of the railroads all over the country the past two or three months.

## YOUNG AMERICA WILL USE \$1,000,000 WORTH OF TOYS



Johnnie says, "I want a drum. One that does rum, dum, dum." Mary says, "I want a clock. One that goes tick, tick, tick." And Josephine says, "I want a great big doll." With horses, sheep and lots of stock."

Ten million dollars' worth of toys will have been sold by Christmas. Boys and girls, and grown folks, too—can you comprehend these figures?

Just think—it required a whole fleet of ships to bring this great cargo across the ocean from Toyland.

Every current event is eagerly seized upon by the toymaker as an idea. The Russo-Japan war has brought forth millions of toy Japanese and toy Russians, enabling the boys to have great mimic battles.

The children of the rich can "shoot the chutes" this year in their own homes. Then there are the big stuffed elephant and camels and goats, all very new in Toyland, and racing automobiles that cost \$400 and \$500.

Nearly all of our toys come from Germany. The big wholesale toy houses send their buyers away to the old country in quest of the master craftsmen of the toy makers.

And queer stories these men tell on their return about the grand old men, crooked-backed with age, who have rolled for over half a century in the toymaker's shop. The cunning of their hands does not bring to them big profits, however. A mere pittance is the limit of their reward for a lifetime's work.

Of course, there is the other side of the story, the poor man's children, and the land of the master toymakers.

Toyland, you know, is somewhere in Germany, where a swift river runs through grassy banks and hill dross, with wooden houses and chimneys, and the streets from morning until night.

Never before has the ingenuity of the human brain been taxed to such extent as it has this year to invent new toys.

Jointed dolls, with fine, rolling eyes and soft, flowing robes, are the proper thing this season. They walk

and talk and drink tea in smart, up-to-date style. They wear real lace and jewelry too. If they don't come up to this high standard, then the little daughters of the rich won't have them.

And the boy of the family must have a real engine—steam, throughout, a real firebox, real steam.

A little limited train rushes past a small book catches the sun and deposits it at a station farther on. The railway has a complete block system of semaphores and every-

thing that goes to make up a modern railway equipment.

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## THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. PAUL BANQUETS GOVERNOR HAGERMAN

Four Hundred Guests Dine and Listen to Important Utterances on Good Government.

JUDGE IRA A. ABBOTT, M. E. HICKEY AND REV. J. C. ROLLINS D. D. ALSO HEARD FROM

(Wednesday, November 28.)

A most enthusiastic greeting was given Governor Hagerman at a banquet last night in the parlors and lecture room of the Lead avenue Methodist church by the members of the Brotherhood of St. Paul, and their friends. The gathering was a representative one and included members of the new territorial legislature, judges, lawyers, clergymen, men prominent in educational lines, physicians, city and county officials and mechanics, together with the ladies of their families.

The affair was well managed throughout, the members of the brotherhood having given much time and study to its details, so that the program as originally conceived was carried out without hitch.

Six long tables had been arranged, three of which ran lengthwise of the lecture room and three of which, in the smaller apartments, were arranged at right angles to them. Over all the side wall hung an excellent picture of the governor, surrounded with a frame of red, white and blue incandescent lights. Altogether it is estimated that 400 people occupied seats at the banquet tables, others standing about the edges of the room in spite of the fact that the management had endeavored in every way to limit the tickets to the capacity of the tables.

Judge Abbott Presides.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the guests who had been gathering meanwhile in the main saloon of the church, began filing into the banquet room, and promptly at the appointed hour Rev. J. C. Rollins, after a short grace, a song by the Brotherhood quartet and a recital by Miss Eva Flowers, announced Judge Ira A. Abbott as chairman of the evening. The judge, on entering the room had taken his assigned seat at the center of the main table and was flanked on the right by Governor Hagerman and on the left by Mayor Frank McKee.

Judge Abbott opened the oratorical portion of the entertainment with a able address, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of continual vigilance on the part of the individual citizen in his relation to the problems of government, and magnified the importance of his duties toward the public welfare. The judge appealed to history as the best illustration of the fact that individual liberty in matters political has on many occasions proved costly to the people of this country. He spoke hopefully of the present widespread interest in our national affairs which has resulted in the appearance in the public arena of such men as Roosevelt, La Follette, Folk and others, including the present governor of New Mexico, after which he introduced Governor Hagerman.

Governor's Interesting Talk.

The governor thanked Judge Abbott for his complimentary words and modestly disclaimed the honor of being classed with the distinguished individuals to whom the judge had referred. He deprecated the fact that his experience as a public speaker would not permit him to respond extemporaneously to so important a topic



## READING ROOM FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

Now at La Junta, It Having  
Been Dedicated Tues-  
day Evening.

The dedication of the new reading room and clubhouse for the Santa Fe employees at La Junta on Tuesday evening was a successful and interesting affair. The building was crowded and many officials were present. The building is claimed to be the best west of the Missouri river on the Santa Fe system.

There are bowling alleys, billiards, dance hall, books and the latest periodicals. The rooms are open every night. S. E. Huser is the superintendent of the reading rooms.

The feature of the program was the presence of the quartet of the First Presbyterian church of Topeka, Kan., consisting of Mrs. George W. Parkhurst, Mrs. Florence Fox Thatcher, Mr. James Moore, Mr. Harry C. Pribble and Miss Gertrude Tracy, accompanist.

The following program was rendered:

"Bianche".....Kucken	Quartet
"Mary".....Holden	Mr. Pribble
"Gipsies".....Brahma	Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Thatcher
"Hondel".....Macfarlane	
Address, S. E. Huser, superintendent	reading rooms, Santa Fe system.
"Monstrous".....Godard	Miss Tracy, teacher, public, Washburn college, Topeka, Kan.
"Faint Pillar".....Van der Stucken	Mrs. Thatcher, teacher, Washburn college, Topeka, Kan.
"Electrol".....Baefe	Mr. Pribble, Mr. Moore
"My Sweetheart and I".....Boech	Mrs. Parkhurst
"Out on the Deep".....Lohr	Mr. Moore
"Rigoletto".....Verdi	Quartet

### FEW ROADS PREPARED TO HANDLE BIG ENGINES

Subsequent to the recent announcement that the Erie had ordered a trio of locomotives, almost twice as large as any now in use, and the rumors that other roads were contemplating a like action, the question has arisen, what will the roads do when these monster locomotives become the usual kind.

It is the opinion of prominent railroad officials that it will be a great and extra heavy locomotive, the type recently ordered by the Erie are to come into general use, the railroads of the country will find it imperative to spend enormous sums of money in improving the physical conditions of the systems to meet the requirements of the monster engines.

At present, it is said, there are comparatively few shops or round houses in the country large enough to hold these big engines, and not a turntable in existence is large enough to turn them. It is also pointed out that the present bridges and track structures were not designed to carry such heavy loads and that it is with difficulty that the roadbed in many sections can be made to stand up under much less severe conditions.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SYSTEM

According to the reports for the month of October, of the seven railroad departments of the Y. M. C. A., the Santa Fe system, the Topeka association has about one-third of the total membership, with a membership of 1,450 members. Railroad departments are located at Dearborn street station, Chicago; Union depot, Kansas City; Argentine, Topeka; Cleburne, Texas; Temple, Texas; and Las Vegas, New Mexico. The total membership of the seven associations is 4,363. The expenses of the Topeka association are also greater than any other association. The expenses of that association were \$74.98 and the next highest was at the Dearborn street station at Chicago, which was \$64.33, which was \$10.65 less than the expenses of the Topeka association. The membership of the other associations of the system are: Chicago, 321; Kansas City, 580; Argentine, 423; Cleburne, 340; Temple, 335; Las Vegas, 335. The association at Cleburne is the second largest on the system and Las Vegas, New Mexico, has the smallest membership.

### OFFICER HELD UP IN GLOBE RAILROAD YARDS

Officer Oscar Felton, who patrols the railroad yards nightly, had a quite an experience late Tuesday night, says the Globe Silver Bell. He was coming down the yards, when a man stepped from behind a car and pointed something which resembled a gun at him, ordered him to throw up his hands and give him what he had. As the officer could not do both at the same time, and suspecting that the would-be stickup man had a phony gun, Felton said "Sure I will" and bringing up his 45 from the depths of his back pocket, threw it down on the bud had highwayman. The officer then saw that the supposed weapon was a crooked stick and he ordered the would-be robber to go with him. The latter expostulated with the officer saying that he was "only fooling." But Oscar had his dander up and said that he wouldn't stand for fooling. Then his captive tried to make his getaway by telling Felton that a man had just been run over by the switch engine, but that also failed to work and the officer brought his man up town and locked him in the county house.

### PROHIBITED FROM DELIVERING LIQUOR AT GARDEN CITY

A dispatch from Garden City, Kansas, dated Nov. 22, says: Acting in response to a petition signed by G. L. Miller, mayor of this city, W. E. Hutchinson, judge of the thirty-second district, has issued a restraining order against the Wells Fargo Express company, the Santa Fe railway and M. K. Wolf, prohibiting the sale, delivery or distribution of intoxicating liquors from the depot or office here. The petition and injunction charge that for the past two years this depot and express office have come under the ban

as a common nuisance by the selling of liquors and stimulants. A woman known as M. K. Wolf, of Ellwood, is said to be involved in the charge of taking orders in this city and country for liquors and selling the same, the express company and railroad acting as agents.

The old scheme of number orders and personal shipments, it is claimed, has been utilized extensively.

### NEW ARIZONA LINE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

The surveying corps of the Southern Pacific now running a line that will tap the main line near Yuma has located buckeye, thirty-three miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

Soon after the engineers began work from the Phoenix and the Santa Fe built a spur at night in the southwestern part of the city, presumably to prevent the contemplated entrance of the Southern Pacific into that city. Plans do not contemplate the abandonment of the present Southern Pacific main line through Arizona, which passes through Maricopa, Tucson and Benson. The old line is to be used for passenger traffic, with possibly two transcontinental passenger trains passing through Phoenix each day. The new line, it is said, will be used principally for fast freight, the grade being much less than on the line now through Arizona.

### THE CAUSE OF CAR SHORTAGE IS EXPLAINED.

With the coming of the first cold snap local dealers report a shortage of coal. The cause of the shortage is the inability of the Santa Fe road to handle the coal cars and all its other heavy traffic besides. Regarding the congestion in southern California the San Bernardino index says:

"The situation promises to bring about a coal famine throughout southern California, unless the Santa Fe route jumps into the breach and relieves the situation. Local dealers state that it is impossible to obtain coal by way of the Santa Fe, but that the Santa Fe route will have several carloads of the black diamonds in the city within the next few days.

In Los Angeles, where a large amount of coal is used, conditions are threatening. Many of the steam heat apartments and office buildings suffer from lack of fuel, and strenuous efforts are being made to obtain a supply.

In regard to the cause of the shortage, General Superintendent L. L. Hubbard, of the Santa Fe, said:

"Prosperity the Cause."

"Reports for October return the bluest car mileage on the coast division in the history of the Santa Fe. The increase in business is simply astonishing. We are swamped—in fact, the whole country is swamped—in a mire of prosperity. If the public is prospering, we are prospering just as much. The Santa Fe is doing all within human power to relieve congested traffic. Conditions can only be traced back to the primary cause, which is prosperity.

"Every industry in the United States feels this pressure.

"The Santa Fe coast division has far more equipment than it had at this time last year and yet the business is pressing us harder than we were forced a year ago. Perhaps that will express some idea of the increase in traffic to California. It is simply a landslide. As far as coal is concerned I have issued an order that every car of coal on the line be rushed westward with the greatest possible speed, and the coal famine will be relieved within a very few days.

"We have already received twenty new locomotives for this division, and eighteen more are to be delivered to us next month, and still we won't have enough to handle the business. More than 100 new engines have been delivered to the Santa Fe for the divisions east of Albuquerque within the last twelve months, and more than 3,000 cars. We can't get equipment any faster than we have been fighting for it, and yet all lines of equipment on the railroads are short and will continue to be if this era of prosperity keeps on growing at its present rate.

### Care Sidetracked.

"We have fifty cars of coal tied up between Los Angeles and the mines at Gallup, N. M. Some of these cars have been on the road since October 24, and they are sidetracked at Barstow, Needles, Boleman, Williams and other points along the line. We could haul coal across in wagons in less time than we can get it on the railroads, and yet the Santa Fe is doing all that it possibly can to relieve the situation here. There are at least 200 cars of coal blocked between here and the mines, twelve great trains, and when one considers all the traffic in perishable goods, merchandise, oil and other commodities, a vague conception of the struggles of the railroad may be had.

### Shops Promoted to Valley Division.

D. A. Shope, who for several years past has been superintendent of division between Los Angeles and the mines at Gallup, N. M. Some of these cars have been on the road since October 24, and they are sidetracked at Barstow, Needles, Boleman, Williams and other points along the line. We could haul coal across in wagons in less time than we can get it on the railroads, and yet the Santa Fe is doing all that it possibly can to relieve the situation here. There are at least 200 cars of coal blocked between here and the mines, twelve great trains, and when one considers all the traffic in perishable goods, merchandise, oil and other commodities, a vague conception of the struggles of the railroad may be had.

Train No. 2 on the Santa Fe arrived here at noon Saturday over four hours late. The cause of the delayed arrival was snow. "The train crew and passengers declared they struck 40 inches of snow on the San Bernardino mountains and a heavy fall covers desert and mountains from there to the Colorado river. It was a big snow and the Santa Fe station was very deep. The locomotive was a snowplow, the memory of the oldest inhabitant is reported all over that part of Arizona. Snow plows were used on train No. 4 just ahead of No. 2, in order to get over the mountains, and the progress of both trains was delayed.

A verdict for \$12,500 was rendered Friday evening in the case of P. G. Allen vs. the Southern Pacific. This case had been on trial all last week at 121 Pace, Allen, who was a southern Pacific brakeman, was suing for damages on account of personal injuries received while in the service of the company. He alleged that while attempting to make a coupling he sustained injuries resulting in the loss of his arm.

The Santa Fe California Limited (No. 4) is carrying heavier mails than ever between Kansas City and Los Angeles, and is showing a fine record for "on time" arrival in Los Angeles. The postoffice department is arranging for the company to increase the distributing facilities on the train from this city west.

# Our Fashion Page for Women

## Not Slavesto Paris Styles



(By Marion Asha.)

The woman from Paris has come to America, bringing with her some very radical changes in the matter of dress, but whether she will find any slavish followers among the American women is a matter very much to be doubted.

For instance, this fair Parisienne wears everything long, from her exquisite Chantilly lace veil that drapes from her snugly fitting tulle, falls below the waist line to the tailor made skirt that ripples about her feet and trails behind almost a yard. This woman from Paris has planned her faith to long coats, long sleeves and long shoulder seams.

We are all rather tired of the belated etons, elbow sleeves and short skirts, and this woman from Paris is very charming and refreshing to the eyes, when seen in repose in her carriage or when leaning at one of the fashionable cafes, or even when standing at the street corner on a late day waiting for a car, with her long skirt lifted from the ground as only a French woman can raise her skirts. But the American woman has common sense and a mighty deal of independence and vision of rainy days and windy days, and slippy streets will rise up before her and it is no more than likely that the woman from Paris will return to sunny France taking with her the long skirt and flowing veil.

There is moderation, however, in all things, and except for outing costumes, the new skirts will be cut to touch the ground. Long sleeves will, of course, be the natural outcome of the approaching winter. But it is not likely that the long flowing veil will make much of a stay, as women of good taste do not like to adopt and keep to a fashion that is overdone and carried to a wearisome extreme.

### AMERICAN VIOLINIST BACK FROM EUROPEAN TOUR.

New York, Nov. 24.—After an absence of eleven years, during which time he scored successes in London, Brussels, Paris and Vienna, Francis Macmillan, the young American violinist, has arrived here from London. He brings with him the Stradivarius violin which was recently presented to him by Lady Palmer, wife of Sir Walter Palmer, the well known member of parliament. When he was sixteen years old he won several important prizes at the Brussels Royal Conservatory and his victory was followed by successful appearances in London and all the continental cities.

Cut this out and take it to any drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For biliousness and constipation they are unequalled. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels.

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## New York Fashion Letter

New York, Nov. 24.—As one draws nearer and nearer to the Christmas season one of necessity is reminded that there are inevitable presents due to our friends from us. While the stores are full of beautiful things one is often still puzzled to know just what is suitable for some. If that friend is a woman it is often possible to solve the problem by a gift in the shape of some accessory of dress, for what woman is there that has too many of the little things that tell so much in nice dressing. Our present may be wholly utilitarian, it may be some costly bit of jewelry or lace altogether ornamental, or something that we have heard our friend express a wish for, but if not too expensive and inappropriate to their circumstances it does seem so much better to give something that will be a surprise and something that they will not have felt like indulging in themselves.

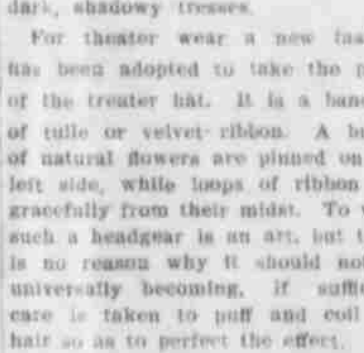
My attention was particularly called to the new neck ruffs the other day. If I had a number to make I would buy a bolt as you can buy this much cheaper than by the yard. To make a ruff, take a strip eight inches in width and plait or ruffle it very full, then sew this upon a piece of silk wide enough to make a firm foundation, adding long loops and end to tie with, which should match the mainline, and the newest costume if you know its color. Those of white are exceptionally pretty for evening wear. Liberty satin is sometimes used for the neck ruff, but though more serviceable it is not by any means so airy and attractive as those made of the mainline or net.

A present that is always acceptable is the fur piece, but unfortunately it is a present that good form allows only a dear or dear friend to give. It is too expensive and comes under the head of dress proper. Furs this season will be more extensively worn than ever. One of the newest ideas in the latest importations is trimming the back of neck-pieces and scarfs, with tiny fancy stitches. Many of the newest boleros are made from the all-over lace cut so as to bring out the pattern to the best advantage.

### Natural Flowers Popular for Evening Coiffure

The prettiest fancy for the evening headpiece is the wearing of a wreath of natural flowers, including the coiffure. The woman with pale, fluff blonde hair looks bewitching with pink baby roses and feathery fern running around her head. They red roses and holly berries with their shining foliage show to advantage dark, shadowy tresses.

For theater wear a new fashion has been adopted to take the place of the tulle hat. It is a bandon of tulle or velvet ribbon. A bunch of natural flowers are pinned on the left side, while loops of ribbon fall gracefully from their midst. To wear such a headgear is an art, but there is no reason why it should not be universally becoming. If sufficient care is taken to puff and coil the hair so as to perfect the effect.



Natural flowers, a pretty fancy for evening head dress.

three skins if small will be used. Caracul and black lynx seem to be very fashionable this winter and often when these furs are used entire, the head and tails will decorate the hat as it is considered modish to have your fur in one costume and the hat to match. But furs are not used plain in all cases, all sorts of trimmings are put upon them such as braids, passementerie, buttons, velvet straps, etc., and the muffs are as elaborately trimmed as the scarfs and stoles. The pillow muff is still the leader of styles and is likely to stay as long as the short sleeve is at all in vogue. Boleros and pony coats are exceedingly well liked this winter and all sorts of decorations are used upon them though that is not to say that they will not be plainly made. In the bolero the sleeve proper is short and has an under or cuff sleeve of velvet or silk, sometimes there is nothing more to the sleeve than a mere arm-cap, as many women think a fur sleeve makes them look too broad, while with the directorio coats short and long sleeves do not match and a small round cuff is used. With a light tailor made suit or a dress costume one of the long stoles that is broad and long both back and front gives quite enough protection for all but the most severe days of winter, indeed many women do not wear fur coats and use of fur only for its softening effect next to the face and then some study is given to the different shades and tones of the color.

Next to fur comes the beautiful lace piece, a most appropriate present from one woman to another, especially when made by hand. Nothing transforms an ordinary plain dress into a dressy affair so easily as the fancy bolero, and it continues, even after the number of seasons it has been worn, as fashionable as ever. Many a bolero is not all of lace, sometimes it is of fine linen or silk with motifs or medallions of lace laid on with tiny fancy stitches. Many of the newest boleros are made from the all-over lace cut so as to bring out the pattern to the best advantage.

A second neckpiece could be made from a pastel shade of satin or silk in the form of a plastron and high collar with a deep lace or chiffon ruffle around the back and over the shoulders and at the bottom where it ends finished with rosettes and long loops. In fact all sorts of fads and fancies are used in the making of neckwear and one can hardly go wrong and one is sure that they are always acceptable.

Waists are offered in the shops as Christmas gifts and when they are hand embroidered are a great saving in mental worry as to what shall be the gift for a young girl, for what young girl but had room and the desire for just one more pretty waist, and some of those seen lately are most exquisite, but if there is plenty of time at the donor's disposal a waist that has been made especially for the recipient is almost above value. Some of the new chiffon taffetas are very beautiful when made with embroidered fronts, linen waists are serviceable for all occasions, and the lace waists are most convenient for evening affairs.

Stockings are acceptable always whether they are of the quality called serviceable which should then be given in half dozen, or of the finer qualities. If one can embroider these stockings the gift is enhanced double value. This decoration of stockings is not a difficult matter, over a tiny frame laid inside the stocking a simple bit of work can be transferred to the instep, or a bit of lace, a medallion, an inset of pattern or ribbon embroidery may be applied to the instep or up the front of the leg.

Fancy shoes are charming when ornamented as one young woman is now doing a pair for a friend, hand painting a Persian design upon the toes of a pair of evening slippers in old blue satin. It is not necessary to do this work oneself as evening and fancy shoes of all sorts now come in the most elaborate designs.

Gloves are an old stand by for presents, but if about to send them to any distance be sure you are positive of the size. It is a clever idea in giving gloves to give them for some particular occasion of sport, etc., such as a coming party, driving, or golf or if your friend is an enthusiast in motorcycling to give her a pair of the chambray lined and fur trimmed gloves now used in that pleasure. It looks as though you had given and bought with some thought a present particularly for her.

## Smart Set's Fashion Fads

Of course if one has the time and ability to make these boleros in point lace patterns happy is the woman who is your friend. In giving a turn over of stock have it made to some of the pretty new embroideries, or of point lace, or at least a hand made lace. In giving collars of the same order, it will make no difference as one cannot have too many without they come in dozen.

Handkerchiefs, of course, always make good presents but it is better if about to give such a gift to have them of some distinction, such as a real or very good imitation border of lace or embroidery, or better still to give a half dozen and embroider them with your friends initial with your own fair hands.

A charming gift was made or is now in process of making for a young woman who is to play the part of bridesmaid during Christmas week and who will wear a blue velvet directorio suit and white chiffon hat trimmed with bridesmaids. The present consists of a cuff and raver set made of the finest of hand-embroidered linen, outlined with a tiny plating of Valenciennes lace, "real"; and embroidered by hand in a rose design showing the natural colors. Such a present could be arranged in point lace or in heavy butchers' linen and decorated to suit the costume for which it was intended. Another gift would be a lace stole cut to fit the figure and edged with a buff ruff, very narrow, and soft and the whole lined with a colored silk making a beautiful neckpiece for evening wear.

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Miss Colford Revives Old Fad in Neckwear.

New York, Nov. 24.—Miss Edith Colford, of Newport, may be given credit for the revival of an old fad. She is wearing, with peculiarly fine effect, the dainty chiffon and fingerie collar, with a stunning big bow of maline under the chin. One of the small round pleasant weather hat, she uses with taste.

### A Year of Blood.

The year 1903 will be remembered in the home of F. N. Tackett of Alliance, Ky., as a year of blood; which flowed so copiously from Mr. Tackett's lungs that death seemed very near. He writes: "Severe bleeding from the lungs and a frightful cough and brought me to death's door, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with the astonishing result that after taking four bottles I was completely restored and as time has proven permanently cured." Guaranteed for sore lungs, coughs and colds, and all druggists. Price 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottle free.

### FALLS 52 FEET AND LANDS ON HEAD, UNHURT

Perhaps the most miraculous escape from death yet recorded was that of Pedro Martinez, a native, who fell from the platform at the smelter ore mine, says the Morenci Leader. Martinez was on the night shift, and after leaving his work, wandered over to Newtown and became intoxicated. On his way home he was runned by the D. C. M. company ore train, which was short a brakeman, so he stepped for the job, and fell, and immediately started to work. With its train was dumping ore into the large circular bins at the smelter, he fell on himself on the railing, and probably fell asleep, for suddenly he lost his balance and fell backwards, a distance of 52 feet, striking the corrugated iron roof of a shed on the feed floor, head first. He went through this like a shot out of a gun, and hit an ore ore standing underneath, knocking it off the track, and lighting on his head on the iron feed floor, uninjured, except for a scratch on his head.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, visiting at No. 714 West 10th avenue, gave birth to a baby girl night before last, and the news has been telegraphed to Mr. Walsh, who is at work in the Topeka railway shops.

## The Old-Fashioned Ear- ring the Rage Now



The women of the smart set today would as soon be seen in public without her shoes as to be caught unawares without her earrings. The earrings will increase until the pendents of our great-grandmothers will soon be considered the proper thing for the up to date woman.

The pearl beads as the favorite, but the delicately tinted coral equally common in a close second. The indications are that the size of the earring will increase until the pendents of our great-grandmothers will soon be considered the proper thing for the up to date woman.



season. Both horses have other valuable engagements in England. Mr. Keene has already won the Oaks with Cup and Bells and his horse, *Disguise*, captured the *Jockey Club* stakes valued at \$50,000. He is now anxious to win the Derby to his credit of English victories. With Mr. Redmont's contingent eighteen yearlings at Newmarket America will be well represented on the English turf next season.







# LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP OF INTEREST

America Offends Law and  
Prejudices of England By  
Opening a Grave.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MAN  
TRIED FOR DEATH OF SON

One Woman Suffragist Tells of Her  
Solitary Confinement at Hard  
Work in Holloway Prison.

Special Correspondence.

(By William True Hawthorne.)  
London, Nov. 27.—A rather ghastly incident, proceeding from which American authorities were claimed, has been reported to the chief secretary for Ireland, with an urgent request that he deal at once with this amazing affair. The incident grew out of the death in the United States of John Sullivan, a native of Cork, who left an unimpeachable fortune of a million and a quarter dollar. Various claimants came forward, and in determining the rightful heirs it was found to be of importance to obtain evidence of certain burials of the Sullivan family, or tribe, in St. Joseph's cemetery, Cork. Accordingly, the courts at Washington authorized a commission to go to Ireland to obtain the desired evidence. First securing permission to open certain graves, the commission from Washington held a quasi judicial sitting in the cemetery. With a tombstone serving as the bench, the commission, surrounded by the lawyers engaged in the case and a curious crowd of the public, sat in solemn deliberation, while the grave-diggers opened the graves and brought to the surface the coffin of a woman buried two years ago, some coffin plates, four skulls, and other human bones. These were grouped to good advantage for a photographer, and had been brought along for the purpose, and the inquiry was then adjourned to the city, where, as a subsequent sitting the cemetery clerk swore to the accuracy of a burial certificate copied from the cemetery register. Examination of the register, however, showed that no such entry had been made, and the clerk then remembered that he had made out the certificate from a coffin plate which was unearthed and previous opening of the same grave. The certificate, thus irregularly obtained, had been used in the litigation in the United States to support the claim to heirship, and it was indicated at the Cork graveyard inquiry that a spurious coffin plate had been mysteriously placed in the resting place of the departed Sullivan, in order to obtain the disputed certificate of burial.

Now it develops that the opening of the graves and the exhumation of the bodies was a flagrant breach of the law, for which it is demanded that all persons concerned be prosecuted. While a scandalized public is discussing the local aspects of the affair, the lawyers over here are anxious to see how the courts on your side will deal with the tainted evidence, which will be submitted by the commission appointed to establish the identity of the rightful heirs to John Sullivan's million and a fraction.

Christian Scientist Accused of Murder.

A case which will be celebrated in legal annals as the first of its character in that of Robert F. Follies, Christian, committed for trial in the central criminal court on the charge of causing the death of his son by withholding medical aid from him. The circumstances surrounding the case are of uncommon interest, and its development is being followed by the Christian Scientists, which pretends medical assistance. When his son became ill, David Turner, described as a faith-healer, was called in, and prayed over the little patient for half an hour each day. There was no medical aid. The child died, having suffered from diphtheria, instead of mumps, as the father and mother had diagnosed the case. At the police court hearing which followed, the prisoner stood erect and proudly self-possessed while the crown prosecutor stated the facts and expressed the belief that with proper medical treatment the boy probably would be living now. The law on the subject was perfectly clear, he declared, and the defendant was liable to be indicted for murder. The crown prosecutor, followed by the prosecution, generally with closed eyes, indicating an attitude of prayer.

Outstanding trial will take place in the Old Bailey, and will probably be the last celebrated case in that historic tribunal, as the New Old Bailey will shortly be ready for occupancy.

King Haakon's Gold Casket.  
The formalities incident to the visit of King Haakon and Queen Maud, of Norway, having been carried out, the royal pair are now quietly enjoying their vacation in the house which they occupied long before, before the visit of the Norwegian throne. The proceedings at Gullhaug on the occasion of King Haakon being invested with the Order of the Garter by King Edward at Windsor, included the presentation to the royal couple of an address in which a gold casket, the gift of the city of London. This casket is a triumph of the goldsmith's art. A prominent feature is an allegorical group of figures representing the virtues of the royal Norwegian by the city of London, with the ideas of peace and commerce also suggested. The initials

of the King and Queen of Norway, in diamonds and rubies, are also included in the beautiful and costly design. The greetings of Haakon and Maud by the crowds in the streets proved that the queen, always a favorite with the British public, has lost none of her popularity, though long absent abroad.

Striking Sisterhood Undimmed.  
It seems as nice to be free again, said Miss Sylvia Parkhurst, the artist and chief martyr of the suffrage raid on parliament, as she left Holloway prison at the expiration of her sentence. After going straightaway to suffrage headquarters and arranging for a monster demonstration in Trafalgar square, Miss Parkhurst talked more freely of the prison experience of herself and ten fellow-martyrs, most of whom are still languishing in Holloway, having received longer sentences than their leader.

"I have no complaint to make of the prison officials," she began, "but the conditions of life there were hard. I slept on a plank bed six feet long and three feet wide and raised from the ground not more than three or four inches. I proved to be a hardy and dauntless couch at best. I was not to work sewing, and the first thing I made was a flannel shirt for a male prisoner, I suppose. But the hardest thing was the solitary confinement. What good can this solitude do? Is it good for a woman to brood? I was sent into the exercise yard not often than three times a week. On leaving my cell the first time, I found my powers of observation greatly accented. I seemed to see everything. I shall always remember the color of the sky that day and the driving clouds. Going among the prisoners, I looked up, they bent their eyes to the ground. They were afraid of me. I don't know if I had caught the common feeling and was walking up and down the yard keeping step with the others."

Such is a glimpse of the "martyrdom" Miss Parkhurst and her followers had so eagerly sought and so bitterly fought. And yet, they are nothing daunted by solitary confinement and hard labor. "I have come out more determined than ever that women shall have the vote," Miss Parkhurst declared, as she turned to her mail, humming a verse of the suffrage hymn—  
"Upward to the banners  
Bravely to the banners  
Let each tyrant tremble  
When the light he sees;  
Gladly raise your voices  
In inspiring song,  
Charm the rights all boldly  
They've denied you long."

Time Bring Women Revenges.

Woman.  
The reproach put upon British womanhood by the female suffrage agitators finds its antithesis in this week in the person of the Huguenot Medalist, Mrs. Ayrton, for her own unaided researches in science. A few years ago the same Royal Society which now signs honors Mrs. Ayrton refused her admission on the score that she was a woman, and worse, a married woman. At that time she was a single woman, and had no children. She might have stood a chance; but marriage was a fatal bar. Now, however, masculine prejudice against women of achievement has softened, and Mrs. Ayrton is admitted to the ranks of the highest among British scientists. Mrs. Ayrton also enjoys the distinction of being the only woman member of the Institute of electrical engineers, a distinction gained for her by her investigations of the electric arc. She has been of great help to her husband, Prof. Ayrton, the well-known electrical engineer and inventor.

International Syndicate of Rogues.  
An all-British syndicate of thieves which has been operating in London, Paris, and Berlin principally, has been broken up by what might be termed a detective syndicate. Various members of the rogues' gang were cracked to Paris by detectives from London or Berlin, and these, joining forces with the latter-day Vidocqs, organized a successful quest. The leader of the gang was located at the Grand hotel, where he posed as a wealthy South American merchant. A chase which was kept on his movements, and the other night, when he emerged from the hotel disguised and in company with two others, the detectives followed. The trio broke into a bookstore in the Boulevard St. Martin, and cracked the safe with dynamite. A large quantity of money was found, and the burglars fled, only to be captured by the detectives in waiting outside. They left behind the latest appliances for safe-smashing, including a powerful acid drill operated by electricity, and a number of other tools. The "Made-in-America" goods were the remark of a London sleuth who was one of the captives. Three accomplices, two men and a woman, have since been arrested, and the sleuth syndicate is after still other members of the rogues' gang. Half a dozen other London burglars are supposed to have been committed within the last few months by members of the same organization, the headquarters of which is believed to be in Italy.

ARIZONA WENT 20 PER  
CENT FOR STATEHOOD

Col. C. F. Alsworth and Gen. Thomas Wilson, prominent Arizonians who are staunch advocates of joint statehood, spent yesterday in the city, having arrived during the morning from the west, accompanied by James P. Ross and Judge Geo. P. Collier, members of mines in the vicinity of Winslow, Ariz., who are on their way home from a visit to the nation. Gen. Wilson and Col. Alsworth visited at the office of Senator Andrews, who is preparing to leave for Washington, to resume his duties as a congressman for New Mexico. Colonel Alsworth, who is an able lawyer of the Arizona territory and was formerly general under Governor Murphy two terms, was one of the few statesmen of Arizona who had the integrity to stand for Arizona for statehood during the recent campaign. However, defeated, Col. Alsworth says that statehood received a much larger vote in Arizona than the party managers will admit. With some few localities to be heard from the count shows that almost 20 per cent of the statehood vote cast in Arizona was for it.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood—cures the cause—builds you up.

ACTOR GETS LEGACY OF  
A HALF MILLION

LIVES MAN'S LIFE BY STOPPING  
RUNAWAY AND IS MADE HIS  
SOLE BENEFICIARY.



Saratoga, Pa., Nov. 27.—It is not often that an actor is called on to accept a legacy amounting to nearly \$500,000. Edward De Noyer, playing in "My Wife's Family," feels himself unusually fortunate. He received a telegram stating that Capt. Decker had died at Chattanooga, Tenn., leaving him his entire estate. De Noyer thought the matter a joke, until the sum of \$500 was telegraphed to cover expenses to go to Chattanooga.

"When I was nine years old I stopped a runaway and perhaps saved Capt. Decker's life," said De Noyer. "The captain took me home with him and kept me until I was of age. His wife left me a neat sum when she died, but I did not expect anything from the captain. Besides a cotton plantation valued at \$200,000, he left cash and securities to the amount of \$250,000."

DEFENDS CAUSE OF THE  
RUSSIAN JEW

FORMER MEMBER OF DOUMA  
COMES TO AMERICA TO TALK  
TO HIS PEOPLE.



Special Correspondence.  
New York, Nov. 27.—The cause of the Russian Jew is the cause of civilized humanity. It is especially the cause of American Jewry, for they stand upon the very highest plane of free government and their principles of justice are very antithetical of the system of savagery directed against our people.

In this declaration Dr. Shimarsky, the first member of the late Russian duma, which he resigned to visit this country, explained his visit.

"I come," he continued, "to spread the truth among Americans as to the actual conditions and also to create interest in the efforts of our people to obtain constitutional government. Upon the dissolution of the duma I fled with about 150 other members to the city of Viborg in Finland. We attempted to continue to hold our sessions, but the police prevented. Then we assembled in a neighboring forest and issued the Russian manifesto, calling upon the Russian people to forswear allegiance to their existing government and refuse to pay taxes. This caused the government to demand our arrest. Several of the members were arrested and are still in prison, managed to escape to Berlin. The same stretched condition exists in Russia among my people. It will continue until Russia has constitutional government. Here in New York you have an excellent object lesson of the terror through which the Jews have passed. More than 100,000 Russian Jews have emigrated to the United States in the past three years. I need my countrymen on every hand, driven from the homes they loved.

over to Tomlinstone by Constable Jack White to be tried before the prostrate judge as to his sanity.

According to Clinton's story, that was at the time only one shift being sent on top before that was over.

"This man was put with the Thursday of the Holloway station on the 24th of 41 stops. He talked to me very rationally at first, telling me that his name was Hilt and that he had just been hired the day before as a miner. He told me he had worked before in the mines.

"I did not notice his actions particularly until we had been working together about an hour. We were engaged in lagging up the slope and all of a sudden I noticed the man sawing a piece of lagging in two. I asked him what he was doing it for and he said that he was going to put it together again and I needn't bother about him.

"Then he commenced to try to drive nails with a saw and finally swung the ax about his head several times, finally letting it go in my direction, although it very luckily missed.

"For a moment he seemed like a maniac, but quickly sank down and commenced to complain of his head and to mumble to himself. I saw at once that the man was not right in his head and advised him to go on top in a little while he jumped up and commenced pitching the tools around, missing me with them several times only because I dodged. He didn't seem like he wanted to do me injury, but was seemingly doing it because of the relief it gave him.

"After a time he got up and putting every tool we had in the slope in a wheelbarrow he said he was going home and started off. It was with difficulty that I prevailed upon him to put down the tools and go on top without them. He was very grateful.

"I can tell you I got the scare of my life and I don't want any more lagging in mine. I think I came as near getting killed as a man ever did, and if I had not had the sense to talk to him and soothe him while he was in his frenzied state I guess it would have been another tale job for the undertaker."

ROBBERS ENTER  
WINSLOW POSTOFFICE.

Wednesday night some robbers entered the postoffice through a back window and obtained \$5 or \$6, says the Winslow Mail. The same night a Japanese store was robbed of a new suit of clothes and about \$5. Tuesday night A. J. Tenille found a person in his room who had entered the store and had been taking anything. Two checks of \$5 each were forged by a person this week and cashed at the Winslow and Phoenix saloons. Dr. Sampson's name was signed to the checks.

NEW MEXICO RANGERS  
ARE MAKING GOOD

Frederick Perloff, for two years Joseph Walker's assistant in the United States army service department, and later captain of the New Mexico Rangers, organized April 1, 1904, is in favor of business and greatly enhanced over his new occupation of rounding up rustlers, says the Denver Post.

The mounted police, as they are better known, were created at the request of stock owners, who had suffered tremendously from cattle thieves, and after Gov. Otero signed his approval was instituted by the territorial legislature and became a part of the law.

The organization is composed of captain, lieutenant, sergeant and eight privates, which officers are held by the following men, respectively: Captain, Santa Fe, Cyprian; lieutenant, Santa Fe, George Kelly; sergeant, Santa Fe, George Kelly; privates, Santa Fe, G. P. Priddy, Silver City; W. E. Dudley, Alamogordo; John W. Collier, Silver City; Richard Huber, Santa Fe; Rafael Gomez, Santa Fe.

Headquarters are at Santa Fe, and the men in different sections of the territory, mostly located in the Rio Grande valley, are paid \$900 a year. The officers receive higher salaries, according to their grades.

The men are required to furnish their own mounts, and to be armed at all times. During their short regime they have been successful in enforcing the law and preserving the peace in all sections of the territory. New Mexico has always been in a peculiar situation as to receiving more than her share of fugitives from other states and territories. Scarcely a day passes without fugitives from other states and territories being received in New Mexico. The men, all of whom are experienced cowboys, and well versed in the mysteries of the land and countryside, ride the ranges, looking for them.

of the Jemex Indians are still at Santa Fe. Their journey to Washington has been postponed by an order from the United States Indian commissioner refusing them permission to leave the territory without being accompanied by an interpreter. The Jemex Indians, who speak Spanish as well as the Indian language. When Chief Romero was informed of the order from the government he at once dispatched a courier to the Jemex pueblo for such an interpreter, and the party is now waiting at Santa Fe for the arrival of the interpreter. With Chief Romero are John Roy Chinnappa, former governor of the pueblo; Juan Antonio Sabquini, captain of war, and Jose Roy Chivivi, interpreter. They are staying near while at the United States Indian training school and guard the Jemex band. Clinton J. Crandall, the courier was also instructed to secure \$150 more for expenses by passing the hat.

HOW FIRM BROWN SAVED  
ENGINEER BREKETER.

A thrilling example of presence of mind and disregard of self was exhibited by Fireman Charles Brown of this city Saturday night, when with his left forearm horribly crushed and both bones broken, he ran to his engine, climbed into the cab with the useless member dangling at his side, and threw back the throttle in time to save the life of the engineer, who was on his back beneath the iron monster, says the Optic.

The accident occurred at Omaha, about fourteen miles north of Las Vegas, Saturday night. Engineer Breketter and Fireman Charles Brown were bringing in a heavy wood bound freight, when the big 1600 got out of order and the train was stopped on a siding for repairs.

The engineer was on his back beneath the "iron monster," and was reaching under at the side blocking the knive, when the huge iron monster slowly started forward. Fireman Brown's arm was caught between the crowbar and the end of the guile and both bones were crushed. When the engine started forward a little further he was able to jerk loose and instantly ran with all speed to the cab and with great effort he mounted the steps in time to shut off the power and saved the engineer's life, as the latter was in such a position that he could not get out.

No one knows what made the engine start, for there was no one near and the train had been standing perfectly still for some time. Had the fireman fainted, the engineer would undoubtedly have been killed and perhaps a severe wound would have been inflicted. The injured man was brought to Las Vegas and is now at the Santa Fe hospital and there is every hope that his arm will be saved.

VEGAS HOPE MAY  
BE UNREALIZED

Charles E. McMichael, of St. Louis, a general contractor, arrived here this morning from Los Lunas and will remain until tomorrow, when he will depart for St. Louis, visiting Las Vegas and other territorial towns en route. Mr. McMichael is well known in Las Vegas. He was there last summer looking into the Federal sanitarium proposition. He told a reporter for the Evening Citizen this morning that so far as he knew there were no new developments in the status of sanitarium affairs.

Asked if he had proposed a visit to Las Vegas was significant in connection with the sanitarium, he declared it was not.

"I am merely going to stop off there to renew old acquaintances," he said, "and look over things generally."

"I am afraid the Federal sanitarium matter is all off," Mr. McMichael declared. "It appears as though the scheme was too big for the promoters to handle. Perhaps, though, it may get into the hands of somebody who will have something tangible to offer and who will put it through without the strictures that have seemingly fomented discussion among the promoters themselves."

Mr. McMichael declared he was favorably impressed with the Mesilla valley. "That country has a future down there," he said, "but it may be some years before it is fully realized."

He had with him some samples of fruit grown in the valley, the flavor of which was delicious.

BIG IMPROVEMENT  
FOR KELLY DISTRICT

Samuel W. Taylor, a part owner and an officer of the Tri-Billion Mining company, operating in the Kelly mining district, and president of the Taylor engineering company, of New York, was in the city yesterday accompanied by a party of three stockholders of the Tri-Billion Mining company, en route to the company's property at Kelly.

In the Kelly district, Mr. Taylor is a member in the employ of the Albuquerque company, and has been in the city for a number of years with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bowditch. The bride is truly an Albuquerque young lady, having resided here with her parents since very young, and is undergoing a course of study in the younger classes of the city.

The happy couple will be "at home" at 905 South Broadway from now on. The Citizens extend its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowditch.

MRS. MANUELITA  
CHAVES FROM  
BELEN

Is Reported to Be Engaged to  
a Fireman at Denver—Pros-  
pective Bride Well Known.

From Denver News, Nov. 25.

A dispatch from Colorado Springs announces the engagement of Manuelita M. Chaves, one of the belles to the millions of the famous Spanish Chaves family, of Belen, N. M., to James Sleeter, of Denver, a former railroad fireman, who says he is now engaged in business.

Sleeter himself announces the fact of the engagement here, but he immediately proceeds to surround the statement with a degree of mystery that is, to say the least, unusual. He declines to give into details. He says if the woman of Belen was to give out anything further he will not object. He will not even tell when the wedding is to take place.

A brother of Mrs. Chaves, who is said to have been married before, was wedded here recently at the Brown Palace hotel to a Miss Rogers, of Belen, one of the American belles of that region. They are now on their honeymoon.

Jose Chaves, the brother, is a Harvard graduate and a member of half a dozen of the swell clubs of New York. He has been making his home at Belen.

The sister, whose engagement to the former fireman is announced, has been living to Colorado Springs for some time, on North Nevada avenue. Sleeter says he met her there. He used to run out of Colorado Springs when he was engaged in railroading.

Mrs. Chaves' father died about two years ago in New Mexico, leaving a fortune valued at \$2,000,000. She has traveled abroad considerably, but has been living in Colorado Springs for the last eight years for the benefit of her health.

She is quite active in the best social circles of Colorado Springs and is reported to have many suitors. She is Sleeter's senior, according to his own statement. He is a husky, good looking young fellow, of about 30, but who will tell nothing about his present business or his family connections. He lives at the Gray apartments, Fourteenth and Champa streets, and when seen there last night was very evasive on the subject of his career.

He said that just at present he is interested in mining, and that he is also interested in the Gray rooming house. He was not at all alarmed when it was suggested to him that he was placing himself and prospective bride in the position of a subject for a sensation.

"I'll tell all about it next week," he said. He seemed quite amused at the inquiries put to him.

The Chaves family is one of the oldest in New Mexico. A grandfather of Mrs. Chaves was the last governor of the territory under the Spanish regime and the first under American rule. The entire family has always been prominent in political circles of the territory, and the name is famous in the Colorado line clear to the Rio Grande. The headquarters of the present line is at Belen on the Santa Fe cut-off, near where the family tomb and place is located. The tomb is one of the sights in two parts of the country.

GREAT CAPE COD  
CRANBERRY CROP.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—It is now estimated that the Cape Cod cranberry crop will amount to 250,000 barrels. The crop exceeds that of all other years by 25 per cent. Up to the present 137,840 barrels have been shipped to western points alone and about half that quantity again will have to be sent to the eastern cities as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, will receive large shipments from Wisconsin and Michigan, where the berries are extensively grown and where the crop is also very early in season. The prevalent price at Cape Cod is from \$8 to \$10 a barrel. Late berries and the market in other producing districts are said to be in an equally healthy state.

TO BE THE LARGEST  
BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 28.—Work was commenced on a bridge over the Spokane river, north of Fort Wright. Today, which the engineers say will be the largest in the world, it will be a steel structure 2,000 feet in length, and 230 feet high for the new line, which Hill interests are building between Spokane and Pagar Round. The bridge will cost \$10,000,000 and will be completed in two years. The Northern Pacific, another bridge project, is also building a steel bridge across Lawyers canon, south of Spokane. The cost is estimated at \$25,000,000, and it will be ready for traffic in the spring.

HOUSTON TO BE MADE  
NEW GATEWAY TO MEXICO.

Houston, Texas, Nov. 28.—Houston experts in the near future to become an important gateway for tourists to Old Mexico, and plans looking to this under way, and upon a basis to make Houston's formidable tourist point rival San Antonio. The interest manifested in Old Mexico by tourists generally has caused the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass road to establish a service by way of Alto and Laredo to Old Mexico, in connection with the Houston East and West Texas and the cotton belt to St. Louis. The route is shorter than any existing one and makes Houston the gateway.

JAPANESE FLEET OFF  
FOR UNITED STATES.

Yokohama, Nov. 28.—It was officially announced here today that the fleet to make a tour of the world would be under command of Vice Admiral Shishiro Kato, though a comparatively young man was rumored to have been named. The fleet of 10 vessels, including the battleship Yamato, will leave for the United States on December 1st. The admiral who received his naval education in England is a world-wide traveler.

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# Mother and Daughter Two Years in Madhouse, Though Sane, 'Tis Claimed

REMARKABLE CASE OF "MRS. AND MISS CORBETT, WHO HAVE JUST BEEN RELEASED FROM THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM AS SANE—THEIR FRIENDS INSIST THAT THEY WERE NEVER INSANE—A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE LAX LUNACY LAWS LOOKED FOR.

(By Ellen Gardner.)  
Special Correspondence.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Congress is to be asked for sweeping reforms in the treatment of the insane in the District of Columbia.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane is under fire. From this hospital monthly have been released two women who have been proven sane. Mrs. Frank Corbett and her daughter Cornelia. Two years and four months they were confined in this institution under circumstances that indicate the lack of safeguards about the liberties of American citizens.

The St. Elizabeth's hospital staff promises to become national in its shape. Congress is responsible for the asylum and the lax laws of the District. St. Elizabeth's is maintained by the national government. It harbors 2,500 patients, a large proportion of them criminally insane.

Mrs. and Miss Corbett have been visited and examined by scores of people since their deliverance from the asylum and have been pronounced sane by the best of medical and legal minds. A number of neighbors and friends were present, desiring to be heard by the jury. The jury heard only to evidence presented by the pastor of the Episcopal church, Dr. Hamlin, who recommended that they be sent to the asylum. He said he believed them insane and feared they would do themselves harm.

It required but a very short time to shut out the world to the mother and daughter—sentenced for life to the insane asylum, stigmatized under a law with no responsibility before the law.

For over two years thereafter Mrs. Corbett and her daughter Cornelia, who were both the forlornest of the prison for the insane, in spite of the vigorous efforts of friends in their behalf. In the meantime Dr. Hamlin secured the appointment of another member of his church as trustee of the personal effects of the unfortunate women. Frederick A. Penning, who makes a business of acting as legal custodian of the personal effects of those who are committed to St. Elizabeth's. There was an auction of the household goods of the Corbetts, which realized less than \$500. The women were then taken to the asylum, where they were confined in a cell with no other inmates. They were given no work, no recreation, no social life. They were treated as outcasts. The women were given no work, no recreation, no social life. They were treated as outcasts.

On Saturday morning, June 8, 1904, Mrs. and Miss Corbett were interrupted at their household duties and hurried off to the asylum. First came Mrs. Corbett, then her daughter, then the physician, then the nurse, then the attendant. They were taken to the asylum, where they were confined in a cell with no other inmates. They were given no work, no recreation, no social life. They were treated as outcasts.

West part Dr. Hamlin had in the commitment of the Corbett family to the asylum he has since explained to the doctors and trustees of his church, whom he summoned to hear his side of the case. His statement was supported by two physicians from the asylum. The commitment was secured at his request. Dr. Alice Burrill, a family friend and fellow parishioner of the church of the Corbetts, Washington's most fashionable and aristocratic Presbyterian church, the pastor of which Dr. Teunis H. Hamlin, is one of the visitors of St. Elizabeth's asylum. Appealed to by Mrs. Corbett and her daughter, this lady reassured them as much as possible.

After the removal from their home Mrs. Corbett and her daughter were kept in the asylum two weeks before they were taken to the city hall where was performed a ceremony peculiar to this local government, of trial by a



MRS. F. CORBETT AND HER DAUGHTER, CORNELIA L. CORBETT.

marshall's jury. A bunch of 12 men are rounded up by the marshal and the case is presented to them. There is no judge to preside, no record is kept of the testimony, no lawyer is provided for the accused, there is no cross-examination—in short, there is wanting the popular safeguards which even a common pleas court hearing insures to the criminal. A number of neighbors and friends were present, desiring to be heard by the jury. The jury heard only to evidence presented by the pastor of the Episcopal church, Dr. Hamlin, who recommended that they be sent to the asylum. He said he believed them insane and feared they would do themselves harm.

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St. Elizabeth Asylum for the Insane, located near Washington, D. C., where Mrs. and Miss Corbett were kept prisoners. It is maintained by the federal government. It is one of the largest institutions in the country, harboring nearly 3,000 patients.

Mrs. and Miss Corbett were in the insane asylum two years and four months. They and their friends claim that they were not insane when committed and while they were in the asylum. It is positive that they are now, and were when discharged, sane. No wrong motive can be discovered as actuating Dr. Hamlin in the later. He seems to have believed himself absolutely right.

money from their estate. Miss Corbett became convinced that they were not treated right by the executor. The women were doubled continually about the stories about Frank Corbett, the deceased father. All these things Dr. Hamlin believed were delusions. He considered the secluded life the ladies led to be unusual and says he laid awake at night wondering what they would do. He says he feared they would commit suicide, and therefore he decided to act vigorously in the matter.

Mrs. Corbett is the widow of Frank Corbett, once prominent in the tobacco business, politics and the church. The family consisted of him, his wife, who was a daughter of Judge Thomas Hood, who came from Madison, Wis., and was a close friend of President Lincoln, and Secretary Stanton, and three children—Cornelia, Fannie and Brooke. About 11 years ago misfortune overtook the family. There was a fire, Corbett began to drink and neglect his work and interest in the family lived apart from him on an allowance. The father's habits preyed upon Fannie's mind so that she was finally placed in the state asylum at Staunton, Va.

Young Brooke attempted to make a living for the family, but did not prosper, although the pastor, Rev. Hamlin, secured him several positions. He became unbalanced and was sent to the Staunton asylum. He was paroled for 60 days, but rather than go back shot himself.

The father died in May, 1897, from an overdose of alcohol. He left a large part of the estate to his wife and daughter Cornelia. The executor found it heavily involved, however, and some months before the two women were put into the asylum recovered from the estate ceased coming to them. They lived in a suburb with the remnant of the husband's property, which they had surrounded themselves in the days of their prosperity. They were evicted from this home.

Cornelia carried a little with her needle and brush, and with aid from charitable people they were living a pathetic, retired life when their misfortunes culminated with the commitment to the asylum.

What is expected to result in one of the richest strikes in years was made by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Picher, Grant county, this territory. In the iron mine at Picher approximately 1,000,000 tons of iron have been discovered and the engineers at the works believe that much more of the ore will be found on further striking the present vein. According to Attorney Cass Herrington, the company has been working the iron mine for ten years, tunneling higher up in the mountains. On driving several tunnels lower down on the hill, a veritable mountain of iron was found.

According to the officials of the company, the strike, if it goes on as expected, will do away with any possibility of an iron famine, such as afflicted the company last winter, when it was compelled to purchase iron ore for its plants from the Lake Superior, Wisconsin and Michigan districts and haul it to Colorado.

The place where the strike is being made is in the western country, as it is known as the "Bessemer" character. It is pure quality and high grade and contains little sulphur or other deleterious substances. The iron ore is used in the open hearth furnaces, while the Picher ore is turned in the Bessemer furnaces at the great Pueblo Iron and Steel plant of this territory.

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Up to a late hour Saturday the Santa Rosa stage, which also carries mail and was due in that town last Tuesday, had not arrived, and John O. Albrecht, one of the proprietors of the stage line, gave out the information Saturday morning that travel between Santa Rosa and Canon would be abandoned indefinitely awaiting the abatement of the threatening storm, as the wagon road is entirely lost to sight and which would be more suicide for man to travel over.

Mr. Lecher has a family in Las Vegas, and only last week two of his children were down with whooping cough, and are very little better at the present writing, which makes two more instances and sufferings of the same all the more harrowing.

"Defend John D. Rockefeller if you wish, but I claim his methods are not red."

Other mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are producing well, and

# THE LAWS ARE SOCIETY AT THE TOURS, AVOID CAPITAL OF NATION WHILE NOT TO BE EXPECTED

Short Session of Congress to Have Neither Time Nor Inclination.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—If any optimistic American citizen looks forward to the doing of great things at the coming session of congress, he has naught but disappointment in store for him. Congress will be too busy to tackle any new and novel schemes of legislation. It gets through with routine business and such matters as were left over from the first session by March 4 without working overtime, it will be doing very well indeed.

Some sagging statesmen, no doubt, will persist in talking tariff, despite the fact that agreement that there shall be no tariff legislation until after the presidential election; and it is certain a strenuous effort will be made to secure currency legislation, but the chances of these efforts being very successful are very remote.

The currency commission of the American Bankers' association has a plan framed up for reforming the monetary system, and a subcommittee has been appointed to draft a bill for introduction into congress. If congress were only willing to allow the bankers to do it, the currency would be reformed by Christmas time. But congress isn't willing. By some stubborn sort of reasoning—or unreasoning, if you are inclined to think that way—the opinion prevails on Capitol Hill that it is the business of congress to construct and pass the nation's laws, and there never has been an unfettered disposition to farm out the job.

And so, there will be nothing revolutionary in the attitude of congress to the bankers' currency project. It will be handled without gloves, knocked and kicked about and battered out of all semblance to its original shape. The fact that it has the imposing endorsement of the country's financial brains will carry no more weight in senate and house than the endorsement were that of allied hoodlums or unbalanced grave-diggers of the country. In fact, the likelihood of the currency bill is likely to be just a little more unpropitious because it has the endorsement of the bankers.

Congress always has resented outside attempts to dictate legislation. Witness the fate of the reciprocity treaty, which were nothing more nor less than legislation by the executive; and of the repeatedly argued but always rejected scheme to have a commission of experts regulate the tariff schedules. Senators and representatives will admit in private conversation that the expert commission plan would be a happy solution of the tariff problem, but you couldn't get them to vote to give such a commission the necessary authority. They will tell you that the constitution has provided that congress shall have control of the revenues, stands in the way, but that is merely a happy subtlety. The truth is that the legislative branch of the government is jealous of encroaching executive power, and for the next decade or two the tendency is going to be to curtail rather than extend the authority of the coordinate branch of the government.

The fact that congress this winter will not be able to do much more than pass appropriation bills and attend to other matters of necessary routine probably will revive agitation for longer sessions of congress. No less authority than Speaker Cannon is on record as having said that the time is not far distant when congress will have to sit all the year round. So tremendous has been the growth of the nation, with a corresponding growth in the necessary routine work of congress, that not much time is left for the serious consideration of new legislation. In the days of the fathers, practically every bill was debated and reshaped in open session. Today, on most things, both houses accept the reports of committees almost without question. If they refused to do so, congress never would get through its work. This served for time, but at best it is only a makeshift. Not much additional relief can be looked for in this direction, because the committees now have all they can do. The time is close at hand when some other scheme of relief must be devised, and longer sessions is the only thing to sight.

As it is now, members of congress—of the house, that is—are elected for two years, and of the twenty-four months of their terms they spend but one or two at the capital. The long session rarely lasts more than six months, though it may run a couple of weeks into the seventh. The short session lasts but three months, and out of this time comes the holiday recess. The advocates of longer sessions propose that congress shall be in session about nine months each year, giving the lawmakers a vacation through July, August and September, when it is too hot in Washington for comfort. This plan would give congress time to dispose of its routine business and still have a chance to think seriously and steadily on matters of legislation. There could be no easing up, then, of gag rules, and the house of representatives might regain some of the importance and prestige it once held in the equation of government.

Had a Close Call. A dangerous surgical operation, involving the removal of a malignant tumor as large as my hand from my daughter's hip, was performed by the application of Buckle's Arnica Salve, says A. C. Riebel, of Milledale, N. Y. "I have used the Salve completely cured it." Cures cuts, burns and injuries. 25c at all druggists.

Miss Shaw a Debutante. The daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, will make her debut at a tea just before the Christmas holidays. She will have the distinction of being the only lady in the cabinet circle. During Mrs. Longworth's debutante days, so much attention was paid to her, on account of her position, as well as her beauty, that other ladies of the official set were rather uncomplimentary in the usual scramble to pay homage to the president's daughter, but now that Alice has blossomed forth into a fascinating matron, official debutantes can again come into their own.

Made Happy for Life. Great happiness came into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, Vt., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had a terrible ailment, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort, we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say three bottles effected a complete cure." Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility, female weaknesses, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by all druggists. Price 50c.

Wonder where Pigeons are. I haven't seen him for four or five days. "He's been sticking pretty close to his home since election day." "Doing what?" "Comparing the election returns with the straw votes."

Some Very Readable Gossip of Social Functions to Occur in the Near Future.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Although a majority of the official homes are now opened for the Washington season of society and politics, there has been little or no entertaining as yet. The president and Mrs. Roosevelt have been absent, as well as Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, while cabinet members have been very busy these days, opening up their establishments and arranging their social schedules for the approaching season, the most important entertainment, of course, being the formal dinner parties given by each member of the cabinet in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The first of this series of dinners will be given by the secretary of State and Mrs. Root on Thursday, December 29, to be followed in order by other members of the cabinet. Under former administrations it was the general custom to make these state dinners strictly official affairs at which all the members of the cabinet and their wives, were present, and tradition held it that these state dinners were grand, gloomy and peculiar functions, where the guests felt official, but, alas, oftentimes, no social affairs.

But the coming of the Roosevelts changed all that and the unwritten law is that these dinner parties are to be made up of guests who are not of the immediate official family, and who are congenial to the guests of honor. The result is that cabinet hostesses vie with each other in securing the highest circles, and the dinners have lost the stiff and formal character which struck silent terror to many a long-suffering president and first lady. The Roosevelts have certainly given a new impetus to social life at the national capital and functions at the White House have a dash and brilliancy to be compared only with the entertainments given at the old world capitals. Under the gracious reign of Mrs. Roosevelt, the White House may be said to have truly regained the prestige of many years, and it seems to be seen whether her successor can do as richly in this regard as the courteous title of First Lady of the Land.

Expected English Ambassador. There is still a great deal of speculation as to who is to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador to the United States. The chances of Hon. General Lowther, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, and Sir Alan Johnston are being eagerly discussed. Sir Cecil Spring Rice, who has just recently been knighted, was the first secretary of the embassy under Lord Lansdowne, when President Roosevelt was civil service commissioner. The two men are close personal friends and have always kept in touch with each other. Lady Spring Rice was Miss Lavelle, daughter of the British ambassador to Germany.

The Hon. General Lowther, now stationed at Tangiers, is well known and liked on this side of the ocean. Mrs. Lowther is an American woman and before her marriage in Paris a little over a year ago, was Miss Alice Blith, daughter of Atherton Blith of New York. Newport and Paris. The Hon. Lady Johnston, wife of Sir Alan Johnston, minister to Denmark, was Miss Piche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Piche of this city. Either of the two latter women would be a welcome addition to the already long list of American hostesses of the diplomatic corps.

American Wives of Diplomats. Among the American women who now preside over the homes of foreign representatives in Washington, are: the Baroness von Sternberg, wife of the German ambassador, who was Miss Lily Langham; Mrs. John Langham, wife of the French ambassador, who was Miss Richarda de Boston; the Baroness Moncheur, who was Miss Clayton, daughter of the former ambassador and Mrs. Powell Clayton; and Mrs. Pastor, wife of the Spanish charge d'affaires, who was Miss Constance Lee of Baltimore. Mrs. Lester, 2nd daughter, the Countess of Suffolk, and her son-in-law, Lord Curzon and the Earl of Suffolk, are quietly stopping at the Lester home in New Hampshire avenue. Lord Curzon is here for the purpose of executing some business of the late Lady Curzon, to whom he was so passionately devoted, and not as has been persistently rumored from time to time, as a possible successor to Sir Mortimer Durand. This is the first time the countess of Suffolk, who was Miss Daisy Lester, has set foot on American soil since her marriage with the earl.

Arizona Cotton Plant. J. A. Vondraek brought to the board of trade a couple of cotton plants with specimens of the Arizona cotton, for sale. The plants are not yet opened, says the Phoenix Republican. The plants are large and hard to describe for the reason that they are too big for vegetables and too small for trees, while cotton is not generally referred to as a shrub and surely is not a weed. The plants stand about five feet above the roots and the stalks are very woody though not quite big enough for lumber. Just how many bolls a plant might have, none knows, but the cotton is said to be very good. A cotton share might be able to find fault with them, but for ordinary observer cannot help but conclude that they are about as fine specimens as could be grown anywhere. They were raised on Mr. Vondraek's farm on the Arizona coast about three-fourths of a mile north of Mesquite park. A friend of his who lives in Texas gave him the seed and he does not know the variety of the plant. He did not imagine cotton was particularly adapted to this country and made an special effort to raise it. He planted the seed in the hardest ground on the ranch and gave it little attention thereafter. It was never cultivated or hoed and was only irrigated two or three times during the summer. He has been told that if left alone the plants will continue their growth past summer and his prospects to give them a chance.

Engine 1232, puffing cloud-bank of steam, pulled the last end of an east-bound train at Chicago and delivered the outcome and a freight car.

President is Absent—Platt's Resignation Might Interfere With President's Plans.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Washington hotel proprietors will be glad when the president gets back. Their business has suffered a sad slump since Mr. Roosevelt started for Panama. It is a queer thing why tourists are loth to come to Washington unless the chief executive is in town, because not one in a thousand of them even get a glimpse of him, but that such is the case has been strikingly demonstrated during the past fortnight. It has been known in a general way that during the summer months the national capital was not a tourist's mecca, but the assumption has been that it was because of the heat rather than because the president was away from the white house during that period of the year. Mr. Roosevelt's Panama trip has thrown new light on the situation.

When the president came back from Oyster Bay the Washington hotels began to fill up with tourists, and there was every prospect of a prosperous winter. Then the president set out for Panama, and the tourists stopped coming. The hotel proprietors were plain, of course; but that isn't the point. The interesting question is why tourists should stay away from Washington on account of the absence of the president when the chances that they would see him even were here is so slight as to be hardly among the possibilities.

Platt's Resignation and President. Washington was greatly interested by the story that Timothy D. Woodruff was likely to succeed Thomas C. Platt in the United States senate. It is not because the retirement of Platt would be of any special moment, but because Woodruff in the senate would be an interesting figure. It happens now and then that a man becomes known to fame by the clothes he wears, and Woodruff is a case in point. Undoubtedly he is a man of ability, and it may be he has done something entitled him to serious consideration as a United States senator, but of these the public knows little or nothing. But everyone who reads the newspapers knows that "Tim" Woodruff wears a famous coat. Should he come to the senate victory in a campaign, would ask that Woodruff's coat be placed on it.

The matter is also interesting because of the generally accepted belief that President Roosevelt desires to reappoint New York in the senate when his white house term has expired. Senator Platt's term as senator with expire March 3, 1909, coincident with Mr. Roosevelt's presidential term. Should Platt resign and Woodruff be selected to succeed him, the latter might cherish a very natural ambition to succeed himself and possibly would not be willing to get out of the way of even President Roosevelt. It would be an embarrassing situation, but still in office to enter a campaign for the senate, especially if he would happen to be defeated. He can't wait, of course, until Senator Duff's term expired in 1911, but it has been understood to Mr. Roosevelt's satisfaction to step from the presidency into the senate chamber.

Organized Labor in Politics. Speaker Cannon's friends are very much gratified by the showing he made in the recent election against the opposition of organized labor. The speaker did not expect to have the advantage of the ground swell that swept the country two years ago. The candidate of organized labor in Cannon's district was a man named Walter, nominated by the socialists and endorsed by organized labor, which repudiated the democratic candidate. In the presidential campaign of two years ago the socialist candidate received 1,000 votes, while the candidate of that party candidate with the added support of the labor vote opposing Mr. Cannon was but 1,531, a gain of 452. The friends of the speaker say this gain of less than 500 on the socialist ticket represented the effect of the labor vote, dominated by the socialists and endorsed by organized labor, which repudiated the democratic candidate. In the presidential campaign of two years ago the socialist candidate received 1,000 votes, while the candidate of that party candidate with the added support of the labor vote opposing Mr. Cannon was but 1,531, a gain of 452. The friends of the speaker say this gain of less than 500 on the socialist ticket represented the effect of the labor vote, dominated by the socialists and endorsed by organized labor, which repudiated the democratic candidate.

Famous Strike Breakers. The most famous strike breakers in the land are the King's New Life Pills. When fever and bowels go on strike, they quickly settle the trouble, and the purifying work goes right on. Best cure for constipation, headache and dizziness. 25c at all druggists.

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## BISHOP CONFIRMS CATHOLIC CHILDREN

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO CHURCHES ADMITTED AT THREE ALBUQUERQUE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

At Rev. J. B. Plival, D. D., confirmed classes in three Catholic churches of Albuquerque Sunday. It was a busy day for the auxiliary bishop of Santa Fe, who arrived here from the west Saturday evening and spent the night at the retreat of the Jesuit fathers. There were no less than 472 confirmations in the classes he admitted to membership in the churches, most of whom were children.

The dignitary was welcomed here by Rev. Fr. C. M. Capilini, S. J., of the Old Albuquerque church. He was the 8th in the line of the bishops of Santa Fe at 7 o'clock, and the bishop delivered an eloquent sermon upon the work of the Jesuit fathers, urging the people to send their children to school and outlining the necessity of a Catholic education.

Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the bishop repeated the confirmation ceremony at the church of the Sacred Heart, where Rev. Fr. P. Tomasani, S. J., and a large congregation greeted him. Here he administered the sacrament to 246 children.

This confirmation ceremony began at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 7:30 o'clock. The crowd taxed the seating capacity of the edifice.

Before confirming the class the bishop gave the brief examination to their catechism, which was highly satisfactory.

The bishop followed the procession of well-dressed sanctuary boys, who were led by Rev. Fr. C. M. Capilini, S. J., and Rev. Fr. A. M. Mandilari, S. J., to the altar, where he addressed the congregation, and the confirmation followed.

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

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## SANTA ROSA STAGE LOST IN BLINDING SNOW STORM

DRIVER LOSTS WAY THROUGH SNOWDRIFTS AND PASSENGER LETCHER ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.

Word has been received in Las Vegas of the misfortune that befell William Letcher, who happened to be a passenger on the Santa Rosa stage which left that town last Monday. According to the report, Mr. Letcher and both of his best friends and is in a serious condition at Santa Rosa.

It seems that Mr. Letcher resigned his position with John A. Papen, the Las Vegas grocer, in order to accept one with the Santa Rosa Mercantile company and took the stage last Monday for that place. Jose Montoya was the driver of the stage, and was well acquainted with the road, but the heavy snow storm of last Sunday had crissed all traces of the road, as four-foot inches of it had fallen and had turned into drifts from four to six feet deep, thus necessitating making a roundabout tour, which resulted in the stage team going astray, together with the passengers.

The place where the stage driver lost his way is said to be one of the worst in the western country, as it is nothing but a barren prairie, without visible indication for some thirty or forty miles, and is in the vicinity of Valle de Guadalupe.

Up to a late hour Saturday the Santa Rosa stage, which also carries mail and was due in that town last Tuesday, had not arrived, and John O. Albrecht, one of the proprietors of the stage line, gave out the information Saturday morning that travel between Santa Rosa and Canon would be abandoned indefinitely awaiting the abatement of the threatening storm, as the wagon road is entirely lost to sight and which would be more suicide for man to travel over.

Mr. Letcher has a family in Las Vegas, and only last week two of his children were down with whooping cough, and are very little better at the present writing, which makes two more instances and sufferings of the same all the more harrowing.

## MILLION TONS OF IRON ORE IN SIGHT

What is expected to result in one of the richest strikes in years was made by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at Picher, Grant county, this territory. In the iron mine at Picher approximately 1,000,000 tons of iron have been discovered and the engineers at the works believe that much more of the ore will be found on further striking the present vein. According to Attorney Cass Herrington, the company has been working the iron mine for ten years, tunneling higher up in the mountains. On driving several tunnels lower down on the hill, a veritable mountain of iron was found.

According to the officials of the company, the strike, if it goes on as expected, will do away with any possibility of an iron famine, such as afflicted the company last winter, when it was compelled to purchase iron ore for its plants from the Lake Superior, Wisconsin and Michigan districts and haul it to Colorado.

The place where the strike is being made is in the western country, as it is known as the "Bessemer" character. It is pure quality and high grade and contains little sulphur or other deleterious substances. The iron ore is used in the open hearth furnaces, while the Picher ore is turned in the Bessemer furnaces at the great Pueblo Iron and Steel plant of this territory.

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