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THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OTERO

To the 35th Legislative Assembly of Territory of New Mexico.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

You are assembled for the period of sixty days for the purpose of legislating for the benefit of the people of the whole Territory, to amend or repeal such laws as experience has shown are not for their best interests, and to enact new laws wherever public necessity may seem to require them.

All acts should be carefully considered with a view to their effect upon the whole Territory and not with regard to certain localities only. You are elected not only to represent your legislative districts, but also the Territory as a whole, and its interests should be paramount to mere local considerations. What benefits the Territory at large, must necessarily benefit each county and locality, while the converse of this proposition is not true; and what may prove a benefit to certain localities may be an actual detriment to the Territory at large; this is particularly true in reference to the location of Territorial institutions, and appropriations made for their maintenance and support.

The condition of the bill for our admission as a State now pending before the Senate of the United States is far from what we hoped, and from what it ought to be, and I would suggest that one of your first acts should be a joint memorial to the United States Senate praying for the passage of the bill now before it.

Since the last Legislative Assembly adjourned, President McKinley met his tragic death under circumstances which shocked the whole civilized world, and the enormity of the crime appalled the people of the United States, and the swift punishment which followed the assassin was no panacea for the crime. Besides being a great and wise President, Mr. McKinley was first of all a kindly, helpful, patriotic, American citizen, and while his death could be avenged, his loss can never be repaired, while his memory will live in the hearts of the people along with that of Lincoln. The things for the good of his country which he would have done had he lived, can only be imagined. Such crimes are more than murder; they are not directed against the individual, but against the office, and I would recommend that you pass a special act covering even an attempt of similar offenses, in this Territory.

During the past two years prosperity has continued in all branches of industry in the Territory, new lines of railroad have been built, others are under construction, and still others projected, which will prove of the greatest benefit to the Territory, not only in affording competing lines for the transportation of freight, but also in bringing our people nearer together, resulting in better acquaintance and understanding between the people of the Territory now so widely separated.

FINANCIAL.

As at the last Legislature, we now have a surplus in nearly every fund which can be used for reducing our interest bearing debt. There have been no bonds or other evidences of debt issued during the past two years, and the comparison between the financial condition of the Territory now with that at the last meeting of your body is most gratifying.

By reference to the report of the Territorial Treasurer, I find that at the close of business on November 30, 1902, there was a cash balance in the Treasury of \$248,449.63. Included in this balance are sinking funds available for the redemption of outstanding bonds to the amount of \$114,082.53.

The bonded debt at this time is \$1,122,200.00, while two years ago it was \$1,205,100.00 showing a reduction in our bonded debt of \$82,900.00 during the past two years.

No new indebtedness has been incurred during that time and I am gratified to say that the financial status and credit of the Territory are now on a basis well to be proud of.

Under the six mill tax levy for general Territorial purposes, sufficient moneys have been realized to pay in full all claims presented for payment within the fixed appropriations; the only deficit for the past two years being that for the transportation of prisoners to the penitentiary, for which the appropriation was insufficient to meet the requirements.

As provided by law the Territorial funds on hand are deposited in Territorial Depositories, of which there are nine at this time, and which are entitled under their applications and bonds filed, to have a deposit of \$203,000.00.

These banks now have on deposit the full amount of their applications on which the Territory gets interest at the rate of three per cent per annum.

There has always been a deficit for transportation of convicts to the Penitentiary, and for serving requisitions of the Governor upon other states for criminals who have taken refuge there, and I earnestly recommend that you not only provide for the deficit in these two items, but make a sufficient appropriation to cover them in the future, as it is not just that officers performing these services required by law should be compelled to wait for their money until an appropriation is made to pay them.

Section 11 of Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1901, should be amended at page 182, where it provides for the issuing and sale of new bonds to take up old bonds which have become due at the option of the Territory, the holders of which refuse to surrender them and take new bonds in place thereof bearing a less rate of interest. At present this is authorized to be done at the time the outstanding bonds become due, but if the money is not on hand at the exact time the option of the Territory accrues, the Territory cannot call them in afterwards, but they must continue to run until they are absolutely due bearing the higher rate of interest. This section should be so amended as to give the Treasurer and Governor the

(Continued in Supplement.)



GOVERNOR MIGUEL A. OTERO OF NEW MEXICO.

SENATORS BAIL- LEY AND LODGE

Took Turns in Objecting to
Unanimous Consideration of Bills.

A BRIEF EXECUTIVE SESSION

At 2 O'clock the Senate Took
Up the Omnibus Bill and
Mr. Foraker Continued
His Speech.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Lodge today introduced a resolution directing the committee on finance to inquire whether certain countries are discriminating against the United States, and, if so, what law should be passed to give to the countries preferential duties which do not discriminate against this country. The resolution refers to the discriminations of France, Germany and Russia against the United States. It went to the table in order to give Senator Aldrich an opportunity to make a statement concerning the subject.

Mr. Cullom, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and gave notice he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. Bailey of Texas objected to the consideration of all bills by unanimous consent. When a bill reported by Mr. Culbertson changing times for holding court in Virginia, was read, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts objected, saying as objections seemed to be confined to bills from the Republican side, he would object, which brought from Mr. Bailey the statement that the senators from New York had interfered in a matter pertaining to the state of Texas which was purely a local one. Mr. Depew denied the making of Port Arthur a port of entry was a local question.

The department of commerce and labor bill as amended by the house was referred to the committee on commerce. Mr. Nelson wanted the bill sent to the conference at once, but Messrs. Spooner, Aldrich, Hale and others objected to that course as it would prevent an opportunity to amend the house amendments. At 1:35 p. m. the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, went into executive session to consider the Cuban treaty. The doors were reopened at 2 o'clock and Mr. Foraker resumed his remarks in favor of the omnibus statehood bill.

The senate executive session today listened to the reading of the Cuban reciprocity treaty and an order was made making it public. The treaty did not clash today with the statehood bill but Senator Quay served notice on Senator Cullom, in charge of the treaty, that every day at 2 o'clock, he will insist the statehood bill shall be considered. It would require a vote to take the senate out of executive session if the friends of the treaty insisted. Mr. Quay says he thinks there is a determination to defeat the bill by delay and he will not give way until a time for a vote on the bill is fixed. Mr. Cullom will try to have the treaty considered in the morning hour and at other times when no senator desires to speak on the statehood bill.

THE HOUSE.

A bill was passed to grant right of way through the Fort Sill military reservation to the Oklahoma & Western railroad. A bill to revoke the sentence of the court martial against First Lieutenant Francis S. Davidson, 9th cavalry, who was dismissed from the army in 1875 and to authorize his appointment and retirement as first lieutenant, aroused some antagonism.

POSTMASTERS NAMED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Postmasters: Texas—Robert A. Gauden, Mansfield; E. B. Williams, Hamilton.

RICARDO VARGAS SHOT.

Murder in a Saloon Row at Monero
on Saturday Night.

Special to the New Mexican.

Monero, N. M., Jan. 19.—Ricardo Vargas was shot and instantly killed in a saloon row about 11 o'clock Saturday night. Vargas was a quarrelsome and dangerous man when drunk, being partly of Indian blood, and had many enemies from similar difficulties. It is not yet determined who did the shooting.

SEVEN ARE DEAD

Further Details of the Explosion on
the Battleship Massachusetts.

Washington, January 19.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Rear Admiral Higginson, dated San Juan, January 18, 1903: "Seven dead altogether: Robert Kule, F. H. Losser, S. F. Malinowski, K. L. Platt, Andrew Hendrickson, Albert Tacks, Walter W. A. Schert, 'Two living, Patterson and Dossett. Patterson's recovery probable; Dossett's recovery doubtful. The dead were buried with military honors at San Juan. The sick are in the hospital. Cabled Dunlap for information. Take died at 3 p. m. Sunday and Shert died on Sunday at 7 a. m."

GONZALES IS DEAD.

Editor Shot by Lieutenant Governor Tillman Passed
Away Today.

Columbia, Jan. 19.—Gonzales' condition is desperate this morning. Septic peritonitis has set in since midnight and physicians are now injecting a solution of formaldehyde as a last resort.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 19.—Editor Gonzales who was shot last Thursday by Lieut. Governor Tillman, died at 1 o'clock.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death the crowds about the bulletin boards increased rapidly. In the cell where he had been confined since the shooting, Lieutenant Governor Tillman heard the news with visible emotion.

WAS NOT ORDERED

German Government Has No Advice of Any Bombardment.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The navy department has not received any official advice regarding the bombardment of Ft. San Carlos at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo by the German cruiser, Panther, on Saturday, and is unable to either confirm or deny the press dispatches. Officials say, however, that assuming something in the way of a bombardment took place, no orders on the subject were sent from Berlin. Whatever was done was the result of the initiative of the commander on the spot, to whose discretion the conduct of the blockade was left.

FORTY-FIVE INDICTED.

Coal Operators and Retailers in Chicago Held by the
Grand Jury.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—A true bill was returned this morning against forty-five coal operators and retailers charging conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade. The indictments are against both corporations and individuals doing business in Illinois and Indiana. Fall was fixed at \$1,000.

BOWEN HAS ARRIVED.

He Declined to Talk and Will Go to Washington at
Once.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 19.—The dispatch boat Dolphin, from Kingston, with Minister Bowen on board, came into the harbor this morning. Bowen will proceed to Washington this afternoon. He declined to speak of the condition of Venezuela.

RANGES—"Tried and True." Excellent features, with reasonable prices to introduce them. Fully guaranteed. DAVIS, THE PLUMBER.

COLD BLOODED MURDER

Epitacio Gallegos, County
Jailer Shot and Killed
by Two Prisoners.

BOTH MADE THEIR ESCAPE

One Charged With Murder and
the Other With Car Rob-
bery—They Are Well
Armed.

Epitacio Gallegos, jailer at the county jail, was shot and killed in a most cold-blooded manner last evening about 6 o'clock, by two prisoners who made their escape. Gallegos had gone across the river to purchase a small looking glass, and while he was gone, Victoriano Casados, the night man, started to lock the prisoners in their cells for the night. He had locked all the outer doors and placed the keys in his pocket. Jose Telles, who was held on the charge of murdering a man named Pino at Kennedy, and Albert Hampe, who was charged with robbing a box car, suddenly seized him when he was off his guard, placed him in one of the cells, took the keys from him and locked him in.

The two men then went up stairs to the jailer's room and took a six-shooter belonging to Gallegos, and a Krag-Jorgensen rifle of Sheriff Kin-sell's. After waiting in the jailer's room for some time they went to the cell in which Casados was locked and asked him if Gallegos had a revolver with him or was armed with anything. Casados told them he was not and, seeing that they had secured arms, told them if they simply wanted to escape, to get out as they had the keys to all the doors and there was nothing to prevent it. They refused to go at that time, and said they "would wait awhile longer for Epitacio." They then returned to the room upstairs.

Gallegos did not return for at least a half hour after Casados was placed in the cell, and the two men deliberately waited for him. When he entered the building, they gave him no warning so far as Casados could tell, and he went up the stairs to his room and just as he turned to enter the door, one of them fired the rifle. The ball entered the right side, passed through the heart and came out through the left arm. Whether or not there was a struggle is not known. Gallegos was struck on the forehead with the butt of the revolver and the side of his face was powder burned.

As soon as the murder was committed, the two men ran down stairs and out through the yard. A young boy named Lopez was crossing the bridge and heard the shot. He started to the jail to investigate and as he reached the fence, Telles leaped the fence with the rifle in his hand. He pointed it at Lopez and ordered him to get out. Lopez did not hesitate and got. He was so frightened that he returned home and ate his supper before giving the alarm. A number of men then went to the jail and tried to secure admission, but there was no response to their rings and a carriage was sent for Sheriff Kin-sell. He climbed over the corral fence and entered the jail from the rear. When he reached the head of the stairs he stumbled over the body of Gallegos. He at once discovered that Telles and Hampe were missing and found Casados locked in the cell. The lock of the cell was broken with a pick and Casados released. Deputies were notified and the bloodhounds from the penitentiary were sent for. Lopez said after the men had passed him he watched them run west along the river until they had passed under the Guadalupe bridge.

The dogs took the scent and started out well, but would not follow it except for a short distance. By this time the men had an hour's start. The pursuit was given up at a late hour until daylight. This morning the dogs took the scent well and followed it rapidly and with certainty. Deputy Sheriff Charles Closson, Richard Huber and Nicolas Tenorio were with them. They went directly west along the river bank and about the middle of the morning the posse found the revolver of Gallegos on the river bank where it had evidently dropped from the pocket of one of the men. They took with them all the ammunition they could find for the rifle and the revolver and are well able to defend themselves. Gallegos leaves a widow, one daughter 14 years old, and two minor children.

A jury was at once empaneled by Justice of the Peace Conklin of Precinct 17. Charles Astler was foreman and the other members were T. Castillo, B. Sandoval, Frank Gutierrez and Juan Ortega. The jury rendered a verdict charging Telles and Hampe with the murder.

Gallegos was an unusually popular man in this city. He was a prominent political worker and had served as city marshal of this city. He was a member of the Order of United Workmen, and stood high. He left a position on the first of the month in the wholesale house of Cartwright Brothers to accept the appointment as jailer.

Gallegos was about 35 years of age. **KILLED IN KANSAS.** And now at the Bon-Ton where you can get them: Quail, Grouse, Prairie Chickens, Ducks, Snipe, Venison, Call and be convinced.

THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 19

The 35th Legislative Assembly of New Mexico convened in biennial session this noon at the capitol. The caucus meetings of the council and the house adjourned shortly after 11 o'clock this forenoon.

THE COUNCIL.

At 12 o'clock, noon, Hon. James W. Reynolds, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, called the council to order. The roll call was answered by every member excepting Hon. Malaquias Martinez of Taos. The other eleven members, to-wit: First district, Colfax, Mora and Union counties, Saturnino Pinard; 2d district, San Miguel and Guadalupe counties, Charles A. Spiess and James S. Duncan; 3d district, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, Venecio Jaramillo; 4th district, Santa Fe county, Amado Chaves; 5th district, Bernalillo county, George F. Albright, and for Bernalillo and McKinley counties, Thomas Hughes; 6th district, Valencia county, J. Francisco Chaves; 7th district, Socorro and Sierra counties, W. H. Andrews; 8th district, Dona Ana, Grant, Luna and Otero counties, W. A. Hawkins; 9th district, Dona Ana, Grant, Lincoln, Luna, Chaves, Eddy and Otero counties, A. B. Fall, stepped to the bar of the council and took the oath of office and signed their names to the roll.

The gallery of the council chamber as well as the floor, was crowded with spectators including a number of ladies. Above the president's chair was draped a large United States flag, and on his desk was a bouquet of carnations. After the roll call, the council proceeded to permanent organization. Hon. Charles A. Spiess, with a brief but eloquent tribute, placed Colonel J. Francisco Chaves in nomination for the presidency of the council. He was unanimously chosen and was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Charles A. Spiess and Venecio Jaramillo. Territorial Secretary Reynolds then administered the oath of office to Hon. Malaquias Martinez of Taos, who had arrived in the meantime.

Colonel Chaves made a touching and earnest address of thanks for the honor conferred upon him. He concluded with the advice that the legislation to be passed by the assembly should be sound and wholesome in view of the fact that this may be the last legislative assembly under a territorial form of government.

Rev. W. R. Dye of the Church of the Holy Faith, led in fervent prayer. Hon. Thomas Hughes nominated W. E. Martin for chief clerk, and he was unanimously chosen. Hon. V. Jaramillo then placed the following in nomination for United States employees of the council: Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Gay; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Branigan of Dona Ana county; messenger, Benito Lujan of Santa Fe; watchman, Florencio Cortez of Taos; enrolling and engrossing clerk, Melecio Lucero of Bernalillo. A motion by Hon. A. B. Fall to vote upon each nominee separately was tabled. Messrs. Fall and Hawkins voting against the motion to table. The above then were elected and sworn into office by Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds.

J. G. Albright was nominated for doorkeeper among the United States employees, but as the statutes do not provide for this office, his name was withdrawn. Hon. Thomas Hughes moved the appointment of a committee on rules and in the meantime the rules of the 34th legislative council were adopted as governing the proceedings of this council.

Hon. Malaquias Martinez presented the following list of additional territorial legislative employees: Doorkeeper, J. G. Albright; assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk, William Beals; journal clerk, N. E. Stevens; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Peter Lynn; doorkeeper, Juan N. Sandoval; assistant doorkeeper, Bernardo Gonzales; reading clerk, Frank P. Chaves; translator, M. T. Otero; assistant translator, H. L. Ortiz; committee clerks, J. M. Maestas, Tranquillo Armijo, I. Robal, Vicente Montoya, Mrs. H. L. Dunlap, P. Baca, Martin Kelly, Pablo Trujillo, Francisco Garcia, Eugenio Mora, Ramon Gabaldon, P. Escudero, Isidro Montoya, T. Romero; day watchman, Juan D. Romero; night watchman, Aniceto Moya; assistant reading clerk, Charles Hubbell; porter, Teodoro Rodriguez; porters, Joaquin Martinez, Manuel Otero y Salazar; pages, Antonio Jose Luna, Alfonso Martinez, R. Mondragon, John McFie, Ernest Slaughter; messenger at large, Nicolas Cordova; messengers, J. H. Martin and George Parsons; assistant doorkeeper, Apolonio Gutierrez; porter, N. T. Chavez; assistant doorkeeper, D. Tafoya.

Hon. A. B. Fall spoke against the election of the extra legislative employees. They were elected by a vote of 10 to 2, Messrs. Fall and Hawkins voting against the motion. Hon. W. A. Hawkins explained his vote in opposition to electing the extra employees.

A committee consisting of Hon. James S. Duncan, Hon. W. A. Hawkins and Hon. Venecio Jaramillo was appointed on motion of Hon. Charles A. Spiess to notify the governor that the

council was ready to hear the message. A committee was appointed to notify the house, consisting of Messrs. Spiess, Pinard and Hughes. Upon motion of Mr. Fall adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m., to await the governor's message.

THE HOUSE.

At 12:30 p. m., Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds called the house to order and swore in the members as follows: First district, Colfax county, M. B. Stockton; 2d district, Mora county, Cristoval Sanchez; 4th district, San Miguel county, Pedro Romero, Gregorio Gutierrez and Antonio Lucero; 5th district, Santa Fe county, William Kilpatrick, R. L. Baca; 6th district, Taos county, Pedro Sanchez; 7th district, Rio Arriba county, Antonio D. Vargas; 8th, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, David Martinez, Granville Pendleton; 9th district, Bernalillo county, Nestor Montoya, Celso Sandoval, and for Bernalillo and McKinley counties, Alexander Bowie; 10th district, Valencia county, Carl A. Dailies, Martin Sanchez; 11th district, Socorro, Sierra counties, H. H. Howard, Domingo A. Ortega; 12th district, Dona Ana and Otero counties, W. H. H. Llewellyn; 13th district, Grant and Luna counties, R. M. Turner; 14th district, Dona, Grant, Luna and Otero counties, A. W. Pollard.

Representative W. A. McIvers and the representative from Union county were absent.

The house then proceeded to organization. Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, in a forcible and timely address, in which he made a tender reference to the late Captain Maximiliano Luna, placed Hon. Nestor Montoya of Bernalillo, in nomination for speaker of the house. The nomination was seconded in spirited addresses by other members. Mr. Montoya was elected by a unanimous rising vote followed by applause. The chair appointed Messrs. Llewellyn, Lucero and Turner a committee to escort Mr. Montoya to the chair, who responded in a neat speech of thanks. His allusion to Senator Quay's work for statehood was loudly applauded. Hon. Alexander Bowie moved that the speaker appoint a committee on statehood, commencing especially the work of Delegate B. S. Rodey. Rev. Adrian Abryle made a beautiful prayer. Mr. Bowie agreed to a postponement of action on his motion until the house is fully organized. Hon. Cristoval Sanchez presented the following names for officers of the house: Chief clerk, Charles V. Safford; enrolling and engrossing clerk, O. P. Hovey; sergeant-at-arms, Seferino Crollet; messenger, Ramon Armijo; watchman, Alejandro Mares; chaplain, Rev. Adrian Rabeyrolle.

These were elected unanimously. Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds then swore in these officers.

Upon motion of Mr. Llewellyn, a committee of three was appointed to notify the governor that the house was organized for business.

Messrs. Llewellyn, Cristoval Sanchez and Lucero were appointed. A vote of thanks was extended to Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds and Messrs. Pedro Sanchez and Baca were appointed to escort him to his office. Messrs. Bowie, Llewellyn and David Martinez were appointed to draft a memorial to the United States senate urging the passage of the omnibus statehood bill.

The house then adjourned until 2:30 to meet in joint session with the legislative council for the purpose of hearing the biennial message of Governor Otero.

JOINT SESSION.

At 3 o'clock, both houses met in joint session in the house of representatives with Colonel Chaves, president of the council, presiding. The message of the governor was received and read and on its conclusion, adjournment was taken.

TWO APARTMENT HOUSES.

Fifty Tenants Were Asleep in Cleveland and a Panic Broke Out.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Fire early today destroyed two apartment houses in East Cleveland resulting in the death of at least two persons and injury of several others. Mrs. Guy Norton and Mrs. Jessie Dickey burned to death. The fifty tenants of the buildings were asleep when the flames broke out. A panic ensued when they were finally aroused and many were rescued with the greatest difficulty and nearly all escaped in their night clothes. The total loss is about \$60,000.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Lake Forest College is Closed and Under Quarantine. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.—Lake Forest College is closed for a week by order of the local board of health, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever in the town and among the students. The latter are restricted to the bounds of the campus. The additional cases were reported today.

STENOGRAPHY

R. A. WATKINS, Stenographer; Office with H. N. Willcox, Catron Block. Stenography and Typewriting by piece work.

MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY
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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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Weekly, per month..... .25
Weekly, per quarter..... .75
Weekly, six months..... 1.00
Weekly, per year..... 2.00

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.
New Mexico Demands Statehood of the 57th Congress.

Of Right and in Justice New Mexico Should Be a State.

Extract from the Congressional Record of June 25th, 1902, page 7,842.
President pro tem, of senate: "The chair has been requested to restate the proposition, and will do so."

The senator from Indiana, the chairman of the committee on territories, has stated in open senate today, that the committee will report on the territorial bill, so-called, on the third day of the next session of congress. Thereupon the senator from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent, that on the tenth day if the senate is in session and on the first day thereafter if it may be in session if not on the tenth, the bill shall be made the unfinished business.

Is there objection? The chair hears none, and the order is made.

They want to call the new state Mexico, but not if the people of New Mexico can help it.

The Republican party of New Mexico will be held responsible for the acts passed by the 35th legislative assembly. This fact should be remembered by the members of that body.

Much good work is expected from the 35th legislative assembly and the New Mexican believes that these expectations by the good people of New Mexico will be carried into effect.

A comprehensive and just irrigation law is the need of the hour in New Mexico.

A better system of accountability for tax collectors and treasurers should be inaugurated and that without delay. If this is done the present revenue law will be found to work easier and more efficiently.

A New Mexican carried away the prize for roping a steer at the El Paso carnival and a great many New Mexicans carried away empty pocketbooks from what they declared was a rank failure and a continuous game of graft.

The governor's message to the 35th legislative assembly with the exception of financial tables is published in full elsewhere in this issue. It is a document that should be read by every New Mexican. It is of the greatest interest to the people of the Territory.

The new railroads of the territory should be handled by the legislative assembly with much kindness and consideration. New Mexico wants many more miles of railroads and everything that can consistently be done to encourage railroad building in the territory should be done.

That ambitious youngster, the town of Tucuman, in northern Guadalupe county, wishes to be the seat of a new county. To be sure, the town is not very large at present, but then there is lots of chance to grow. It has many miles of nice level country around it and can do so easily.

Under the recent act of congress for the betterment of the National Guard system of the United States, the National Guard of the Territory can and no doubt will be vastly improved. The National Guard is a most important adjunct to every state and territorial government.

The New Mexican will contain concise but nevertheless very complete and intelligent reports of the proceedings of both houses of the 35th legislative assembly. Those who would keep posted upon legislative doings should subscribe for the New Mexican. That is, they should not only subscribe, but should send the subscription price along, as without money even in the Sunshine Territory, a daily newspaper can not exist. This may be strange to some people, especially to those who do not care to pay cash for subscriptions to newspapers, but it is nevertheless a sad and solemn truth.

Governor Otero's Message.

Governor Otero's message to the legislature is a well thought-out and well written document, comprehensive in its scope and yet concise in its recommendations. A service of over five years as governor of this great Territory has made him well acquainted with its progress and its needs. The suggestions contained in his message are not the inspiration of a moment, but the result of deep study and careful deliberation. The brief review of financial and educational conditions are but the relation of facts which show that Governor Otero's administration has been the most prosperous, the most progressive and the most successful that New Mexico has thus far enjoyed.

The striking recommendations are for the creation of the offices of traveling auditor, insurance commissioner, irrigation commissioner and for an appropriation for free text books for the public schools. These recommendations are all in line with growth and true advancement; the legislature will undoubtedly heed them, for they are born of need. Splendid as is the status of territorial finances, just as unsettled and deplorable is the condition of the finances of many counties, the lack of system in the making of assessments and the collection of taxes, and these the creation of the office of traveling auditor will remedy and that speedily.

Most commonwealths have an insurance commissioner or insurance department and the insurance business transacted in New Mexico is of such great volume and so vital to the people that it should have separate and thorough supervision as a matter of protection to the people who annually spend many thousand dollars for insurance for their homes or as a protection to their family in case of sickness or death.

As necessary as are a traveling auditor and an insurance commissioner to New Mexico, just as necessary is an irrigation engineer. In irrigation lies New Mexico's future. Thus far, with the exception of three or four large systems, irrigation is still in a primitive condition in New Mexico and the irrigation laws need a thorough revision.

The fourth important recommendation, that for free text books, for the public school children, shows that Governor Otero has the welfare of popular education at heart. Free text books are necessary to general free public education. It takes away the last excuse for failure to give every child a public school education. It is the first step toward the enforcement of compulsory education and the last necessary step toward making the public school system of New Mexico the equal of that of any other commonwealth of the Union.

There are other important recommendations in Governor Otero's message, such as for the amplification of the powers of the territorial board of equalization, the codification of the school laws, the building of a reform school and a territorial orphan's home, the enactment of a local option law, and many other suggestions which the legislature will do well to take notice of and to act upon.

at least it should be, the last territorial legislative session and its task is to complete the ground work for the future state of New Mexico. It can do no better in accomplishing this task than by giving heed to the suggestions and the recommendations made by Governor Otero, a wise, liberal and progressive executive, to whom the welfare and the growth of New Mexico are close to heart and mind at all times, and who has made a study of conditions in the Territory and knows that it is not theorizing, but dealing with facts that are the need of the hour.

The question of providing places for deserving party friends among the legislative employees is always a burning one. The New Mexican legislature manages however to solve it without much friction and quite nicely. Of course there must be some disappointed ones, but that cannot be prevented in the very nature of things.

It behooves the great Republican majority in the legislative house to extend all possible courtesies to the few lone Democratic members. They should get a full share of committee appointments and should be given every opportunity to let themselves be heard on the floor. The Republicans can well afford to be magnanimous in that respect.

Gentlemen of the Assembly, the people desire the enactment of a comprehensive and good road law. The matter of repairing and keeping in repair existing county roads and constructing new ones, should be placed in charge of the surveyor of each county and the road overseers should work under his direction. The present system has proven itself to be of very little good.

Necessarily there will be some applicants for legislative office who will be disappointed. It is impossible to give every applicant a position and those who do not get what they are after must be philosophers about it. That is the only way to do in political life, take defeat or disappointment philosophically and begin work to seize the next opportunity that presents itself.

One of the first acts of the 35th legislative assembly should be to place itself on record in the statehood matter. A strong memorial to Congress should be adopted. Let it be made a matter of history that the people of New Mexico through their representatives pleaded for and demanded statehood of the Congress of the United States which refused to listen to the earnest demands that came from the Territory to be given full citizenship.

The National Livestock Association in its recent meeting at Kansas City, Mo., placed itself unequivocally on record as favoring the creation of the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, and that as speedily as possible. The stockmen then and there assembled and representing very important interests were very sensible in passing this resolution. The great majority of them are well acquainted with the conditions and resources of these territories and know that they are fully entitled to statehood in every respect.

The recent snows throughout the Territory bring complaints about impassable roads in every county. The thousands of dollars spent on the roads during the past decade or two have been so much money thrown away. Good macadamized roads like those of New Jersey and other states, are practically unknown in this part of the United States. Yet, New Mexico offers

a good field for experiments in good road building for the public roads have a good bottom, the climate is favorable, rock for macadamizing is found along almost every road, and a road tax is imposed upon every man, which tax should give sufficient revenue to build a nice stretch of good road in every county every year. The system of road supervision is at fault for the bad condition of the roads despite the expenditure of large sums of money and the road law should be amended so as to give county surveyors charge of road repairs and road building and impose upon the county collector the collection of the road tax.

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TIME TABLE.

(Effective November 16, 1902.)

No. 720 leaves Santa Fe at 9:40 a. m. to connect with No. 2 east bound, with connection from El Paso and Southern California, returning, arrive at Santa Fe at 11:50 a. m.
No. 722 leaves Santa Fe at 3:30 p. m., to connect with No. 1, west bound, for Southern California, returning arrive at Santa Fe at 5:35 p. m.
No. 724 leaves Santa Fe at 6:20 p. m., to connect with No. 7, westbound for San Francisco and Northern California, returning, arrive at Santa Fe at 8:40 p. m.
No. 726 leaves Santa Fe at 9:10 p. m., to connect with No. 8, east bound, from San Francisco and Northern California, returning, arrive at Santa Fe at 11:20 p. m.

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED.
Now runs daily between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. This train leaves Santa Fe, west bound, at 8:40 a. m. East bound at 2:02 a. m. No connection with these trains from Santa Fe, except that passengers arriving on No. 2, west bound, can reach Santa Fe at 11:50 a. m. on No. 2's connection.

All of above trains run through solid from Chicago to California and carry through Pullman and tourist sleepers. Through sleeping car reservation arranged for on application.
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The loose leaf ledgers which are on sale at the New Mexican office, are rapidly growing in favor. It is the best patent that has been issued and the saving to the business man in not carrying a book of dead pages is considerable. For convenience and economy and for keeping the book up to the mark with live accounts only, the loose leaf ledger is the best arrangement yet issued.

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—AND—
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Time Table No. 57.
(Effective Monday, April 14, 1902.)

WEST BOUND
No. 428. MILES No. 428
9:15 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe, Ar. 5:15 p. m.
1:30 p. m. Lv. Albuquerque, Ar. 8:45 p. m.
1:00 p. m. Lv. Embudo, Ar. 5:30 p. m.
3:35 p. m. Lv. Tres Piedras, Ar. 10:20 a. m.
5:45 p. m. Lv. Albuquerque, Ar. 12:30 a. m.
5:15 p. m. Lv. Alamosa, Ar. 1:30 a. m.
11:20 p. m. Lv. La Veta, Ar. 3:25 a. m.
1:20 a. m. Lv. Pueblo, Ar. 3:25 a. m.
1:20 a. m. Lv. Colorado Springs, Ar. 10:27 p. m.
3:00 a. m. Ar. Denver, Ar. 8:00 p. m.

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These Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages run to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 99 to 123 degrees. The gases are carbonic. Altitude, 5,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 1,688.24 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon, being the richest alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures attested to in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc., etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day; \$16 per week; \$50 per month. Stage meets Denver trains and waits for Santa Fe train upon request. This resort is attractive at all seasons, and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 11:50 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7. For further particulars, address

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Waverly, Texas, writes: "Of a morning, when first rising, I often find a troublesome collection of phlegm, which produces a cough, and is very hard to dislodge; but a small quantity of Ballard's Horehound Syrup will at once dislodge it, and the trouble is over. I know of no medicine that is equal to it, and it is so pleasant to take. I can most cordially recommend it to all persons, needing a medicine for throat or lung troubles." Price 25c, 50c, \$1 bottle at Fischer Drug Co.

SAVED AT GRAVE'S BRINK.
"I know I would long ago have been in my grave," writes Mrs. S. H. Newman, of Decatur, Ala. "If it had not been for **ELECTRIC BITTERS**, for three years I suffered untold agony from the worst forms of indigestion, waterbrash, stomach and bowel dyspepsia. But this excellent medicine did me a world of good. Since using it I can eat heartily and have gained 35 pounds." For indigestion, loss of appetite, stomach, liver and kidney troubles **Electric Bitters** are a positive cure. Only 50c at

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"My wife was so ill that good physicians were unable to help her," writes M. M. Austin of Winchester, Ind., "but was completely cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills." They work wonders in stomach and liver troubles. Cure constipation, sick headache, 25c at Fischer Drug Co.

A MILLION VOICES.
Could hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs, causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use **DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION** and writes: "It completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 lbs." It's positively guaranteed for coughs, colds and lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at

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THE PRIDE OF HEROES.
Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, corns, sore feet and stiff joints **Bucklen's Arnica Salve** is the best in the world. Same for burns, scalds, boils, ulcers, skin eruptions and piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at Fischer Drug Co.

UNCONSCIOUS FROM CROUP.
During a sudden and terrible attack of croup our little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. L. Spofford, postmaster, Chester, Mich., and a dose of **One Minute Cough Cure** was administered and repeated often. It reduced the swelling and inflammation, cut the mucus and shortly the child was resting easy and speedily recovered. It cures coughs, colds, lagrippe, and all throat and lung troubles. **One Minute Cough Cure** lingers in the throat and chest and enables the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood. Fischer Drug Co.

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH.
Henry D. Baldwin, Supt. City Water Works, Shullsburg, Wis., writes: "I have tried many kinds of liniment, but have never received much benefit until I used **Ballard's Snow Liniment** for rheumatism and pains. I think it the best liniment on earth." 25c, 50c, and \$1 bottle at Fischer Drug Co.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood. Fischer Drug Co.

SAMPLE COLDS.
Cense to be simple, if at all prolonged. The safest way is to put them aside at the very beginning. **Ballard's Horehound Syrup** stops a cold and removes the cause of colds, 25c, 50c, and \$1 bottle at Fischer Drug Co.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A BOX.
Is the value H. A. Tiedale, Summerton, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He says: "I had the piles for 20 years. I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me." It is a combination of the healing properties of Witch Hazel with antiseptics and emollients; relieves and permanently cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases. Fischer Drug Co.

IF UNWELL.
Try a 50c bottle of **Herbina**, notice the improvement in your appetite, energy, strength and vigor. Watch how it brightens the spirits, gives freedom from indigestion and debility! Isaac Story, Ava, Mo., writes, Sept. 10, 1900: "I was in bad health. I had stomach trouble for 12 months, also dumb chills. Dr. J. W. Mory prescribed **Herbina**, it cured me in two weeks. I cannot recommend it too highly, it will do all you claim for it." Sold by Fischer Drug Co.

The crowned heads of every nation, the rich men, poor men and misers all join in paying tribute to **DeWitt's Little Early Riser**. H. Williams, San Antonio, Tex., writes: "Little Early Riser Pills are the best I ever used in my family. I unhesitatingly recommend them to everybody. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Malaria and all other liver troubles. Fischer Drug Co.

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Scratch tablets for sale at this office.

A RECORDED PROPOSAL.

BY GEORGE ADE.

The persons concerned were Walter Humphries, James K. Willington and the Mrs. Willington who had been Miss Laura Babbitt before it happened.

Humphries was little better than an eavesdropper, and James K. Willington was the hero of it.

Willington was "James K." Willington, not "James" or "J. K.," for in this world of shoulder-slappers he had never allowed anyone to reduce him to the position of a mere "Jim." Therefore he was a successful lawyer whose very dignity would have gone a long way toward demanding respect and fees.

Miss Laura Babbitt was in mourning on the day when she first came into the office. Her father, lately gone to the reward of all well-read lawyers, had been a power in the community. He had made speeches at mass meetings and more than once he had shaken the challenge of private debate at all who doubted the efficacy of infant baptism or believed there could be any virtue in a protective tariff.

He was sincerely beloved by a large household, to which he bequeathed a library and a tin box containing the proofs that he had given several mortgages. A few weeks after his death Laura Babbitt, turned 23, gave up her water colors and her painting on china and came to the office of James K. Willington to do typewriting.

James K. Willington and Laura Babbitt's father had always disagreed as to baptism and the tariff, and so they had been great friends. They would meet in the Babbitt library of a Sunday afternoon and pound back and forth with great earnestness, coming out at tea time both flushed, happy and thoroughly unconvinced.

Ezra Babbitt had never taken to his heart any man who agreed with him on all the main propositions. In the presence of a man who assented willingly Ezra Babbitt's argument had no work to perform. It became a mere vapid sermon. James K. Willington disputed so well that Ezra Babbitt prized him as an athlete prizes a punching bag that pugnaciously comes back when struck, and cannot be hammered to a standstill. They were great friends.

Laura Babbitt did her work at James K. Willington's law office with cheerfulness and resignation, as if she were realizing an ambition, but Walter Humphries knew that she didn't belong in a law office. Humphries was the law student of the office. He read law spasmodically and was learning stenography so that he could be a court reporter while he was waiting for practice.

He had got so far along in shorthand that he could "take" an ordinary conversation, and he found it a most convenient practice to attempt to follow any talk that was going on in the office. Upon writing out his notes he came to an appreciation of the fact that most conversation is immensely trivial.

Humphries never suspected James K. Willington.

He had observed that his superior was considerably of Miss Babbitt's wishes and made her work light, but he was unprepared for what happened. (It may be noted at this time that Laura Babbitt was and Mrs. James K. Willington is a very good-looking young woman. However, that is mere detail.) Humphries sat at his table just outside of James K. Willington's private office. Perhaps Willington had forgotten that Humphries was there. That would be a reasonable conclusion in the knowledge of what happened later.

Laura Babbitt came in from luncheon and seeing James K. Willington in his office went in to speak to him, nodding to Humphries as she passed him.

The law student was practicing his pot-hooks at the time. According to habit, he began taking the conversation in the room just behind him. He didn't realize that he was a guilty eavesdropper until it was too late, and then he went on taking notes because he knew that such a record might prove interesting.

This is the conversation. Mr. Willington began it:

"Hello, there."
"How do you do? I finished that, Mr. Willington."
"Is that so? How was the writing?"
"It wasn't so bad. One word there bothered me some."
"I don't believe it was written very well. Most lawyers are bad writers. Your father wrote an awful hand."

"Sit down, Miss Babbitt. Say, I wanted to get up to see your mother some time this week about that Thomas matter. How is she?"
"She's well—that is, rather well."
"That's good. So she doesn't worry—that's the main thing. How does she like the notion of your working down here?"

"Well, you know she told me to do what I thought was best."

"Yes. Well, how do you like it by this time?"

"I don't mind it."

"Well, I don't know—I don't know. How about that new paper I had sent over—any better?"

"Yes, it writes first-rate."

"Does it? I didn't know. I told him

The overworked or "run down" person should visit the **Raywood Hot Springs** where the waters aid digestion and help build you up. No consumptives. The Santa Fe gives rates.



When the young mother is allowed to get up for her first meal, even though she takes it alone, it seems good to her to take this one step nearer the family circle, and she counts the days until her strength will be fully restored. But very often strength does not come as expected, and she lingers in languor and weakness. At

such a time there is need of an invigorating tonic, and the very best tonic which a nursing mother can use is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains no alcohol nor narcotics. It gives real strength.

"Favorite Prescription" is a reliable woman's medicine. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription too highly as a tonic for tired, worn-out women especially those who are afflicted with female weakness," writes Mrs. Ira W. Holmes, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. "It has helped me very much and a skilled physician said to me in answer to my question as to its efficacy, 'I know of cases where it has really worked wonders.'"

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

to send something better than that last. You've kept Grace at school, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"That's right. I'd keep her there as long as I could. That's the way your father would feel about a matter of that kind. She wants to get out and do something, too—is that it?"

"She thinks she might—might be able to do something."

"Yes. Let's see, I guess I'm not keeping you from any work, am I?"

"My goodness, Mr. Willington, you haven't given me much work lately. I read all yesterday afternoon."

"Oh, pshaw, why didn't you go home?"

Nobody can make me believe that a girl like you get foot in this office if you hadn't begged to come down here."

"I like that. Haven't I done the work as well as anyone could?"

"Oh, yes, I didn't mean it that way—not at all that way. By George, this is going to be a beautiful day after all."

"Isn't it, though? It's perfectly lovely out to-day."

"Yes, sir—that's so. This sets a man to thinking of his vacation. You'd better take off your hat. Isn't it a bad thing to wear a hat in the house?"

"That's a man for you. This hat doesn't weigh anything."

"Doesn't it? Is it—that is it, new?"

"New? Gracious me, I had it all last summer."

"It looks new. Now—ah—I'm in a funny fix, Miss Babbitt."

"What's the matter?"

"I told you I'd rather not have you working in the office."

"Why, Mr. Willington?"

"Now, hold on. When you asked me I couldn't very well refuse, but at the same time I didn't want to put you in a position that you would feel under the—well, say, under any obligations to me."

"Why didn't you want me to feel that way—under obligations?"

"Well, I'll tell you. If I were to ask you to do something and you consented and said 'yes'—I don't know—it might have the appearance of me having put you in a place where you couldn't become, well, free to speak your mind."

"Why—I—what is it you might ask me that I wouldn't want to do?"

"Well, for one thing, I might ask you about getting—if you'd care to marry me."

"Me—about that?"

"Yes; I hadn't said anything about it before. Look out; don't let your hat slip off."

"I won't."

"I thought it was going to slip off of your lap there. About that—maybe I oughtn't to have said it, but I thought I ought to. You want to suit yourself, though—a man ten or twelve years older than you are."

"I was just getting my breath back."

"I expect that did surprise you. You'd better speak to your mother, no matter what your judgment in the matter is. I wouldn't urge haste and I want you to be unprejudiced. I ought to have spoken to you about this before you came into the office at all, as I said."

"No, you needn't have. You've been as nice as you could be about everything—helping us and all that. Tonight I'll speak to mother, but I think I'm pretty sure—it's all right."

"Well, you've relieved me by taking that view of it. Just let it stand that way for the present. You be guided by what your mother says. I would if I were you. There's not a thing for you to do at this office this afternoon. Maybe it would be all right if I went out to the house with you."

"Of course it would. Come on."

"All right. Don't drop your hat."

Humphries tiptoed from the room, his heart at zero and the shorthand record of the wonderful proposal crumpled under his arm.—Chicago Record.

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Cheap Rates to New York.

The Mexican Central has recently placed on sale tickets to New York and return going via the Mexican Central to either Vera Cruz or Tampico; thence via the famous Ward Steamship Line to New York. The return will be by rail over any line to El Paso. The entire trip covering thousands of miles, can be made for \$125.00. A more delightful trip cannot be planned as stop over privileges are allowed and the tickets are good for one year from the date of sale. The trip includes the City of Mexico, the "Paris of America," Havana, Cuba, and its famous Moro Castle, Newport and a dozen of the largest cities of the United States. Further information can be secured by addressing W. S. Mead, C. R. Hudson, general passenger agent, or W. D. Murdock, assistant general passenger agent.

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On this Grant, about forty miles west of Springer, New Mexico, are the gold mining districts of Elizabethtown and Baldy, where important mineral discoveries have lately been made. Claims on unlocated ground can be made under the Mining Regulations of the Company, which are favorable to the prospector as the U. S. Government Laws.

Near Raton, New Mexico, on this Grant, are located the COAL MINES of the Raton Coal and Coke Company, where employment may be found at good wages for any wishing to work during the season that farm work or prospecting can not be successfully done. For particulars and advertising matter apply to

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PERSONAL MENTION

Cipriano Baca of Deming, ex-sheriff of Luna county, is in town.

Silas Alexander, Esq., a Socorro attorney, arrived last night and is registered at the Claire.

A. A. Jones, Esq., a Las Vegas attorney, is in town on business before the territorial supreme court.

Colonel R. E. Twitchell, assistant solicitor of the Santa Fe railway, is in town from the Meadow City.

Councilman Albert B. Fall of Las Cruces, arrived in town yesterday and has rooms at the Palace hotel.

Hon. W. A. Hawkins of Alamogordo, came in on yesterday from Washington and is quartered at the Palace hotel.

Clinton B. Llewellyn of Las Cruces, is among yesterday's arrivals. He is the oldest son of Major W. H. H. Llewellyn.

Frank Staplin, ex-member of the 34th legislative assembly from Taos county, is here interested in legislative matters.

Representative R. M. Turner of Silver City, came to town on yesterday. He has rooms at the Palace hotel for the session.

Cleofes Romero, sheriff of San Miguel county, is among the many who are in the capital interested in legislative proceedings.

J. H. McCutchen, the lively editor of the Albuquerque Industrial Advertiser, is in town picking up legislative and political gossip.

William McKean, Esq., attorney at law at Taos and also interested in mining in that county, is among the visitors to town today.

Judge Henry L. Waldo, solicitor for the Santa Fe railway for New Mexico, arrived last night, and can be found at the Palace hotel.

Hon. Pedro Romero, who represents San Miguel county in the present assembly, arrived on yesterday with his family from Cabra Springs.

Gus J. Johnson, superintendent of the coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was among yesterday's arrivals in the city.

Secundino Romero, clerk of the 4th judicial district court, is in town from Las Vegas, and was present at the assembling of the legislature today.

W. T. McCutchen, the successful business manager of the Albuquerque Citizen, spent yesterday in town talking to members of the legislative assembly.

Mrs. Blanche K. Steele of Albuquerque, who was an employee of the house of representatives of the 34th legislative assembly, is registered at the Palace.

J. M. Sandoval, assessor of Bernalillo county, arrived from Albuquerque yesterday, and was an interested spectator today at the opening of the session.

Sheriff Thomas S. Hubbell of Bernalillo county, arrived on Saturday's noon train from Albuquerque. He is an interested spectator in legislative proceedings.

Representative Alexander Bowie of Gallup, was an arrival in the city on yesterday, and today commenced his second term as member of the house of representatives.

W. H. Coleman of Las Vegas, who is contesting the seat of Antonio Lucero as a member of the house of representatives from San Miguel county, is registered at the Claire.

Hon. A. W. Pollard and wife of Deming, arrived yesterday and are quartered at the Palace. Mr. Pollard is the representative from the four southern and southwestern counties.

A. B. McMillen, Esq., and his partner, H. F. Reynolds, composing the law firm of McMillen and Reynolds of Albuquerque, are in the capital today attending to legal business.

Victor Ortega of Chimayo, and former county commissioner and member of the legislative assembly from this county, is visiting town and attending the meeting of the legislature.

Councilman J. S. Duncan of Las Vegas, representative from the counties of San Miguel and Guadalupe in the council, reached town yesterday and will have headquarters during the session at the Claire hotel.

Hon. George F. Albright, manager of the Albuquerque Journal-Democrat, arrived Saturday. He today commenced his first term as a legislator and from his record it is judged that he will make a good one.

Hon. Solomon Luna returned last evening from Washington City where he has been pushing the cause of statehood. On his way home he stopped in Kansas City and attended the National Livestock convention and also the annual meeting of the National Sheep Growers' Association.

Senator W. H. Andrews, who represents the counties of Socorro and Sierra in the legislative council, arrived on Saturday from a six weeks' stay in Washington, where he worked very hard for the passage of the omnibus statehood bill. His long legislative experience in the Pennsylvania state sen-

ate, will come in handy in the present legislature.

Hon. Thomas Hughes, editor of the Albuquerque Citizen, has arrived in town and today commenced his fifth term in the legislative council. If he does as well in the present session as he did during the past four sessions, he will add to his already fine record. His daughter, Miss Lou Hughes, one of the most competent stenographers and typewriters in the territory, accompanied her father as his private secretary.

Captain Thomas Brannigan of Las Cruces is at the capital somewhat interested in legislative doings.

Councilman Saturnino Pinard, who represents Mora, Colfax and Union counties in the legislative council, was among last night's arrivals.

Hon. Wm. Kilpatrick, of Madrid member of the assembly from this county, arrived in town yesterday and participated in the republican house caucus yesterday and today.

Hon. E. A. Miera, of Cuba, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Bernalillo county, is a notable figure among the many visitors to town. He is the guest of his mother on lower San Francisco.

William Z. McDonald, secretary, and D. A. Walker, treasurer, of the American Consolidated Copper Company, both of Columbus, Ohio, arrived this noon from Albuquerque and left this evening for Silver City.

Walter M. Wuerchmidt, of Las Cruces, is among the town's guests. He is interested in National Guard matters—especially in the organization of a cavalry troop at Las Cruces, and is here working for the object.

Hon. Eduardo Martinez, member of the House of Representatives from Guadalupe county, was in from the north last evening. He was elected upon the Democratic ticket, but is liberal in legislative matters and will work for the good of his constituents and the territory.

MINOR CITY TOPICS

Any person having money to deposit, will do well to call on Al. McDowell, Santa Fe, for information. For on-call deposits we pay 2 per cent per week. Best of reference. E. J. Arnold and Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Bon-Ton: Florence Goodwin, Las Vegas; J. A. Pillame, Charles Mitchell, Kennedy; Joaquin Gallegos, Las Vegas; Alejandro Mares, Ocate; H. Lucero, Las Vegas; Felix Garcia, Chaparral; S. Roibal, Pedro Marez, Manuel A. Borrego, Chamita.

The forecast is for fair weather to night and tomorrow. The maximum temperature on Saturday was 35 at 12:30 p. m., and the minimum was 24 at 7:05 a. m. Yesterday the maximum temperature was 34 at 4:10 p. m., and the minimum was 19 at 6:55 a. m. The temperature at 6 o'clock this morning was 16.

Exchange: Thomas Brannigan, Las Cruces; M. Martinez, Taos; Juan D. Romero, Florencio Cortez, Taos; J. V. Newman, Union Star; O. E. Chadburn and James Lauer, Salda; Robert Carley, Golden; I. Sena, Sena; James Williams, Kennedy; J. H. McCutchen, Albuquerque; Ramon Sanchez, Penasco; Eduardo Martinez and son, Isidro Montoya; S. A. Mestas, Clayton; W. D. Carroll, W. L. Williams, C. H. Webb, Antonito.

Claire: Silas Alexander, Socorro; T. S. Hubbell, N. E. Stevens, Albuquerque; Estevan Baca, J. E. Torres, Socorro; H. D. Romero, Las Vegas; Preciliano Ortiz, Pena Blanca; P. A. Linn, W. H. Coleman, J. S. Duncan, Las Vegas; J. M. Sandoval, W. T. McCutchen, Albuquerque; Abnan Abeyta, Socorro; J. H. McCutchen, H. V. Owen, Albuquerque; William McKean, Frank Staplin, Taos; P. N. Brown, Las Vegas; C. C. Jones, Morton Nelson, Denver.

Palace: Thomas Hughes, Albuquerque; F. W. Calkins, Denver; F. A. Fletcher, Chicago; George F. Albright, Albuquerque; H. H. Howard, San Marcial; R. E. Twitchell, H. L. Waldo, S. Romero, Cleofes Romero, Las Vegas; Mrs. Frances Anthony, Fairmont; A. McIntyre and wife, Buckman; Pedro Romero and family, Fabian Romero, Las Vegas; W. Dett, St. Louis; W. H. Gillemosta, Albuquerque; M. Romero, El Porvenir; F. A. Hubbell, Albuquerque; P. Morrow, St. Louis; J. G. Albright, W. T. McCutchen, Albuquerque; A. B. Fall, Las Cruces; W. A. Hawkins, Alamogordo; E. J. McWenle, Las Vegas, Alexander Bowie, Gallup; R. M. Turner, Silver City; A. W. Pollard and wife, Deming; J. H. Sherwood, New York; F. M. Johnson, L. A. Barrett, Washington, D. C.; Blanche M. Steele, Albuquerque; C. B. Llewellyn, Las Cruces; W. W. Wuerchmidt, Las Cruces; A. M. Bogy, Jr., H. H. Smith, Duluth; C. E. Miller, Denver; T. F. Koetnoy, E. I. Purnell, Silver City; C. Baca, Deming; J. A. Duncan, Las Vegas; Gus Johnson, Madrid; W. G. MacArthur, Espanola; W. F. McCosh, Polson; W. J. Mills, Las Vegas; A. A. Jones, Las Vegas; A. B. McMillen, H. F. Reynolds, H. B. Henning, Albuquerque; John Oakesley and wife, W. D. Causel, W. L. Williams, C. H. Webb, Antonito.

There will be an important meeting of the board of education this evening at the court house at 7:30.

The Santa Fe Lumber Company has started its sawmill and is turning out

good lumber, although the machinery is not yet in the best of order. The company expects to have everything in first-class shape in a few days.

It is cool and clear, nice weather for legislative purposes.

Invitations for a dancing party at the Palace Hotel on the 27th inst., to be given by Hon. and Mrs. Solomon Luna, are being sent out.

Santa Fe Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, will hold a special convocation at Masonic Hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of conferring the R. A. degree.

The board sidewalk on Washington avenue, between the Griffin Block and the Palace Hotel, should be repaired, and that promptly.

The Plaza concert by the First Cavalry Band on yesterday was attended by many strangers, who are sojourning in town.

The local business of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway for the year 1902 was very good work and shows a decided increase over the year 1901.

LEGISLATIVE POINTERS.

The Republicans of both the council and of the house were in session this forenoon in caucus for sometime, but the list of employees was not completed.

Caucuses of both houses are being held this afternoon, as the New Mexican goes to press.

It is understood that each Republican member of the house of representatives is to be limited to the naming of two employees from his county. The few Democratic members will have no trouble on that score, as they will not be allowed any such privilege. They therefore need not worry about selecting two fortunate applicants out of 15 to 20. After all, being in the minority has some compensations.

It is understood that the question of committee appointments was considered in the Republican house caucus this afternoon. In the council it is said that Colonel Chavez, the presiding officer, has about completed committee assignments.

The Republican members of the council had a meeting at the Palace hotel last evening. This lasted about two hours. At that session, Colonel J. Frank Chavez of Valencia county, was unanimously nominated for president of the council, and William E. Martin of Socorro county, for chief clerk. Councilman Charles A. Spiess was chairman of the caucus, and Colonel Veneciano Jaramillo was secretary. Excellent selections these.

The Republican house caucus was in session last night at the Palace hotel for several hours. Representative Nestor Montoya of Bernalillo county, was nominated for speaker, and C. V. Saford of San Juan county, for chief clerk. O. P. Hovey of Bernalillo county, was named for engrossing and enrolling clerk, and S. Crolet, also of Bernalillo county, was nominated for sergeant-at-arms. Major W. H. H. Llewellyn was chosen as chairman of the caucus, and Representative Baca as secretary.

It is said that Councilman Thomas Hughes will be chairman of the committee on appropriations of the council. This honor was conceded all around, he being next in length of service to Colonel Chavez, the veteran presiding officer.

W. F. McCosh, the Republican nominee for member of the house from Union county, was among yesterday's arrivals from his home at Exeter. When he left Clayton, the returns of the election held in Union county on the 13th instant, had been received at the county seat, but the county commissioners had not canvassed them. It is to be done today.

Dispatches received late this afternoon from Clayton, state that all the precincts of Union county, except Miera, have been heard from. These give W. F. McCosh, Republican candidate for the assembly, 13 majority. Miera precinct, however, is Democratic, and the result therefore is still in doubt. The Democrats claim John S. Holland's election.

Twenty Republicans and two Democrats were sworn in by Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds at noon today, as members of the house of representatives. Union county is not as yet represented, the results of last Monday's election for representative from that county not having as yet been certified to Secretary Reynolds by the board of county commissioners. Mr. Melver of Lincoln county, has not yet arrived.

SUPREME COURT.

Two Cases from Bernalillo County Were Argued and Submitted.

The supreme court met this morning with Chief Justice Mills presiding and Associate Justice John R. McFie, Associate Justice F. W. Parker and Associate Justice B. S. Baker present. Clerk J. D. Sena and Solicitor General Bartlett were present. The following cases were argued and submitted: No. 989, First National bank, appellant, vs. Susan Lewinson, appellee, appeal from the district court of Bernalillo county. No. 990, Nell B. Field, receiver, appellee, vs. D. L. Sammis, defendant, and A. B. McMillan, intervenor, appellant, appeal from the district court of Bernalillo county.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COLORADO MUDDLE.

Democrats Threaten to Unseat Republicans and Many Reports Are Presented.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 19.—Four Republican members of the house committee on elections reported today in favor of unseating the four Arapahoe Democrats and Marmon, who received the lowest majority of all regular Arapahoe Democrats. The four Democratic members of the committee reported against unseating any members. The debate in the house began on motion of Stubbs, a Democrat, for the acceptance of the minority report. It is the intention of the Republican members of the committee to present a report to unseat the two Las Animas Democrats also. Should the seven Democrats be replaced by Republicans as proposed, the Democratic majority of ten in the legislature will be converted into a Republican majority of four, but in that case the Democrats of the senate threaten to unseat Republicans and restore the Democratic majority.

JELKS INAUGURATED.

Most Brilliant Ceremonies Since Jeff Davis Was Introduced into Office.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19.—William Dorsey Jelks who on the death of Governor Sanford in June, 1901, succeeded to the office of governor of Alabama and was elected last November to a full term of four years, was today formally introduced into office. The ceremonies were the most elaborate since Jeff Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederate states in this city nearly 42 years ago.

DISCHARGING CARGO.

Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Float the Steamer Lahn, Grounded Near Tumara.

Gibraltar, Jan. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to refloat the North German Lloyd steamer, Lahn, from the Mediterranean ports for New York, which grounded on a sand bank off Tumara Sunday morning. Her cargo is rapidly being discharged into lighters. Some passengers have landed, but the majority remain on board.

RESIGNATION SUBMITTED.

Binger Hermann Will Give Up His Position on February 1.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The resignation of Binger Hermann of Oregon, commissioner of the general land office, to take effect February 1, was placed in the hands of the president today. The nomination of W. A. Richard, ex-governor of Wyoming, to succeed him will probably be submitted to the senate tomorrow.

Bubonic Plague Considered.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the public health and marine hospital service, and representatives of health authorities from nineteen states, Indian territory and the District of Columbia met in conference here today to consider the subject of the bubonic plague in the United States.

MURDER ON THE RANGE.

Cattle and Sheep Men Clash in Union County and Blood Flows.

A fight between cattlemen and sheepmen on the Cimarron, in Union county, resulted in murder last week. The Carter and Sloane outfits have considerable land fenced, including several government sections. The sheep of Nazario Valdez were turned into the Carter and Sloane pasture, Valdez asserting that he had as much right to the pasture on government land as anyone else, drift fence or no drift fence. John Carter, Jr., accompanied by two other men, attempted to turn the sheep out of the pasture, the sheep being guarded by Valdez and two of his herders. One of the cattlemen had a Winchester and the other men had revolvers. After the firing was over, it was found that Valdez had been killed and that Carter had revolver bullets in one shoulder and arm. Carter was taken to Clayton and the two sheepherders were lodged in the Clayton jail. The other two cattlemen have disclaimed and their identity is in doubt. The sheepherders however say that the man armed with a Winchester was Valdez. Valdez was killed by a Winchester bullet. Carter's wounds will result in the loss of the use of his two arms.

THE JUAN DE LEYBA CASE.

It Was Argued Before the United States Supreme Court Last Friday.

The Juan de Leyba grant case was argued before the United States Supreme court last Friday, on behalf of the claimant, Mariano F. Sena, by Hon. Frank W. Clancy of Albuquerque, and for the government by United States Attorney Matthew G. Reynolds of St. Louis, of the two attorneys have laid claim to the grant claim involves eighteen thousand acres in southern Santa Fe county upon which the mines of the American Turquoise Company are situated. It is the last of the private land grant cases to come before the United States Supreme court.

Arrested for Bigamy.

Alonso Avila, a passenger brakeman on the Santa Fe Railroad, was arrested at Gallup on Saturday by United States Deputy Marshall Fred Fornoff, charged with having a wife at Albuquerque and another at Winslow, Arizona. Avila is now in the Albuquerque jail.

PIMA COUNTY BONDS FUNDED.

The Territory of Arizona Assumes the Indebtedness of the County.

The bonded indebtedness of Pima county, Arizona, which with interest amounts to almost the sum of Santa Fe county's indebtedness, and was incurred under somewhat similar circumstances, has been funded by the Territory of Arizona. A dispatch from Phoenix says:

The territorial loan commission has ordered the funding of the Pima county railroad bonds in the sum of about \$350,000, principal and interest, which means that the holders of the bonds may exchange them for territorial 5 per cent bonds, the indebtedness being charged to the county by the territory. These bonds are better known as the defunct railroad bonds and were issued many years ago for the construction of a narrow gauge road from Tucson to Globe. The road was never built and the bond issue has played a notable role as an issue in political campaigns.

A MURDER NEAR SANTA ROSA.

A Young Man Killed by a Companion in the Juan de Dios Country.

John Ward, aged twenty years, was shot and fatally wounded last Sunday on the Davis ranch in the Juan de Dios country and six miles from Santa Rosa in Guadalupe county. The murderer is Y. M. Dennis who with Davis had left Santa Rosa for Fort Sumner. The two men camped at the Davis ranch for supper and it is said, that Dennis, without warning drew his revolver and shot Ward in the stomach. Ward lived until Wednesday afternoon and made an antemortem statement accusing Dennis of his murder. Ward is unmarried, his father living at Canon City, Texas. Dennis has a wife and six children and was foreman for the Club ranch at Fort Sumner.

A Big Contract.

Gross, Kelly and Company of Las Vegas has been awarded the contract for furnishing the provisions and supplies to the construction gangs that will build the New Mexico Eastern Railway, for the construction of which out of the B. Lantry and Sons have the contract. About 3,000 men and 1,500 teams will be employed for two years on the work and this force will consume something like \$200,000 worth of provisions every month.

A New Mexico Prize Winner.

John Barksdale, an Irish cowboy from Deming, won the roping contest at the El Paso carnival last Friday, throwing and tying his steer in 31½ seconds. The prize was \$1,000. James Gibson received second prize, \$500, the time being 30 seconds. Ellison Carroll won the third prize, \$250, his time being 37 seconds.

A WARM NUMBER.

Chile Con Carne, Chile Verde, Hot Tamales, Enchiladas, Pasole, Temole, Frijoles, Menudo, and other warm propositions, at the Bon-Ton.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Suite rooms near Plaza, handsomely furnished. No healthseekers need apply. Address P. O. Box 440.

FURNISHED ROOM.

A nicely furnished room on ground floor, near the Capitol, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply to New Mexican Office.

BROUGHT FROM DENVER.

New York Counts, Black Bass, Mountain Trout, Spanish Mackerel, Bullheads, Frogs Legs, Pompano, and Salmon. Call at the Bon-Ton Restaurant.

"THEY SABBOW."

Business is business. Every fellow to his trade. Mixing drinks is our business and our artists "sabbow" how to mix 'em. You can get what you call for here from a high-ball to a board off the roof. W. N. TOWNSEND, Prop. of The Arcade Club.

SPOKANE CIGAR STORE

Smokers Will Find Cigars and Tobacco to Suit Their Taste at This Establishment. EAST SIDE OF PLAZA - SANTA FE, N. M. W. T. GUYER, Proprietor.

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South Side of Plaza. We handle nothing but what is first-class in the Liquor Line. CALIFORNIA AND IMPORTED WINES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. We deliver any goods bought of us to any part of the city and Special Attention is given to Family and Mail Orders. You will find our service first-class.

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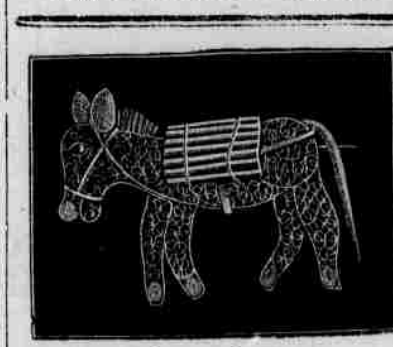
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A good loaf for many reasons; firm, without being heavy; light, without being spongy; fresh, without being soggy; sweet, without the use of sugar.

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SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN

VOL. 39

SUPPLEMENT

SANTA FE, N. M., MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

SUPPLEMENT

NO. 280

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OTERO

(Continued From First Page.)

same power but to be exercised three months before such bonds become due, in order that the money may be in the Treasury at the exact time the option accrues.

This will prove a great saving as we now have outstanding \$101,800 of bonds bearing five per cent interest, becoming optionally due May 1st, 1903, which we can take up with new four per cent bonds, which will probably bring a small premium, and reduce the interest 1 per cent for twenty years, thereby saving the Territory \$20,000 in interest.

The Treasurer in his report makes some timely suggestions, and I respectfully call your attention to his full report which is a part of this message and marked "Exhibit A."

The present law providing for bonds to give bond to the Territory for public moneys received by them and setting out the qualifications of the sureties on such bonds, should be changed so as to require all such bonds to be executed by a fidelity or a surety company, authorized to do business in this Territory, and I earnestly recommend that you enact a law to this effect, and also providing that all official bonds now required by law be executed in the same manner, and that no personal sureties be received.

For many years the Territory has been put to a great delay and expense in bringing suits upon such bonds which are invariably contested with great bitterness and very unsatisfactory results, and I believe that the records will show that not ten per cent of the amounts sued for have been recovered by the Territory, while a fidelity or surety company insures the prompt payment of any such forfeited bonds to the great and manifest advantage of the Territory.

I recommend that you pass an act requiring all officers, boards and commissions who are required to make reports to the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Legislature, or any other person, should do so at the close of each fiscal year, and providing that a failure to do so for a period of fifteen days should subject the party so failing to removal from office and a heavy fine to be collected from him and the sureties on his bond.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF AUDITOR.

The condition of affairs in the Auditor's office is very satisfactory, it being conducted in strict compliance with the law, and his report which I commend to your careful investigation is very complete.

It is shown by his report that a one mill levy reaped for the year 1900 the sum of \$26,744.85, and for 1901 the sum of \$27,367.87, an increase of \$623.02 per mill, and also that the average percentage increase of tax collections for 1901 over 1900 was about 3 per cent.

Again referring to County Treasurers' and Collectors' unsettled accounts in the Auditor's office, I would recommend that the members of the 35th Legislative Assembly take such action as would enable the Auditor to close these accounts on his books.

The Treasurer pays out, annually, direct from the Territorial Treasury, large sums of money under provisions of certain acts of law, such as interest, maturing bonded indebtedness, special cattle and sheep funds, and other funds, of which the Auditor has no official notice until the annual burning takes place, and the certificate of the Governor and Treasurer is filed in his office, when the Treasurer is credited with such direct payments. I would recommend that a law be enacted prohibiting the Treasurer from paying out any Territorial moneys except upon warrant of the Auditor, thereby avoiding the apparent large difference at certain times during the year between Treasurer's cash balance and the amount shown to be in the hands of the Treasurer by the Auditor's account with that official. As the law requires the assessment rolls to be in the office of the Auditor by the first Monday in September, and it also requires the Territorial Board of Equalization to meet on the second Monday of September, sufficient time is not given the Auditor to properly check up the assessment rolls, and to have the proper corrections made when needed, I would recommend that either the time for the assessment rolls to be at the Auditor's office, or the date for the meeting of the Board of Equalization be changed, so as to give the Auditor's office sufficient time for checking up the assessment rolls; and in this connection I would also suggest that the Auditor be given ample power to enforce the correction of any assessment roll by the Assessor when the same has been returned incorrect, either in regard to figures or abstract.

I find by the Auditor's report that when a taxpayer is unable, for certain reasons, to pay the total amount of his taxes when due, as appears against him on the assessment roll, but renders a certain amount in part payment of the same, some collectors refuse to accept the amount tendered and issue his official receipt; this proceeding in my opinion deprives the Territory of this amount of revenue for an indefinite time, and I would suggest that the collectors be directed to accept any amount tendered in payment of taxes, and issue his official receipt for the amount tendered.

It appears that the appropriation made for the 52d and 53d fiscal years for defraying the expenses of conveying prisoners to the Territorial Penitentiary was insufficient to meet the demand made upon it. I would suggest that the appropriation for this purpose be increased, and that in said appropriation be included provision for the payment of expenses incurred in serving requisitions issued by the Governor, and for executing death warrants, for which at present there is no provision.

All fire, life and miscellaneous insurance companies have cheerfully and fully complied with all the requirements of the law, and especially direct your attention to that part of the Auditor's report dealing with these corporations.

I desire to call your special attention to the financial transactions of the Territory, as shown in the Auditor's report, and which is embodied in this message as "Exhibit B."

(Here follows a statement of Territorial tax collected under levies for 52d and 53d fiscal years.)

EDUCATIONAL.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, "Exhibit C" herewith, shows a most gratifying advance in all school work, and especially as regards popular education. A summary of the statistics presented in such report is as follows:

School population of New Mexico at the close of the scholastic year, October 1, 1902, 64,069; enrollment of pupils in all schools, 42,307; average daily attendance, 29,314; number of schools, 710; number of teachers employed, 1,077.

Average number of months taught in all schools, 7.27; total

salary paid teachers, \$372,260.07; annual receipts, \$849,563.67; annual expenditures, \$749,508.71; value of all school property, \$1,992,597.91; expended in improvements on school property during the year, \$153,772.58.

Enrolled in the public schools proper, 34,633; enrolled in city schools, 7,573; enrolled in higher Territorial educational institutions, 988; the eight city high schools employ 20 teachers and have enrolled 319 pupils; enrolled in three public school kindergartens, 145; children not enrolled in any school, 23,885.

Present value of public school property, \$1,125,697.91; average number of months taught in the public schools, 4.37; average salary paid teachers in the public schools \$84.77 per month for time actually employed; average monthly salary paid teachers in the higher educational institutions \$106.65; average annual cost of educating pupils in the higher institutions, per capita, \$132.20; average annual cost per capita in the city public schools, including primary grade and high schools, \$22.24; average annual cost per capita in the rural schools, \$6.43.

Number of volumes in school libraries, 37,625; value of libraries and apparatus, \$131,700.00; value of public school property in towns and cities, \$493,318.64; value of same class of property in the rural districts, \$197,379.27; value of property of the higher educational institutions, \$435,000.00.

The alleged illiteracy of our people has steadily decreased since the establishment of our public schools. By the census of 1880 the percentage of those who could not read or write was 65 per cent. The census of 1890 reduced this to 44 1-2 per cent, while the census of 1900 shows it to be only 33 2-10 per cent.

(Here follow tables showing the increase and decrease of illiteracy, greatest illiteracy of school age, percentage of gain in population and percentage of gain and loss in public school enrollment.)

The Superintendent of Public Instruction takes issue with the figures as given by the census of 1900 and avers that at this time scarce 15 per cent of our inhabitants are illiterate; that 94 per cent are American born and that 4-5 of them speak the English language.

The general interest in the public schools among the people is constantly growing, as the good work accomplished by them is seen and appreciated. The normal schools held each year in every county are productive of great good in stimulating the teachers in their work, and in learning new and improved methods of teaching. The act of the last Legislature providing for a Territorial Board of Education and making attendance on County Normals compulsory has proved of the greatest benefit, and altogether, our common school system and its administration is most admirable. The voluminous and interesting report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been printed for the information of your body and the people, but unfortunately there was no money available for the payment of the same. This is one of the most important documents for the information of the people at home and abroad, that has been issued by the Territory, and I would earnestly recommend that provision be made at once for the payment of the same.

Also this very important office should have a clerk. The business is constantly increasing and the law of the last session entails a vast amount of additional work upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which it is impossible for him to perform unaided, and while he is absent visiting the different counties as required by law, there should be some person in charge to attend to correspondence and personal inquiries. I would therefore recommend that this office be allowed a clerk at a reasonable salary to be provided for in the appropriation bill.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction points out in his report many conflicts and inconsistencies in the present school laws which may be remedied by simple amendment of existing statutes. These relate to the gathering of school statistics, fixing the scholastic year, enlarging the powers of County Superintendents, the time and method of electing district directors, the collection of the poll tax, method of enforcing longer school terms in the rural districts, etc., all of which I cordially commend to your prudent consideration. Particularly important is the Superintendent's suggestion touching the gathering of statistical information. These statistics are becoming more important each year. Their collection and careful compilation will ever henceforth have marked bearing upon the good name of the Territory and its people. In the past, failure on the part of County Superintendents and others in supplying such statistics has caused the educational department much embarrassment and unnecessary expense, and I therefore cordially approve of the recommendation that Section 1528, Compiled Laws, be so amended as to make a penalty of fine and imprisonment, the former recoverable on the County Superintendent's official bond on failure to make report as required by law, or removal from office. Also an earnest plea is made by the Superintendent for the betterment of conditions in the rural school districts, wherein we have some 30,000 children who are especially in need at this time of the fostering care of the Territory.

Under the law our text book contract expires in June, 1903. The Superintendent of Public Instruction urges the importance of providing some system of free text books, at least free to these children of the rural districts, and presents a strong argument in support of his position. It is further pointed out that provision should be made for the publication and distribution to proper officials of all laws on school subjects immediately upon their passage by the Legislature, and it is urged that provision should be made for a complete compilation of all school laws to the end that officials and teachers shall be fully apprised of their duties, a very great hardship having been wrought during the past four years because of this grave oversight in our educational system. Also the time has now arrived says the Superintendent, when it is absolutely impossible to attempt longer to conduct the affairs of this worthy department of the Territory's public service without clerical assistance. It is a singular fact that the legislature at each recurring session for years past has displayed a free hand in enacting new laws on the subject of the schools and their management, and has gone boldly forward piling work upon and increasing the duties and responsibilities of this department, while at the same time taking no heed whatsoever of the additional clerical work thus imposed, with the result that no clerical help whatever has ever been provided this office. Thus has a condition arisen which could be met only by the Superintendent placing his hand in his pocket and using his private means for the employment of such assistance as was necessary to the efficient performance of the duties imposed by law upon the department.

I recommend that liberal provision be made in future toward remedying this unjust state of things, and commend to your earnest and careful consideration the contents of both the eleventh and twelfth annual reports by the department of education.

UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSION FOR LOCATING TERRITORIAL LANDS.

Under the Act of June 21, 1898, donating lands to the Territory, the United States Commission has selected, located and entered for the benefit of the different Territorial Institutions 919,771.97 acres. The Act of Congress appropriated 50,000 acres each to the Institute for the Blind, the Miners' Hospital and the Reform School. These institutions have not yet been established or located, and it will become your duty to establish and locate the same. They have each received their pro rata of selected lands and money derived therefrom, so they may be started without much expense to the Territory. In August, 1901, the Secretary of the Interior notified the Commission that the original appropriation of \$10,000 was exhausted, and therefore the Commission must discontinue work, which was done, but a vigorous protest was made and permission prayed that the Commission might go on with the work, paying its own expenses, in order that the Territory might continue to select lands before they were all taken up under the United States land laws.

In March last such permission was granted by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commission at once resumed its labor, procuring money for the necessary expense connected with the selection and location of these lands to the amount of \$9,735.00. This money was absolutely necessary in order to make these selections, and none were made except with the understanding that they would be leased or sold so as to produce revenue to the Territory, and I would earnestly recommend that this amount either be refunded to the Commission by a direct appropriation, or that the amounts paid be credited upon the purchase money or rental of such lands. The latter would in my opinion be more desirable and you should make a sufficient appropriation to cover the expenses of the United States Commission in selecting and locating these lands for the next two years, as the present method is very unsatisfactory, and the Commission cannot act without funds for its expenses. I would recommend that you investigate carefully the necessary appropriation for expenses in carrying on the work of the Commission, as this is absolutely necessary to enable the Territory to select the remaining lands under the donation by Congress. See full report marked "Exhibit D."

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Our revenue from leasing school and other territorial lands is steadily increasing. The notes given for deferred payments have been promptly met, and the prospect of an increased and certain income from this source is excellent. The amount thus received during the past two years is \$24,719.77, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands which accompanies this message and will be found most interesting and instructive on the subject of our Territorial Lands and their disposition. I invite your careful consideration of his full report, which is marked "Exhibit E." And I would also recommend that your body appoint a special committee for the purpose of carefully examining the books, papers and method of conducting the office of the Board of Public Lands and comparing the expense in conducting this board with that of other states and territories having land grants, feeling confident that this branch of our territorial government will make a most gratifying showing and one that will surprise not only your body but the people of the Territory by the care and economy with which it is conducted.

This Board has a great and growing responsibility in the management of the lands granted to the Territory for its various institutions under the Act of Congress, and under the present law there is no compensation provided for the members of the Board, except the salary of the Commissioner of Public Lands, who is ex-officio one of the members. The other members of this Board should be provided with a suitable compensation for their labors, which not only require a great deal of time but involve a great responsibility, and I would earnestly recommend that you make such a provision, to be paid out of the funds received by the Board, which will not involve any direct expenditure by the Territory.

For the protection of our lands there should be a law requiring the Judges of the District Courts to especially instruct their grand juries to investigate into the cutting of timber or other depredations on school sections or other territorial lands, and making it the duty of each district attorney to prosecute any such offenders.

TAXATION.

While the assessed value of the Territory has been increased during the last year by \$1,656,945.33, it is still far below what it should be. The apparent decrease in value in certain counties is inexcusable, for it is a well known fact that in all of those counties there have been during the past year great and valuable improvements which should have appeared in the assessment rolls, and the inequality between the different counties is most unjust to those returning a fair value.

The present law on the subject of assessment is ample, if it were followed by the officers whose sworn duty it is to enforce these laws; but from local influence, ignorance, indifference, or some other cause, this plain duty is violated in nearly every county in the Territory, resulting in great injustice to some counties and to some tax payers and a showing of the value of the Territory which is unjust to it, and makes a very bad impression abroad, besides resulting in a much higher rate of taxation for territorial purposes than is necessary and with no practical benefit to any one; for it is necessary to raise a certain amount of money for territorial purposes, and a low assessment produces a high rate of taxation, while a fair assessment of the property in the Territory would reduce the rate of taxation at least one-half. As it seems impossible to get the assessors to perform their sworn duty, I would recommend that the powers of the Board of Equalization be increased, so that it may fix and adjust values in the counties, as well as between the different counties in the Territory. This Board is composed of gentlemen from every part of the Territory familiar with values and conditions in their respective districts and are not affected by any local interest which would prevent them from acting fairly. The power might be given them to fix values for Territorial purposes only, leaving each county free to continue the present ineffective and ruinous system if it desires, but at all events you should devise some system by which the assessed value of the Territory as a whole should be made to appear somewhere near what it actually is. The Equalization Board has a full and complete report which goes as a part of this message and I would invite your special and particular attention to the same in this connection. See "Exhibit F."

In order to present this fully to your body, I give the following abstract of the assessment rolls of each county for 1902:

(Here follows abstract.)

TRAVELING AUDITOR.

In my message to the 33d Legislative Assembly, I made a recommendation for the creation of the office of "Traveling Auditor"

and also in my message to the 34th Legislative Assembly, I renewed my recommendation in the following words:

"I would also renew my recommendation for the creation of an office to be known as Traveling Auditor or Territorial Examiner; the duty of such officer to be the examination of the assessment rolls, tax lists, collectors' and treasurers' accounts, and territorial banks, at stated or regular intervals, and establish and maintain uniform system in each county for the keeping of records and accounts. This office has been most successful in Wyoming, where it has been in operation since 1892, and the system has been adopted in many other states with great saving in money and labor to the county and state officials."

I again, at this time, recommend to you this important measure. This office was needed badly four years ago, was needed two years ago, and the conditions as they exist today demand more imperatively than ever that the financial interests of the Territory be protected and the business of the Territory pertaining to the assessment of property for purposes of taxation, the collection of taxes, and the keeping of proper accounts with treasurers and collectors, be conducted in a business-like manner.

As an economic measure, the systematizing of the public business of the Territory would work no hardship on any interests, but would without doubt result in the increase of the revenues of the Territory by many thousands of dollars annually, and a corresponding decrease in tax levies. For these reasons, I again at this time recommend this measure to you for your consideration with the end in view of obtaining results, which will not only be of benefit to the administration of the public business of the Territory, but also to the benefit of every tax-payer.

An examination of the report of the Territorial Board of Equalization will disclose the very serious defects in the manner in which the property of the Territory is returned for taxation, the errors in the compilation of rolls and the unequal valuation placed on the same classes of property of like value by the different counties for taxation purposes, also the great disadvantages with which that body has to contend by reason of limited and restricted action. I commend their whole report to your earnest consideration.

My attention during the last two years has been called to the condition of county collectors' accounts with the Territory. It appears that it has been the exception, for outgoing collectors, to close their accounts with the Territory, and as a result balances aggregating a very large amount appear in the office of the Auditor unsettled and unaccounted for. This is a bad condition of affairs and should be changed, and I believe it could be by the creation of the office of Traveling Auditor; as such an official will be able to secure the returning of assessment rolls properly and correctly compiled, and in connection with the Territorial Board of Equalization, do much towards obtaining full, equitable and just assessments of all classes of property throughout the territory, and the placing of accounts between the Territory and county collectors on a business-like basis.

To show the fluctuating character of the values placed on property for taxation, I call your attention to a comparison between the rolls of 1901 and 1902. The total assessed valuation for the Territory, subject to tax for the latter year being \$38,633,993.27, an increase over 1901, of \$1,656,945.33, and which increase is made up by sixteen counties making a total gain of \$2,325,953.42, and the remaining five counties decreasing in assessed valuation \$668,988.09, leaving the net increase as stated above.

(Classes showing increase and decrease follow.)

RIO GRANDE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

There is still pending before Congress that iniquitous measure known as the Culberson or Stephens bill, which is intended to deprive our citizens of water flowing in the Rio Grande and other streams in the Territory, for the benefit of certain citizens of Texas and Old Mexico. The Government now has a suit pending in the Third Judicial District Court of this Territory to prevent the building of a dam across the Rio Grande at Elephant Butte. The sole foundation of which suit is that impounding the waters at that point will affect the navigation of the river at a point 1,200 miles below. I have caused the Territory to apply to the Court to be allowed to intervene in that suit as a defendant, on the ground that the 4,000,000 acres of land donated to it by the United States will be directly affected by the result of the suit. This petition for intervention has not yet been acted upon, but in case it is allowed, it will be necessary for the Territory to expend some money in defending its rights by the procuring of witnesses, scientific data, etc., and I would recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made for the purpose of defending this suit which is founded upon the theory of the Culberson or Stephens bill above referred to and is of such great importance to our Territory.

RIO MIMBRES FLOOD SUFFERERS.

You are all aware of the terrible flood on the Mimbres River last September, which practically destroyed all improvements, orchards and crops in that beautiful valley, rendering homeless and destitute about three hundred families. The citizens of Grant County contributed most generously to relieve the suffering, which has been done temporarily. The disaster was of such magnitude that I issued a special proclamation calling upon the different municipalities and charitable organizations for contributions to relieve the distress, and I now submit to you the propriety of making a special contribution of money for the relief of the poor people during the winter.

This was done at the time of the White Ash Coal Mine disaster in 1895, and I believe no better use could be made of a portion of the surplus in the Treasury than by appropriating a reasonable amount to be expended under the direction of the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County to help these poor people through the winter. They are nearly all native people, farmers, and wholly dependent upon their little farms and orchards for support, unfamiliar with any other means of making a living, and utterly helpless until they can raise another crop, and I commend this suggestion to your most serious consideration.

GAME LAWS.

The present game laws of the Territory should be amended in many particulars. A fine of \$300.00, or three months' imprisonment, or both, should be imposed on any person or persons killing antelope, elk or mountain sheep in this Territory, for a period of ten years from and after the passage of the act. Also all that part of Section 1 of Chapter XLVI, Laws of 1901, which reads: "Except upon private ground or property by the owner or lessee thereof, or with his permission," should be promptly repealed. I would also recommend that an open season of two months in each year be allowed for the purpose of killing deer, but that it be restricted, so that no person shall kill more than two deer in any one season, and for his own use, and that a fine or imprisonment, or both, be imposed on any one offering the same, or any part thereof, for sale

or shipping the same or any part thereof out of the Territory, or killing the same for the hide.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

Nothing is more demoralizing to the Territory than to have unenforced laws on the statute books, as at present. What is known as the "Sunday Law" is very properly enforced in some localities, but not in others. The District Attorneys in many of the districts advise me that the local community is favorable to Sunday selling and that it is simply impossible to enforce the law or to secure indictments against offenders. So long as the law is on the statute books, it should be rigidly enforced and penalties imposed on officers failing to report same to the Court. If, however, you regard it as impossible to enforce the present law as it now stands, I believe that it would be better that liquor should be sold legally during certain prescribed hours on Sunday, than that the saloon should be open surreptitiously all the day, as is the case in many localities in the Territory. Many citizens have spoken to me on this subject, and the large majority favor either a more liberal Sunday law, which allows saloons to be open on Sunday at certain hours, or the local-option law, so that each ward or precinct could vote on the question, whether there shall be any sale of liquor or not on Sunday. The latter certainly would have the advantage of allowing Sunday selling only where the locality demanded it, and would allow any local community to close the saloons where no saloon is demanded. Certainly the present discrimination should not be permitted, and I urge your careful consideration and action covering this very important Territorial law.

DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

I would strongly and most earnestly recommend that you pass a law to be known as "A Flag Law," imposing a severe penalty and punishment for desecration of the American Flag by using the same as advertisements or printing or stamping any words or figures thereon. The flag of our country is too sacred and dear, to be used other than to inculcate in the heart of every true American the love of our liberty-giving country. Twenty-two States and Territories have already adopted such a law, and New Mexico, who has always in the past been one of the first to show her loyalty to our country, should promptly see that such a law graces the statutes of the Territory.

EXTRA EMPLOYEES.

There was filed last year before the Senate Committee on Territories an affidavit made by a prominent lawyer of the Territory, formerly a delegate in Congress, in which he charged that the last legislature and the one preceding it had violated the Act of Congress limiting the number and pay of employees in both houses of the Legislature, and also by expending a large amount of money for the translation and printing of resolutions, bills and acts in the Spanish language. In this affidavit he claimed that these expenditures were in direct violation of an act of Congress which he had procured to be passed in the year 1896, found at 29 Statutes at Large, page 161, and were extravagant and unnecessary, and that I, as Governor, had violated my oath of office, in approving the resolutions providing for the pay of the employees selected by the Legislature. This affidavit was not only presented to the Committee on Territories of the Senate, but also to the Secretary of the Interior, in an attempt to show the irregular, illegal and unlawful manner in which the public moneys of the Territory were diverted by the Legislature for the payment of political debts of the members. The person who made the affidavit was a member of the Council in the 33d Legislative Session and voted for the resolution providing for the printing of legislative documents in Spanish, and also for joint resolutions Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 14, "Providing an appropriation for special employees and contingent expenses."

This affidavit created considerable criticism of the Legislature and the Executive, by both the Senate Committee and the Secretary of the Interior, and I deem it my duty to call your attention at this time to this matter in order that you may avoid such criticism of your acts in the future, but without any intention of suggesting what your actions should be in this matter.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

I would earnestly renew my recommendation made to the last two Legislatures, for the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner, which is more necessary now than heretofore, by reason of the increased business in the Auditor's office, arising from the growth of the Territory in population, business and wealth. Such an officer need be no expense to the Territory, the cost of maintaining it being paid by the different insurance companies doing business in the Territory. This work is no part of the Auditor's duties proper, and he has a vast amount of responsibility and labor in connection with his office, and need not, nor is he expected to have any special knowledge of the insurance business.

REFORM SCHOOL.

There should be some legislation with special reference to the youth of the Territory of both sexes, prohibiting them when under fifteen years of age, being upon the streets or plazas after nine o'clock P. M., unless accompanied by their parents or guardians, and prohibiting their loitering about the streets or plazas in the day time, and protecting them in the homes of vicious or immoral parents, and when arrested for any crime or violation of this law that they should be kept separate and apart from habitual or hardened criminals.

In order that this may be properly accomplished the immediate establishment of a reform school is imperative. Such a school is not a penal institution, but as its name implies, solely for the reformation of wild and irresponsible youths of both sexes, so that they may become good citizens. To place such in the penitentiary, or in the common jails, where they must be thrown in contact with old and hardened criminals, can only result in evil to them, and no advantage to the welfare of the Territory.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

In direct contrast to the Reform School, I would call your attention to the necessity of a Children's Home, where orphans and those abandoned by their parents and those unfortunates whom the law has deprived of a parent's care by committing him to the penitentiary, can be cared for and educated, until such time as homes may be found for them in private families, or they may be able to support themselves; my attention has been called to a number of such cases, and such a home as I have suggested will be not only a blessing to the children, but a decided advantage to the Territory in preventing them from becoming a public charge either as paupers or criminals.

PUBLIC ROADS.

It is a well known fact that the condition of our county roads, with hardly an exception, is lamentably defective. The work upon them provided by law, if performed at all is done in such a careless and inefficient manner as to show no results. Provision should be made by you for enforcing the present law, or by enacting a new one which will accomplish the desired end. The great difficulty seems to be at present that there is no responsible head to this important department of internal improvement. All work done or repairs made upon roads and bridges should be under the direct supervision of the County Surveyor, and no money should be paid on this account except upon a certificate from him of the amount and character of the work and that the party performing the same had actually earned the money and was entitled to pay; and he should be required to make a semi-annual report to the

Board of County Commissioners of the amount, character and cost of such work.

LIBRARY.

There are a large number of New Mexico Reports in the Library, reprints of Volumes No. 1 and 2, and Volumes 9 and 10, which under the present law cannot be sold or disposed of, except the few volumes necessary for exchange with other States and Territories. There should be a law under which the Librarian is authorized to sell these reports at cost, turning the proceeds into the library fund for the purchase of new books.

REWARDS.

Under the present law the Executive is not allowed to offer rewards in any case for the apprehension of criminals. This should be amended so as to allow the Executive in a proper case to offer reasonable rewards, and proper appropriation should be made for the purpose of paying the same.

RE-APPORTIONMENT OF TERRITORY.

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of the present Legislature re-apportioning the Territory for legislative purposes, a duty which should have been performed by the last Legislature, as our Territorial act providing that the Governor shall re-apportion in case the Legislature fails to do so, is in conflict with the Act of Congress on that subject, approved June 10, 1878. This is a very important matter, controlling the legality of the election of members of your body, and should not be delayed.

NEW LAWS.

Section 3781, Compiled Laws of 1897, now provides that no law shall go into effect in less than thirty full days after the adjournment of the Legislature, unless otherwise provided. This act was passed in 1857, and is a most wise provision. But it has been the custom of the Legislature to make every act take effect from and after its passage. This is a very grave mistake, and should never be done except in extreme cases, which actually require the immediate execution of the law. At the last Legislature, for instance, changes were made in civil and criminal practice and in general laws which took effect at once; while the laws were not printed and distributed until July, courts were held all over the Territory, and both court and counsel did not know what the law was, and I earnestly urge that you do not put any laws into immediate effect, except where it is absolutely essential, like the revenue act.

EMBLEMS ON BALLOTS.

The present law providing that any political convention held in any county for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at any election may adopt and file with the probate clerk any mark or designating device, has proved in many instances a detriment rather than a help to the voter, as there may be as many different emblems or devices as there are counties in the Territory for the same ticket. In one county the Republicans may have a Democratic emblem, and vice versa. I would recommend that the present law be changed so that the Territorial Central Committee of each political party shall select and adopt the emblem or device to be used by said party for the ensuing two years, in all counties of the Territory. That when adopted the same should be certified by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee to the Secretary of the Territory, where it should be filed by him and known as the emblem or device of the particular party filing the same to be used at all elections, until the same shall be changed and the change certified to the Secretary of the Territory. The penalty for using any such emblem or device upon ballots other than those representing the party which has adopted the same, should be made more stringent and provision should be made for enforcing the same.

MILITIA.

Your attention is called to the report and recommendations of the Adjutant General, from which it will be seen that the duties and responsibilities of that office, are already large and increasing, and with the passage of the militia bill now pending in Congress, a large amount of money will be coming to the Territory for the support of its organized militia, as well as largely increasing the duties of the Adjutant General's office. The Adjutant General is the head of the organized militia in the Territory and his salary in my judgment should be increased so as to be commensurate with his duties and responsibilities. And also the appropriation for armory rent and support of the National Guard should be increased and made for both purposes instead of being divided as now, and without reference to places where armories are to be located.

TERRITORIAL ENGINEER.

Every State and Territory has an officer known as the State or Territorial Engineer, and the conditions of the public lands in this Territory are such as to demand such an officer more than most commonwealths. The most of our lands remaining to be selected are for reservoir and irrigation purposes, and for the improvement of the Rio Grande, and should be under the immediate supervision of a competent engineer to act under the general direction of the Commission on Irrigation. In addition to these duties he should also be locating agent for the United States Land Commission, dispensing with the salary and expenses of such locating agent as now allowed by the United States law, which amount to more than the Territorial Engineer would cost, and prove an actual saving in money, besides obtaining his services in other important matters necessary to the proper administration of our land grant. He should be a territorial officer with a reasonable salary and allowance for traveling expenses and necessary assistants in the performance of his duties, to be paid upon itemized and verified vouchers. This office need be of no expense to the Territory, as the compensation would be a necessary and proper charge against the lands selected and located to be paid out of the proceeds of their sale or lease, as is done in payment of accounts of the locating agent at present.

The report of the United States Land Commission accompanying this, fully sets out the necessity for such an officer, and I would call your special attention to this report and ask your earnest consideration of this recommendation.

CELEBRATION AT ST. LOUIS OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Your body at its last session, by Chapter 100 created a Commission called the Territorial Board of Louisiana Purchase Exposition Managers of New Mexico, the duty of which Board was to have charge of the collection and preparation of the exhibits of the Territory for said Exposition at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903, and appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, and made a levy of two-fifths of a mill upon the taxable property of the territory to raise that amount. The Act further provided in Section 9 that the Board should exist no longer than January 1st, 1904. It was then expected that this exposition would take place in the year 1903, but for reasons satisfactory to the management and the United States Government, which had made a large appropriation to the exposition, its opening was postponed until the year 1904. Therefore to enable this Board to perform its duties creditably, and in accordance with the intent of the Act, its life should be extended for at least one year, or until January 1, 1905.

This exposition is nearer to our Territory than any previous one which has been held in the United States, and our commercial, social and educational interests with the City of St. Louis have always been close and friendly, so that we have a special and personal interest in the success of that exposition, and should

take a special pride in making a creditable exhibit there from this Territory, and to that end I believe it to be necessary to continue the levy made by the last legislature, and that the appropriation should be increased to \$30,000. The Board has already secured a most excellent site in the exposition grounds, and if it is not properly utilized it would be a discredit to the Territory, instead of a benefit, and in my opinion the present appropriation of \$20,000 is not sufficient for the purpose.

ANCIENT SPANISH DOCUMENTS AND ARCHIVES.

I am in receipt of a letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a letter from the Librarian of Congress, asking that the attention of this Legislature be brought to the necessity of taking proper steps for the preservation of the ancient Spanish and Mexican Archives now in the custody of the Territorial Librarian, in which he suggests that these archives be transferred to the Library of Congress at Washington, where they will be more available to those interested in the history of the Territory, and where they would be absolutely safe and properly classified and indexed without expense to the Territory. This letter together with one from the Librarian of Congress, is transmitted herewith for your information.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The last Legislature made an appropriation and levy for the purpose of raising funds to assist in defraying the expenses of a geological survey of the Territory under the direction of the United States Government, and \$9,529.84 are now on hand for that purpose. The Honorable Secretary of the Interior has called my attention to the fact that the successful prosecution of such survey in several of the states has been impeded by individuals refusing permission to the surveyors to enter upon their property for the purpose of prosecuting their work in the field, and he recommends that an act be passed by your body authorizing the persons employed in making the same to enter upon private property for that purpose, but without any unnecessary interference with private rights. This seems to me a necessary measure in order to carry out the intent of the act of Congress and of the Territorial Legislature, and I would recommend that such a bill be passed.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The report of the Historical Society which accompanies this shows its important work during the past two years. As time goes on, its present work will be more appreciated. This Society is incorporated under the laws of the Territory and has been recognized for many years by an appropriation to assist it in carrying on its work. Its rooms are appropriately in the Old Palace Building and are furnished by the Board of Public Lands without expense for rent, and any appropriation which you make for this most deserving Society will be used exclusively for the purchase and proper custody of rare articles of historic value, and necessary printing connected with carrying on the object of the Association, which are for the benefit, present and future, of the whole Territory, and I would recommend a liberal appropriation for that purpose.

HORTICULTURAL INTEREST.

The horticultural interests of New Mexico have become of very great importance to our people in the last few years. Thousands of dollars have been, and are being, invested and splendid results and profits are shown. Our orchards should be protected and that interest should be encouraged in every way possible. The fruit of New Mexico should be preserved in all its perfection, free from insects, and to that end I would recommend to you the enactment of a law ample and sufficient to fully protect that industry, encourage and increase the investment in the same.

REPORTS.

The reports of the various territorial officers, boards, commissions and institutions are submitted with this message as a part thereof, and for convenience of reference are marked as follows, for your information:

Treasurer's Report	Exhibit "A"
Auditor's Report	" "B"
Superintendent of Public Instruction Report	" "C"
United States Locating Land Commission	" "D"
Commissioner of Public Lands	" "E"
Board of Equalization	" "F"
Irrigation Commission	" "G"
Bureau of Immigration	" "H"
Penitentiary	" "I"
Solicitor General's Report	" "J"
Adjutant General's Report	" "K"
Librarian	" "L"
Secretary of New Mexico	" "M"
Coal Oil Inspector	" "N"
Cattle Sanitary Board	" "O"
Sheep Sanitary Board	" "P"
Board of Health	" "Q"
Board of Pharmacy	" "R"
Louisiana Purchase Commission	" "S"
University Report	" "T"
Normal University Report	" "U"
Normal School Report	" "V"
Military Institute Report	" "W"
School of Mines Report	" "X"
College of Agr. & Mech. Arts Report	" "Y"
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Report	" "Z"
Insane Asylum Report	" "A-1"
Capitol Custodian Committee Report	" "A-2"
Historical Society Report	" "A-3"

They have been most carefully prepared by the gentlemen who are familiar with the subject matter thereof, and who know better than any one else can, the conditions and needed legislation on the subjects reported upon. Therefore the statements and recommendations contained therein should receive your most careful consideration, as it will save you much time and trouble as well as unnecessary and perhaps conflicting legislation. I do not go into any detailed statement of the contents of these reports, deeming it your province to pass upon the same, and that you will be governed largely in your action by the reports themselves.

I have only briefly referred to matters which I deem of first importance for your action; as others may present themselves I will advise you by special communication.

The time for your labor is short and among the very first bills passed by you should be the appropriation or revenue act, so that there may be ample time to examine the same, and I strongly urge that you do not allow anything in that bill which is not strictly germane to the subject. At some sessions the revenue act has contained important changes in general laws, and new enactments upon totally different subjects, which practice should be avoided, and the bill confined strictly to matter of taxation and appropriation.

Your responsibilities are great; your actions will not only be scrutinized by our people, but by the Congress of the United States

and persons in the East who will largely judge our capacity for self government and statehood from the character of our laws. New Mexico is now more in evidence before the people of the East than ever before; capital and immigration are coming here, and we should be most careful at this time not to give cause for alarm to either. I share this responsibility equally with you, and will heartily assist so far as I officially can in the passage of good laws, and shall unhesitatingly decline to approve such as I do not deem to be for the benefit of the Territory, leaving the whole responsibility of such upon you.

I congratulate you upon the happy conditions under which you assemble for your grave duties; that our fair Territory is and has been unvexed by the strikes and lawlessness that have caused so much suffering and bloodshed in the older States of the East; that our laws have been enforced with justice and impartiality, and that the past two years in New Mexico have been peaceful and prosperous.

MIGUEL A. OTERO,

Governor.

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The New Mexican Printing Company has prepared civil and criminal dockets especially for the use of justices of the peace. They are especially ruled, with printed headings, in either Spanish or English, made of good record paper, strongly and durably bound with leather back and covers and canvas sides; have a fi index in front and the fees of justices of the peace and constab printed in full on the first page. The pages are 10 1-2x16 inch. These books are made up in civil and criminal dockets, separate, 320 pages each or with both civil and criminal bound in one book 80 pages civil and 320 pages criminal. To introduce them they are offered at the following low prices:

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SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.

GOLDEN LODGE, No. 3, A. O. U. W. meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at 8 p. m. S. SPITZ, M. W. JOSEPH DIGNE, Recorder.

K. O. F.

SANTA FE LODGE, No. 2, K. O. F. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. A. P. HILL, C. C. J. K. STAUFFER, K. R. S.

B. P. O. ELKS.

SANTA FE LODGE, No. 460, B. P. O. E. holds its regular sessions on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome. A. B. RENEHAN, E. R. J. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

Masonic.

MONTEZUMA LODGE No. 1, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. C. F. EASLEY, W. M. F. F. CRICHTON, Secretary.

SANTA FE CHAPTER, No. 1, R. A. M.—Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MARCUS ELDODT, H. P. ARTHUR SELLIGMAN, Secretary.

SANTA FE COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T.—Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. GEO. W. KNAEBEL, E. C. F. S. DAVIS, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. GEO. W. KNAEBEL, N. G. A. P. HOGUE, Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F.—Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting patriarchs welcome. JOHN SEARS, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. SALLIE VANARSDALE, N. G. LAURA DAVIS, Secretary.

DENTISTS

DR. C. N. LORD, Office, Kahn Block, over Spitz' Jewelry Store. South Side of Plaza.
C. O. HARRISON, D. D. S., Office: Over Fischer's Drug Store. On the Plaza. (Successor to Dr. Manley.)

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