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Sixteen Pages—Pages 1 to 8

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTIETH YEAR. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, By Mail 50 cts. a Month. Single copies, 5 cents. By Carrier 60 cents a month.

Sharp Criticism and Ringing Defense of Forest Service Marks Second Day's Session of Irrigation Congress

BEAMAN OF DENVER, DECLARES PINCHOT POLICIES MENACE TO WESTERN DEVELOPMENT

Sweeping Arraignment of the Chief Forester's Methods by Colorado Man Calls Forth Eloquent Address in Defense of the Service by George H. Maxwell of Chicago Who, While Admitting that Mistakes Have Been Made, Holds That They Are Minor Errors in the Execution of a Great and Beneficial Policy

ILLUMINATING ADDRESS ON SOUTH AMERICAN CONDITIONS BY BARRETT

Chief of the Bureau of American Republics Tells of Progress of Irrigation in the South; W. W. Follott Discusses Irrigation on the Rio Grande; Resolution Committee, Named Yesterday Begins Its Work Today; Fight for the Next Session Grows Warm as End of Session Draws Near.

A sweeping attack upon almost every phase of the administration's forestry policy as it is now being carried out by Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, and a ringing defense of the forestry service and the chief forester, features of yesterday's session of the National Irrigation congress, which aroused intense interest and which, in connection with the defense of the forestry service brought forth the first demonstration of the meeting from the friends of the administration's present forestry program.

The attack was made by Judge D. C. Beaman of Denver, chief counsel for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and a pioneer of Colorado, in an address covering almost an hour and in the course of which the speaker left no part of Mr. Pinchot's administration of the national forest untouched by his criticism. The defense was by George H. Maxwell, of Chicago, editor of the Maxwell's Talisman and a leader in the formation of the irrigation congress movement, in a brilliant extemporaneous address which brought the friends of the forestry service to their feet at its close in a demonstration of enthusiastic approval.

Other features of the day's proceedings were a brilliant address by John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, on the progress of irrigation through the South American republics, an address on "Irrigation on the Rio Grande," by Mr. W. W. Follett, resident engineer of the International boundary commission, and a practical discussion of "Irrigation a Private Enterprise," by W. M. Wilson of Colorado.

The three addresses were all of interesting and instructive nature, Mr. Barrett's pleasing delivery and masterly handling of his subject drew hearty applause response from the delegates but the interest of the session centered in the forestry discussion and when every delegate came to the morning session with interest already aroused in the coming contest. It had become quite generally known that Judge Beaman would take this occasion to renew his well known opposition to the policies of the forestry service and that his attack would be vigorous. It was all of that and a little more: it even alienated not a few delegates who are not in hearty accord with the present administration of the national forests by the very pronounced and uncompromising criticism of the whole service and all its works.

Judge Beaman is not an orator. Slight of figure, keen of eye, he read his address from manuscript, resting on a reading stand before him, read in a dry, driving voice that holds and attracts by its very monotony of delivery. The whole address was clothed in a biting sarcasm, lightened from time to time by a flash of humor that never failed to bring a roar of laughter from the delegates, even forcing a smile from those most bitterly opposed to the arguments being made.

But the friends of the forestry service grew restless and more restless as the speaker proceeded with driving argument after driving argument each more rigid in its arraignment of the forester and his policies, until Mr. C. Fairweather, of California, attempted to raise the twenty minute rule. President Gourley refused to sustain the point of order, while the applause of the forestry service applauded.

"You are tired gentlemen, I will be," said Judge Beaman calmly and in the face of demand that he go on proving quite conclusively that there were many of the delegates who approved and that all were interested.

Judge Beaman's address was in part as follows:

Judge Beaman's Address.

Following is an abstract of Judge Beaman's address:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

Nothing is farther from my desire or purpose than to disparage in any degree the benefits arising from the establishment of forest reserves in forest areas of the Rocky mountains.

Forest preservation, water supply and kindred subjects have long been of interest to me as a citizen desirous of promoting them in so far as consistent with justice to and peace and contentment among those who are more directly and pecuniarly interested.

I go even further in the protection of forests than the forest service has ever gone, and contend that no sound and thrifty tree should ever be cut, except to supply the localities near to

Judge D. C. Beaman of Denver

Judge Beaman's sweeping attack upon the Forest Service Aroused the most Interesting Contest of the Congress.

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John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics

Mr. Barrett's eloquent description of the progress of irrigation through South America was one of the features of the congress.

STRONG PROGRAM OFFERED AT EXPOSITION TODAY

Governor's Day to Be Occasion for Amusements; Competitive Drill Between Military Organizations in Attendance For Magnificent Trophies to Be the Star Feature; Races and Sports by the Indians With the Famous Navajo Fire Dance Tonight.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS BEFORE EXPOSITION GRAND STAND

"Governor's Day" at the exposition—and this is the day. It is to be made the occasion for a long list of amusements at the exposition grounds which will fill a long afternoon and which will furnish entertainment of all kinds for all kinds of people. The naming of the day for Governor Curry is a simple testimonial from the exposition management of its gratitude to Governor Curry for the hard work he has done and the many efforts he has put forth for the success of the irrigation congress and the exposition. Recognizing the importance of both the governor has given much time to the preparations and has done effective work at almost every stage of the undertaking.

The chief event at the expositions grounds will be the competitive drill between the military organizations in attendance for the magnificent solid silver trophies offered for these contests by Governor Curry, Hon. H. J. Hagerman, of Roswell, Secretary Nathan Jaffa, Capt. Clark M. Carr, Capt. Hogan, of Vaughn, and I. Springer, of Lamy. The trophies, three in number, are beautiful loving cups, of massive design and with a total value of $700. The regular troops will not be allowed to compete in this event, but will be presented with trophies in recognition of the very important part they have played in the exposition. The contestants will be first between the cadet organization attending and second between the militia companies.

Governor Curry has taken the lead in arranging for the competitive drill, presenting himself the magnificent first trophy cup to the best drilled cadet corps, while a long list of trophies has been provided for special competitions. Other contributions to the list of trophies are E. A. Colonna, of Roswell; H. O. Burgum, of Socorro, and Capt. John W. Green, of Santa Fe.

The judges of the competitive drill will be appointed from the regular army officers in attendance by Brigadier General Thomas, commander of the Colorado department. The contest will begin at 2:30.

Another event of the afternoon of especial interest to those for whom this is the first visit to New Mexico will be a program of races and sports by the Navajo Indians. The Navajos have their own ponies with them and their wonderful performance of roping horses on foot is a laugh producer of the highest order. All of the other curious Navajo sports will be presented. The afternoon at the exposition grounds will be made more attractive by the presentation of the Living Flag to be done by children of the public schools, at 2 o'clock in front of the grandstand.

Governor's day will close with the wonderful Navajo fire dance at exposition grounds in the evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. No one who has not seen this wonderful Indian dance should miss the exhibition.

At 9:30 o'clock tonight Governor Curry, guest of the Commercial club, will receive with the club in honor of the delegates to the National Irrigation congress and the guests of the congress and the city. All delegates to the congress and all visitors are invited to attend.

YESTERDAY'S PROGRAM WAS AN INTERESTING ONE

An exceptionally strong program of athletic sports and other amusements pleased and entertained several thousand people at the exposition grounds at Traction park yesterday afternoon. The program was varied to such an extent that some part of it was pleasing and popular with everyone. For the baseball fans there was a baseball game which was interesting from start to finish and played in such a clever manner that it would have done credit to any league team in the country. For the visitors from distant places where the Indian is seen no more, there were Indian relay races, bronco roping and many other Indian sports and positions performed by fiery Navajos brought to Albuquerque from the reservation especially for the occasion. With the exception of the ball game, which was exciting and in-

(Continued on Page 2: Column 1.)

Official Program For To-Day.

Thursday is Governor's day at the Exposition and will be marked by a strong program of amusements in addition to the regular attractions of the exposition grounds. The competitive drill of military organizations will be a feature. Owing to extended discussion at yesterday's session of the congress some changes may be made in the formal program for today's sessions.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

9:30 a. m.

Music—Twenty-first Infantry U. S. Army Band.

Address—A. L. Fellows of Colorado—"Reclamation of Arid Lands Under the District Irrigation Law."

Address—Richard W. Young of Utah—"Our Beet Sugar Industry."

Address—Cyrus Happy, of Spokane, Washington.

Address—Prof. Aaron Gove of Colorado—"What the Sugar Beet Has Done for Colorado."

Address—Joseph H. Kibbey, Governor of Arizona—"Irrigation in Arizona."

Address—Engineer Lourenco Baeta Neves of Brazil.

1:30 p. m.

Music—Twenty-first Infantry U. S. Army Band.

Address—Prof. F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas—"Government Control of Irrigation and Forestry."

Address—D. C. Beaman of Colorado—"The Government Forestry Service."

Address—C. M. Mott of Minnesota—"Forestry as a National and a State Problem."

Address—Frank Wm. Rane, B. Agr. M. Sc., State Forester of Massachusetts—"The Development of Municipal and Private Ownership Forests."

Address—Hiram T. French, Director Experiment Station, Idaho Agricultural College—"Experiment Stations and Their Relation to Irrigation Problems."

Address—J. A. Schoeman, Representative Cape Colony, South Africa.

Discussion.

8:00 p. m.

Music—Held's Band of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Address—Tulio Larringa, Representative from Porto Rico—"Irrigation in the Island of Porto Rico."

Address—George C. Pardee of California.

Address—Ignacio Da Costa, Consul General for Portugal.

Lecture—Representative Chamber of Commerce, El Paso, Texas. Illustrated by Magnificent Stereopticon Views.

Address—C. J. Blanchard, Chief Statistician, U. S. R. S.—"Homemaking by the Government." Illustrated with Stereopticon Views.

GOVERNOR'S DAY.

9 a. m.—Opening exposition grounds.

9:30 a. m.—Baseball, college teams—Indian school vs. Agricultural college.

10 a. m.—Meeting of delegates of Commercial clubs and Boards of Trade of New Mexico at Commercial club, corner Fourth and Gold avenue to form territorial organization. Address by Governor Curry.

10 a. m.—Conference of members of New Mexico chapters Daughters of the American Revolution.

10 a. m.—Carnival attractions on the Camino Real.

10 a. m.—Band concerts on Central avenue.

Afternoon.

2 p. m.—Living flag display—Children of public schools at exposition grounds. Escorted by Roswell Military Institute cadets.

2 p. m.—Carnival attractions on the Camino Real.

2:30 p. m.—Grand Military display by all military organizations in the city. Competitive drill for trophies and prizes by military organizations in attendance, other than regular troops.

3:30 p. m.—Indian races and sports.

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.—Reception to Lew Wallace chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to visiting members of other chapters in the Woman's Club building.

Evening.

8 p. m.—Fire dance by Navajo Indians, exposition grounds.

9:30 p. m.—Governor's reception at Commercial club by Governor Curry of New Mexico in honor of governors of states, distinguished guests, visiting delegates and the public. By courtesy of Commercial club.

NEWLANDS MENTIONED AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Interesting Rumor That Senator From Nevada May Be Nominated for Head of the National Irrigation Congress; Committee on Permanent Organization Holds First Meeting Today.

The committee on permanent organization of the Sixteenth National Irrigation congress, which will report to the convention upon the questions of permanent organization affecting the seventeenth congress, will hold its first meeting for transaction of business this morning at 11 o'clock in Convention hall. The committee held a short meeting yesterday at which it organized with Ralph C. Ely of Deming, New Mexico, as chairman, and Frank Gibord, of Douglas, Arizona, as secretary.

In this connection an interesting rumor was current yesterday and last

(Continued on Page 2: Column 2.)

HEARST READS LETTERS TO FORAKER

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF STANDARD OIL MIX-UP

Editor Again Pays His Respects to Governor Haskell and Scores Bryan for Attempt to Shield Discredited Official.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.]

Denver, Sept. 30.—In a speech consuming less than thirty minutes William R. Hearst, chairman of the independence party national committee, in Denver tonight, renewed his charges against Senator Foraker of Ohio and Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, and read additional letters and affidavits bearing upon the charges. Two letters addressed to Senator Foraker and signed by John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company, in which were enclosed certificates of deposits for $5,000 and $10,000 respectively, each bearing date 1906, were read. In this connection, Mr. Hearst referred to the claim of Senator Foraker that he (Hearst) had not made public any of the letters which would prove Foraker's innocence and declared he had no such letters in his possession.

In support of his claim that Governor Haskell was a member of the citizens' alliance of Muskogee, Okla., Mr. Hearst read an affidavit dated Sept. 21, 1905, and signed Morgan Carroway of Muskogee, who declared that he was secretary of the alliance and had received money for dues from Mr. Haskell and had frequently talked of policies to be pursued by the alliance with reference to organized labor. A letter from John Fowell, of Muskogee, was also read, which says that the signer was selected as sergeant at arms of the alliance through the influence of Mr. Haskell.

Mr. Hearst paid his respects to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan and compared the action of the president in repudiating Senator Foraker with that of Mr. Bryan, who, he said, was willing to take the responsibility for Governor Haskell's connection with the democratic national committee. "Well let him take the responsibility," he continued.

Resuming his remarks on President Roosevelt, Mr. Hearst said it was not true that he and the president "have altered our opinions of each other and are working now hand in hand," as the democrats charged. "I dislike Mr. Roosevelt personally and have every reason to dislike him. When I was running for governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt sent his present wealthy niece, Tweed's ex-defender, into New York to say what was false about me and what Mr. Roosevelt knew to be false. If ever I have an opportunity to even things up with Mr. Roosevelt after he has ceased to be president, I shall do so with peculiar interest. But while Mr. Roosevelt is president of the United States my attitude towards him is that of any loyal citizen of the United States."

Mr. Hearst denied that he was trying to elect Mr. Taft, a statement he credited to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Hearst said in part:

"As the Foraker-Haskell controversy is still raging in the press and in the daily bulletins from the White House and in extra editions of the Commoner, I am going to take one final fling at the situation. After that I intend to abandon those gentlemen

George H. Maxwell of Chicago, Whose Ringing Defense of Mr. Pinchot and the Foresty Service Aroused Enthusiasm in the Congress.

With Mr. Maxwell, who is editor of Maxwell's Talisman, and a pioneer in irrigation work, are Dr. W. J. McGee, secretary of the Inland Waterways Commission and H. A. Greene, of California, of the National Tree Planting Society

to their constituencies and their consciences for it seems to me an unprofitable performance after the funeral (figurately speaking) is all over to pour controversial broadsides in to the corpse."

Mr. Hearst said that it was a matter of general knowledge that the interests seeking special favors supported the party which served their purposes best. He continued:

"The Standard Oil was bound to take revenge upon the present administration for the prosecution instituted against it and the fine imposed upon it.

"The question then merely was where the Standard Oil whipped out of the republican party, was going to go. It was not going into the independence party with honest Tom Hagen at the head.

"Every one began to suspect that the Standard Oil might possibly make improper overtures to the democratic party. No sooner had the suspicion been formed than along comes the democratic party up the avenue flaunting the twenty thousand dollar senatorial sealskin sack presented by Mr. Ryan and the three hundred thousand dollar diamond necklace presented by Mr. Rockefeller.

"Then suspicion became a certainty. Haskell was shown by court records and signed documents to have been a Standard Oil agent, a steel trust organizer, a promoter of crooked railroad deals and a defaulter against whom a judgment of $42,000 realized $29.15.

"This sterling democrat was shown to have been made first chairman of the democratic committee on platform and resolutions and then the treasurer of the democratic campaign fund. He was shown to have operated in politics as he had operated in business. He was shown practically to have stocked and bonded the democratic platform and then to have hypothecated the securities, with Standard Oil for a campaign contribution.

"Of course the republican party has been almost as thoroughly exposed. A republican senator, Mr. Foraker, has been shown to have been an agent of the Standard Oil in the senate. I have read letters which proved that he received large sums of money from the Standard Oil. He himself admits that he received money from the Standard Oil and borrowed some also. He claimed that his services to the Standard Oil were not towards securing legislation. Then I produced a letter from Mr. Archbold in which Mr. Foraker was asked to opose a bill introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas. Now Mr. Forakrr claims to have letters that will prove the innocence of his Standard Oil campaign. I assure him that I have looked through my collection of letters very carefully without being able to find any letters of that kind. I was fortunate enough however, to find two more letters which mention large additional sums of money sent to him by the Standard Oil, while he was supposed to be representing the people in the United States senate:

"26 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11 1906.

"My Dear Sentaor:—Referring to our telephonic conversation of today, I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $5,000.

"Truly yours,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"Hon. J. B. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C."

"26 Broadway, New York, Nov. 26, 1906.

"My Dear Senator:—In pursuance of our understanding in our talk over the telephone today I now beg to enclose you certificate of deposit to your favor for $10,000.

"Yours truly,

"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

"Hon. J. B. Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C."

"I say that these additional letters do not prove Mr. Foraker's innocence but on the contrary they go to show that the services he rendered the Standard Oil, must have been very effective to warrant so many payments in so short a time.

"Mr. Roosevelt has repudiated his republican Standard Oil senator, Mr. Bryan has not repudiated his democratic Standard Oil platform maker and treasurer, nor has he repudiated Mr. Haskell's platform or Mr. Haskell's campaign collection. Mr. Bryan has forced Mr. Haskell's resignation but he says he still believes in his innocence. If Mr. Bryan believes in Mr. Haskell's innocence and still forced his resignation, he acted in a most disloyal manner, and if Mr. Bryan does not believe in Mr. Haskell's innocence and still asserts his innocence, he is acting in a most discreditable manner.

"Mr. Bryan says that Mr. Haskell ought to have a hearing in court. I say that he ought to have several hearings in court."

STRONG PROGRAM OFFERED AT EXPOSITION TODAY.

(Continued from Page 1: Column 4.)

teresting all the time, the five-mile relay race between two Navajo bucks mounted bareback on little wizy native ponies, was perhaps the most exciting event on the schedule. The Indians covered the five mile run in record breaking time. They rode like the wind around the half mile track and changed horses each time they reached the end of the hack. The wild ride was certainly a demonstration of the Indian way of riding. The frish little ponies, eager for a sprint were turned loose for all the speed there was in them. It was wonderful to see the way the Navajos clung to the necks of their ponies. Both the Navajos who participated in the race were fine horsemen and are noted for their cleverness in staying on a horse under any and all conditions. The reckless manner in which the riders would jump from their ponies to the ground at the end of a half mile sometimes before the horses had come to a full stop, and the quickness with which they were mounted on a fresh pony and back into the race again was startling to many of the visitors, many of whom had never witnessed a like performance outside of a wild west show.

Although the baseball game was exvery interesting, perhaps the feavery uinteresting, perhaps the feature of the day which was most enjoyed by the majority of the big crowd present, were the Butts manual drills and other military maneuvers executed by the Twenty-first battalion of United States regulars, of Fort Logan, and similar field movements by the cadets from the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell.

The military spectacle was a glorious one and will be remembered for many a day by those who witnessed it. Four hundred men comprising the Twenty-first battalion of regular artillerymen executed the difficult Butts manual drill without a slip or a hitch. Four hundred men, moving with machine like precision, every man executing the different movements in exact unison with the man next to him, was a remarkable demonstration of the high state of efficiency which has been attained among the enlisted men in the United States army, with reference to their capacity for drilling. The artillerymen were dressed in natty khaki uniforms, with jaunty cap, leggins and brown shoes and white gloves.

Four hundred glistening rifles, held in the hands of the soldiers boys, who are ready at all times to answer the battle call, created a profound impression among the people in the grandstand and was an apt illustration of the stability and integrity of the United States.

The surprise of the day, however came when the Roswell cadets, headed by their military band, appeared on the field and went through exactly the same movements as the regulars had executed a few moments previously. The work of the cadets was very clever and they were loudly and frequently cheered by the admiring people in the grandstand. It has been often been said that the New Mexico cadets drill like veterans and their performance yesterday was a convincing demonstration that such is the truth.

NEWLANDS MENTIONED AS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1: Column 6.)

night to the effect that Senator Frank G. Newlands of Nevada, would be placed in nomination for the presidency of the congress. Mr. Newlands is the father of the reclamation act and his past interest in reclamation work and his present activity in it are the arguments being urged in his behalf. The movement seems to have sufficient backing to make it an important factor with the election of officers but a day away. Up to the mention of Mr. Newland's name, Vice President Geo. H. Barstow, of Texas has had a clear field.

There were many rumors current yesterday about the presidency of the congress, one of them being to the effect that the honor might be conferred upon President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern. With the exception of the Newlands boom, none of the rumors appeared to have any satisfactory backing.

Secretary Fowler of this congress is now being urged to consider a reelection and may be a candidate.

H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco will be urged by the California delegation as candidate for first vice president.

Ballard's Herbine is acknowledged to be the perfect liver regulator. If you're blue and out of sorts, get a bottle today. A positive cure for bilious headache, constipation, chills and fever and all liver complaints.

Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

PYTHIANS CONVENE TODAY

New Mexico Grand Lodge Meets in Annual Session in Elks' Building This Morning.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias will convene here this morning in Castle Hall in the Elks' building. From all indications the meeting will be the most largely attended in the history of the Pythian order in New Mexico. About one hundred out of town members, from various parts of the territory, are expected to be present, when the meeting is called to order this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of important matters are expected to be brought before the grand lodge. The annual election of grand lodge officers will take place some time during the day. At 2 o'clock today the principal officers of the lodge will exemplify the third rank to a number of candidates.

Cold Weather Advice

To maintain health a mature man colds on the chest, as neglected they readily lead to pneumonia, consumption or other pulmonary troubles. Just as soon as the cough appears treat it with Ballard's Horehound Syrup the standard cure of America. Use as directed—perfectly harmless. A cure and preventive for all diseases of the lungs.

Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

PRINCE NAMED FOR THE COUNCIL IN RIO ARRIBA

FORMER GOVERNOR GOES TO NEXT LEGISLATURE

Andre's and Party Return From Speaking Tour of Northwest Counties; Conventions at Tierra, Amarilla and Taos.

W. H. Andrews, republican candidate for delegate to congress from New Mexico, returned to Albuquerque last night from a trip through Rio Arriba and Taos counties, accompanied by former Governor Miguel A. Otero.

HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE
Nominated for the Council from Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties.

Hon. E. A. Mirabal, of Sandoval county, and Jose E. Sena, clerk of the New Mexico supreme court. The party visited Espanola, Abiquiu, El Rito, Tierra Amarilla, Tres Piedras, and Taos, making speeches at all these places and intervening villages, and attending the county conventions held at Tierra Amarilla and Taos. At the former convention held for Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, former Governor L. Bradford Prince, of Rio Arriba county, now attending the Irrigation congress, was nominated for the legislative council, and Felix Walters, of San Juan county, for the house of representatives. In this district a nomination on the legislative ticket is equivalent to election on the republican side, and Governor Prince will be the next councilman from Rio Arriba.

A very successful convention was held at Taos and the party expresses satisfaction with the results of the trip.

"We had a good trip," said Mr. Andrews, "and I am well satisfied with the results. The attendance at all our meetings was good and I feel sure that both Taos and Rio Arriba counties will give me larger increased majorities. The nomination of Governor Prince is a good one, and will strengthen the ticket in Rio Arriba county, while a strong ticket has been named for county officers in Taos county.

"The candidate and a party of which Governor Otero will probably be a member, will leave a week from Saturday on a trip through San Miguel and Mora counties."

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1864 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Peston of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief until Mr. A. W. Moss of this place persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by all druggists.

Labor's Ban on Watson.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 30.—The state federation of labor today adopted a resolution declaring James E. Watson responsible for grievous injustices to labor.

For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequaled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all druggists.

CUT RATE ON UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS. ALBQ. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

GOLDEN LEGEND SUNG TO HUGE AUDIENCE

THOUSANDS HEAR GREAT SULLIVAN ORATORIO

Singing of Arthur Middleton and Other Visiting and Home Soloists Repeatedly Encored; Chorus Work Magnificent.

Almost every seat in the convention hall was filled last night when the orchestra struck up the opening notes of Sullivan's masterly oratorio, "The Golden Legend," sung by a splendid chorus of a hundred voices, with assistance of local celebrity and world-wide note in the solo parts. Miss Caroline A. Strong, director of the chorus, had them in perfect accord last night, and the chorus work was simply magnificent. The interpretation of the rather difficult Sullivan composition reflected the greatest credit on the director, on the soloists, on every member of the chorus and the orchestra and proved entirely pleasing to the great audience.

The short solo program preceding the singing of the "Golden Legend" was a rare treat and the appearance of each soloist was followed by enthusiastic encores, the second and third time. The powerful and resonant basso of Mr. Arthur Middleton was heard as the opening number in "Torreador," the ever popular old favorite, to which he gave a new and stirring meaning. Mr. Middleton is a big man with a big voice to match. It is richly musical and while he sings with apparently no effort whatever, it fills every corner of the great hall last night and was productive of unstinted applause. He was forced to respond to an encore.

Mrs. Bessie Fox Davis, of Denver, delighted Albuquerque on her initial appearance here and has made local and visiting music lovers her enthusiastic admirers. She sings "O Don Fatale," by Verdi, with great expression, her second number bringing out even more perfectly the great range of her voice, which shows the effect of long training, combined with great natural talent. She is one of the most accomplished contraltos ever heard in this city. Her third song was "Three Little Chestnuts," which made an instantaneous hit and was most cleverly done.

A generous greeting was accorded by the house to Miss Claude Albright and Mrs. Charles A. Frank, both prime favorites in their native city, who sang beautifully and each of whom was called back twice, Miss Albright being obliged to acknowledge with a low a fourth call from the gallery.

Mrs. Frank sang "Magnetic Waltz," (Arditi), responding to two deafening encores, her graceful rendition of "Rosalie" as her last number, being one of the prettiest things of the evening. "Spring" was her first response, and in both the latter songs the unusual sweetness of her voice made a visible impress on the audience. Mrs. Frank will always be sure of a delighted reception from Albuquerque.

Miss Albright sang first a French ballad, a most unusual thing, both in the singing and the accompaniment, which showed the wonderful versatility of this gifted grand opera singer, following with a sweet German song, and singing a third time in response to repeated calls. This ended the first part of the program.

It would be impossible for any one but an experienced musical critic to describe the singing of "The Golden Legend." Suffice it to say that the work of the soloists and the chorus showed a remarkable study and surprisingly perfect execution, and spoke volumes for the skillful work of Miss Strong, director. The most difficult passages were gone through with splendidly and the standard of excellence was maintained without a break to the end of the somewhat lengthy composition. Messrs. Dupuy and Jepson, the noted Los Angeles tenors, made a pleasing impression on their first appearance here and seldom does this city have the opportunity to hear such finished artists.

At the close of the concert Miss Strong was presented by the members of the chorus and soloists with a most beautiful bouquet of exquisite roses as a slight token of their appreciation of her efforts and her success as director.

HAMLET

had melancholy, probably caused by an inactive liver. A bad liver makes one cross and irritable, causes mental and physical depression and may result disastrously.

Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

Rain Quenches Fires.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Rain began falling at Clear Water and Long Lake West today and it is reported that indications are for a sufficient downpour to stop the fire ravages.

Forty Naked Navajos
SACRED FIRE DANCE
TONIGHT: Traction Park : : : 8:30 O'Clock

THE JAFFA Grocery Co.
GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Ready Prepared Foods

for your lunches. Don't waste time staying home cooking your meals.

Call and see our Delicatessen and Lunch Goods.
All kinds, at right prices.

Boiled Ham, Ham Sausage, Tongue in Jelly, Beef Bologna Sausage, Weiner and Ring Sausage, Chipped Beef, Cheese of all Kinds, Canned Specialties, Bottled Goods.

OUR BAKERY DEPARTMENT

is working overtime, making the necessities for quick lunches, etc.

All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Coffee Cakes, Cookies, Bread, Rolls, etc.

Hot Rolls at 5 o'Clock

Every day as always.

We have just opened another keg of those famous German

Dill Pickles 2 for 5c

and large ones, at that

The Jaffa Grocery Co.
Good Things to Eat.
Mail Orders Filled Same Day as Received.

WE SELL THE
International Harvester Co.'s
Gasoline Engines,
BLUE BELL
Cream Separators,
McCormick, Mowers, Binders, Rakes, Etc.
John Deere Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Etc.,
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RAABE & MAUGER
115-117 N. First

SUPERIOR LUMBER & MILL CO.
Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, etc.
DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.
WHOLESALE GLASS.
Under the Viaduct. Albuquerque, N. M.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER.
Glass, Cement, Wall Paper and Rex Flintkote Roofing.
North First Street. Albuquerque, New Mexico

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Hotel Montezuma
New Building, New Furniture, Steam Heat, good Large Rooms, all First Class. Corner Copper and Third.
L. Gradi, Prop.
Phone No. 1029

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Albuquerque, N. M
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Sept. 23 1908

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and discounts	$1,625,735.53	Capital	$ 200,000.00
Bonds securities, etc.	49,086.33	Surplus and profits	53,562.83
Banking house and fixtures	39,979.89	Circulating notes	200,000.00
Government bonds	$425,937.50	Deposits	2,458,764.42
Cash and exchange	868,596.82		
Cash resources	1,266,534.32		
Total	$2,912,327.27	Total	$2,912,327.27

Officers

JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS, President. M. W. FLOURNOY, Vice President.
FRANK McKEE, Cashier. R. A. FROST, Ass't Cashier.
H. S. PICKARD, Ass't Cashier. H. F. RAYNOLDS, Director.
A. B. McMILLEN, Director.

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HARDWARE

WE HAVE THE GOODS AND THE RIGHT DEAL FOR YOU.
J. KORBER & CO. 212 North Second St.

VERNIER PAPER ONE OF GREAT INTEREST

inguished French Engin-
r's Address on Hydro-
ectric Enterprises Valuable
ntribution to Congress.

paper contributed to the Six-
National Irrigation congress
Rene Tavernier, M. I. H., chief
er of the department of public
of France, is one of the most
le and timely on the program,
has attracted much interest
engineers and delegates in gen-
the gathering.
Edward McQueen Gray, our
the following note on the pa-
M. Tavernier, a translation of
was read Tuesday before the
by Dr. Gray:
Rene Tavernier, who will leave
igation congress with his hands
full of interesting labors
did not want to come empty-
, and therefore responded to
y much appreciated invitation
an address in regard to the
and regulation accomplished in
by the Ministre de l'Agricul-
concerning the hydraulic power
irrigation of his country.
main object of M. Tavernier's
is to show the closeness of the
which exists between the de-
ent of irrigation and the very
sible progress which has been
during the last few years by
ydro-electric enterprises which
en in France under the sup-
ame of "Houille Blanche" or
Fuel." These enterprises, as
known, have for their object
ion either by means of dams
or by dams of powerful
plants utilizing an large
portant portion of the fall
of water supply and the
of the energy thereby
through a system of
tion over a vast territory.
undertaking of this sort
destined to be mutually
ter and individual comfort.
ergy can only be tested
general. By the consolidation
the force-producing plants
peration depends upon the
ply of the water courses and
ecting their respective fall
and short-comings, to
the largest possible
with varying
enterprises of a
r is created which possesses
sible economic superiority
related hydraulic plants
one direction only. The
ertaking of this character
to furnish at a very low
surplus energy which at
times of the day are not required
by the intermittent services, such as
use of light in traction, which may
well be applied to the less exacting
requirements of irrigation.

There is nevertheless reason to fear
that the enterprises for the utilization
of the "White Coal," realizing as
they do large profits through their
industrial application, may not always
be disposed, without proper precaution
being taken, to concede to the
service of the agricultural, in return
the low prices of which they stand in
need.

Throughout France, and especially
in the southeastern part of the country,
the extreme subdivision which
exists in regard to both industrial and
agricultural enterprises has produced
a complication of conflicting interests.
The problem of the best utilization of
water, involved at the present day
with the problem of the best utilization
of hydro-electric force, results in
competitive claims of a very delicate
character, a question which is now receiving
the attention of the Ministre
de l'Agriculture.

In the first part of his report M.
Rene Tavernier deals with the delimitation
of the relations which exists between
the hydraulic forces and irrigation.
These two undertakings may be
made mutually serviceable. In many
cases, instead of bringing water to the
irrigable lands by gravity alone, it
will be more advantageous to raise it
by motors driven by hydro-electric
power. All will depend upon the cost
of furnishing this power.

In the second part of his report, M.
Tavernier enumerates the various
measures taken and planned by the
minister of agriculture and the legislative
reforms under consideration for
the direction of the development of
hydraulic forces toward an organization
which shall guarantee the future
interests of irrigation.

He supplies particulars concerning
the work and administration of the
Direction de l'Hydraulique et des
Ameliorations Agricoles," which include
studies concerning the control
of water courses very similar in character
to those which the National Irrigation
congress has so greatly contributed
to develop in America, and
which are so admirably directed by
the "geological survey" and the "reclamation
service."

In support of his observations M.
Tavernier quotes from a number of
official documents which he has deposited
in the library of the geological
survey at Washington, where they
may be consulted.

M. Tavernier terminates his report
by observing that if, thanks to the
miracles brought by the fairy—Electricity—the
features of the problem
of the "best" utilization of water have
been changed, a similar evolution will
be brought about more or less in all
other countries. He admires very particularly
these reservoirs having so
gigantic—not yet surpassed—dimensions
that will enable the cultivators
to utilize to the last drop of the precious
waters. He has therefore a well
founded hope of deriving in the great
United States of America, information
of the most valuable character
upon the problem which calls for a
solution. Admittedly no one can at
present indicate its complete solution.
Yet, day by day, in this respect, as in
many others, men are realizing more
and more that their interest lies in the
union of their researches and their
efforts, a union which shall extend
beyond the frontiers that divide them,
and even across the separating seas.

The government of the French republic
when delegating M. Rene Tavernier
to represent that country at the
sixteenth National irrigation congress,
wishes to demonstrate that the engineers
by studying together the physical
laws which are theoretically the same
in all countries, would arrive at a mutual
understanding and appreciation
of one nation for the other.

GO TO BELEN, NEW MEXICO

The Future Railroad Metropolis of New Mexico. Located on the Belen Cut-Off of the A. T. & S. F. Railway

BELEN IS THIRTY-ONE MILES SOUTH OF ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, ON THE MAIN LINE OF THE SANTA FE SYSTEM LEADING EAST AND WEST FROM CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY AND GALVESTON TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OLD MEXICO.

THE BELEN TOWNSITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OWNS THE BELEN TOWNSITE—1,000 BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS 25X140 FT.—WIDE AVENUES AND STREETS

Belen, New Mexico, lies in the valley of the Rio Grande. It has fine shade trees and a beautiful lake, School Houses, Churches, a Commercial Club, Mercantile Stores of all classes, Patent Roller Mills, a Winery, the new Hotel Belen, with all modern improvements; restaurants. Brick Yard, two Lumber Yards, etc, etc, etc.

BELEN IS THE LARGEST SHIPPING POINT FOR WOOL, FLOUR, WHEAT, WINE, BEANS AND HAY IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO — ALL FAST LIMITED, EXPRESS, MAIL AND FREIGHT TRAINS OF THE SANTA FE ROUTE WILL GO OVER THE MAIN LINE THROUGH BELEN, EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Santa Fe Railway Company has here the largest terminal yards on its system from Chicago to California—which with an elegant Harvey Eating House, a commodious depot, mail and express office; roundhouse for eighteen stalls; tracks to accommodate 4,086 cars. The lots offered for sale adjoin the depot grounds and Harvey Eating House; streets graded, sidewalks laid out; shade trees, etc.

THE PRICES OF LOTS ARE LOW; TERMS EASY, ONE-THIRD CASH; BALANCE ON NOTE AND MORTGAGE FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST; TITLE PERFECT, WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN

WRITE FOR MAPS AND PRICES, OR OTHER INFORMATIONTO

JOHN BECKER, President. *THE BELEN TOWN AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY* WM. M. BERGER, Secretary.

UNIQUE EXHIBITS OF HYBRID CATTLE

"Buffalo Jones," the Wizard of the Animal Kingdom, and Originator of Hybridizing Cattle, Arrives With Big Consignment

The Industrial Exposition conducted in connection with the Irrigation Congress now in session claims one of the most unique and distinctly unusual exhibits ever secured by such a conclave. With the arrival last night of that well known westerner and plainsman, "Buffalo Jones," now of Garden City, formerly government custodian of the Yellowstone National Park with his remarkable herd of hybrid sheep and buffalo, new interest was awakened in the exposition now in progress and present. Indications point to a thronging of the space allotted to "Buffalo Jones" and his new product.

Col. Jones is one of the most remarkable men in the west today, and is the subject of one of the latest books out, entitled "The Last of the Plainsmen" written by a noted nature writer, Zene Grey of New York. Col. Jones operates an extensive ranch in Arizona where he produces his remarkable strains that have startled the animal world fully as much as have the achievements of Luther Burbank, whose thornless cactus is displayed on the grounds in the horticultural and plant domain. "Buffalo Jones" became possessor of the pure Persian sheep that Lew Wallace was instrumental in getting into this country, and these he has crossed with a native strain, making a very superior production. Several hundred of these have been reared, and a full carload forms part of the strange exhibit that arrived last night. Added to this are a few buffalo and Jones-novo and best product specimens of his truly wonderful "Cattalo," a cross between full blood buffalo and American cows of the low grade. Some of these attain the great weight of one ton. Their meat is distinctly superior to that of any other beef, and the animals are far more hardy than those we are accustomed to.

Although Buffalo Jones' did not come with the Garden City (Kansas) boosters, he yet claims an eminent connection with them, as he maintains is that thriving city an exhibition ranch where these animals are attracting the attention of tourists from all over the continent.

Mr. Jones' herd of animals consists of forty-eight head and include buffaloes, cattaloes, Persian sheep, Persianno and other new sheep. They will be on exhibition at the exposition grounds this afternoon.

OUR WORK OF LAUNDERING ON LADIES' COLLARS, SHIRT WAISTS, SKIRTS AND DUCK SUITS IS UNSURPASSED. IMPERIAL LAUNDRY, BACK OF POST OFFICE.

Buy your Blankets and Comforters at Albert Faber's and keep warm these chilly nights.

Slays Wife Then Self.

Seattle, Sept. 30.—The bodies of George Foster and his wife, an attractive woman 25 years old, were found today in a room in a lodging house. A revolver on the floor with two chambers empty indicated that Foster had shot the woman and committed suicide. The tragedy is attributed to jealousy. But little is known of Foster or his wife.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN W. WILSON—
Attorney at Law
Collections Made. New State National Bank Bldg., Albuquerque, N. M.

R. W. D. BRYAN—
Attorney at Law
Office in First National Bank building
Albuquerque, N. M.

JNO. A. WHITE—
Attorney-at-Law.
Business Promptly Attended to.
Room 11, Cromwell Block,
Albuquerque, N. M.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. BAKER—
Practice limited to the eye
Office hours: 9-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.
Suite 9 Barnett Bldg. Tel. 615.

DRS. SHADRACH & TULL—
Practice Limited
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Oculist and Aurist for Santa Fe Coast Lines. Office State National Bank Building. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 1:30 to 5 p. m.

DR. SOLOMON L. BURTON—
Physician and Surgeon.
Office 610 South Walter St.
Phone No. 1020.
Albuquerque, N. M.

W. M. SHERIDAN, M. D.—
Homoepathic Physician and Surgeon
Suite 8, 9, 10 State Nat. Bank Bldg
Tel. office 856.
Residence 1089.

A. G. SHORTLE, M. D.—
Practice
Limited to Tuberculosis.
Hours 10 to 12; 2 to 4.
Rooms 8, 9, 10, State Nat. Bank Bldg.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ASSAYERS.

W. JENKS—
Assayer.
Mining and Metallurgical Engineer.
809 West Fruit avenue. Postoffice Box 173, or at office of F. H. Kent, 115 South Third street.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

PITT ROSS—
County Surveyor.
Attorney before U. S. Land Department. Land Scrip for sale. Civil engineering.
213 West Central.

WILLIAM H. HERRICK—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
Hydraulic and General Engineering.
Socorro, New Mexico.

DENTISTS.

DR. J. E. KRAFT—
Dental Surgeon.
Rooms 2-3, Barnett building. Phone 744. Appointments made by mail.

L. H. CHAMBERLIN, D. D. S.—
Dentist.
Oldest established office in the city.
Office in Cromwell Block, Corner Second and Gold avenue.
Albuquerque, N. M.

CHAS. A. ELLER—
Dentist.
Room 14 N. T. Armijo Bldg.
Phones 869 and 1025. Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Engagements Made by Mail.

HOMEOPATHS.

R. L. HUST—
Physician and Surgeon
Rooms 6 and 8, N. T. Armijo building, Albuquerque, N. M.

DRS. BRONSON & BRONSON—
Homeopathic
Physicians and Surgeons.
Over Vann's Drug Store. Phones: Office 628; residence, 1059. Albuquerque, N. M.

This Mark Stands for — WEINMAN & LEWINSON ALBUQUERQUE N. M. — Mdse. of Integrity.

VISIT OTHER STORES.
THEN COME HERE.
COMPARE PRICE AND QUALITY.
YOU'LL BUY HERE.

THE ECONOMIST

ALBUQUERQUE'S EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS EXCLUSIVELY.
PHONE ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY. MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

THE ECONOMIST STRIVES
To do the right thing at the right time, in the right way; to do some things better than they were ever done before; to avoid errors; to consider both sides of the question; to be courteous; to anticipate requirements; to act from reason, rather than rule.

This Mark Stands for — WEINMAN & LEWINSON ALBUQUERQUE N. M. — Mdse. of Integrity.

Welcome to Our Visitors

We extend to all visitors cordial invitation to make our store their headquarters while in the city and to take advantage of the manifold conveniences arranged for customers' comfort. You will find a rest room, writing desk and telephone for your convenience.

Ask for a postal card showing pictures of the various departments also of our building.

They are Free. Sed Some to Your Friends.

The accompanying cut illustrates one of the new Directoire Model Gowns and Hat.

DESCRIPTION OF DIRECTOIRE GOWN.

This illustration shows one of the new Directoire Gowns, of Liberty Satin, in pale amethyst, yoke and collar of Point Gaze Lace, waist trimmed with richly embroidered Persian bands. This is the original Directoire model—a magnificent production. The price is **$87.50.**

Other Directoire Gowns — in fawn, apricot, old rose, light blue and taupe—from $65 up to $95 each.

DIRECTOIRE HAT.

On this figure is shown one of the new Directoire Hats—French felt shape, with Egyptian border of black satin and velvet, trimmed with chiffon and plumes around crown; chiffon streamers. Price **$85.00.**

Other Directoire Hats priced from **$35.00 up.**

New Stylish Skirts

We are showing latest styles in pleated and sheath skirts—of velle, broadcloth, panama, taffeta and satin—embellished in cut, sheers in original models, from **$5.00 up to $29.50.**

Style Study at The Economist
You Are Welcome

The new season's radical style changes have created much inquiry on the part of those who are ready to plan the new gown, or select the various accessories, and we beg to remind all who seek reliable and satisfactory information upon these points that the question **"WHAT IS FASHIONABLE?"** is decisively answered in The Economist's grand aggregation of new stocks for Autumn and Winter wear.

It Is the Management's Wish That You Make This Store Your Convenience as Well as Your Shopping Place.

Fashionable Wraps for Street and Opera

Long right-fitting tailored coats for street wear have the call this season. Smart styles, of selected cloths and French broadcloth, from **$15.00 to $50.00.**

The new evening wraps are shown in cape and stole effects, some have the flowing cape sleeves. Made of chiffon, broadcloth, silk or satin. The former trimmed with gilt buttons, in military effect. From **$17.50 to $75.00.**

EARLY AUTUMN SHOWING OF SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
A Showing Unexcelled in Any City.

It will pay every woman who admires fabric beauty and art to visit the department and view this comprehensive collection of new Silks and Wool Dress Goods. Naturally every woman of this class desires to see the newest in fall styles and it is here in great variety, aggregating a splendid assortment of new weaves and the moderate prices are as interesting as the fabrics. No better assortment will be shown and there is an advantage in securing first choice. This display is a step in advance of all the Economist's former efforts in the broad range of weaves, the assortment of colors and the exceptional judgment exercised in selections.

Silks for all occasions in an endless variety of colors, styles and weaves. Prices to suit all—**85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50** up to **$3.00** per yard.

WOOL DRESS GOODS AND TAILOR SUITINGS.

In all the natty effects and styles, at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00** and **$2.50** per yard.

WEAVES—Cheverons, Hairline, Two-Toned Stripes, Van Dykes, Prunellas, Satin Stripe, Diagonals, Shadow and Corded Taffetas, Tailor Worsteds in checks and stripes, Batiste, Panamas and Voiles.

PLAID WOOLS—Vast range of combinations. Prices **85c, $1, $1.25** and **$1.50.**

BLACK FRENCH VOILE SPECIAL.

Lupin's make, 42-inch, $1.25 quality; special, **95c.**

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF NEW LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FOR THE FALL SEASON.

This unequalled gathering now reflects the world's choicest conceptions in this line of art. No other western store's representatives search foreign markets so extensively and diligently as does The Economist's enthusiastic and expert buyer of these goods.

VARIETIES AND EFFECTS ARE ENDLESS AND DESCRIPTION IMPOSSIBLE. Hundreds of beautiful productions shown here will not be shown elsewhere in the city, as our buyer went to many sources of supply outside the usual channels.

We greatly desire that all the ladies of this city and tributary communities visit these departments. Dainty art and gorgeous richness combine to make them just now probably the most fascinating to womankind of any in the big store.

Strangers in the City

will find abundant interest in this large and unique store. There are Rest and Reading Rooms at your service, and we check your parcels or hand luggage without any charge or obligation; no one is importuned to buy. All the courtesy that we can extend is freely yours. Ask questions and feel at home anywhere in the big store.

Stylish Millinery

A Grand Exhibit.

The Economist's sumptuous gathering of Autumn Millinery will be seen in completeness, and it will include everything new that has been developed this season.

No past season has been so productive of hat models which in their richness of adornment, beauty of design and extreme splendor of color and contrast seem to have struck the highest note of refined elegance.

The best that Paris has to give is here, and even more interesting are the exquisite American conceptions and reproductions.

Our skilled designers and milliners successfully vie with the most eminent in America and women who discriminate most carefully will find our service pleasing and satisfactory.

The broad variety of styles may be imagined when we quote A RANGE OF PRICES VARYING FROM **$3.50** to **$100.**

Latest Conceits in Neckwear

Everything you could desire or fashion dictate will be found in our unequaled assortment of neck fixings.

REAL IRISH LACE NECKWEAR is in highest favor with the most fashionable dressers in New York. We show a large assortment of styles in collars, bows, tabs and jabots at very reasonable prices.

NEW SCARFS—In chiffon, liberty silk, lace and crepe, **$3.00 to $17.00 each.** Such a bewildering array of beautiful conceits that almost baffles description. Chentilly dotted and velvet striped effects are among the newest ideas.

The New Gloves Are Here

We are in receipt of our fall shipment of 16-button Trefousse French Kid Gloves. These come in all the wanted shades of brown, tan, mode, green and wine, also white and black. Price of this quality, **$1.50.**

Latest novelty in 16-button Kid Gloves come with contrasting embroidery on the wrist also, with cuff of a contrasting shade. Exclusive styles, **$2.50.**

Late styles in short street gloves—black, tan, brown, green, navy, red, green and gray—from **$1.25** to **$2.00** a pair.

DRY FARMERS HAVE AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO ROUSE INTEREST IN WORK

Secretary Burns of Trans-Missouri Dry Farmers Congress Pushing Active Campaign Here.

A movement looking to co-operation between the National Irrigation congress and the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming congress.

The enlargement of the organization to include a study of dry farming systems in every country of the world and a general interchange of ideas between experts of all nations.

A campaign to increase the membership of the congress.

A plan to urge larger appropriations for dry farming experiments in the several western states.

These were the subjects discussed at the special meeting of the executive committee of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming committee yesterday afternoon.

Governor George Curry, vice president of the congress, presided and the other members present were: C. H. Root, Denver; George J. McCabe, Bisbee, Ariz.; A. P. Moore, Hayes, New; Douglas White, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. L. Baird, Newcastle, Wyo.; John T. Burns, Cheyenne, Wyo.

International interest, shown by increasing memberships received from European countries and statements made to the committeemen by the foreign delegates present at the session of the Irrigation congress, have shown the officers of the Dry Farming congress that the movement started two years ago and intended as a distinctly western affair, has already grown beyond the original plans of the organization and the program of the third congress, which will occur in Cheyenne late in February, will include representatives of a number of nations where so-called "dry farming" is utilized. The board of control, composed of Wyoming citizens, was authorized to so plan, that the congress will hereafter assume international importance.

Resolutions were passed which will be included in a communication to be presented to the Irrigation congress this morning, endorsing the work of the irrigationists and pledging the co-operation of the dry farmers along all legitimate lines of educational work and legislative effort.

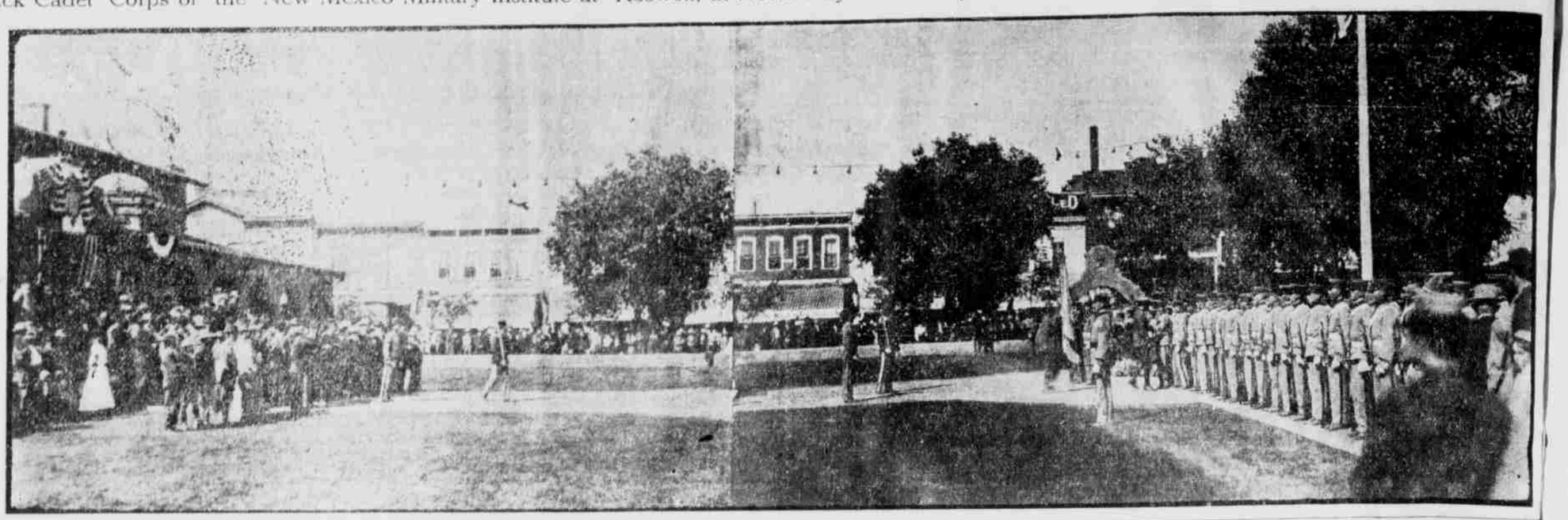
The need of immediately enlarging the experimental work of the states in districts where practical illustrations of scientific methods are needed to protect farmers already located in dry farming districts was brought out by reports from the various executive committees as submitted in the report of the secretary, and, at the Cheyenne meeting, some definite suggestions will be presented and plans made through legislative committees to secure increased appropriations, appointment of more experimental directors, assembling of historical data, etc.

The system of mailing bulletins containing actual reports of results obtained by farmers, and the conditions under which results have been obtained, was endorsed, and Secretary Burns was instructed to at once begin an extensive campaign among the farmers of the entire west, urging them to take personal interest in the work of the congress, in assembling information for dissemination in the literature of the congress and in corresponding to their state representatives to assist in a more careful study of the methods of water conservation in the natural soil reservoirs possible to establish through the proper soil preparation.

After the meeting the executive committee, accompanied by Governor Curry, visited President Ripley of the Santa Fe, in his private car, and discussed the possibilities of dry farming development along the lines of the Santa Fe, especially in New Mexico. President Ripley evinced the deepest personal interest in the Dry Farming congress and stated that the company had been giving special attention to a study of the subject and that the results obtained this year at the various Santa Fe experiment stations have shown conclusively that the so-called "dry farming" theory was no longer to be looked upon as an experimental proposition, but had already developed into a potent factor in the immigration work of the railroad companies of the west.

The committee will meet again today.

Crack Cadet Corps of the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, in Review by Gov. Curry and Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., on Alvarado Gorun



EXCELLENT PROGRAM FOR CONCERT TONIGT

One of the most excellent programs that it has been the good fortune of Albuquerque music lovers to hear for a long time will be rendered in the Elks' theater tonight by local artists, who have achieved distinction in their various lines of musical study. The concert is under the auspices of the Woman's club and the reunion of the best talent will commence promptly at 8 o'clock in order that the finishing number will be rendered in ample time to enable those who desire to do so, to attend the reception at the Commercial club. Persons entering the theater after a number is being rendered will be required to stand in the aisle until it has been completed.

The program for tonight's concert is as follows:

1—Concerto No. 4, Andante, Adagio Religioso ... Vieux-Temps
Mr. Bruno Dieckmann.
2—Fantasie, Op. 49 ... Chopin
Mrs. Mabel Stetson-Hinde.
2—The Sleeping Echo ... Richard Mailer
Mrs. C. A. Frank.
4—(a) Hungarian Dance No. 5 ... Brahms
(b) Humoreske ... Dvorak
Mr. Bruno Dieckmann.
5—Air de Ballet from Le Cid ... Massenet
Miss Lillian Elwood.
6—Zigeunerweisen ... Sarasate
Mr. Bruno Dieckmann.
7—A Night in Venice ... Lacombe
Mrs. Frank, Miss Elwood.

MRS. FAIRWEATHER FIRST WOMAN DELEGATE

Mrs. John Fairweather, of Fresno, Cal., who has been appointed by a session of the National Irrigation Congress, and has taken an active part in the proceedings, as a result of her efforts to induce women to take an active interest in irrigation, matters, is to be a delegate to the Albuquerque congress from the Sacramento valley in California, and is asking all women who are in the procession that she is appointed a delegate to the congress of Governor Gillette in California, which it will be more than several years ago. Mrs. Fairweather delivered a speech on the floor of the Boise congress and was highly complimented for her efforts.

PRESSING NEED OF ORGANIZATION OF STOCKMEN

Auxiliary Call Urges Upon Every Stock Grower in Territory to Attend Meeting October 6.

[illegible] Stockmen's association [illegible] Albuquerque [illegible] October 6 [illegible] Stockmen's association [illegible] Stockmen's association [illegible] Stockmen's association

ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

SECTION TWO | ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908. | PAGES 9 TO 1

ONE THOUSAND ACCREDITED DELEGATES ARE PRESENT

Eight Hundred and Twenty-one Have Been Registered at Irrigation Congress Headquarters and Reported to the Committee on Credentials Which Meets at 9 o'Clock This Morning.

Up to last night eight hundred and twenty-one delegates had registered at Irrigation Congress headquarters. There are a large number of delegates who have not registered so that it is safe to place the total number of delegates attending the congress at one thousand.

The following is a list of the delegates as registered on the official roll committee appointed yesterday will have a meeting this morning at 9 o'clock for the purpose of hearing any contests or protests against this list, being the official list of delegates:

Alabama—1.

J. C. Waite.

Arkansas—2.

Jacob Fink.
John McCarroll.

Colorado—99.

D. C. Beeman.
D. P. McDonald.
W. K. McAllister.
P. M. Keene.
J. C. Wright.
F. C. Goudy.
A. G. Hill.
Thos. Beaslin.
C. R. Root.
F. H. Whiting.
A. H. Parish.
C. S. Carran.
W. S. Hollister.
Clark Lefever.
T. O'Leary.
Albert Meroch.
G. W. Bowen.
Henry Van Cleeb.
W. K. Winterholter.
T. N. Stevens.
E. H. Grubb.
W. Boyd.
N. D. Purse.
H. M. Waltser.
J. P. Hall.
R. P. Davis.
Frank Kreybill.
L. M. Campbell.
B. T. McClave.
F. J. Taylor.
Donald McIntosh.
A. J. Spear.
Geo. H. Thomas.
C. H. Moorehouse.
J. A. Eddy.
R. J. Franklin.
J. W. McConnell.
A. H. Bailey.
O. B. Wilcox.
J. C. Osgood.
S. H. Attwater.
G. G. Anderson.
P. Rogers.
James G. Rogers.
W. Morley.
F. Wietze.
James S. Cowan.
W. H. Spurgeon.
Aaron Grove.
F. W. Swanson.
R. A. Chism.
D. E. Kendall.
M. Gunsel.
W. H. Olin.
Chas. Swanson.
G. T. Herbert.
John Walker.
R. A. Stock.
J. Johnson.
E. M. Mood.
J. H. McCorkle.
G. L. Palmer.
W. J. Whitlock.
Martin Walker.
Byron C. Hummel.
J. H. Schoen.
B. Byron.
S. C. Ogg.
J. L. Kinworthy.
Peter Coffee.
George Diggs.
F. Bakefelt.
J. R. McKinney.
C. L. Scott.
T. W. Jacob.
T. T. Lewis.
W. S. Burdick.
E. W. Davis.
A. G. Watson.
K. Grunewald.
F. D. Abernathy.
J. H. Lynch.
W. P. Delaney.
James Winniner.
C. W. Crowe.
Adolph Interfeldt.
Emil Zorn.
Chas. Laurino.
S. J. Burris.
H. L. Hollister.
L. L. Gray.
S. D. Snyder.
H. C. Wright.
A. Phelan.
C. E. Wantland.
C. F. Kendall.
Arthur Read.
P. W. Tumulson.
A. J. Eaton.

California—77.

E. W. Spencer.
F. F. Peck.
J. A. Hubbard.
B. E. Hutchinson.
F. C. Finkle.
J. R. Haden.
E. W. Metice.
Y. J. Field.
Mrs. W. S. Green.
W. H. Donn.
H. D. Loveland.
F. J. Symes.
Walter H. Kellam.
Walter James.
W. C. Mendenhall.
J. E. Harroun.
H. A. Justro.
W. A. Beard.
Newton L. Hall.
Geo. W. Hawkins.
Geo. W. Kerr.
E. Lennon.
W. F. Lumming.
W. L. Bransford.
H. A. Greene.
F. G. Havens.
C. S. Little.
E. G. Little.
Thos. G. Gerdine.
L. W. Trumbell.
Jno. Fairweather.
Mrs. Lovell White.
Mrs. Jno. Fairweather.
Chas. E. Gleckler.
F. A. Sharp.
Ira B. Bennett.
N. H. Rice.
H. S. Kelly.
Thos. Boyd.
F. G. Vivian.
B. C. McKenzie.
E. L. Larkin.
C. H. Wilson.
W. K. Gregory.
E. B. Stuart.
H. H. St. Claire.
Scipio Craig.
J. R. Loftus.
W. P. Mansfield.
F. J. Webster.
M. J. Cooney.
John F. Atchison.
C. F. O'Brien.
G. W. Stephenson.
J. B. Eldridge.
Alex Gordon.
P. F. Wood.
W. H. Frost.
John G. North.
D. White.
H. H. Moore.
J. W. Fraser.
N. J. Cooley.
W. A. Chalfant.
Wm. Farr.
Jas. A. Bishop.
A. J. Hechtwan.
W. J. McClure.
T. M. Gallagher.
W. D. Deaby.
Frances Coddle.
Wm. Kent.
A. E. eKnt.
T. N. Dowd.
N. N. S. Green.
W. S. Wolf.

Connecticut—1.

M. K. Gaze.

Indiana—2.

G. M. Butler.
Jos. M. Gear.

Illinois—22.

F. H. Griswold.
W. H. Thompson.
Clinton Franklin.
C. L. Surgraves.
T. W. Smith.
S. Rutherford.
Spencer Fonner.
A. B. Gildsmidt.
Max Bass.
R. E. Wilson.
A. A. Morton.
R. J. Hand.
D. H. Anderson.
Wesley Merritt.
G. H. Maxwell.
H. D. Marr.
J. H. Buffin.
J. H. Workley.
J. L. Kemper.
W. A. Ross.
H. Aldridge.

Idaho—3.

James Stephenson.
James A. Grum.
O. McWaters.

Iowa—7.

A. H. Mason.
F. M. Shelton.
J. B. Russell.
F. C. Loland.
Edith H. Ross.
C. D. Forsbeck.
H. M. Shaw.

Kansas—27.

A. B. Black.
F. S. Savage.
A. B. Stroup.
A. R. Downing.
E. J. Spencer.
A. G. Campbell.
S. W. Horner.
Maggie Neff.
W. M. Kinnison.
J. W. Lough.
I. J. Carter.
S. C. Nigsett.
C. A. Schmerder.
H. H. Faxon.
A. J. Wood.
H. H. Amer.
Geo. Leis.
J. P. Emery.
Jno. Harper.
Jno. Rixon.
J. G. Bronson.
H. Jones.
J. O'Boyle.
Mary Best.
W. S. Williamson.
I. J. Cammons.

Louisiana—3.

E. Bass.
W. B. Gregory.
H. Landry.

Massachusetts—1.

F. W. Rowe.

Missouri—8.

F. L. Vandergrift.
John P. Wagner.
Henry C. Brent.
W. F. Shelton.
D. E. King.
F. E. Tyler.
W. S. Hannah.
Frank C. Lott.

Minnesota—6.

Geo. W. Royce.
Mrs. A. T. Mott.
C. W. Mott.
C. J. Blanchard.
G. J. Ryan.
Mrs. G. J. Ryan.

Michigan—5.

A. J. Mead.
J. W. Miner.
J. R. Elliset.
N. K. Morley.
Mrs. N. K. Morley.

Montana—2.

O. McHarg.
J. F. Cooper.

New York—5.

Geo. H. Maxwell.
E. S. Kaes.
W. F. Gurley.
A. C. Padley.
J. R. McKee.

New Jersey—1

Robt. H. Mills.

Nebraska—4

D. L. Sherraway.
A. P. Moor.
J. E. Cobbey.
M. Bodzon.

Nevada—1.

S. J. Rogers.

North Dakota—1.

M. J. Costilla.

Ohio—1.

C. P. Folsom.

Oregon—3.

J. C. Hayter.
J. T. McNaught.
J. S. Green.

Rhode Island—1.

A. G. Utley.

South Dakota—2.

N. Newbanks.
R. B. Adams.

Texas—106.

M. C. Edwards.
R. A. Whitlock.
C. E. Kellog.
G. W. Grayson.
C. W. Sanders.
W. L. Kohlberg.
Claiborne Adams.
J. J. Smith.
F. H. Nolte.
J. H. Coons.
C. F. Hunt.
W. R. Brown.
A. W. Reeves.
W. P. Garside.
C. G. Reum.
W. J. Regan.
George E. Barstow.
J. W. Beckwith.
Guy Murtha.
M. W. Miller.
Wm. Moeller.
J. A. Murdock.
W. R. Stiles.
W. T. Payne.
J. A. Smith.
Jno. N. Sweeney.
Felix Martinez.
R. F. Burges.
W. W. Follett.
T. W. Taylor.
G. A. Dobbins.
R. J. Hand.
D. L. Myers.
W. C. Flannagan.
A. W. Reeves.
C. L. Holland.
D. Richardson.
C. K. Lee.
S. G. Dickerson.
W. H. Winter.
Geo. H. Clements.
W. P. Machette.
J. F. Coles.
J. R. Coleman.
F. Alderete.
N. M. Walker.
E. A. Kimball.
A. L. Sharpe.
Chas. G. Herald.
B. C. McCabe.
C. P. Fenelon.
S. W. Noble.
M. S. Bogart.
G. C. Mount Castle.
J. J. Jarvis.
H. E. Crowley.
Juan H. Hart.
Joe Driscoll.
S. J. Larkin.
W. B. Green.
C. A. Kenne.
J. R. Harper.
Garnett King.
L. E. Behr.
G. A. Martin.
F. W. Freeman.
N. C. Thompson.
W. W. Rose.
C. W. Moss.
R. L. Dorbandt.
W. L. Torley.
H. S. Patter.
A. N. Brown.
E. E. Neff.
Chas. Leorell.
Z. T. White.
W. M. Reed.
A. Courchesne.
C. F. Berna.
J. M. Nealon.
V. E. Ware.
Ben F. Jenkins.
J. A. Dick.
R. DeGraftenreid.
Royal Jackman.
G. A. Frost.
Chas. E. Michael.
T. B. Gallagher.
J. A. Hopper.
Will E. Race.
John H. McCutcheon.
Lee Burdick.
T. H. Springer.
S. T. Turner.
O. H. Baum.
W. L. Peabody.
E. L. Moye.
C. N. Bassett.
Van C. Wilson.
J. F. Prim.
W. R. Martin.
D. M. Payne.
W. H. Austin.
H. B. Stevens.
J. A. Smith.
A. S. Eylar.

Utah—60.

W. O. Knudson.
Thomas Inold.
R. W. Wadley.
R. R. Holbrook.
J. T. Atkin.
J. A. Judd.
J. T. Wadley.
L. W. Thurtle, Jr.
F. J. Kiesel.
Miss Kiesel.
Mrs. Emily Graner.
G. M. Smoot.
Jno. Y. Smith.
Mrs. J. Y. Smith.
Ira P. Wynes.
Jas. H. Moye.
R. T. M. Trobeth.
J. H. Smith.
Jas. T. Gardner.
Coley S. Rose.
J. T. Gardner.
R. E. Benedict.
R. T. M. Froiseth.
A. S. Rose.
J. J. Cramer.
A. T. McCannie.
Mrs. Geo. Austin.
George Austin.
Jno. R. Barnes.
S. W. Shovertliff.
R. W. Young.
Mrs. W. H. Leslie.
Mrs. S. Marble.
Mrs. M. Goodman.
Jno. Heed.
A. S. Zimmerman.
T. H. Westover.
W. T. Boyes.
P. C. Stevens.
Harry E. Wright.
J. P. Fairwing.
P. M. Atkins.
Dick Roberts.
T. H. Ash.
H. L. Woodruff.
A. H. Kelson.
S. P. Midgley.
W. E. Sims.
F. Littlefield.
H. Work.
P. Baumberger.
S. A. Abbott.
I. D. Fullmer.
W. E. Watson.
E. A. Zabriskie.
T. A. Nicholls.
J. Hoyle Smith.
C. G. Berry.
W. H. Leslie.

Wisconsin—2.

E. H. Brown.
R. J. Kennedy.

Washington—12.

F. A. Turner.
M. J. Castillo.
Dr. C. G. Fletcher.
L. J. Monroe.
A. Hooker.
Chas. B. Reed.
A. J. Fernshut.
W. G. Maloy.
S. J. Harrison.
J. G. Long.
W. E. Russell.
H. L. Moody.

Wyoming—6.

Albert S. Barnett.
Jno. T. Burns.
W. G. Deselle.
T. E. Fuller.
I. D. Towar.
I. L. Baird.

New Mexico—262.

A. D. Garrett.
Thos. Werner.
Harry Essinger.
B. Ruppe.
W. C. Reid.
H. J. Hagerman.
J. F. Sulzer.
M. J. Moran.
Jas. W. Dwyman.
H. R. Putnam.
M. Chaves.
J. J. Jacobson.
W. E. Garrison.
Geo. H. Kinkle.
Jack M. Potter.
J. A. Mahoney.
J. M. Cunningham.
W. M. Atkinson.
Chas. De Brimond.
Eliza White.
J. J. Bermelt.
A. W. Pollard.
T. J. Clark, Sr.
J. C. Cook.
F. S. Burns.
F. P. Helm.
Jas. F. Dergan for W. B. Waters.
L. K. McGaffey.
A. R. Maby.
Eli McQ. Gray.
Harry F. Lee.
Clark M. Carr.
F. O. Blood.
W. P. Metcalf.
Ralph C. Easley.
M. N. Miksell.
S. E. Braendle.
A. M. Hove.
B. A. Knoles.
C. A. Anent.
Sigmond Lindey.
Jno. W. Poe.
Ed A. Mann.
G. A. Kaseman.
M. W. Heady.
E. V. Chavez.
Roman L. Baca.
E. B. Chaves.
Fayette A. Jones.
Wm. Jenks.
H. T. Robinson.
M. Mandur.
Sefrino Crollett.
Nathan Jaffa.
W. S. Hopewell.
E. C. Abbott.
B. F. Adams.
N. Mason.
E. L. Medler.
W. F. Chapman.
Frank McKee.
F. M. Jones.
Thos. D. K. Maddison.
Jesus Romero.
Jno. Corbet.
Oscar C. Snow.
Hallan Cunningham.
C. H. Hope.
R. E. Twitchell.
Chas. Springer.
Francio Lucero y Montoya.
E. G. Stevens.
V. M. Nacamull.
A. Trimble.
C. T. Brown.
H. W. Kelly.
J. A. Heald.
E. A. Cahoon.
I. P. Church.
Ernest Meyers.
P. E. Olney.
L. B. Prince.
G. W. Lamberson.
Wm. E. Ball.
Robt. A. Ball.
H. T. Christian.

(Continued on Page 10; Column 3.)

AN INTERESTING FIGURE AT THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS

One of the most interesting figures among the New Mexico men attending the Irrigation congress is Hon. Francisco Perea, former delegate to congress from New Mexico, who served this territory from 1860 to 1866 and served it well. Mr. Perea is one of the few men now living who sat in Ford theater on the night President Lincoln was shot and was a witness of every detail of the national tragedy. He now makes his home in Albuquerque and in spite of his advanced age is hale and hearty and is taking a lively interest in the irrigation congress, in which he sees much of import for the future development of New Mexico.

WONDERFUL MINERAL DISPLAYS IN THE MINING BUILDING

Famous Mines of Southern and Central Arizona, Northern Mexico and Rich New Mexico Counties of Sierra, Socorro and Grant Have Large and Instructive Exhibits of Ores and Metals at Exposition.

If the International Industrial exposition had accomplished nothing else, it has succeeded in displaying to the world the most complete and instructive and surprising exhibit of the mineral resources of the southwestern part of the United States ever attempted. This section of the country is gradually coming to its own as the greatest mineral treasury house of the world, and specimens to be seen at the fair grounds cannot fail of deeply impressing the thousands of visitors from all part of the United States, who will look at them during the next ten days.

Seven of the great mining districts are represented with exhibits, which would do credit to any world's fair. New Mexico and Arizona are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are found in large quantities in the mountains of these great and resourceful territories. Arizona today stands first in the production of copper, and New Mexico is a close second. The development work now going on will reveal untold wealth.

Colorado, Montana, Alaska and Nevada have long been in the limelight as great mining sections and rich producers of wealth, but it is now for the world to know that New Mexico and Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico, form probably the richest mineralized zone in the world.

The mountains of southwestern New Mexico, of southeastern Arizona, of eastern Sonora, are richer in minerals than any similar extent of country on the globe. Northern and western Arizona, as well as the great coal fields of northern and western New Mexico, are storehouses of mineral treasure.

One of the finest exhibits at the exposition grounds is the Cochise county, Arizona, Sonora, Mexico, exhibit, which was yesterday completed, and is ready for inspection by visitors. This exhibit contains specimens of minerals from the great Copper Queen, Calumet and Arizona and Shattuck mines at Bisbee, Ariz. These mines are the most noted in the country, and are today producing more copper than any other single district. The ores on exhibition consist of mine samples or ore picked up from the mines as it was going to the smelters. The ores from this district at Bisbee, contains working is, they are simply dug out of the bottoms of the shafts and dumped into the furnaces, where, by intense heat, the metals are melted and run out into bullion.

The Cochise-Sonora exhibit is under the auspices of the Douglas chamber of commerce and mines at Douglas, Arizona, and in addition to the ore samples from the Warren district at Bisbee, contains working samples from over a hundred of the great properties of Sonora, Mexico. The most noted of these is the Pilares mine, at Nacozari, Mexico, owned by the Montezuma Copper company, one of the Phelps-Dodge concerns. This mine has the largest concentrator in the world, with a capacity of 3,500 tons of ore daily. The specimens from this mine consist of two large chunks of ore from the bottom of the shaft, weighing over a ton each. These specimens are solid ore running 8 per cent in copper.

This exhibit also has several samples of ore from the El Tigre, or "Lucky Tiger" mine, of Sonora, Mexico. It will be remembered that this property was in litigation for several years and is now the property of Kansas City people. The mine is today one of the greatest gold and silver mines in the world, and the farther tunnels are run in the mountains the richer the ore becomes. This property has been reported sold within the past week or so, at the enormous price of $7,500,000. The samples now on exhibition show the ore to run from $250 to $300 per ton.

In addition to these properties the exhibit also contains specimens from the old San Pedro mine, at Nacozari, the fabuously rich Lampasas mine, the Transvaal, El Globe, Minneapolis Copper company, the Harris Copper company, and others.

In addition, there is one of the finest cabinets of mineral specimens ever seen in Albuquerque. These are notable for their beauty and rareness more than for their value as ores. In this collection is a large piece of malachite which is said to be the largest ever found, the property of A. J. Cunningham, a banker, of Bisbee and polished by Tiffany, of New York. Mr. Cunningham refused $2,500 for this specimen. There are also very fine specimens of native copper, native silver and native gold.

Adjoining the exhibit from Cochise county is that from Yavapai county, Arizona. The great copper mines and smelters of Senator Clark, located at Jerome, Arizona, are well represented, one section being set apart for samples from there. There are two large bars of copper bullion which run over 99 per cent fine. The Yavapai exhibit is the largest in the mining building, and represents some one hundred and thirty properties, most of which are working today. There is a large lot of samples from "The New Copper country," as it is called, a section in Yavapai county and Yuma county along the A. and C. railroad. This country is just now attracting much attention because of the very rich surface showings. Many of these samples on exhibit run from 20 to 40 per cent in copper and are rich in gold.

This exhibit also contains many rare specimens of onyx, marble and granite, all the products of Yavapai county. This section is the oldest mining section of the southwest, and has proved a rich producer for many years. The original settlers here were attracted to Prescott and the Hassayampa river district by the gold strikes away back in the '50s.

The exhibit to the St. Louis World's Fair from Yavapai county was awarded the gold medal for the best display of mine ores and many of the specimens exhibited there are now here. In addition to the minerals, there is also a barrel of the famous Hassayampa water, of which it is claimed, if a man once takes a drink he will never again tell the truth.

Across from the Yavapai exhibition is the neat exhibit of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, consisting of several fine samples of coal and coke.

One of the best things in the mining building is the exhibit of the School of Mines of New Mexico, at Socorro, and from the mines of Socorro county, the most prominent of which are the Kelly and Graphic. These mines are the most noted zinc and lead mines of the Southwest. The Magdalena district is the second largest zinc mining district in the country, standing next to Joplin, Mo. These mines also run heavy in copper. The ores from these mines are all shipped to Coffeyville, Kans., where they are smelted into zinc oxides, or white zinc, and used mostly for the manufacture of mineral paint. This exhibit is in charge of the School of Mines, and is a fine demonstration of the very valuable work being done by the school. One of the attractive features of this exhibit is the very beautiful dressed skins, which decorate the walls.

The Socorro exhibit also contains displays from the gold and silver mines at Rosedale, N. M. These properties have attracted a great deal

The Clever Little Pueblo Building of the University of New Mexico

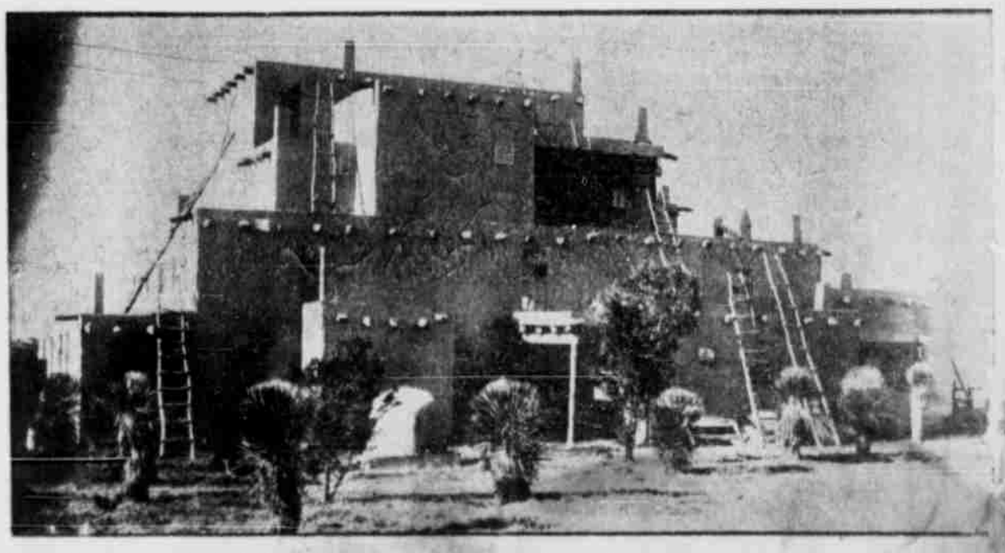


Photo by Humphries and Walton, Morning Journal Staff Photographers.

The University of New Mexico on the mesa east of Albuquerque is turning more and more to a following of the line ancient pueblo architecture in its new buildings. The building at the exposition grounds is a typical reproduction of a Pueblo Indian dwelling place.

Held's Band of Salt Lake City

Held's Band has a reputation throughout the whole Rocky Mountain region and along the Pacific coast. It has frequently appeared at previous sessions of the irrigation congress and is a favorite with the men who have attended the more recent meetings. Last year at Sacramento this band was one of the strongest organizations present and furnished its full share of the music. Held's band is brought by the Ogden and Salt Lake delegates at their own expense and has already won high place among the many crack musical organizations now in Albuquerque.

f attention from ning men within he past year or two. The Rosedale ump is now operating a stamp mill, nd is treating about fifty tons of re per day. There is also a large ollection from the copper-silver ines of the Mogollon district. These roperties have received a great deal f attention from mining men within wo. There is considerable activity n this district now, and with the eturn of copper to a better price development work will be resumed on a arge scale.

Grant county also has a fine display of copper ores. The best in this roup is the exhibit from the Philadelphia copper mines, at Hanover. The samples of ore from this property re nearly all peacock copper ore, of he richest of copper ores. This property is working steadily and shipping to El Paso. The mines at Santa Rita also present a fine collection of minerals. The Santa Rita mines are doing well and development work is progressing rapidly.

Silver City and the Burro Mountain district also expect to have a splendid exhibit in this building before the week is out.

Accompanying the Grant county exhibit is one of the finest cabinets of minerals in New Mexico. They are placed in four fine glass cabinets and contain some very beautiful specimens.

Sierra county also has a fine collection of mine ores on exhibit. This is not so large as some of the others, but its size is made up for in the richness of some of the samples on exhibition. The properties around Hillsboro, Kingston, Lake Valley, Hermosa and Fairview are well represented.

The Albondo mine, east of Albuquerque, also has a fine collection of the ores from that property. This exhibit is made by L. Y. Rosenfeld, of Albuquerque.

The Texas Oil company has a good exhibit in the mining building, and there are other smaller displays.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. THE FASHION CAFE.

One Thousand Accredited Delegates Are Present

(Continued from Page 9, Column 5.)

F. G. Tracy.
C. W. Brennen.
C. N. Cockers.
H. P. Shelly.
M. C. Black.
L. H. Cushing.
F. S. Lutrie.
H. J. Vrooco.
Mrs. H. J. Vrooco.
W. A. Fancy.
W. H. Jack.
J. E. Gilliset.
D. D. Beauson.
T. W. Davenport.
O. F. Roberts.
J. T. Shelley.
M. D. Thompson.
H. H. Rich.
D. C. Rosebrough.
C. M. Schofield.
M. C. O'Hara.
F. E. Bryant.
J. C. Sanchez.
D. J. Jones.
Jose Lucero.
W. S. Gillian.
A. Gonzales.
A. B. Renehan.
G. W. Armijo.
A. Turner.
L. Clapp.
W. E. Baker.
G. H. Howard.
Wm. Palmer, Jr.
J. S. Garcia.
J. L. Thompson.
D. B. Peacock.
G. L. Brooks.
G. W. Oliver.
O. H. Brown.
Luther Foster.
W. E. Kelly.
Mrs. D. T. Baker.
Mrs. J. F. Sattley.
F. H. Kropp.
B. M. Read.
F. A. Hawley.
Jno. Birdwell.
Capt. N. Vonghes.
J. E. Saint.
R. P. Ervien.
D. T. Kelly.
D. Stewart.
T. P. Gable.
E. C. Wade.
N. A. Spicer.
T. L. Lowe.
Ira A. Abbott.
Wm. H. Pope.
J. R. McFie.
Jno. Foster.
J. G. Glidding.
J. R. Salazar.
A. Pratt.
J. L. Mathew.
R. E. Ford.
S. Mirabel.
N. V. Gallegos.
Wm. Menaul.
J. H. Shallenberger.
W. W. Moore.
A. J. Abbott.
R. Perry.
J. M. Miera.
Capt. E. P. Bujeck.
H. O. Cooper.
J. S. Duncan.
R. F. Forsythe.
Ben Gough.
M. A. Ortiz.
E. T. Merron.
Chas. M. Burke.
W. P. McFarran.
E. H. Chamberlin.
E. C. Allen.
W. H. Hahn.
W. W. Strong.
E. Spear.
S. Benn.
N. M. Walker.
Mrs. O. C. Shore.
C. G. Gonzales.
C. L. Hosmer.
W. G. Wagner.
W. B. Mellane.
Geo. Arnold.
G. A. Fleming.
C. P. Hendon.
L. A. McRae.
David Farr.
C. J. Langham.
J. D. Hand.
F. L. Hill.
E. Van Patten.
W. B. Booker.
V. L. Sullivan.
L. S. Osborn.
J. R. Cannon.
A. B. Whitmore.
R. H. Peters.
J. D. Tinsley.
F. Garcia.
F. L. Parks.
J. W. Green.
J. O. Miller.
W. H. Harris.
W. S. Bowen.
H. H. Wilson.
L. W. Holt.
H. P. Fleming.
C. C. Sutherland.
T. B. King.
H. J. Bryant.
J. Paxton.
A. J. Stevens.
J. Hermann.
F. L. Carpenter.
Geo. Kline.
A. T. Reuter.
F. A. Hubbell.
Chas. Franklin.
J. C. Morrison.
Walter Cook.
Wm. H. Herrick.
W. D. McBee.
A. G. McElhenny.
Jackson Aiel.
T. Thalemeyer.
W. B. Riley.
E. H. Kirkpatrick.
E. Sandoval.
Wm. E. Beecher.
W. E. Rodgers.
Dr. B. H. Bacup.
J. W. Prude.
E. W. Dobson.
Jno. W. Sullivan.
C. D. Miller.
H. Earnest.
C. T. Easley.
Martin Lohman.
S. G. Boyd.
C. E. Baker.
T. H. Moen.
Mrs. G. W. Lamberson.
A. C. Pacheco.
H. Grant.
S. W. Gilbert.
H. E. Mull.
C. L. Carter.
W. B. Giddings.
Ellego Baca.
A. B. McGaffey.
W. M. McConnell.
H. C. Ilfeld.
T. D. Guest.
Jno. Scales.
L. B. Prince, Sr.
S. P. Stewart.
Nick Gallas.
Germero Digneo.
J. V. Gallegas.
A. Sandoval.
Geo. W. Baker.
W. M. Riley.

Arizona—65.

H. P. Shattuck.
J. H. Kibbey.
A. H. Lyon.
Epes Randolph.
J. M. Roberts.
Clarence Sellmour.
O. P. Boudesson.
H. E. Abbott.
P. J. Miller.
Mrs. H. E. Abbott.
J. F. Hechtman.
Frank Kellogg.
F. F. Fowle.
R. P. Doolin.
H. H. Scorse.
Nels Lind.
G. E. P. Smith.
E. Allen.
J. J. Keegan.
Ed Ingram.
G. W. Swink.
C. T. Hearst.
J. C. Norton.
J. Donovan.
A. A. Johns.
Peter Campbell.
Ed. T. Williams.
F. T. La Proddy.
Jno. B. Huiet.
P. T. Pines.
John Hunt.
C. F. Ainsworth.
George W. Baker.
J. W. Angle.
E. S. Perkins.
W. J. Murphy.
F. M. French.
J. M. Richards.
J. C. Hanson.
J. P. Cruiz.
Paul Burks.
W. Wheless.
John L. Munds.
Frank Gerhart.
B. A. Fowler.
Chas. K. McDonald.
L. C. Hill.
C. C. Manning.
Paul P. Hastings.
W. T. Goldsworthy.
C. M. Etter.
Ed Sawyer.
F. T. Pomeroy.
Fred Lindauer.
John P. Orme.
J. S. Griffin.
Ausej Martin.
M. O. Bicknell.
S. C. Sullivan.
J. W. Stonehouse.
Mrs. N. H. Wilson.
N. H. Wilson.
W. D. Keeh.
G. McCabe.
Dwight B. Heard.

Washington, D. C.—11.

W. W. Wright.
W. R. Mattoon.
W. W. Eldridge.
A. P. Davis.
Will C. Barnes.
L. P. Wedderson.
E. S. McPherson.
W. H. Harrison.
W. T. McGee.
A. F. Potter.
E. C. Bernard.

Foreign—11.

Chili—C. Camacho.
Brazil—L. Baeta Neves.
France—R. Taverniere.
Cape Colony—J. H. Schuman, A. Oosthuisen.
Mexico—E. Gomez Garza, J. Falomir, E. W. Ellis.
Porto Rico—L. Mosquera, Tulio Larrinagar.
Canada—Dr. M. Saunders.
Hawaii—Frank L. Webster.
Philippines—Major Thomas Harrison, Irving C. Hartigan.

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The Railroad's Side of the Case.

Freight rates are lower in this country than in any other and the service here is much better than in any other region on earth.

The capitalization of the railroads in the United States is lower than in any other country. The average is about $65,000 per mile in stocks and bonds. In France the average is about $140,000, in Germany, about $110,000. In England, about $273,00 per mile, and one English road is capitalized at $500,000 per mile, on which it pays 4 per cent dividends.

On these high values the French railways pay 4.2 per cent, the English 4 per cent and the German 6.1 per cent.

A reduction in freight rates below a fair return to the railroads does not help any one. None are benefited by low prices, which yield a profit to no one. This is true of general business, and it is certainly true of the railroad business.

All roads have in the last ten years and for many years previous, spent millions of dollars from earnings to improve their properties and to maintain them in good condition. These expenditures in many instances have not been capitalized, but have been charged off.

But, aside from the history of the railroads, we are faced by a condition and not by the past. We want facts, not words. This country grows continually. It is constantly expanding in all directions. This expansion is diminished or increased, but it moves on, it never stops.

What we all desire is prosperity. We can not be prosperous if any large interest among our people is suffering and depressed.

The proposed increase in freight rates will not change any distributing center, will make no difference in any line of business to the people engaged in it. It practically makes no difference whether the freight rate on steel from Pittsburg to Chicago is 18 cents per 100 pounds or 25 cents per 100 pounds, provided every user pays the same rate. But it makes an enormous difference, not only to the steel interests, but to business generally, if there is only a demand for 50 per cent of the steel-producing capacity of the country.

To meet the growth of the country it is necessary for the railways not only to maintain their properties as they are, but to improve them.—Alfred H. Mulliken for the Railroads.

Fifty Years a Blacksmith.

Samuel R. Worley of Hixburg, Va., has been shoeing horses for more than fifty years. He says: Chamberlain's Pain Balm has given me great relief from lame back and rheumatism. It is the best liniment I ever used." For sale by all druggists.

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Vassar Supreme Chocolates

The only candy worth more than the popular Vassar Chocolates—and then it's only apparent to candy connoisseurs. If you are that critical, they will delight you. Two kinds of rich cream centers, soft and firm, in each package; wrapped in wax paper then gold and silver foil alternately. In pound boxes only.

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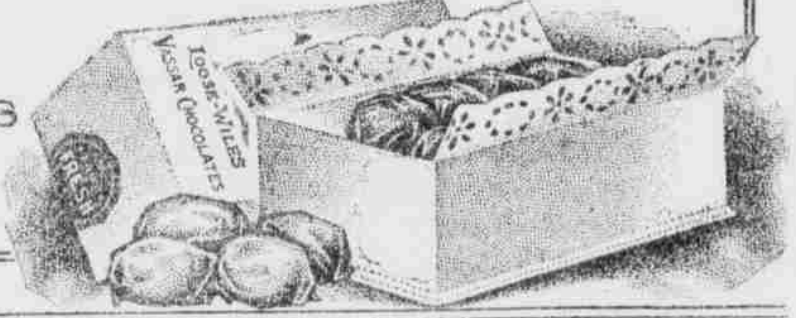

TRINIDAD WORSTED BY ALBUQUERQUE IN FAST GAME

CLEVER EXHIBITION OF BASEBALL PLEASES FANS

Morning Game in College Series Captured by University of New Mexico; Indian School Beaten Five to Four.

By defeating Trinidad by the score of four to three in a fine exhibition of baseball at Traction park yesterday afternoon, the Albuquerque ball team proved to the satisfaction of several thousand fans who witnessed the game that they are far from being "has beens." The game was the main feature of the afternoon's program and was a fast and clever exhibition from the first to the last inning. It was played in record breaking time, and the players on both teams were right in the game all the time. The game went to Albuquerque on account of good work on the part of Spear, the pitcher, who struck out thirteen men, and also on account of opportune hitting by the locals. It was a fight from start to finish, however, and Trinidad made the local boys work for their victory. Joe Galgano, the Pueblo pitcher, who wore an Albuquerque uniform last year, was in the box for Trinidad. "Gal" pitched his old sample of ball and mixed his curves in a way that should have puzzled the Grays. He was unable to make the Albuquereans come to him in the right way, however, and they made nine safe hits off of him. The Trinidad boys fielded with a vengeance, were right there when double plays were to be pulled off, but they fell down at the bat. Spear, the Wichita southpaw, who by the way has been sold to Detroit for next season, had the best batters on the Trinidad line-up at his mercy and they were unable to connect with his "smokey" curves in a way that would bring results. "Slinger" Corhan, shortstop for Trinidad, who can nearly always be relied on to get a hit when needed, fanned out nearly every time up. "Slinger" redeemed himself when it came to covering the ground any old place from third base to second and figured prominently in several fast plays. Corhan can get the ball away from him like a flash of lightning and it takes a pretty swift runner to beat out his throws. Pettus, who caught for the locals, was at a disadvantage on account of not being used to catching a left handed pitcher. He steadied down, however, after several innings, and caught an excellent game. Up to the fifth inning it looked rather blue for Albuquerque. Trinidad had piled up two runs in the first inning and one in the third, while the Grays had not been able to get a man past third. The locals, however, were game and determined to put up a fight, even if they were doomed to defeat. This encouraged the home lads and they took a great brace in the seventh. Clancy made a single over short and beat it to first. Spear, who is known as "the batting pitcher," then stepped up to the plate and hit the [illegible] ball pitched to him, driving it over left field. Before he stopped running he was standing on third and had scored Clancy. Hettinger, third baseman, the man with the highest batting average in the Western association for the past season, then made a pretty single, scoring Spear. Then Bert Graham, who was scheduled for a hit, made a three bagger, scoring Hettinger. This made the score four to three in favor of the locals, giving them a lead of one run which the Trinidad boys were unable to overcome, although they tried hard. Spear is a hard man to catch after he is ahead of the game and yesterday was no exception. He held down the situation for the next three innings, although he was put to the necessity of striking out several heavy hitters. Both teams played league ball toward the latter part of the game and the score remained stationary, the final result being four to three to the good for the Grays. Yesterday's game is a fair sample of the baseball that will be played throughout the tournament. The game was hard fought and clever and fast fielding was the rule from first to last. Trinidad's defeat by Albuquerque yesterday places those two teams on an even footing, both having won one game. The Clifton team which lost to Trinidad Tuesday, will play the Albuquerque team next. Dick will pitch for Albuquerque, while Harmon, who played such a fine game Tuesday, will likely be in the box for the Cliftonians. This game should be a sizzler. Albuquerque has already demonstrated what it can do and the Clifton boys have become acclimated and will put up a closer contest than they did with Trinidad. The Clifton team will be rearranged to some extent and much better team work is expected.

The box score of the Albuquerque-Trinidad game follows:

TRINIDAD.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Green lf	3	2	0	0	0	0
Brierly c	4	1	0	8	2	0
Smith lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kenner 1 b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Kramer cf	3	0	1	1	0	1
Ambos 2 b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Owens, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	2
Corhan ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Galgano p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	29	3	2	24	12	3

BARELAS GRAYS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clancy 2 b	4	1	2	1	1	1
Spear p	3	1	1	1	1	0
Hettinger 3 b	4	1	1	1	2	0
Pettus c	4	1	2	13	0	0
Graham 1 b	4	0	2	9	0	2
Salazar, ss	4	0	1	0	2	0
Perez rf	3	0	0	1	0	1
Pena cf	3	0	0	1	0	1
DeBlassi lf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	9	27	8	4

Score—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Trinidad	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Grays	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	x	—4

Total time—1:40.
Umpire—Newhouse.

Summary—Three-base hits, Spear; two-base hits, Salazar, Kenner, Graham; first on balls, off Spear 5; struck out by Spear 13, by Galgano 8; left on bases, Trinidad 7, Grays 5; double plays, Owens, Ambos, Kenner; passed balls, Pettus 2; hit by pitcher, Green and Owens; stolen bases: Ambos, Corhan, Hettinger, Salazar; sacrifice hits: Spear, Galgano.

NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY DEFEATS INDIAN SCHOOL.

The University of New Mexico took the first game of the college tournament yesterday morning by defeating the Albuquerque Indian school by the close score of five to four. The game was a seven-inning contest, but was a fast exhibition of amateur baseball. The Indians made one run in the fourth inning and three in the seventh. The three runs brought in at the eleventh hour looked rather big to the Varsity boys, the score being four to two in favor of the Indians. The Varsity lads, however, had their last bats and in a big batting rally brought in three runs, making the score five to four in their favor. Both teams played gilt-edged ball and the game was well worth seeing. A large crowd of fans, including Varsity rooters and Indian school children, witnessed the game. There was a great deal of friendly rivalry between the different squads of rooters and the grandstand re-echoed with the yells of the friends of the teams.

The second game of the tournament will be played at Traction park this morning between the Indian school and the Agricultural college of Mesilla Park. The game will commence at 9 o'clock. The boys from the southern part of the territory have a strong team and are said to be in good condition for the contest. The Indian school boys are also in good shape, having engaged in strenuous practice for some time.

The box score of the Varsity-Indian school game yesterday follows:

INDIANS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Teller 2 b	3	1	0	1	2	2
Hardy ss	3	1	1	1	1	1
Denay p	4	1	3	2	0	1
Keen 3 b	4	0	1	0	1	0
Loupe rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Naranjo cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Devore lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Schanadore 1 b	2	0	1	5	2	1
[illegible]	[illegible]					
Spencer c	3	0	0	8	0	0
Total	29	4	8	19*	6	5

*One out when winning run scored.

UNIVERSITY.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Cornish 2 b	4	0	1	5	2	0
Lembke 3 b	4	1	1	0	1	1
Browning 1 b	4	1	1	4	0	1
Irwin c	3	0	1	8	2	0
Allen ss	4	2	1	1	0	1
Ross cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
McConnell lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wroth rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Safford p	3	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	5	8	21	6	3

Time—1:20.
Umpire—Newhouse.

Summary: Two-base hits: Denay, Naranjo, Lembke, Schanadore; first on balls, off Denay 1, off Safford 2; struck out by Denay 5, by Safford 9; left on bases, Indians 8, University 8; passed ball, Irwin 1; hit by pitcher, Hardy; stolen bases: Denay, Loupe, Schanadore, Cornish, Browning 2, Irwin, Safford.

PRELIMINARY HEARING IN RUSTIN MURDER CASE

Prominent Omaha Man Accused of Killing Physician to Carry Out Suicide Pact.

Omaha, Sept. 30.—The taking of evidence in the preliminary hearing of Charles E. Davis, charged with the murder of Dr. Frederick Rustin, was concluded today and the arguments of counsel will begin Tuesday morning. Mrs. Rice spent most of the forenoon under a rapid fire of cross questions by Attorney Guerley, for the defense, but nothing of importance other than what has already developed was brought out.

During the afternoon the defense presented its evidence, about a score of witnesses being called. Mr. Guerley sought to prove an alibi by showing that Davis was at his hotel when the shooting occurred.

The county attorney had a lively half hour with two police officers who had not been vigilant in presenting the result of their investigation to him. The arguments will occupy most of the day Tuesday.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

New York is again in the lead for the pennant race as the result of yesterday's play in the National League. The sensational possibilities of the race are well exemplified by the fact that this morning not one of the three leading clubs is in the positions occupied before Wednesday's games were played. Chicago, in the lead yesterday, is today in third place. Its drop to this point is due to the victory of Pittsburg over St. Louis and New York over Philadelphia while the champions were losing to Cincinnati. Chicago is now two points behind Pittsburg, which is four points removed from New York with the chances for the last named club to land the flag emblematic of the league championship are vastly bettered by yesterday's turn of events. It is still anybody's pennant, however, the positions of all three clubs potentially hinging on a single day's plays. The standing, Wednesday's games included, is:

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	93	[illegible]	.637
Pittsburg	95	[illegible]	.633
Chicago	94	[illegible]	.631
Philadelphia	78	65	.534
Cincinnati	72	78	.480
Boston	69	87	.401
Brooklyn	50	95	.345
St. Louis	48	100	.329

In the American League only two of the leading clubs, Cleveland and won and the relative standing of the three leaders was not changed except that the winning clubs each drew three points further away from Chicago not scheduled to play. The standing this morning is:

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	87	61	.588
Cleveland	87	62	.584
Chicago	85	62	.582
St. Louis	82	65	.558
Boston	70	76	.480
Philadelphia	65	80	.448
Washington	61	82	.427
New York	48	97	.331

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Again In First Place.

New York, Sept. 30.—With the local Nationals back in first place, the New York "fans" are jubilant tonight. Today's game, the last of the home series with Philadelphia was won by McGraw's men, but once the visitors appeared dangerously near winning. A fast double play robbed them of a run in the seventh when Ames intercepted Donlin's throw to the plate and sent it to second where Bridwell caught Shean going to second and shot the ball to the plate in time to head off Magee. Dooin's double, Moore's single and McCormick's fumble gave Philadelphia a run in the eighth. The home team got both runs in the opening inning on a base on balls, bad throws by Moore and Shean and a timely single by Devlin. The teams left tonight for Philadelphia, where they will play a doubleheader tomorrow.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	000 000 010—1		6	3
New York	200 000 00x—2		7	2

Batteries: Moore and Dooin; Ames and Needham.

Pittsburg 7; St. Louis 5.

Pittsburg, Sept. 30.—Pittsburg won an uphill game against St. Louis, the score being 5 to 0 at one time against them. Pittsburg and St. Louis will play a doubleheader on Friday in St. Louis.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	002 001 220—7		10	3
St. Louis	023 000 000—5		8	2

Batteries: Willis, Leever and Gibson; Fromme, Sallee and Moran.

Cincinnati 6; Chicago 5.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—A ninth inning rally in which four hits and a base on balls figured in winning today's game for Cincinnati. Lobert driving in two runs that decided the game after two men were out and bases full. Dubuc's wildness gave Chicago a lead early in the game.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	100 010 013—6		10	1
Chicago	000 400 100—5		6	1

Batteries: Dubuc and McLean; Overall and Kling.

Brooklyn 2; Boston 1.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Brooklyn won the final game of the series from Boston today 2 to 1. This was the last game of the National League season in this city.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	000 200 000—2		4	3
Boston	001 000 000—1		5	3

Batteries: Wilhelm and Dunn; Chappelle and Smith.

Detroit 7; Washington 5.

Detroit, Sept. 30.—Detroit made it four straight from Washington by mixing hits with passes and errors in the early innings of the game. Donovan was hit so hard in the sixth that he was retired in favor of Mullin, who checked the Nationals. The field was wet from morning rains and the day was cold, holding down the attendance. Schaefer's hitting was a feature.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	204 001 00x—7		10	2
Wash.	020 030 000—5		9	3

Batteries: Donovan, Mullin and Schmidt; Tannehill and Street.

Cleveland 6; Philadelphia 1.

Cleveland, Sept. 30.—Cleveland made it three straight from Philadelphia today, winning easily 6 to 1. Chech kept the hits well scattered while Schlitzer was knocked out of the box in three innings. Slater, who succeeded him, was a puzzle. Goldring's fielding was a feature.

Score—		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	302 001 00x—6		10	3
Phila.	010 000 000—1		6	2

Batteries: Chech and Clarke; Schlitzer, Slater and Lapp.

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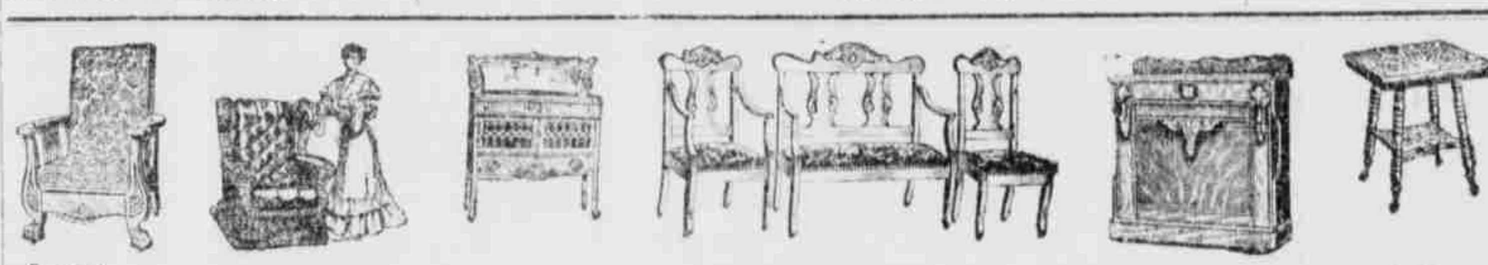

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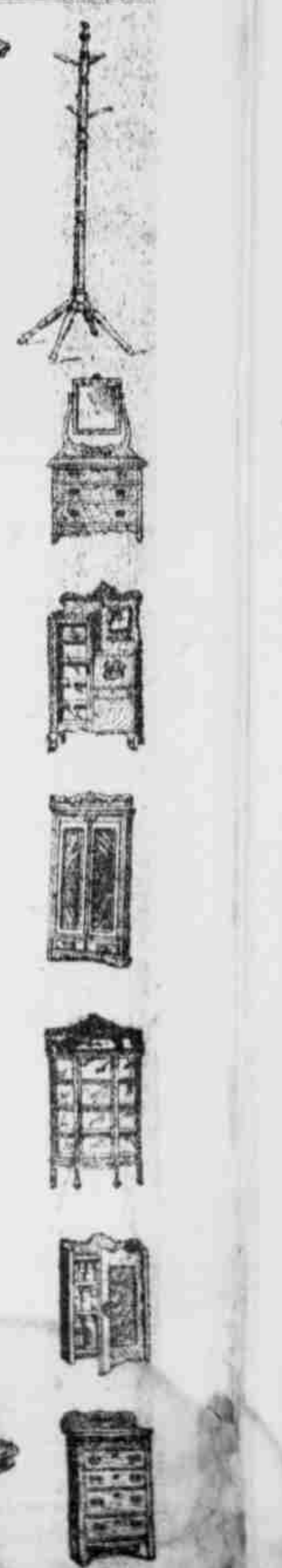

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AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE

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The National Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque

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High up among the craggy peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the backbone of the American Continent in Colorado—there rises a little stream of water, which, making its path among the stones by force, impatient of the obstacles it meets, oft thrust aside by rugged boulders set with in its bed, yet pausing not to stay, the restless streamlet hastens on its way, eager to blend its current with the flow of the famous river in the fertile valley down below.

The Arkansas river is the spinal cord of the Arkansas valley, which from times unknown, was the home of the buffalo, deer and antelope. It was here the coyotes and wolves frequently held their frolics and moonlight levees. Here also was the rallying place and the camping grounds of the numerous tribes of Indians who held dominion over this section of the country, and it was equally the favorite rendezvous of trappers, traders and hunters who roamed over mountain and plain during the earlier part of the past century.

Roosevelt called Colorado the "Playground of the Nation," and it appropriately follows that the Arkansas river is the "Nile of America." It is longer, its volume is greater, its broad, fertile valleys are more densely populated with a more intelligent people than the famous Nile of ancient Egypt.

The famous valley of the tArkansas is fan shaped, or might be likened to a cornucopia, which, starting at Tennessee Pass on the crest of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, runs southeastward through Colorado into Kansas. At Canon City, Colorado, the beginning of the valley proper, it is but a few miles in width, rapidly increasing in width to the eastward.

Throughout this entire valley, the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company has begun the construction of the longest electric railroad in the world, namely, from Canon City, Colorado, to Dodge City, Kansas a distance of three hundred and eighty-seven miles.

The Kansas-Colorado Railroad company's twin company, the Kansas-Colorado Electrical Transmission company, backed by the same financiers, officered by the same persons, will construct electric power plants at Canon City, Colorado, La Junta, Colorado, and Garden City, Kansas. The Transmission company, with its initial plant at Canon City in the heart of the coal fields of Colorado, will generate electricity for the operation of the trains over the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company's lines.

The Electrical Transmission company will also furnish electric current to the farmers along the entire Arkansas valley, for the purpose of running motors to pump water to irrigate their arid land. While the crops are growing in the summer season, the electricity can be used for irrigation. During this season of the year, the freight business will be the lightest. During the fall and winter season, the necessity for pumping water will be at an end, and the electricity can be used to haul the agricultural products to market.

It has been demonstrated by the government, under the supervision of the United States Geological Survey, at and near the city of Deerfield, Kansas, that pumping water by electricity is practicable and feasible, as well as economical, and that electric current for this purpose can be used by the farmer at a profit.

The United States government has erected a system of pumps crossing the Arkansas valley at this point, which pump from fifty to sixty feet of cubic water per second of time; in fact, enough to cover one hundred acres of land one foot deep each day, or three hundred acres of land four inches deep per day. These pumping plants havve feeders from eighteen to thirty feet in the ground to the water bearing strata below the surface, and after having been in operation for months, the flow of water remains undiminished. One pump properly equipped, lifts from five to six cubic feet of water per second of time.

In the valley of the Arkansas in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, there are approximately seven hundred thousand acres of land which can be irrigated by pumps run by electricity, and this land can be irrigated at a profit to the farmer, as well as to the company furnishing the current.

It is estimated that the Electrical Transmission company will furnish power to irrigate approximately as much land as the combined area irrigated by all of the government plants now under process of construction, and it must be borne in mind that this is an independent private enterprise, not receiving government, state or municipal aid, nor aid from the Government Reclamation Service, but is backed by the whole united people of the Arkansas valley, who having undertaken this herculean task, call out for the hearty co-operation and assistance and good will of every man, woman and child throughout the valley. This project recognizes no state line between Colorado and Kansas, but this is eliminated for the good of the whole people.

From the mineral storehouses of Colorado's mountains millions of wealth are annually gathered, but vast as are the resources of the mines, the value of Colorado's farm products is greater. In the industrial contest between mountain and plain, the plains are victor, for here the agriculturist is at work producing the finest agricultural products in the world.

Colorado has had three chances since agriculture and fruit growing have been well established to measure her progress against that of the rest of the country, namely, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 and at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in 1905. At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, Colorado's agricultural exhibits were awarded eighty-one special premiums.

At the St. Louis fair in 1904, the triumph of Colorado was even more marked. Three grand prizes were given for exhibits of the products of orchards and apairies, and for fruits of various kinds there were nineteen gold medals and two hundred and eighty-two other awards. Colorado took either first or second prize on every variety of fruit exhibited, and a greater proportion than any other state in the union; eighty-four gold medals, and two hundred and eighty-two silver and bronze medals. No other two states in the union secured as many prizes as did Colorado.

At the Portland fair, Colorado received five hundred and six awards—two hundred and forty-eight gold medals, one hundred and forty-five silver medals, sixty-nine bronze medals, and forty-four honorable mentions.

The broad and fertile valleys of the Arkansas in western Kansas will produce fruit equal to that now grown under direct irrigation from the Arkansas river in Colorado. It but remains for the Electrical Transmission company to put power within reach of the farmers in the Arkansas valley, when his fields, orchards, pastures and gardens will challenge the investigation and competition of the world.

The name Colorado has a cash value in the markets of our country. The high honor of imitation and forgery is paid our products. From San Francisco to New York our products command a premium in all markets. It is a well-known fact that the fertility of the lands of the Arkansas valley has no equal. Colorado's combination of sunshine, altitude, fertile soil, along with irrigation, makes her agricultural products without a peer.

As a result of the projects of the Kansas-Colorado Railroad company and the Kansas-Colorado Electrical Transmission company, we are on the eve of a wonderful agricultural development in the Arkansas valley. We are about to inaugurate campaign for the irrigation of the arid lands in the Arkansas valley between Canon City, Colorado, and Dodge City, Kansas, which means more for the state of Kansas and more for the state of Colorado than any other enterprise in the last half century.

Coal fields may become exhausted, gold has but one drop, our mineral resources may all be utilized, but the watered fields will pay their annual tribute as long as the sun shines and the man toils. "One generation passes away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."

The Kansas-Colorado Railroad and Electrical Transmission Companies' lines touch all of the large cities in the valley. It will haul coal, mica, ganoister, gypsum, Portland cement, cement plaster, building stone, fire clay, lumber and raw materials of all kinds from the mountains on the west to Pueblo, the "Pittsburg of the West," a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, the logical market of the great mining camps of the state and of the farming districts of the valley, with a manufacturing and jobbing business amounting to eighty-five million of dollars annually. Pueblo's freight yards handle one million, five hundred thousand cars each year. Its steel plant, costing over forty millions of dollars, employs over five thousand men. It is the largest smelting center in the world.

This road will serve the sugar beet factories throughout the valley of the Arkansas, hauling to the factories the raw material, and hauling to market the manufactured product. It will furnish to the farmers and to all of the people living along its line, not only a cheaper, but a more satisfactory, means of transportation, both freight and passenger, than they have ever enjoyed before.

Therefor, hold your next convention in Puebloo and allow the people of this city and of the Arkansas valley to verify all of the above statements.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Wall Street.

New York, Sept. 30.—The stock market today gave evidence that it has passed through all the usual counter fluctuations which follow the culmination of a speculative movement of any duration. Prices were practically motionless and such slight mobility as was shown was due entirely to the shifting efforts of a class of small room traders. There were no large operations perceptible and no signs of any outside interest in the market. The class of operators responsible for the former speculative activity were passive or confined themselves to protective measures against any effort to depress prices. The stability of the market corroborates a supposition that support is offered on declines. This show of stability in itself helps to keep pressure off the market and there is no show of the selling of small investment holdings, such as was a feature at the higher altitudes to which prices attained. While liquidation is thus discouraged there is no accumulation of stocks going on and the diminishing volume of the market is the consequence.

The semi-stagnation is quite generally attributed in the financial district to a desire to await the passing of the elections before taking a position in the market. This market attitude is partly a reflection on the commercial world from which come reports of postponements of orders pending the election decision. The feeble currents in the day's price movement did not sweep the whole list at any time but ran in eddies, affecting only a few stocks. The extraordinary abundance of money supply was signalized by the easy rates for call loans on the eve of the quarterly settlements which call for something like $150,000 in New York. Today's rates of 1¼ to 2 per cent on call have not been equalled in the first week of October since 1894.

A recent order for 1,000 freight cars placed by the Chicago and Alton was reported to have been duplicated by the exercise of an option secured when the first order was placed. This report was made the occasion for advancing the shares of that company and of a number of other small railroad companies in the middle west dominated by the same interests. The Goulds were affected by a revival of Harriman control rumors. Canadian Pacific responded to assertions that its stock had been called off. The price of copper was higher in London.

Closing stocks:

Amalgamated Copper	74⅞
American Car and Foundry	37½
do pfd	100½@103
American Cotton Oil	34½
American Hide and Leather pfd	22
American Ice Securities	25⅞
American Linseed	10
American Locomotive	45¾
do pfd	104¼
American Smelting and Ref.	84⅞
do pfd	102½
American Sugar Refining	128
American Tobacco pfd	92
Amerian Woolen	23½
Anaconda Mining Co	44
Atchison	87⅝
do pfd	94½
Atlantic Coast Line	86
Baltimore and Ohio	97½
do pfd	86 @90
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46⅞
Canadian Pacific	177⅝
Central Leather	24¾
do pfd	94½
Central of New Jersey	196 @199
Chesapeake and Ohio	40⅜
Chicago Great Western	7½
Chicago and Northwestern	156½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. P.	133⅝
C. C. C. and St. Louis	52
Colorado Fuel and Iron	34½
Colorado and Southern	39⅛
do 1st pfd	63¾
do 2nd pfd	57¾
Consolidated Gas	147
Corn Products	17½
Delaware and Hudson	164
Denver and Rio Grande	27
do pfd	65 @68
Distillers' Securities	30⅜
Erie	29⅞
do 1st pfd	42⅜
do 2nd pfd	34½
General Electric	137
Great Northern pfd	130½
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	57¾
Illinois Central	137⅝
Interborough-Met	10⅜
do pfd	30½
International Paper	8½
do pfd	51
International Pump	22½
Iowa Central	18½
Kansas City Southern	27½
do pfd	61
Louisville and Nashville	104½
Minneapolis and St. Louis	27½
Minn., St. P. and S. Ste. M.	124⅛
Missouri Pacific	52⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	30⅜
do pfd	63¾
National Lead	83⅝
New York Central	103
New York, Ontario and Western	40
Norfolk and Western	71½
North American	61½
Northern Pacific	136½
Pacific Mail	25
Pennsylvania	122⅝
People's Gas	94¾
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis	74
Pressed Steel Car	31½
Pullman Palace Car	160 @168
Railway Steel Spring	37
Reading	128¾
Republic Steel	21¾
do pfd	78
Rock Island Co	18⅝
do pfd	41½
St. Louis and San Fran. 2nd pfd	28⅜
St. Louis Southwestern	16½
do pfd	41½
Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron	60¼
Southern Pacific	103⅜
do pfd	117
Southern Railway	21½
Southern Railway pfd	51⅜
Tennessee Copper	40¼
Texas and Pacific	24
Toledo, St. Louis and West	26
do pfd	59⅜
Union Pacific	158⅝
do pfd	86½
United States Rubber	29
do 1st pfd	99¾
United States Steel	45⅝
do pfd	108¾
Utah Copper	41⅝
Virginia Carolina Chemical	30
do pfd	107¾
Wabash	12½
do pfd	26
Westinghouse Electric	72½
Western Union	60
Wheeling and Lake Erie	8
Wisconsin Central	27½

Total sales for the day 368,100 shares.

Bonds were firm. Total sales, par value, $2,134,000.

United States twos registered advanced ¼ and the fours coupon ⅛, while the twos coupon declined ¼ per cent on call.

BOSTON STOCKS AND BONDS.

Closing Prices.

Money—	
Call loans	1¼@2
Time loans	2¾@4½
Bonds—	
Atchison adjustable 4s	92
Atchison 4s	99
Mexican Central 4s	73½
Railroads—	
Atchison	87⅝
Atchison pfd	94½
Boston and Albany	218
Boston and Maine	124⅝
2, sh 4sn..5s..⅜⅜ etaol taoi taoin	
Boston Elevated	133
Fitchburg pfd	123½
Mexican Central	15
N. Y., N. H. and H.	138
Union Pacific	158⅝
Miscellaneous—	
American Arge. Chemical	27⅜
do pfd	90½
American Pneumatic Tube	4½
American Sugar	128
do pfd	125
American Tel. and Tel.	127⅜
American Woolen	23½
do pfd	93
Dominion Iron and Steel	16⅞
Edison Electric Illum	225
General Electric	137
Massachusetts Electric	10
do pfd	52
Massachusetts Gas	55
United Fruit	129⅜
United Shoe Mach.	53½
do pfd	28¾
U. S. Steel	45⅝
do pfd	108½
Mining—	
Adventure	8
Allouez	35½
Arizona Commercial	28½
Amalgamated	74⅞
Atlantic	7½
Bingham	22
Butte Coalition	24½
Calumet and Arizona	115
Calumet and Hecla	635
Centennial	33
Copper Range	73⅞
Daly West	9
Franklin	12½
Green Cananea	10¼
Granby	105
Isle Royale	23⅜
Mass. Mining	6
Michigan	13
Mohawk	61
Montana Coal and Coke	45
North Butte	81⅝
Nevada	15½
Old Dominion	41½
Osceola	108
Parrot	25⅛
Quincy	90
Shannon	14½
Tamarack	72
Trinity	19
United Copper	11½
United States Mining	39⅞
United States Oil	25
Utah	43
Victoria	4¾
Winona	5½
Wolverine	138

New Orleans Cotton.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Cotton spots quiet and 1-16 lower. Middling 9c.

The Metals.

New York, Sept. 30.—Copper advanced to £59, 16s 6d for spot and £60, 13s 6d for futures in the London market. Locally the market was dull and unchanged, with lake quoted at $13.37½@13.62½; electrolytic at $13.12½@13.37½ and casting at $12.87½@13.12½.

Lead advanced to £13, 5s in London. The local market was dull and unchanged at $4.45@4.5.

Spelter was at £19, 15s in London. The local market was dull and unchanged at $4.72@4.77. Bar silver 51⅞. Mexican dollars 45c.

Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Brisk for the cash grain at outside domestic markets caused firmness in the local wheat market today, closing prices showing net gains of ⅜@⅝@⅝. Corn closed irregular. Oats closed steady and provisions irregular.

The wheat market opened easy owing to the weakness of foreign market prices, being a shade to ⅛@⅜ lower. A firmer tone developed before the end of the first half hour on buying by several of the leading operators and throughout the remainder of the day sentiment was inclined to favor the bulls. The market closed firm. Closing off on September deal, which was accompanied by a decline of 3 cents from the high point of the day, was the feature of trade in the corn market.

The market closed irregular with September 1⅞ to 2 cents lower at 76 to 76¼ and future deliveries firm.

Oats for September delivery were firm, the market closing about steady with prices a shade lower to ⅛ higher.

Renewed liquidation of October pork caused weakness in provisions during the first half day but in the latter part of the session buying of lard by packers caused a steady feeling in lard and ribs although pork continued weak.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Wool firm; medium grades combing and clothing 16@20c; light fine, 16@16½c; heavy fine, 11@12 cents; tub washed, 20@27c.

Elk's Theater

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st, 1908.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the Management of THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

Bruno Dieckmann, Violinist.
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Prices $1.00 and 75c.

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Bluewater Development Company Has an Exhibit of Irrigation Wonders Well Worth Seeing.

The Bluewater Development company, owners and builders of the Bluewater project, which has reclaimed thirty thousand acres of fine land in the Bluewater and San Mateo valleys in western Valencia county, on the Santa Fe railroad, has an exhibit of irrigated products from these lands well worth seeing. The exhibit is in the offices of the company at the corner of Second street and Gold avenue and includes some splendid pictures of the project and the region. The window display accompanying is quite sufficient alone to attract attention. Mr. E. Z. Ross, manager of the company, has been kept busy since the beginning of the week meeting people interested in the Bluewater lands.

More Than Enough is Too Much.

To maintain health, a mature man or woman needs just enough food to repair the waste and supply energy and body heat. The habitual consumption of more food than is necessary for these purposes is the prime cause of stomach troubles, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys. If troubled with indigestion, revise your diet, let reason and appetite control and take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be all right again. For sale by all druggists.

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We want a number of experienced salesmen. We would particularly like to secure men who are acquainted in their own locality, and who can get results. If you are desiring to become associated with a large corporation, where there is opportunity for advancement for hustlers, write us. You can give all or a part of your time to this proposition, although a few days' experience will convince you that it is the best money-making proposition you ever tackled. If you have had experience as insurance solicitors, real estate salesmen, or in fact in any line where sales ability counts, write us immediately.

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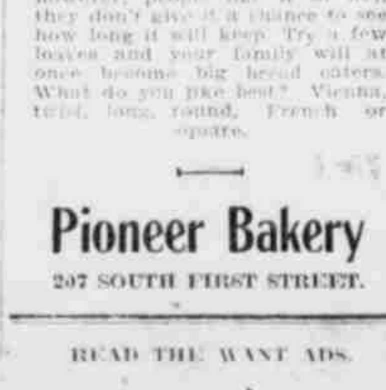

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WE ATTEND PROMPTLY TO YOUR PLUMBING and repairing is one of our specialties. Making elbows and joints is another. We are expert Plumbers in all branches and are noted for doing good work thoroughly, in a reasonable time, for a reasonable price. We use only the best materials and employ only the most reliable help. We should be pleased if you will favor us with your next plumbing job. You won't regret it.

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Wool, Hides and Pelts a Specialty.
ALBUQUERQUE LAS VEGAS

SANTA FE TIME TABLE.

(Effective June 17, 1908.)

	Arrive	Depart
From the East—		
No. 1, Southern Cal. Express	7:45 p	8:30 p
No. 3, California Limited	12:20 p	1:00 p
No. 7, North. Cal. Fast Mail	10:55 p	12:40 a
No. 9, El P. & Mex. City Exp	11:50 p	12:20 a
From the West—		
No. 2, Chicago Fast Mail	8:00 a	8:25 a
No. 4, Chicago Limited	5:50 p	6:20 p
No. 8, Chi. & Kan. City Exp	6:40 p	7:20 p
From Valley Trains—		
No. 11, Amarillo, Roswell and Carlsbad		7:05 a
No. 12, From Carlsbad, Roswell and Amarillo	10:45 p	
From the South—		
No. 10, Chi. Den. & K. C. Ex.	6:50 a	7:00 a

No. 10 connects at Lamy with branch train for Santa Fe and stops at all local points in New Mexico. T. E. PURDY, Agent.

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A Safe, Certain Relief for Suppressed Menstruation. NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. If your druggist does not have them send your orders to the
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A Knowledge of Forms, Knowledge of Functions and Knowledge of Products are all of the utmost value and in questions of life and health when a true and wholesome remedy is desired it should be remembered that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., is an ethical product which has met with the approval of the most eminent physicians and gives universal satisfaction, because it is a remedy of

Known Quality, Known Excellence and Known Component Parts and has won the valuable patronage of millions of the Well Informed of the world, who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual use that it is the first and best of family laxatives, for which no extravagant or unreasonable claims are made.

This valuable remedy has been long and favorably known under the name of —Syrup of Figs— and has attained to world-wide acceptance as the most excellent family laxative. As its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well Informed of the world to be the best we have adopted the more elaborate name of —Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna— as more fully descriptive of the remedy, but doubtless it will always be called for by the shorter name of —Syrup of Figs— and to get its beneficial effects, always note, when purchasing the full name of the Company — California Fig Syrup Co. — printed on the front of every package, whether you call for —Syrup of Figs — or by the full name —Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U.S.A.
LOUISVILLE, KY. LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Albuquerque Morning Journal

Published by the

Journal Publishing Co.

D. A. MACPHERSON .... President
W. S. BURKE .... Editor
H. B. HENING .... City Editor
D. S. BOUCHER .... Business Manager

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SWORN CIRCULATION.

Territory of New Mexico,
County of Bernalillo—ss.

D. S. Boucher, appearing before me personally, and first being duly sworn, declares and says that he is business manager of The Journal Publishing Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that during the month of August, 1908, an average of 4,467 copies of The Albuquerque Morning Journal were printed and circulated each day.

(Signed) D. S. BOUCHER, Business Manager.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public in and for the territory and county aforesaid, this 5th day of September, 1908.

(Signed) H. N. PACKERT, Notary Public.

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ALBUQUERQUE - - - - NEW MEXICO

"THEN AND NOW."

The address by ex-Governor Prince before the Irrigation congress is spoken of in the highest terms by all who heard it, and it fully merited all the flattering encomiums that have been passed upon it. The title, "Then and Now," which he gave it, is thus explained by Mr. Prince:

"Just thirteen years ago this month of September, the National Irrigation congress convened in this city of Albuquerque, to hold its fourth annual sessions. Today, after these thirteen years, we meet here again, the first instance of a return to a place once favored by the congress."

And as a matter of simple justice to the governor the Morning Journal would add that he, himself, has been a conspicuous feature of nearly, if not quite all, the sessions of the congress that have been held from "Then" to "Now," while the interest he has taken in the cause, and the experience he has gained in the many years that he has earnestly worked for it, combine to give him as thorough a knowledge of the progress that has been made in irrigation from "then to now," as is possessed by any other man in the United States.

The address was printed in full in our columns yesterday morning, and while it was all good, as Prince's [illegible] always are, the closing sentiment was especially fine, and is reproduced here because it deserves to be remembered:

"The surest safeguard of the republic is a self-respecting population, owning the soil that it uses, whose families grow up in the brightness of God's sunlight, with strong bodies, stout hearts and noble aspirations; of men like Cincinnatus, ready to obey their country's call, but equally ready to return to the plow; and of women who devote their lives to instilling in the rising generation the sentiment of truth, honor and patriotism.

"All these blessings come from the increased opportunity for home-building arising from the extension of the available national domain, and that increase and extension can only come from making the desert capable of cultivation by irrigation."

ECHOES OF THE CAMPAIGN

While the Morning Journal is a republican paper, and permits no one to question its loyalty to the principles of the republican party, its sense of propriety compels it to remember that Albuquerque is at this time filled with strangers of all shades of belief political, and that they are here at the special invitation of the people of Albuquerque. Hence a decent regard for the common proprieties of life requires us to treat these people who are our guests, with becoming hospitality, and refrain from any attempt to force upon them our beliefs or prejudices at the expense of their own convictions. While they are guests under our roof it would be a flagrant violation of the [illegible] of civilized society for us to attempt to force upon them [illegible] political [illegible]. Since the political status of the Morning Journal is above suspicion it is not necessary for it to [illegible] the [illegible] in order to prove its soundness, therefore [illegible] American citizen is supposed to be interested in the progress of a presidential campaign, we hold the mirror up to all the political parties [illegible] believe to be most fair [illegible] and present the political opinions of representative journals of all factions.

Mr. Taft and the Western Radicals.

(From the New York Tribune—republican.)

Senator La Follette's public indorsement of Mr. Taft will send glimmering all of Mr. Bryan's hopes of attracting to himself the Wisconsin man's followers throughout the Middle West. Mr. La Follette is a leader of radicalism among the republicans whose influence extends far beyond the boundaries of his own state. He was one of the first of the western governors to break the control of the railroads over the state governments and to end the vicious system of corporation control of parties through political bosses. He early associated himself with the direct primary which has so rapidly recommended itself to the West, and his name is most prominently connected with the demand for the physical valuation of railroads, which Mr. Bryan took over bodily as a play for the La Follette vote and which Mr. Taft has indorsed with reservations. His prominence in these and other movements has made his name a power in the West, where he is looked upon as a potent force in the moral awakening in politics. He has made himself familiar throughout a large part of that section by talking to the Chautauqua circuits as Mr. Bryan has done. His authority is so unquestioned among republicans of "advanced views" that the election of Mr. Bristow in the recent Kansas primaries as the republican candidate for senator was ascribed to a few Chautauqua speeches which he made in Kansas. When he speaks, therefore, his voice is sure to exercise a large influence in determining the attitude of radical republican opinion in the Middle West.

The Party Barrels This Year.

(From the Springfield Republican—independent.)

The matter of raising campaign funds is troubling both of the leading national parties just now. It is a fact that the conduct of a national campaign by one of the leading parties calls for legitimate expenditures amounting to about $1,000,000. This money has to come from somewhere. Before the public conscience became aroused and revelations were applied in this field, it was the custom to seek and obtain great sums from corporations. That period in our national politics has gone by. This year it will be necessary in both the parties to raise money in comparatively small sums given by individuals and not by the officials of corporations using the company's money. Here is an advance to be rejoiced in. Under the new order of things it, therefore, becomes the duty of individual democrats, republicans and the members of the other political parties to sup[ply] funds for the conduct of the campaign.

Under our political system it is not only entirely legitimate for citizens to make such contributions, but it is a duty to do so. In order to provide for the ongoing of the government, to which we all owe our protection, it rests with the people to see that the preliminaries for an election—that is, the legitimate expenses thereof—are suitably provided for.

Ginger.

(From the Washington Star—Republican.)

The country is very much alive. A fortnight ago all was calm—so calm there was complaint. Mr. Bryan, it is true, was on the move, but even he had not injected anything properly called ginger into the campaign. Politicians wondered. Had we lost interest in the game? Was the Caucasian, politically, played out?

Suddenly Mr. Hearst bounded on to the stage with a batch of letters, read them dramatically at public meetings, and the country woke up. Here was the ginger. We had not lost interest in the game. The Caucasian was not played out. He would still respond when vigorously appealed to.

Then the President took a hand. The vacation at Oyster Bay came to an end, and Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington—a first-class town, right on the big road, where politicians most do congregate, and whose date line insures the attention of the reading public to all the press matter, regular and special, that carries it. That was only last Tuesday.

Since then the President has had charge of the ginger and has used it in generous quantities. The treatment Mr. Hearst began he has continued, and today—four days later—if there is a particle of apathy left anywhere it exists in some sequestered vale where, as yet, railroads, telegraphs and newspapers have not penetrated. Everywhere else both the morning and the afternoon news about the campaign is [illegible] awaited.

Some of the men who complained of a lack of ginger are now complaining of an excess of the article. They fear we are getting too much. Issues will be lost sight of in the racket about individuals. "Look at Smith, the republican owned body and soul by the Standard Oil Company!" shouts one side. "Look at Jones, the democrat owned body and soul by the Standard Oil company!" replies the other side. "I wonder [illegible] the next man Hearst shakes out of his bag" is an inquiry propounded by both sides in a few days.

The President is criticised for taking a hand. But he had a perfect right to do so. He is as much interested as his party. His party, indeed, is standing upon the record it has made under his leadership and at his suggestion. In a very large sense he is the issue. Shall the Roosevelt policies be "checked"? Judge Taft, who helped frame them, says yes, and promises, if elected, to [illegible] the work. Why, then, should not the President [illegible] be greatly interested in the campaign, [illegible]

It is another question what he does and how in that end. Some republicans [illegible] so far [illegible] that his [illegible] may [illegible] with him and thus as a result, Judge Taft's campaign may be injured. It is safe to say, however, that the President will continue to hoe his own row and be the judge as to what material he will use, and when and how.

"A Plague on Both Your Houses!"

(From the New York Herald—Independent.)

The American people are disgusted by the unseemly exhibition of the President of the United States and a presidential candidate quarreling like angry fish-wives.

Whether Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, the treasurer of the National Campaign Committee, was or was not too friendly to Standard Oil interests in his state is a matter to be decided upon the evidence, but whatever may have been his relations with that corporation they afford no justification for an unseemly partisan controversy involving the head of the nation.

The President from Oyster Bay gives out for publication a letter intimating that the great and sinister moneyed interests are behind Governor Haskell. In reply, Mr. Bryan publicly telegraphs from Detroit demanding that the President furnish proofs of his assertion and declaring that "our committee has given the better evidence of its freedom from connection with an obligation to the predatory interests."

President Roosevelt having now returned to Washington, at once makes rejoinder in a letter addressed to the democratic candidate but given to the press, in which he declares that "it is a scandal and a disgrace that Governor Haskell should be connected with the management of any national campaign" and refers to "his conduct in prostituting to base purposes the State University, as set forth in an article" in a recent number of a certain magazine. The President proceeds to fund his own fight against "the great business combinations that do an interstate business," and to declare that Mr. Bryan's plans for dealing with these are "wholly chimerical."

The accusations against Governor Haskell elicited a reply, in which he charges the President with "misstating the facts," and virtually calls the President of the United States a liar. No matter what the merits of the case may be it is unfortunate that the head of the nation should be mixed up in a partisan controversy that involves the use of such epithets as have been bandied in this instance and which leaves it open to any one to impute falsehood to the head of the nation.

Both the great political parties are confused by such an unseemly spectacle. It is enough to make Washington and Jefferson turn over in their graves. The only redeeming feature is the gentlemanly reserve of Secretary Taft. But there is some danger that he may be finally dragged into the squabble, in which case the public may feel inclined to reject both promises.

Mr. Roosevelt's Zeal.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger—Republican.)

For eight years preceding 1884 the predominating consideration of politics, whatever were the nominal issues, was "Will James G. Blaine be President of the United States?" Possibly there are now in process of settlement far more profoundly important questions—the country's monetary and banking policy, for example—but in the collective popular mind the main topic has been for seven years, and promises to be for some time, "Shall Theodore Roosevelt direct the affairs of the nation?"

Mr. Roosevelt has again demonstrated his effectiveness in politics. It is not worth while to argue over his ability to inject vitality into a campaign. Foraker, Haskell and Mr. Bryan himself are able to bear witness to the President's skill in "selecting time and place," to the weight of the metal he throws in a broadside and to the effect he produces. The critical may talk of a riot of egotism, may ask whether Roosevelt or Taft is running for the Presidency. Roosevelt still is, or is able to make himself, the hour recognized by the masses as the central commanding, compelling figure of politics. Though many of the results attributed to him in popular estimation are due to other men and other causes, the belief on the surface is that he nominated Taft, destroyed Foraker, deposed Du Pont, forced Haskell [illegible] the lines, caught Bryan in a trap, crowded the Standard Oil into imprudent disclosures, reduced Chairman Hitchcock to the position of a subordinate, dictated the nomination of Hughes and wakened the republican party from the apathy of the summer.

[illegible] Americans are to hero worship [illegible] to him [illegible] they are conservative in their hearts. There is among all democrats and among a large number of republicans a feeling that the President of the United States should not exhibit himself as a party manager; a strong feeling that [illegible] with [illegible] beneath the dignity [illegible] private citizens [illegible]. There may be [illegible] before November [illegible] effect of the President's [illegible] "Salvos." Again, there may be deeper and more [illegible] than [illegible] their faith in Roosevelt [illegible] for him [illegible] conservatism of Americans regarding [illegible] settled institutions. [illegible] If the people really begin to couple the name of the President [illegible] with the thought of [illegible] action, Mr. Taft will suffer with Mr. Roosevelt.

BATTLE WITH THE PLAGUE.

Modified [illegible] for tuberculosis [illegible] optimism in the profession or among the people. The modern system is that the cure of consumption is to be found in the battle between the body's strength and weakness, between nutrition and waste, fresh air and tainted, sound blood and clogged. The tuberculosis congresses are doing good to those who inherit susceptibility to consumption, but infinitely more in teaching the race that all diseases can be made comparatively harmless by fitting the body to fight its battle against natural foes.

PRICE OF CIVILIZATION.

Governor Hughes, with characteristic frankness, replies to the charge of extravagance with the reminder that if the people order more asylums, canals, roads and schools they must expect to pay the bills. Costliness is generally the price of civilization. It is no honor to a community that it has small taxes and few schools and bad roads. If New York orders the goods of humanitarian civilization and the Hughes Administration delivers the goods at honest prices, the subject seems to be closed.

We are indebted to the Salt Lake band for a delightful serenade yesterday afternoon—and in addition to soothing one savage breast, the music had the enjoyable merit of deadening for the time being that infernal steam noise made by a merry-go-round right under the editorial windows—and we use the word "infernal" with the dictionary lying open before us. We might have said "hell of a racket"—but that wouldn't have been polite, and the Morning Journal always keeps within the proprieties—no matter how strong the temptation to transcend.

Mr. Carnegie, in view of the success of his American "hero fund," has established a similar fund in the British Isles, his "native land." An ardent lover of peace and arbitration, he improves the opportunity afforded him by the occasion to point out the difference between the heroes of modern civilization, who save life, and "the false heroes of barbarism," who "maimed or killed their fellows."

Col. Stewart, the "army exile," can at all events be depended on to "prove" that he never had anything to do with Standard Oil.

Andrew Carnegie was [illegible] in getting [illegible] away before these great [illegible] to politics [illegible] arose.

In the midst of all the serious political charges which are flying around so thick and fast, that Fairbanks cocktail looks like quite a harmless affair.

Standard Oil could not manifest less interest in the present controversy if it were merely an innocent bystander.

CUT RATE ON UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS. ALBQ. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

ATTRACTIVE TRIPS OFFERED BY THE SANTA FE

LOW EXCURSION RATES ARE GOOD FOR LOCAL PEOPLE

Many Expected to Go to Various Points of Picturesque and Historic Interest in the Southwest.

The Santa Fe railway has made it possible for visitors to the irrigation congress and for local people to visit all points of interest—and they are many—in the southwest at an extremely low rate so low as to make it possible for anyone to go with the least trouble and expense on many very attractive excursions. The Santa Fe men wish it plainly understood that these rates are available for the people of Albuquerque as well as the holders of round trip tickets to the congress. It is especially desired that all persons wishing to take advantage of these splendid rates call at once as soon as possible at the bureau of information in the small lodge building at the entrance to the Alvarado grounds or at the station and notify the Santa Fe so that the company will know what accommodations to provide. It will take quite a lot of extra rolling stock to accommodate the excursionists and promptness on the part of those who wish to go will greatly simplify this matter.

Among the points of interest to which these very cheap tickets are sold are Adamana, the gateway to the Petrified forest; Roswell and Carlsbad and Pecos valley points, the Elephant Butte and Roosevelt dams, the Mesilla valley, Salt River valley, Pecos valley and Rio Grande valley points, the Indian pueblos, the Grand Canyon, Prescott and ruins, Fort Wingate and many other points in the two territories. The company has issued a beautiful folder which may be secured at the information bureau telling of all these beautiful sightseeing trips and all intending to go should secure one without delay. They tell everything necessary including the rates to the various points and what you will see when you get there.

Local boards of trade throughout the two territories have sent delegates here for the purpose of organizing excursions to the various towns and it is believed thousands of people will avail themselves of these trips.

Slightly Colder With Snow.

When you see that kind of a weather forecast you know that rheumatism weather is at hand. Get ready for it now by getting a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. Finest thing made for rheumatism, chilblains, frost bites, sore and stiff joints and muscles, all aches and pains.

25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle.

Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

PROPOSES TO TAKE THE RIO GRANDE QUESTION

A. R. Manby of Taos, Ready With Paper Dealing With Equal Rights to Waters of the Stream.

A paper which will excite great interest particularly among the delegates from New Mexico and Colorado is one by A. R. Manby of Taos, a delegate at large from New Mexico to the Irrigation congress, dealing with the equitable apportionment and use of the waters of the Rio Grande as viewed by Mr. Manby. The subject has been considered much in New Mexico.

"I am informed that there is some objection to the reading of this paper at this session of the Irrigation congress," said Mr. Manby yesterday, "and am also informed that this objection is based upon the supposition that it is my purpose to make some [illegible] attack upon the policy of the reclamation service in connection with the construction of the Elephant Butte dam. Nothing is further from my purpose. I recognize, as does every other loyal New Mexican, the vast value of the Elephant Butte project to this territory and I want to see it completed as much as does any other citizen. But there are certain phases of the policy in connection with the building of this project which do not seem just, and which on the contrary seem to some of us who have given careful thought to the matter to be a deep injustice to the balance of the lands along the Rio Grande in New Mexico. I do not care to go into the matter in detail just now, but it is sufficient to say that 600,000 acre feet of water is sufficient to irrigate every acre of the land that can possibly be reclaimed in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico by the Elephant Butte project, while 2,000,000 acre feet of water are to be impounded for that purpose and in addition the entire territory north of the project is shut off from the use of any water from the Rio Grande in addition to the existing irrigation systems. It is difficult to understand the justice of this, for it is bound to be not only of no benefit to the lands under the Elephant Butte project, but a grave retarding influence in the development of a very large area of irrigable land along the Rio Grande north of Elephant Butte. There are several phases of this question which should be discussed and it seems to me there is no place so appropriate for their discussion as at the Irrigation congress."

A GOOD STOMACH

Means Good Health, Cheerfulness, Ambition, Persistency and Success.

Relief is not cure; opium will stop the most excruciating pain, but it won't cure the disease.

And it's just the same with alleged dyspepsia cures which contain pepsin. The pepsin will help digest the food, but the stomach is left in worse condition than it was before.

You don't want pepsin to digest your food, you want the natural juices of your stomach to digest your food. If you have dyspepsia or any stomach trouble, you want to make your stomach so strong that it will digest its own food. You can make your stomach so strong that you can eat what you want and all you want any time you want it without distress.

Mi-o-na will cure your dyspepsia or any other stomach trouble by building up the flabby walls, and making the stomach so strong that it will digest food without artificial aid.

In other words Mi-o-na cures dyspepsia by removing the cause.

The J. H. O'Rielly Co. is the agent for Mi-o-na in Albuquerque, and says to every reader of the Journal whose stomach is weak, who has indigestion or dyspepsia, that Mi-o-na is guaranteed to cure or money back.

The price is only 50 cents a box, and one box is all you need to prove that you are on the right road to health and happiness.

"I can't say enough for Mi-o-na tablets; they have done more for me in one week than all the doctors have for the two years I have been under their care, and I will do all I can to recommend it to my friends. You can also use my name in your ad. [illegible] for Mi-o-na is better than gold to me. I am like a new man and am able to work once more for the first time in over a year."—W. A. Kuns, 725 Green St., Syracuse, N. Y.

FEE'S ROOT BEER, THE BEER OF QUALITY. WALTON'S DRUG STORE.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GAS MAN

Albuquerque People Warned to Look Out for Chap Who Is Posing as a Repair Man.

A number of Albuquerque people have reported during the past few days visits from a man who has represented himself to be first a gas fitter, then a telephone man and several other kinds of a repair man, who on inquiry is found to have no connection with any of the public utility companies of Albuquerque. The matter has been reported to the police.

REGAL SHOES FOR MEN

Newest Fall Styles

Right now—TODAY—we can show you in Regal Shoes all the newest custom styles decreed by fashion as correct for this season. There are forty-three of these new Regal models in shapes and leathers suitable for men in every walk of life, and proper for every occasion.

The Regal standard of fashion, materials and workmanship is YOUR assurance before you buy, of style perfection, of perfect fit, and of long wear. Regal quality set its mark long ago, and today it is famous throughout the United States and 24 foreign countries. Let us show you YOUR Regals

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For Embroidery work [illegible] Mt. Mellick, French Eyelet, Wallachian and Shadow. Art Needle work, Novelties, Pillow Tops and stamping done. Work [illegible]

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ELKS' THEATER

MATINEE AND NIGHT OCTOBER 3rd.

Jos. M. Gates presents GEO. M. COHAN'S Phenomenal Musical Hit,

"Little Johnny Jones"

With Wm. Keough as The Unknown.

70—PEOPLE—70

Positively the Biggest and Most Famous Attraction in America.

34 Weeks in New York
22 Weeks in Chicago.

And Now Coming Here on the Crest of a Huge Wave of Laughter.

With an All Star Cast and the FAMOUS AMERICAN GIRLS.

Music—Laughter—Girls.

Prices: 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Box Seats, $2.00. Seats on Sale at Matson's, Friday, Oct. 2nd.

Announcement

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY

Albuquerque, N. M.

The Art Class of the Academy is now open.

Lessons in Water Color, Oil and China Painting, Free-hand Drawing and Crayon Work.

China Painting a specialty.

Terms, $5 per month.

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Our Delicious Ice Cream

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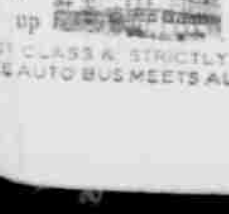

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FIRST CLASS & STRICTLY MODERN
FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

ARTESIA HERE WITH MARVELOUS ALFALFA

HUSTLING CROWD FROM THE PECOS VALLEY TOWN

Come in Special Car and With Some Exhibits That Are Guaranteed to Take Prizes.

The Artesia delegation, which arrived from the prosperous Pecos valley town yesterday morning, occupying a special car, is armed with some exhibits which are pretty sure to take prizes and which will attract considerable attention.

Artesia is one of the wonders of New Mexico—less than six years old, it has a population of 3,000 and a farming district surrounding without equal in the west, watered by great artesian wells and a veritable paradise for the farmer. The Artesia people have one exhibit which is marvelous. It is a single stalk of alfalfa, framed in glass, which is seven feet and nine inches long by actual measurement. This is believed to establish a record and Artesia has lots more like it.

"I know of no more favored section of the United States than the Artesia district," said John H. Major, a prominent member of the party, yesterday. "We have the richest soil on earth and a water supply that costs almost nothing but the first expense to produce and that is abundant for irrigation and all other purposes. The artesian wells of the Artesia district are the strongest in the Pecos valley belt and are growing stronger instead of diminishing as new wells are being sunk, several hundred wells are now flowing in the Artesia district and more are being brought in every day.

"The town of Artesia is prosperous. The farmers surrounding it are prosperous and the town is going ahead very rapidly. Its business houses are up to date, its social conditions good and it has a fine educational system, which with the excellent public school and a recently established college, enables the town to offer the best advantages. We have just begun our growth and I feel sure that in a very little while Artesia will be one of the foremost towns in New Mexico. Its rich surrounding territory insures it a continuance of prosperity."

Other members of the Artesia party are equally enthusiastic. The Artesia exhibit in the Pecos valley section at exposition grounds is well worth a trip to the grounds to see.

The members of the Artesia party are:

Judge and Mrs. G. W. McCreary, Mayor Hess, Miss Hess, George Klein, E. R. Gessler, F. J. Eakins, S. W. Gilbert, Rev. J. C. Gage, Dr. R. R. Beatty, Well Supervisor Mull, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Major, J. D. Whealen, Rev. E. E. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clayton, H. L. Murken, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Reed, Mrs. Roberts, William Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Riley, Frank Newkirk, Johnson, J. M. Conn, Jno. R. Hodges, A. R. Ebersol, Bert Muney, L. M. Zook.

ATTEMPT TO RETIRE COL. STEWART

Exiled Artillery Officer Appears Before Board Which is to Determine His Physical Fitness For Service.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Colonel William F. Stewart, of the coast artillery, known as the "exile of Fort Grant," appeared under orders today before an army retiring board convened to determine whether he should be retired on account of heart disease. He requested a delay of two weeks time before undergoing the physical examination necessary before the board can reach a verdict; but instead of granting the request he was directed to appear tomorrow before the medical members of the board. At the same time these members were directed to extend the examination over such a period of time as may determine whether he is disabled and if so whether permanently or temporarily. The two surgeons of the board will proceed deliberately with their investigations and the full board will not meet again until they are prepared to report. Colonel Stewart was present but said nothing beyond expressing his satisfaction with the personnel of the board. He was accompanied by his brother, Charles Stewart, of San Francisco, who is his counsel. The board is composed of Brigadier General W. P. Hall, Colonel Charles A. P. Hatfield of the Thirteenth cavalry, Colonel Edward A. Godwin Fourteenth cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Arthur, surgeon; Major Guy E. Edie, surgeon, and Captain Charles R. Howland, Twenty-first infantry, recorder.

HUNDREDS IN PERIL IN UTAH MINE FIRE

Salt Lake, Sept. 30.—A special to the Deseret Union News from Winters' quarters, Utah, says the lives of nearly a hundred miners at work in the new mine of the Union Pacific Coal company were endangered for a time this morning by a fire that destroyed the entire power plant, two new boilers, the main hoist and the tipple at the mouth of the mine shaft. All the miners managed to escape later through another opening. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

SANTA FE OFFICERS SEE SANTA FE BUILDING

PRESIDENT RIPLEY AND PARTY AT EXPOSITION

Handsome Little Building Contains One of the Finest Displays Ever Assembled and Is an Exposition in Itself.

President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe system and the party of well known railroad men who are here with him, paid a visit to the exposition yesterday afternoon with especial attention to the Santa Fe building and the splendid displays assembled there. The railroad officials expressed entire satisfaction with the building which is attracting more attention perhaps than any other single exhibit building owing to the vast variety of the exhibits and the high character of the displays which range from almost every product of the Santa Fe southwest from shoe strings to ostrich plumes and from figs and dates to sugar beets.

An attempt to describe the Santa Fe building will be made a little later although the variety and number of exhibits makes the task a difficult one. It is enough now to say that the building constitutes a pretty good sized exposition in itself, and that it is a display which does highest credit to the railroad company.

The Man Who Made It.

The exhibits in the Santa Fe building were collected under the direction of Robert E. Wilson, of the industrial department of the system, who has worked early and late for weeks in preparation for the exposition. Mr. Wilson has traveled through the whole southwest, has interested exhibitors and has not only arranged for the exhibits but has directed the installation of them. He has not only taken full charge of the Santa Fe's display but has been an active force in the general preparations for the exposition and the Irrigation congress.

JEROME TO INVESTIGATE LETTER OF CLEVELAND

Alleged Posthumous Campaign Document to be Protected by Prosecutor.

New York, Sept. 30.—District Attorney Jerome announced today that he would investigate the facts connected with the sale of a New York paper an article on the issues of the present campaign purporting to have been signed by the late ex-President Grover Cleveland.

According to the New York Times, which originally published the article, F. S. Hasting, executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate, at first vouched for the genuineness of the article, but later withdrew the voucher. The time has now submitted the matter to the district attorney.

Mr. Jerome said today:

"The question of the authenticity of this article seems to me not only important from the standpoint of the criminal law but to have a large public importance. If the article is a forgery the responsibility for it and its sale, if the sale was consummated should be published for wrong doing of this character, in the midst of a bitterly fought campaign might have very serious consequences."

Attempt to Wreck Train.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 30.—Today Northern Pacific officials announced an attempt to wreck eastbound passenger train No. 135 near Victor, thirty-five miles west of here. A piece of railroad iron had been driven between the joints of the rails. The engineer fortunately saw the obstruction and applied the emergency brake in time to avoid a bad wreck. The engine and baggage car ran over the iron but without damage. Railroad detectives are now working on the case and the officials say that there is a strong clew.

NEVER WORRY

about a cough—there's no need of worry if you will treat it at it's first appearance with Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It will stop the cough at once and put your lungs and throat back into perfectly healthy condition. Sold by J. H. O'Reilly & Co.

FOR SALE

25,000 ACRES GRAZING Lands, 10 Miles From Albuquerque.

300 Acres on Rio Grande, That Can Be Cultivated. Price $1.20 per Acre.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY LAND CO.,
J. BORRADAILE, Mgr.
Office, Third and Gold.

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Road Tax Now Due.

The law requires every able bodied man, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, to annually pay a road tax of three dollars or, in lieu of such sum, to labor on the public road three days. Sec. 3, Cahpter 53, Acts of the 37th Legislative Assembly.

The supervisor of Road District No. 3, comprising Precincts Nos. 12 and 26, which precincts include the City of Albuquerque, accepts the office without compensation and is devoting time and energy to the discharge of the duties of the office to the end that proper use be made of the road fund and that we have good roads. The character of roads to be built and the line of work are determined by the Good Roads Association.

Mr. S. M. Porterfield is authorized to receive payment of the road tax and for the convenience of the public will make calls when he can do so or payment can be made at Porterfield and Co., 216 West Gold avenue. The law will be strictly enforced.

W. H. GILLENWATER,
Supervisor.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Last Will and Testament of Josephine C. Williams, Deceased.

To James Wilkinson, executor and sole devisee and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that the alleged Last Will and Testament of Josephine C. Wilkinson, late of the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, deceased, has been produced and read in the probate court of the county of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, at an adjourned regular term thereof, held on the 14th day of September, 1908, and the day of the proving of said alleged Last Will and Testament was by order of the Judge of said court thereupon fixed for Monday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1908, term of said court, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1908.

A. E. WALKER,
Probate Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., September 22nd, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that David Trujillo y Tafoya, of Las Placitas, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 8,245 (01749), made January 12, 1905, for the S.W. ¼, S.E. ¼, S.E. ¼, S.W. ¼, Section 20, and N. ½, N.W. ¼, Section 29, Township 12 N., Range 5 E., and that said proof will be made before M. C. de Baca, at Bernalillo, N. M., on November 9th, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz:

Francisco Trujillo, of Las Placitas, N. M.

Joaquin Trujillo, of Las Placitas, N. M.

Jose Trujillo, of Las Placitas, N. M.

Amado Lopez, of Las Placitas, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Coal Entry.

Santa Fe Land Office, Sept. 22, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that John Torres, of Albuquerque, County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, who, on the 1st day of June, 1908, filed in this office his coal declaratory statement for the S. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 32, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, and N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼ of Sec. 31, Tp. 11, N. R. 6 E., has filed in this office his coal entry, No. 124.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described or desiring to object for any reason to the entry thereof by applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 2nd day of November, 1908.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—A well established paying business; good reason for selling. Would take in exchange income real estate. Capital required $5,000 to $15,000. P. O. Box 225.

FOR SALE—Furniture business for sale; building and stock, $2,500.00 cash; growing town; good opening for stock of hardware in connection; free government lands open for homestead entry and country settling up fast. Poor health and business interests elsewhere reasons for selling. Address Chas. E. Woods, Duran, N. M.

FOR SALE—Good rooming house at a bargain. Porterfield Co., 216 W. Gold.

FOR SALE—Good business for man with small capital. Porterfield Co., 216 W. Gold.

Have your cards printed by The Journal Publishing Co. Unsurpassed facilities. Prompt delivery. All styles.

FOR SALE

Houses, Lots, Ranches, Business Property, Business Opportunities, Investments, Loans

A. FLEISCHER

Real Estate and Insurance.
212½ South Second Street.

JOURNAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—High grade men to fill office, mercantile and technical positions in the southwest. Southwestern Business Association, 201 E. Central avenue, Albuquerque, N. M. Phone 257. tf

WANTED—Errand boys at the Economist.

MEN LEARN BARBER TRADE; short time required; graduates earn twelve to thirty dollars week. Moler Barber College, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Good strong boy to learn bookbinding trade. H. S. Lithgow, Journal Building.

WANTED—Three extra barbers, during Irrigation Congress. For particulars address P. G. Sanchez, 119 Central Ave.

WANTED—Cook, for boarding house; steady employment. 505 South Walter.

WANTED—Help in the alteration room, at the Economist.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on farm. Gleckler's Farm.

WANTED—A good cook. References required. Out of town. Apply at 825 W. Copper avenue, between 1 and 1:30.

HELP WANTED—Female.

APPRENTICE WANTED—For millinery department at the Economist.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—At the Economist.

WANTED—A good kitchen girl at 222 West Silver. tf

WANTED—A good woman for kitchen work, washing dishes and helping cook. Good wages to the right party. Hotel Belen, Belen, N. M.

WANTED—A cook. Apply at the University.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call 318 South Edith.

WANTED—Dishwasher, at the Wayside Inn, 219 W. Silver.

WANTED—Positions

WANTED—A capable stenographer as private secretary and companion. State salary wanted. Address Secretary, care of Journal.

LADY WISHES TO TEACH in a private family. English, music, drawing, painting, elocution, etc. Salary reasonable. No objection to a ranch. Excellent references on request. Address Miss Grace LeMin, Tularosa, N. M. tf

WANTED—Work of any kind, by young man, strong and willing; bookkeeping or grocery clerk preferred. 602 South Edith.

WANTED—Salesmen, Agents.

SALESMAN—Experienced in any line to sell general trade in New Mexico. An unexcelled specialty proposition. Commissions with $35.00 weekly advance for expenses. The Continental Jewelry Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MANAGER WANTED—Every section to appoint agents of new improved penny peanut vending machine. $60 weekly easily earned, finish beautiful, sanitary throughout; sold on easy payments; thousands now in use; sample sent free. Proposition will please you if we still have opening in your section. Great Western Scale Mfg. Works, Dept. 150, Chicago, Ill.

WIDOW with a child desires position as housekeeper or waitress. Address 508 W. Marquette.

BOARD.

BOARD AND LODGING—Clean beds and private family. $1.25 per day. 113 N. Sixth St.

WANTED—Boarders.

SANITORIUM, Rosedale Place, located on Lockhart ranch, near Indian school. Under management of graduate nurses. Rates reasonable. Misses Moorman and Bartlett, phone 1175.

WANTED, BOARDERS—Good home cooked meals for 25 cents, at 707 South Third street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Loan of saddle pony, good treatment assured. 724 East Central.

WANTED—Pipes to repair. Joe Richards' Cigar Store. tf

WANTED—200 young chickens, two to four months old, also hens, one year old. Advise kind, age and price. Will Shillingham, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

WANTED—Phaeton and gentle horse will pay for keep at good livery for use during September and October. Address J. L. C., care Journal.

WANTED—Gunny sacks. Highest price paid. Albuquerque Milling Co., S. Second st.

WANTED—Ticket to San Francisco. Address "Ticket," Journal office.

WANTED—Plain sewing, good seamstress at 508 South Walter street. Miss Calberts.

WANTED—To rent, for the school year, first class modern furnished cottage, five or six rooms. Address M. B. W., care Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

STOVE REPAIRING—By a practical foundryman. Drop a postal and I will call. James Stewart, 1018 South Edith.

HAIR WORK—Am again prepared to do all kinds of hair work. Out of town orders solicited. Mrs. H. E. Rutherford, 517 So. Broadway.

W. A. GOFF will set up your stove. Phone 568, 207½ East Central.

MOTHERS—Leave your children at kindergarten while you attend the fair. A quiet, restful place at 618 W. Gold Ave. Ages 2½ years to 7.

THE MINNEAPOLIS

522 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Will be reopened for business on the first of September by Mr. L. C. Stewart. The place has been newly repaired and newly furnished, a few rooms for light housekeeping. Give us a call. Rates reasonable.

UNION LABEL

Personal Property Loans

Money to Loan

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ORGANS, Horses, Wagons and other Chattels; also on Salaries and Warehouse Receipts, as low as $10.00 and as high as $150.00. Loans are quickly made and strictly private. Time: One month to one year given. Goods to remain in your possession. Our rates are reasonable. Call and see us before borrowing. Steamship tickets to and from all parts of the world.

THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY
Rooms 3 and 4, Grant Bldg.
PRIVATE OFFICES
OPEN EVENINGS
303½ West Central Avenue

STORAGE.

WANTED—Pianos, household goods, etc., stored and packed safely at reasonable rates. Phone 640. The Security Warehouse & Improvement Co. Offices, Rooms 3 and 4, Grant Block, Third street and Central Ave.

TRY TO MAKE IT CASH ON THESE SMALL ADS.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—All kinds of house hold furniture. Futrelle Furniture Co., west end of viaduct. tf

FOR SALE—A brand new protectograph of the kind recently represented here in the city. Taken from the agent in exchange for services, with the intention of selling it. Will be sold much under price. Call at the Journal office.

FOR SALE—Large gentle pony. 616 W. Coal.

FOR SALE—Ten head of first class Missouri and Kentucky mules. Can be seen for the next ten days at Hunter's Wagon Yard, 202 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Span of large mules. F. H. Kent, 112 South Third street.

FOR SALE—One riding and one driving horse. E. W. Fee, 602 S. First.

FOR SALE—Underwood typewriter, $35.00. Millett Studio, 215 W. Central.

FOR SALE—Mated pigeons. 709 W. Roma Ave. Phone 1466.

FOR SALE—Set of double driving harness, good as new; have only been used a few times. I also have a good saddle, for sale, cheap. Call at 201 E. Central Ave.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, Home Comfort range; six holes, in perfect order. Apply at 820 S. Third.

FOR SALE—$20.00 buys a $65.00 8x10 photo view outfit, complete, excellent condition. A. C. Postel, two blocks north of Old Town.

FOR SALE—Cheap, stand privilege on fair grounds. Inquire of N. Y. Z., Journal office.

FOR SALE—Chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks. Chas. Trapp, Old Town, behind fair grounds.

FOR SALE—Young Jersey cow, at a bargain. 511 South High.

FOR SALE—A nice saddle pony. 516 East Coal. C. S. McCarnick.

FOR SALE — Three good saddle ponies. Dr. Haynes, No. 7 Armijo Bldg.

FOR SALE—One pair of mules, wagon and harness. Dr. Haynes, No. 7 Armijo Bldg.

FOR SALE—Pair good driving horses, buggy and harness. Dr. Haynes, No. 7 Armijo Bldg.

FOR SALE—Mexican and Angora goats cheap. Dr. Haynes, No. 7 Armijo Bldg.

FOR SALE—Good saddle pony, saddle and bridle. Call at 502 So. Third St.

FOR SALE—Ducks, laying hens, for hens, young roosters and fryers. 1318 S. High.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed dachshund. 616 Tijeras Avenue.

FOR SALE—R. R. ticket to Los Angeles or will exchange for ticket to Amarillo, Texas. X., care Journal.

FOR SALE—Pair 1100 lb. horses, one first class surrey horse, one light driving horse, two Jersey cows. J. H. Heald, 414 S. Edith st. Phone 1187.

FOR SALE—An English speaking parrot. 816 Tijeras avenue.

FOR SALE—Laying hens, pullets, fryers and ducks. 1218 S. High. Phone 1093.

SODA FOUNTAINS

WE HAVE several bargains to offer in both new and second-hand soda fountains for immediate shipment. Easy monthly payments. Write or phone for our attractive proposition. The Grosman company, Dallas, Texas.

LOST

LOST—Unsealed envelope, containing notes and index for L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter. Leave at this office. Reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch in City park. Leave at Journal office and receive reward.

TO TRADE

FOR TRADE—Saddle pony, for laying hens. Dr. Haynes, No. 7 Armijo Bldg.

POOL & BILLIARD TABLES

FOR SALE—Anti-trust pool and billiard tables, supplies and bar fixtures. Sold on easy payments. Catalogues free. The Grosman company, P. O. Box 1981, Dallas, Texas.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—A nice room with modern conveniences. Inquire 608 W. Silver, or phone 1136. tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 115 West Huning avenue. tf

FOR RENT—Modern furnished rooms at 724 South Second street. s20

FOR RENT—The most sanitary and up-to-date rooms at the Rio Grande, 519 West Central. s2

FOR RENT—Newly furnished front room. 319 West Santa Fe Ave.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping. 404 North Second.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms. Call at 417 South Arno, Dr. Wilson. tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; 524 W. Central. Call at rear.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Cosy suites of bedrooms or single bedrooms, with or without meals. 121½ North First. Upstairs, Geronimo. o5

FOR RENT—Cots and beds for lodging in the Futrelle hall, 116 West Coal.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, at 223 North High.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. 518 South Arno.

FOR RENT—Comfortable beds, at 116 South Third st.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, 1 block from car line; 819 No. Fourth street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for lodging, close in; inquire 200 North Broadway.

FOR RENT—Good clean lodging at reasonable prices, close in; 114 North Third street. Up Stairs.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FARM FOR SALE—Best 20 acre farm in New Mexico. One mile northwest of city. Gleckler's farm. Phone 688.

FOR SALE—A prosperous business well located in the city of Albuquerque; four or five thousand dollars will be necessary for the purchase. Reasons for selling will be made satisfactory. Address S. L., Morning Journal.

FOR SALE—House and six lots, 40 fruit trees and other improvements. Ideal home for health seeker. Easy terms. Phone 1582. tf

FOR SALE—Three hundred and thirty acres of Rio Grande Valley irrigated land. Fertile soil, sandy loam. All under independent private ditch. Small cost for ditch maintenance. Permanent water rights. Two hundred acres have been leveled and cultivated. One and one-half miles from railway station. Convenient markets. The best stock ranch in New Mexico. Or will subdivide and sell in tracts of twenty acres or more to suit purchaser. Part cash, part time. Address R. T., Journal.

FOR SALE — Modern five-room house; sickness never in it. Inquire 511 South High Street.

FOR SALE—A nice 4-room frame cottage home in the Highlands, close in, on a 50-foot lot. Plenty shade, blue grass lawn, nice garden, chicken yards and barns, all in good repair. This is a bargain. Address "Owner," P. O. Box 153.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—Party has good reason for selling relinquishment on homestead of 160 acres, one mile from a fast growing town, opened January 1st, which is now the permanent division point on the main line of the Rock Island. Have ten acres in crops, and $1,000 worth of improvements; will sell for $500, irrigation not necessary and good water. This is less than the cost of the actual improvements. For particulars, 511 E. Gold Ave.

FOR SALE—The Matthew farm about fifty acres one and one-half miles north of Albuquerque. J. E. Matthew, phone 754.

FOR SALE—Two small ranches about 3½ miles from city. Address J., Morning Journal.

FOR SALE—20 acres of irrigated land, only two miles from town. Good alfalfa land. W. F. McIntyre, Fort Sumner, N. M.

FOR SALE—Harness shop in the progressing town of Mountainair, N. M. Good trade, large territory to draw from; good reason for selling; will sell stock or will sell building and lot also. Write or call on C. G. Niewarner, Mountainair, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—Good 4 to 8 room houses. Porterfield Co., 216 W. Gold.

FOR RENT—Dwellings.

FOR RENT—4 room furnished cottage, Lockhart ranch. Telephone 712, or call or address Lockhart ranch.

FOR RENT—A 4-room brick house, furnished. 217 South Arno. Inquire within. (tf)

FOR RENT—Six room modern brick house. Apply to Dr. Wilson, 417 South Arno. tf

FOR RENT—A 5-room modern cottage cheap. Inquire Dr. J. E. Bronson, corner Second and Gold. tf

FOR RENT—Two-room brick house, screen porch, garden included. 201 Lewis Ave., corner Williams St.

FOR RENT—All 8-room modern residence for one month. Porterfield & Co.

FOR RENT—Storerooms

FOR RENT—Store room, 25x100, at 112 North First St. half block off Central Ave. As good a location in city for any kind of business. Inquire of Consolidated Liquor Co.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous

FOR RENT—Alfalfa pasture at the Lockhart Ranch. Phone 712.

FOR RENT—Small barn, reasonable. 724 E. Central.

Try a Morning Journal Want! Journal Want Ads Get Results!

GEO. W. HICKOX COMPANY

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN NEW MEXICO
STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE AND NEW
SEND IN YOUR WATCHES. WE'LL REPAIR THEM
"Arch Front." 115 S. Second Street. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

F. H. STRONG
Funeral Director and Embalmer
Lady Assistant

Private Ambulance.
Office Strong Block, Second and Copper.
Telephones: Office 75. Residence 506.
Supt. Fairview and Santa Barbara Cemeteries.

MONEY SAVED

On Domestic Coal. Best hand-screened Gallup Egg, $5.00 per ton—just what you want for cooking. We guarantee you quality and quantity. Test weights and be convinced.

JOHN S. BEAVEN
Phone 4 502 South First.

Skating Rink
THE MOST POPULAR AMUSEMENT PLACE IN THE CITY.

NO SKATING OR PICTURE PROGRAM TONIGHT. RINK OCCUPIED BY HEARST AND HISGEN.

ONLY ONE MOVING PICTURE PERFORMANCE BEGINNING AT 8:30.

TAKE A PLUNGE
in the
SWIMMING POOL
504 North First Street.
Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

In the event that you should not receive your morning paper telephone the POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO. giving your name and address and the paper will be delivered by a special messenger. The telephone is No. 28.

Insure in the Occidental Life.

A fresh shipment of wild ducks at the San Jose market.

Get that range now at F. H. Strong's furniture emporium.

M. W. Hayward returned yesterday after spending several weeks in his former home in Northfield, Vermont.

Furniture for ready money at F. H. Strong's furniture emporium.

Have your cards printed by The Journal Publishing company. Unsurpassed facilities, all styles, prompt delivery.

Buy that rug at F. H. Strong's furniture emporium.

Don't miss seeing the exhibit of Munger Brothers Co. Phoenix, Arizona. Olive oil and olives. Product of Arizona soil and sunshine.

George P. Dennis, manager of the National Wood Pipe company of Los Angeles, is in the city to attend the congress and also on various business matters.

Shades and lace curtains at F. H. Strong's furniture emporium.

SEND THE ILLUSTRATED MORNING JOURNAL TO YOUR FRIENDS. PUT THEM ON OUR MAILING LIST. FIFTY CENTS WILL DO IT.

H. Chaves, special officer for the Santa Fe at Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife and children, have arrived in the city and will remain until after the congress.

You get the benefit at F. H. Strong's furniture emporium.

Capt. C. H. Kirkpatrick, of Magdalena, near Silver City, arrived in the city yesterday to attend the congress. Mr. Kirkpatrick says that things are picking up in Magdalena district and that it is destined to become the best mining camp in the country.

F. S. Folsom, manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life insurance company, arrived in the city yesterday to spend several days visiting and attending to business matters.

There will be a regular meeting of the Ladies of the G. A. R. this afternoon at 2:30 at the residence of Mrs. Heydt, at 419 West Lead avenue. By order of president.

Stated communication of Temple Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. this evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Masons welcome. By order of the W. M. Frank H. Moore, secretary.

Mrs. W. S. Green, for many years editor of the Colusa Sun in Colusa, Cal., is in the city to attend the congress as a delegate from the Sacramento Valley Development association.

Lovers of olive oil should be sure and visit the exhibit of Munger Brothers Co., in the Arizona section under the charge of Secretary Cowgill, who will gladly furnish any information wished.

General B. J. Viljoen and wife are in the city from Chamberino, N. M., and are the guests of Joshua Reynolds, of the First National bank. General Viljoen is a veteran of the Boer war.

Arthur G. Wells, general manager of the Santa Fe coast lines with headquarters in Los Angeles, arrived in the city yesterday to meet President E. P. Ripley and party. Mr. Wells was accompanied by E. W. Camp, solicitor; W. G. Barnwell, general freight agent and H. P. Anewalt, assistant general freight agent.

Frank E. Lott, a prominent real estate broker of Kansas City, and a delegate to the congress from Missouri, arrived yesterday on the limited from the east. Mr. Lott is supervisor of the Antonio Sedillo grant, a large tract of land in the western part of Valencia county, which is now being cut up to accommodate a number of colonists.

MATACHINES.

Look out for the Aztec dance. The ancient dance of the Conquistadores. Hours of performance: 9 a. m., 1 p. m. and 3 p. m., on Central avenue, between Third and Fourth streets.

DR. CONNER, OSTEOPATH.
Suite 3 and 4, N. T. Armijo.

Madam Steward-Lamb
Exclusive Millinery
212 S. Second St.

HONG KONG MILLIONAIRE IS ORDERED DEPORTED

Chinaman Who Brought Part of His Harem Along Cannot Enter United States.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Robert Hutung, the Hong Kong millionaire who has two wives and three children, who arrived here from the orient on the steamer Korea yesterday, will be deported to the land from whence he came. This decision was reached late this afternoon by a special board of inquiry after an exhaustive examination. The testimony upon which Inspector Griffiths based his ruling, denying them the privilege of landing, was reviewed and the action of the inspector fully sustained.

It is fully expected that Hutung, who desired to travel for pleasure and the benefit of his health in this country, will appeal from the decision of the board of inquiry to Secretary Straus at Washington. He frankly admits his practice of polygamy, in which he says he sees no harm. He has a Dutch father and a Chinese mother, and is a prominent citizen of Hong Kong.

VASELINE NO GOOD FOR HAIR.

Dandruff Germ Thrives in It, as Well as in All Grease.

A well known Chicago hair specialist invited the Inter-Ocean reporter to come to his office and see, under a microscope, how the germ that causes dandruff thrives in vaseline. The specialist said that all hair preparations containing grease, simply furnish food for the germs and help to propagate them. The only way to cure dandruff is to destroy the germs and the only hair preparation that will do that is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Without dandruff no falling hair, no baldness. Ask for Herpicide. It is the only destroyer of the dandruff germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c and $1.00. G. H. Briggs and Co., special agents.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ARE A SELECTED STOCK. COME IN AND EXAMINE THEM. F. G. PRATT & CO. 214 SOUTH SECOND.

Have your cards printed by The Journal Publishing Co. Unsurpassed facilities. Prompt delivery. All styles.

WANTED.

Learnard & Lindemann's band wants two young amateur cornet players. Must furnish references as to good character. State experience.
LEARNARD & LINDEMANN,
Albuquerque, N. M.

OUR DOMESTIC FINISH IS JUST THE THING AND SATISFIES OUR PATRONS. IF YOU WANT TO BE UP TO DATE HAVE YOUR LAUNDRY DONE BY THE IMPERIAL LAUNDRY, BACK OF POSTOFFICE.

If you want a good meal try the Ozark Restaurant, 218½ South Second.

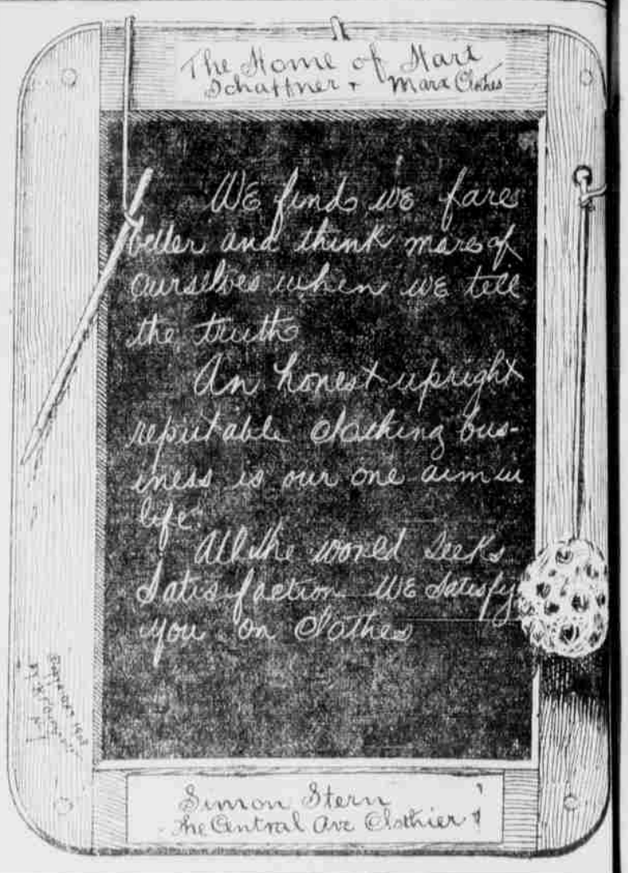
Hitching posts have been arranged just outside the exposition grounds, near the southeast corner, for the convenience of persons driving private teams. No one need be afraid to drive out, as a reliable man will take care to prevent petty pilfering.

The State National Bank of Albuquerque

Capital $100,000.00
Surplus 25,000.00

Appreciation

This Bank values the business it receives from its customers and takes every opportunity of telling them so. Our customers on the other hand appreciate the fact that the service extended to them is coupled with security. Any business arrangement to be permanent must be mutually satisfactory and profitable. Therefore, in the selecting of your bank, have permanency in view and establish yourself for your present and future well being with a good sound bank.



Hubbs Laundry Co.
"Our Work is Best"
WHITE WAGONS

WOLKING & SON
Aermotor Windmills, Pumps, Tanks, and Substructures, Well Drilling and Repairing. Drilling a Specialty.
Albuquerque, New Mexico.
TEL. 1185 707 N. EIGHTH

We Carry a Full Line of Fancy and Staple Groceries
E. F. SCHEELE - - - - 1024 North Fourth Street.

Loudon's Jersey Farm For PURE ICE CREAM
PHONE - - - - - - 1402

The Futrelle Furniture Co. has had all the business they could attend to for the past two weeks and has put on four extra men and will have two more salesmen (commencing Monday), and we hope to be able to handle all the business that comes its way. Call or telephone in your orders. Our prices are always reasonable. Cash or payments.

CUT RATE ON UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS. ALBQ. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

EVERY ONE IS TALKING ABOUT OUR FLAT WORK. IF YOU HAVE NOT GIVEN US YOURS, DO SO NOW. IMPERIAL LAUNDRY, BACK OF POSTOFFICE.

OUR GUESTS NEVER GRUMBLE. THE FASHION CAFE.

FEL'S GOOD ICE CREAM, AND ICE CREAM SODA. WALTON'S DRUG STORE.

A FINE MEAL FOR A LITTLE MONEY. THE FASHION CAFE.

MAJESTIC THEATER
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.
Rogue Tricks, Under False Colors, a Soldiers' Dream, a Veiled Beauty, San Francisco Earthquake.
SONGS.
"Some Day When Dreams Come True." "Down Where the Suwanee River Flows." "Biggest and Best Show. Continuous Show from 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 10:30 p. m.

OUR POLICY IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. LET US SHOW YOU THAT WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR GROCERIES. F. G. PRATT & CO., 214 SECOND.

Window frames, $1.75. Albuquerque Planing Mill.

IF YOU
SHOULD BE SHORT ON
MILK
This week, let us supply you with condensed
Eagle Brand, 15c can.
Hawkeye, large cans, 10c.
Carnation, large cans, 10c.
Note these prices, you are likely paying more.
FRESH—Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour.
2 pkgs. for 25c.

ALBUQUERQUE CASH GROCERY CO
HOMER H. WARD, Mgr.
315 Marble Ave.

Porch swings, $4.50. Albuquerque Planing Mill.

COLOMBO Theater
Phone 471.
SINGING AND TALKING MOTION PICTURES
AFTERNOONS
2 to 5.
EVENINGS
7 to 10.
ADMISSION
10c and 20c.

CRYSTAL
TODAY
Lady Jane's Flight
Levitzski's Insurance Policy
Stricken Blind
The Wishbone
Late Songs
—AT TEN CENTS—
ANYWHERE IN THE HOUSE

EVERITT
LEADING JEWELER. 107 Central Ave., Albuquerque.
THE DIAMOND PALACE
Watch Inspector Santa Fe R. R.

WHITNEY COMPANY
WHOLESALE HARDWARE.
Stoves, Tinware, Enameled Ironware; Iron Pipe, Pumps, Valves, Fittings, Belting, Mine and Mill Supplies, etc.
WAGONS, IMPLEMENTS AND FARM MACHINERY.
Mail orders solicited. Albuquerque, N. M.

CHARLES ILFELD CO.
Wholesalers of Everything
LAS VEGAS ALBUQUERQUE SANTA ROSA

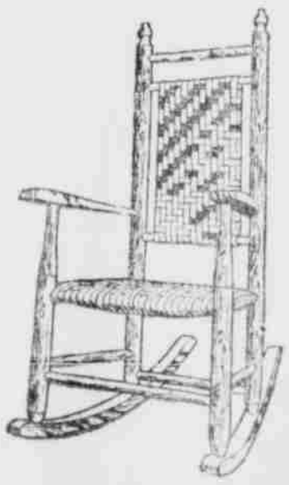
Albuquerque Carriage Company
VEHICLES WAGONS
CORNER
HARNESS SADDLES
First and Tijeras

One of the main features
of the irrigation congress
is our

SALE OF THE HOUR

We pay you to help us make room.
A Bona fide Saving of 25 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent
Today is the time for action. Make up your mind right now that you will make that purchase today.

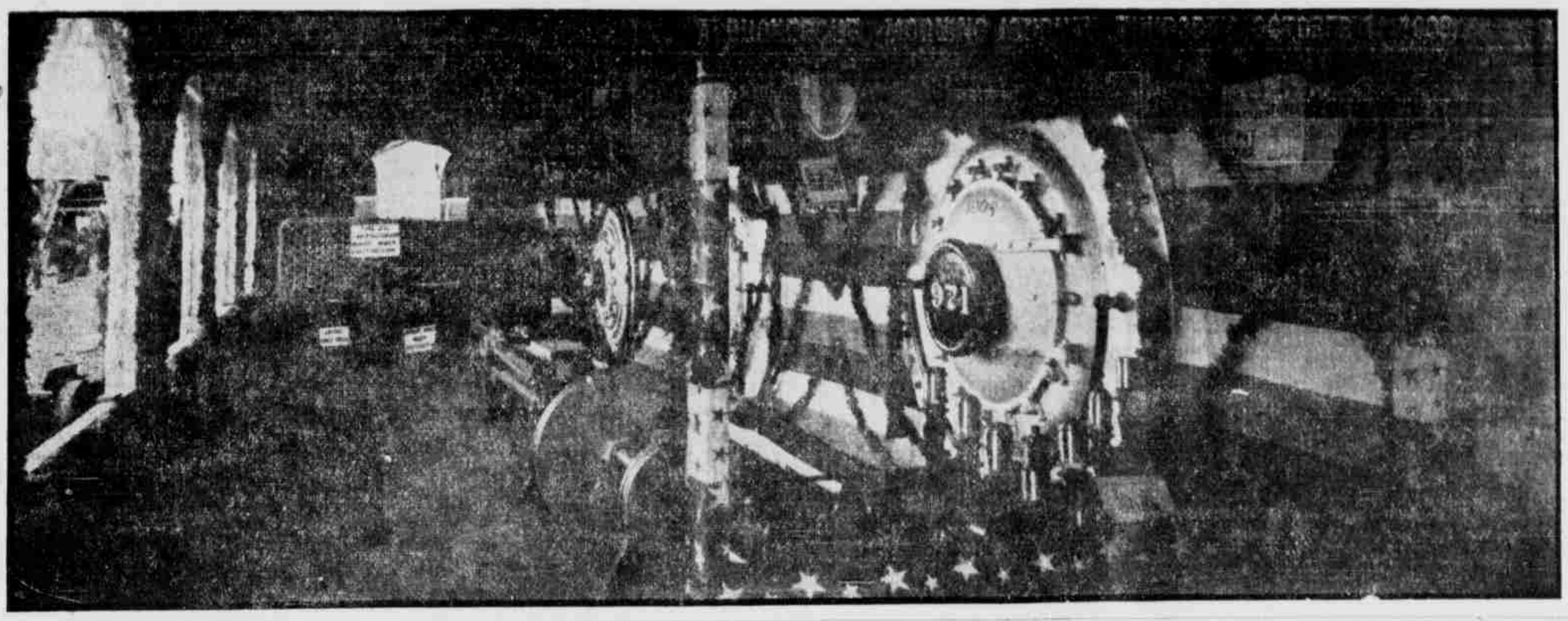
THE HOME, First, Last and All the Time
and we have everything to put into it. Furniture, Rugs, Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Settees, Couches, Crockery, Glassware, at the biggest reduction in price that Albuquerque has ever seen.



Strong Block **Copper and 2nd**

F. H. STRONG

The Clever Exhibit at the Exposition Arranged by the Machinists of the Albuquerque Shops.



It was the witching hour of midnight in the Alvarado buffet; around the table sat railroad officials large and railroad officials small; and the Captain of Industry said:

"Antonio, relate to us a thrilling story; that will make the blood run cold." And after due deliberation Antonio cleared his throat, poured the remaining suds from a flask of Mr. Lemp's justly celebrated extract and spoke as follows:

"'Twas a dark and stormy night. I alighted from the rear end of a No. 33 and walked three-quarters of a mile uphill to the station, where, to my horror, I saw a great assemblage of the people standing upon baggage trucks, climbing over each other's shoulders and all peering at a strange, dark brown box, which occupied a position in the center of the gathering.

"'What-tell's the matter?' said I, 'ly gathering upon the property of the public service corporation,' said I, with dignity.

"'Sh—Sh—' said a burly person who I at once recognized as an important member of the detective force.

"'What-t'll's the matter?' said I, with sudden creeps.

"'Sure, and there's a corpse in that box,' said he.

"There was an awful stillness broken only by the crash of the nail puller, while from said box arose a stench fit to degrade the spirits of the persecutors of predatory wealth. A deep sigh came from the waiting populace as the box came open. The cover of paper was gingerly lifted—

"Say boy!" suddenly broke in a gentleman from a dark corner of the crimson cushions; "bring a drink; I've heard that story before. It was a box of delayed weiners."

James E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe railway, arrived on the Ripley special Tuesday after having accompanied the party of officials on the tour of inspection from Chicago to Albuquerque. Mr. Hurley was formerly superintendent of the New Mexico division of the Santa Fe, with headquarters in Las Vegas and is one of the best known officials of the road in all parts of the territory.

"Mr. Ripley and the board of directors and several invited guests are taking a little jaunt over the road," said Mr. Hurley last evening, "and there is no especial significance attached to it. We spent two days in the Arkansas valley, traveling through the country in the day time and taking the siding at night. We expect to leave Albuquerque Friday and return to Chicago via the Belen cut-off and Southern Kansas. Business in all parts of the southwest is improving considerably and the indications are that there will be a healthy increase in all lines of traffic soon. The condition of the roadbed all along the line is superb. The weather conditions are good in general but plenty of rain is needed all over the country. It on the far east to the southwest."

"I have been in Albuquerque a number of times and have seen her at her best on former occasions, but I must say that I have never seen the city decked in such an array of finery as I see today," was the remark made by Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance company, who arrived on the Ripley special on Tuesday, and who will remain here for a couple of days the guest of Mr. Ripley and party. Mr. Morton was formerly vice president of the Santa Fe system and while in that position made a number of trips to Albuquerque. "We have just finished a tour through the Arkansas valley," said Mr. Morton, "and were pleased to find everything in that part of the country in first class condition. The roadbed of the Santa Fe lines is in very good condition; things looks prosperous as far as agricultural conditions are concerned and I believe that it will be but a short time until business of all kinds will resume its normal attitude." Mr. Morton was adverse to discussing the political conditions in New York and other eastern centers, but declared that it was his opinion that Taft would be elected president by a safe majority.

"This is my first trip to the southwest and I am very much impressed and pleased with the general air of prosperity which I see on every hand," said Edward J. Berwind, a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Santa Fe system Tuesday evening, shortly after his arrival on the Ripley special. "I can appreciate better than ever the great work which is being done by reclamation work and irrigation projects. The results which have been achieved from systematic and scientific irrigation are simply wonderful. The intelligent administration and application of money should bring very great results to this entire section of the country."

"I have met more old friends and old time acquaintances in the two hours that I have been in Albuquerque tonight than I have in five years," said H. U. Mudge, first vice president of the Rock Island Tuesday evening. Mr. Mudge was formerly vice president of the Santa Fe system and was a frequent visitor to this city. Mr. Mudge accepted the Rock Island position several years ago and has not been here for some time. "The railroad business," said Mr. Mudge, "at least as far as the Rock Island is concerned, is getting very good, due perhaps mostly to the heavy crops and the good prices being paid to the farmers for their produce. The farmers in the west are all getting rich this year on account of the extra good crops. Of course this prosperity affects the railroad lines materially and every one is benefited either directly or indirectly. The through business to the coast, however, has not picked up as much as the railroads would like."

Mr. Mudge expects to remain in the city until Saturday morning, when he will leave for Amarillo, where he will meet the general manager of the Rock Island system.

"Call for Mr. ——."
"Call for Mr. ——."
"Call for Mr. ——."

The uniformed youngster shouted it out along the crowded front veranda of the Alvarado.

Out under the front entrance a well set up man slowly and gently disengaged himself from another well set up man who had hold of his coat lapel and hurried to the boy. There was a moment of hurried conference and the first well set up person hurried into the office.

"Did you see that work?" he asked a moment later of an inquisitive person. "It's great. I keep that boy on the pay roll and whenever he sees me get cornered by a delegate with a couple of yards of resolutions, he starts the holler. Great head, that boy."

"Why hello Mr. Hurley, when did you get here?" was the vigorous salutation accorded a short, broad-shouldered gentleman on the Alvarado veranda yesterday afternoon, by the general baggage agent of the Santa Fe coast lines, who lives at San Francisco and whose name is well known in these parts. Mr. Hurley, it may be said, for the few who do not know it, is the general manager of the Santa Fe railway and also well known in these parts. The broad shouldered gentleman thus accosted, shook hands obligingly and grinned. Then the general baggage agent said:

"I thought sure you'd break my hand," for the Hurley grip is known and feared far and wide along the Santa Fe.

"My friend," said Mr. Ira B. Bennett, of Fresno, California, "I know I look like Mr. Hurley, and I guess I can stand that all right, but I never want to be accused of having the Hurley hand shake."

CORDIAL GREETING FOR MR. TAFT IN LINCOLN

Republican Candidate in Opponent's Home Town Attacks Democratic Position on Campaign Contribution.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire]

Lincoln, Sept. 30.—Accepting the challenge of W. J. Bryan, right in the home of the Nebraskan, W. H. Taft tonight not only endorsed President Roosevelt's position on the question of the publicity of campaign contributions, but defended it with arguments calculated to establish that position as sound from the standpoint of public good and to show that the Bryan position was one simply for pre-election sensationalism.

Mr. Taft made eleven speeches in Nebraska today before reaching Lincoln, and five speeches in this city tonight. His audiences throughout were large and enthusiastic and his reception in Lincoln was made particularly gratifying to him by the enthusiasm and friendliness exhibited by the immense crowds which greeted him at all points. Excursion trains came to Lincoln from many places in the state during the day, and the city was alive with bands, marching clubs and general campaign exhilaration and excitement.

Mr. Bryan, whose plan was to reach the city this forenoon, has changed his schedule so as to bring him in at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning. This change precluded any possible meeting between candidates.

Danny Webster Knocked Out.

Los Angeles, Sept. 30.—Ad. Wolgast, of Milwaukee, knocked out Danny Webster, featherweight champion of the Pacific coast in the eighteenth round of a scheduled twenty-five round bout in the Jeffries Athletic club, Vernon, tonight.

MR. BARRETT HOST TO THE FOREIGN DELEGATES

Enjoyable Dinner at Which Prominent Men Take Part in Brilliant Toast List.

Perhaps the largest number of distinguished men ever gathered together in one place at one time in the history of the southwest, were the guests at a dinner at the Alvarado hotel last night, given in honor of the foreign delegates to the congress by Mr. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

Fifteen foreign delegates, representing several world powers, and a number of nations attended the banquet and nearly all of them paid high tributes to the United States and its president, and also made complimentary references to Albuquerque and New Mexico, and the efforts made to entertain them as delegates to the irrigation congress.

In welcoming his guests, Mr. Barrett expressed the following warm sentiment towards the foreign delegates and the countries which they represent: "Words fail to express the sentiment I hold at this event, when I think that away down here in the southwestern part of the United States, fully three thousand miles from the capitol of our country, are assembled some fifteen representatives of great and friendly countries. I cannot express too strongly our appreciation of these representatives being here. I want to say to the distinguished foreign delegates that the last words which the president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the secretary of state, Mr. Root, said to me before I left the capitol for Albuquerque were that I should express to the delegates for the president and the secretary of state their appreciation that those delegates should have come to this congress, and express for them the hope that not only our country, but that their countries, should be benefited by the results of the meeting.

Mr. Barrett then proposed a toast to "Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States." The toast was drunk standing.

Mr. Pierre Villard, delegate from France, responded to a toast, in which he expressed himself as being gratified that he had been appointed a delegate to the congress by his country. Mr. Villard also proposed a toast to President Roosevelt.

Governor George Curry was called upon to express his sentiments with reference to the territory of which he is governor, and to say something regarding the prospects for the early admission of New Mexico to statehood. The governor expressed himself as being confident that New Mexico would be admitted without further delay. "When I was in Washington a short time ago," said Governor Curry, "President Roosevelt said to me: 'George, go back to your people and tell them that the proudest moment of my life will be when I can sign a bill making Arizona and New Mexico separate states.'"

Mr. Barrett then proposed a toast to "The State of New Mexico."

Mr. F. C. Goudy, president of the National Irrigation Congress, responding to a toast, declared that in his opinion, the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress held in Albuquerque, was the most successful in all the sixteen years of its existence, both in point of the number of delegates from the various states and territories of the United States and also on account of the large number of foreign delegates.

General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, recited a number of anecdotes dealing with the days of 1877, when New Mexico was a hole in the wall country, infested by bands of marauding Navajos and Apaches. General Bell compared New Mexico today with the New Mexico of forty years ago, and declared that irrigation was responsible for the transformation.

Charles S. Gleed, one of the directors of the Santa Fe railway, made one of the most interesting speeches of the evening, reciting, among other things, an incident in his earlier life, which occurred thirty years ago on his first visit to the present site of Albuquerque. Mr. Gleed also dealt with the great part the Santa Fe railway company has taken in the development of New Mexico and the southwest.

H. D. Loveland, of San Francisco, in responding to a toast, paid a pretty compliment to Albuquerque and New Mexico by stating, "California, to me, is the great state and the greatest country in the world, but if I should ever leave California, I would make my home in New Mexico."

Col. W. S. Hopewell, Col. R. E. Twitchell, Major Hartigan of the Philippine Islands, Mr. Mosquera, delegate from Porto Rico; Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, Carlos Camacho, delegate from Chile; Dr. Nacamuli, representative of Italy; Mr. Oosthuizen of South Africa, Dr. Magee of San Francisco, and several others also responded to toasts.

The following were Mr. Barrett's guests at the dinner: M. Rene Taverinier, Mr. Pierre Villard and M. Tavernier, Jr., delegates from France; Mr. L. Bueno-Neves, delegate from Brazil; Mr. Carlos Camacho, delegate from Chile; Mr. Tullo Larrinaga and Mr. Mosquera, delegates from Porto Rico; Mr. Enrique Elias, Mr. Jose Fabonier, Mr. Gomez Garza, delegates from Mexico; Mr. O. Von Plehn, delegate from Germany; Dr. Nacamuli, representative of Italy; Dr. Schoeman and Mr. Oosthuizen, delegates from South Africa; Major Hartigan, delegate from Philippine Islands; Gov. George Curry of New Mexico; J. H. Kibbey, of Arizona; ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, of New Mexico; Mayor Felix H. Lester, Major General J. F. Bell, President E. P. Ripley, Paul Morton, E. J. Berwind, W. S. Hopewell, F. C. Goudy, R. E. Twitchell, B. A. Fowler, Dr. McQueen Gray, H. D. Loveland, F. J. Symmes, Mr. Barstow, Dr. McGee, Dr. Smart, Lawrence D. Kelcher, G. T. Nicholson, W. B. Jansen, A. G. Wells, T. J. Norton, Charles S. Gleed, J. E. Hurley and E. L. Medler.

IS ARRESTED FOR LARCENY

Photographer, Charged With Theft of Camera, Declares He Purchased It From a Native.

S. Fites, a Second street photographer, was served with a warrant at 11 o'clock last night, sworn out by M. E. Porter, the Gold avenue photographer, charging Fites with the theft of a valuable camera which disappeared some time ago from Mr. Porter's studio on South Second street, about the time that Donald M. Parker, an employe of the Porter studio, was arrested, and confessed to a series of thefts from Mr. Porter. Parker restored some cash and a number of pictures, which were part of his stealings, but denied all knowledge of the camera which disappeared at the same time. The camera was traced to Mr. Fites and found in his possession, and absolutely identified by the number and other marks. The camera is valued at over $200. Fites denies the charge of theft and says he bought the camera from a native, whose name he has not given. He gave bond for his appearance when arrested last night. He has conducted for some time past a small studio on South Second street, between Gold and Silver avenues.

MEADOW FIRES IN CLEVELAND SUBURBS

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Forest and meadow fires are raging beyond the city limits tonight in many directions. West of the city hundreds of acres of wood and meadow are afire and traveling rapidly toward Rocky River, a small village several miles from the public square here. Scores of residents are fighting apparently in vain to check the progress of the flames.

Serious Fire in Dallas.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 30.—Fire destroyed property valued at $200,000 in the heart of the business district tonight.

We Will Pay Your Fare TO Artesia, New Mexico

If you do not find every statement in this leaflet absolutely true in every particular. We have the propositions here that will interest you if you are a farmer or investor, and we want you to come and see them, and if you are not satisfied that things are just as we represent them we will refund your fare, and you will have and interesting trip at our expense. Isn't that fair? The land we have for sale is in the irrigated part of the great artesian belt, right where the belt is the widest, and the wells are strongest. The climate is the finest in the world, many travelers say and we raise as fine fruit and alfalfa as there is grown. A leading shipper has testified that ninety per cent. of the alfalfa that is raised in the Pecos Valley can be saved as the highest quality of "pea green" stock. Corn here yields 50 bushels per acre. Oats raised without special attention or culture weighed fourty-four pounds to the bushel. Kaffir corn will yield fifty bushels an acre and sells at the same price as Indian ocrn, fifty cents a bushel.

The great agricultural staple of the Pecos Valley is alfalfa. This crop will yield three hundred pounds of seed an acre, worth today firteen cents a pound on the market, and in addition will produce two good crops of hay, which today is selling on the market for $8.00 per ton. A resident of Artesia makes affidavit that he cleared $66.70 an acre off a field of forty acres in hay and pasturage, another estimates the value of a seed crop at $53 per acre, a third certifies that he raised six crops of hay last year, and received $82.50 an acre for the hay alone.

One hundred and sixty-nine car loads of alfalfa left Artesia up to this date (August 1, 1908), and more is being shipped regularly to the great cities of the south. Pecos Valley alfalfa has been sold at Havana and Honolulu.

Pecos Valley fruit has no superior anywhere in size, quality and flavor. To indicate the profits made from fruit in the valley we will cite the sale of apples, on a sixty-acre tracs, early in August, for $12,000 on the trees, and purchasers to pay all expenses of gathering and marketing the crop. J. W. Reed sold $965 worth of peaches off a two and one half acre orchard; $386 an acre. W. P. Riley sold his apples on the trees twenty miles from a railroad, for $300 an acre, the buyer to gather them.

Garden truck and small fruits do well.

Then we have the healthiest climate in the Southwest, perhaps in the world. Artesia is an ideal place for those suffering from or threatened with tuberculosis, asthmatic or bronchial troubles. The price of the land is reasonable.

LET US PROVE IT

CRANDALL & CO.,
ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO.

WRIGHT'S
Indian Trading Post
204 West Gold Ave.
LOOK FOR THE SIGN.

NAVAJO BLANKETS — INDIAN RELICS

Famous Chief Manuletto's Navajo Squaws to be Seen Weaving Rugs at
204 and 218 West Gold Ave.

HAIR GOODS

Beautiful Natural Colored
Switches, Puffs, Curls,
Finest Selection in the Territory

Manicuring, Shampooing, Facial Massage, Dyeing.

Parisian Beauty Parlors
312 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE

JOURNAL WANT ADS. GET RESULTS: TRY ONE AND BE CONVINCED

President Ripley and the Santa Fe Directors and Officials in Front of the Santa Fe's Attractive Exhibit Building at the Exposition.

The Santa Fe's building contains a series of exhibits gathered from the whole Santa Fe southwest, alone constituting a first class exposition.

WHAT IRRIGATION DOES IN HAWAII

Brief Sketch of Progress of Science in Insular Possessions Made by Frank L. Webster for Congress.

"Hawaii and Irrigation" was the subject of a brief paper by Frank L. Webster of Pahoa, Puna, Hawaiian Islands, read at the afternoon session of the irrigation congress yesterday. Mr. Webster's paper in part follows: Mr. President and Delegates of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress:

The islands of Hawaii depend almost entirely on irrigation and therefore irrigation has reached a very high standard. The natives grew their taro by irrigation before the coming of the white man by damming the small streams above the flats then by ditches flooding the taro patches which were kept covered with water for fourteen months before they turned off the water to harvest the crop. The water rights belonged to the land where it had been used for ten years or more up to the source of the stream and any person owning lands above those irrigated lands through which the water flowed could not use it except during flood time and what was in excess of that required on the irrigated land below.

On the coming of the sugar planter this upper land was acquired and the water rights of the natives bought; then by a system of ditches and flumes on the upper level large areas were brought under cultivation. The sugar cane is planted in furrows six feet apart and thirty feet long, and water is let into each furrow separately. When full it is dammed up and the water carried on to the next furrow. This system has been continued until all available water has been put in use. Pumps have been installed and large areas of land up to the 400-foot level have been brought under cultivation. Artesian wells with water rising to twenty feet above sea level are sunk in many places, and sugar and rice are irrigated therefrom. Outside of the rice and truck gardens, the only irrigated crop is sugar cane. * * * Under present conditions Hawaii is not a great [illegible] cess with the small farmer. There is no market for his vegetables or fruits, pineapples being the only fruit grown for canning and export to a large commercial extent. There are about 18,000 acres in pine.

We have a forester, Mr. Hosmer, looking after our forests; large areas have been set aside as reserves and the upper woodland slopes are to be planted in Eucalyptus and other [illegible] forest trees. No clearing is allowed until the forester has passed upon it as to whether the presence of the forest is necessary to conserve the rainfall [illegible].

Have Your Woods Cut.

I am prepared to cut woods at short notice. W. P. [illegible], 614 New York avenue.

ROBERT L. WILSON
Of the Santa Fe's Industrial Department.

Mr. Wilson has had charge of the collection and arrangement of the Santa Fe's splendid exhibit and has found time to do much effective work for the exposition and the Irrigation Congress.

DIRECTORS FOR SANITARIUM ELECTED

Synod of New Mexico Concludes Successful and Well Attended Sessions at Silver City; Goes to Phoenix Next Year.

The local representatives of the Presbyterian denomination have returned from Silver City, where the synod of New Mexico has just concluded a series of very interesting sessions.

The synod has concluded its annual session at Silver City, after four days of business and devotional meetings. Rev. John B. Gass, D. D., gave a comprehensive survey of the work among the Mexican, Indian and American population of the two territories in his annual report as general missionary. A year of good advance and faithful service in the synod was shown. There are 92 church and missions are conducted for seven Indian tribes. The board of church erection has aided eight congregations during the year in the building of houses of worship. Dr. Gass was re-elected to the office which he has filled with great acceptance and efficiency.

Particular interest centered in the Southwest Presbyterian sanatorium established at Albuquerque. The financial agent is at work presenting its interests. The following directors were elected for the institution: Rev. Hugh A. Cooper, president; R. W. [illegible], W. P. Sipe, M. D., Rev. J. W. Purcell, John B. McFie, M. D., Rev. Frank C. Reed and Rev. George Logie.

The Spanish publication of the synod, La Aurora, is serving an important mission, and plans were formulated for its continuance. Rev. Norman Skinner and Rev. Gabino Rendon have ably served the interests of the paper. The reports of the committee on foreign missions, Sabbath school work and temperance occupied prominent places in the sessions.

A committee on a synodical college was constituted and instructed to immediately direct its best efforts toward the founding of a high-grade coeducational college within or adjacent to the bounds of the synod. The committee was given power to receive propositions and bids from different towns or localities for the securing of this educational institution. Dr. John B. Gass and Rev. H. M. Perkins, with three other church workers who are to be selected, will constitute this committee.

The public services on Sunday at the Presbyterian church and on Monday at the Normal school were addressed by Dr. Robert M. Donaldson, field secretary, of Denver; Rev. T. C. Moffett, special representative of the home mission board, of New York; Rev. C. H. Callender, of Siam, and Rev. F. C. Reed, the moderator of the synod. Rev. H. M. Perkins and Rev. George Logie occupied the pulpits of the Baptist and Methodist churches.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed for the family of Rev. John C. Lord, who died on June 29th, after seven years of faithful service as pastor of the church in Farmington, N. M. Mr. Lord was an example of noble Christian manhood, commanding the respect of the whole community, an example of the power of a goodly minister [illegible].

Invitations for the next annual meeting of the synod were extended from Clifton and Phoenix, Ariz., and [illegible], New Mexico. Phoenix was selected in view of the representations of that [illegible] for the next session, and the first Thursday in October was determined as the date.

Rev. W. [illegible], pastor of the Silver City church, has recently come to this charge from the City of Mexico, and is proving himself a man of force in his work and great favor in the synod. A number of the ministers returned to Albuquerque yesterday and attended the sessions of the Irrigation congress.

"CLEANLINESS" OUR MOTTO. THE FASHION CAFE.

New Building. New Furniture.
Running Water in Every Room.

Henrietta House

Scheer & Warlick, Props.
Rates: 50c to $1.00 per day.
117-A North First Street.

SPLENDID DISPLAY BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NOVEL PUEBLO BUILDING CENTER OF ATTRACTION

School Authorities Highly Complimented on Excellent Showing Made by Various Departments.

One of the most interesting features of the industrial exposition is the displays made by the educational institutions of New Mexico, among them being the University of New Mexico, the School of Mines, the Agricultural college, and the various public schools. Visitors are lavish in their praise of the splendid showing made, the unique Pueblo building of the University of New Mexico especially attracting favorable comment.

The University Exhibit.

The largest individual exhibit is that of the University of New Mexico, which is housed in its own special building—a temporary structure illustrating the prevailing Pueblo architecture of the buildings on the university campus east of the city. Inside the walls are decorated with figures representing the ancient picture writing of the Pueblo Indians. Pottery, blankets and baskets are used to give a still greater effect and are loaned by John Lee Clarke during the exposition.

The several booths are occupied by the various departments: Latin and Greek, German, English, History, Library, Domestic Science, Commerce, Education, Mathematics, Engineering, Geology, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In the English section are found some beautiful pictures brought from Europe by Miss Hickey, including those of Canterbury Cathedral, Kenilworth, Windsor Castle, The Canterbury Pilgrimage and others. The domestic science is in charge of Miss Pleda Smith, who gives practical demonstrations in instruction. In the commercial section the Gammeter Multigraph, capable of turning out thousands of printed copies each hour, attracts much attention. Professor C. E. Gibbons, assisted by several students in engineering, do wood and iron turning and bench work as it is actually done in class. Kirk Bryan, in geology, prepares specimens of rock for microscopic observation by grinding them to thin slices. In the Physics department, ten or a dozen experiments are continually in progress showing the work of the sophomore and junior college grade. Of this department, Professor Angell has charge, while the next section is presided over by John D. Clark, who has several students under him making gold, silver and copper assays. The Biology booth, under Prof. Watson, has several specimens of plants and animals, including [illegible] all which are grouped under the label "Some of New Mexico's Undesirable Citizens."

One important feature of the display is a dark room containing a stereopticon and screen, where the lecture method of instruction is illustrated by showing slides of scientific and classical subjects. Visitors are cordially invited to be present at these illustrated talks.

The faculty committee having the University exhibit in charge consists of Professors Angell, chairman; Clark, Watson and President Tight, ex-officio. They are entitled to great credit for the success of their strenuous efforts.

School Exhibits.

The displays of other educational units are under one roof in the Old Albuquerque school building, excepting those of Colfax county in the Colfax county building, and those of the Agricultural college in Agricultural hall. In one section of the Educational building may be found the Normal University of East Las Vegas, the Normal school of Silver City, and the Albuquerque Business college exhibits. Roswell, East Las Vegas and Albuquerque city schools have their school work well displayed in one room, while the Bernalillo county rural schools fill the long hallway with evidences of superior work. Other counties making exhibits are Santa Fe, Socorro, Valencia, San Miguel and Mora. The work of the city schools of Santa Fe, Deming and Silver City may be found in one room. The parochial schools are making a splendid showing, the schools represented being St. Joseph's school of Old Albuquerque, the Immaculate Conception school and St. Vincent's academy of Albuquerque, and St. Catherine's Indian school of Santa Fe. The mission schools of the Congregational and Presbyterian Educational societies, the Harwood Industrial school and the Menaul school have remarkably fine exhibits.

The Agricultural college's splendid display of the products of their farms is as usual among the most worthy of attention.

In the Colfax county building may be found the creditable showing made by the Raton, Dawson, Cimarron and Yankee schools as well as by the rural schools. Prof. C. [illegible] Fisher, superintendent, has charge of the exhibit and is justly proud of the progress made in the county schools under his supervision.

JEALOUS HUSBAND SLAYS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW

Stockton, Cal., Sept. 30.—A double tragedy attributed to jealousy occurred here today when Charles Baldasarelli, entering the home of his father-in-law, shot and killed his young wife, to whom he was married eight months ago, and then took the life of his mother-in-law, Mrs. A. [illegible], 50 years of age. Baldasarelli prepared the way for the killing by giving the only man in the house some money and sending him to buy liquor.

WATER USERS MUST CO-OPERATE SAYS MR. GARFIELD

SENDS STRONG LETTER TO IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Dwells Practically on Importance of Protecting Headwaters of Irrigation Streams; Welcomes Helpful Criticism.

James Rudolph Garfield, secretary of the interior, sends a vigorous letter to the irrigation congress, which was read by the secretary at the session yesterday afternoon.

"The meeting of the congress at this time is most opportune," writes Mr. Garfield. "The projects to save the forests, stop the floods and reclaim the desert, are equally connected with the great problem of the conservation of America's natural resources."

Mr. Garfield's letter points out at length how the country is just awakening to the vast importance in particular of the protection of the headwaters of the great rivers.

Mr. Garfield says in part:

"We are just awakening to the full realization of the tremendous influence the use or misuse of water has upon the health, the lives, the property and the agricultural and industrial development of our people. * * * Our great watersheds must be considered as units. The destruction or monopolization of the sources of supply at the headwaters of any great stream is not only injurious to the interests of those who live hundreds or thousands of miles below. The improper use of the headwaters seriously affects the great irrigation areas below. All of the people within the watershed have rights to the use of the water which must be recognized and enforced. There must, therefore, be the closest cooperation between the agencies employed by the federal, state and municipal governments in working out the best methods for the highest and most beneficial use of water.

"Fortunately the use of water for one purpose does not destroy it for use in other ways. It is therefore essential that its use in the first instance must be so regulated as not to unnecessarily or unduly interfere with its use for subsequent purposes. Therefore, private interests must not be permitted to monopolize for power purposes the great sources of supply nor impair them by ruthless destruction of the forests, but they must be used in such manner as to allow a fair and reasonable profit to those who develop them, subject to such control of the proper governmental agency, either nation or state, as will protect the irrigation projects below and give the greatest good to the largest number of people.

"It is with these general principles in mind that I am trying to enforce the laws relating to the use of water in places subject to the jurisdiction of the federal government. The reclamation projects now being constructed under the interior department are rapidly approaching completion. They have proved that irrigation on a broad scale is an assured success, provided the construction is good enough and strong enough. Many failures in irrigation enterprises have been due to bad construction. The United States reclamation service has established a standard for good construction. The time has now arrived for the repayment of the millions that have been invested in the completed plants. It is a crucial period which will only be successfully passed if the water users under the various projects promptly meet the charges as they fall due. The extension of existing projects, the initiation of other projects depends upon the steady return of the money already expended."

"The successful operation of any project will depend upon the degree of cooperation which the officials of the reclamation service obtain from the Water Users' associations. These associations are absolutely essential to the proper conduct of any project. Through these associations all individual and local differences can readily be settled. I can not urge too strongly upon the water users the need of making themselves active members of their association to the end that the right directors and officers may be chosen. Indifference on the part of the water user in the work of his association will lead to the election of inefficient officers. * * In the course of the construction of these many projects inevitably some mistakes have been made by the department, but we have corrected the mistakes and have steadily increased the efficiency of the reclamation service. I desire criticism as well as cooperation from the water users and their associations, but the criticism must be helpful and constructive if it is to be of advantage to both the people and the department.

"I had hoped to send Assistant Secretary Pierce to attend the congress, but the work of the department keeps him from leaving at this time.

"Very sincerely,

"JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,"

"Secretary."

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A Typical Group of Exhibits in the Horticultural Building at the Exposition Grounds.

SHARP CRITICISM AND RINGING DEFENSE OF FOREST SERVICE MARKS PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION

Continued from Page 1: Column 2.)

figures out the number of years these resources will last.

At the time he made his figures, however, some recent discoveries of immense bodies of coal in Alaska and also in Pennsylvania had not been made.

He puts the coal and the iron on the same basis for exhaustion, saying the fact that white ash coal would not burn in some cases, would not alter the fact that its form is changed, and that practically the iron ore never cannot be still in evidence in some form, and that in the days of extravagance and waste in this country shall be over the strain in some useful operation may be a surprise of a little later instead of a scarcity of iron ore.

How are we wasting our resources today? It is easy to make this claim; but has Mr. Pinchot ever informed us what we are to do to prevent this wasteful waste? Shall we stop running our short-haul railroads and electric plants and go back to the blacksmith shop and the tallow candle?

It is natural to be hard hearted in the future slender blood circulation parade to frighten the multitude. Eminent professors of science years ago, on the basis of statistics carefully worked out, showed that the world was nearing the end of its good crops, that starvation would come in a few years, that the sun was fast drawing near the present heat giving only a part of its process to means of which the existence of human creatures will change place; that what is now the fertile south will become the frozen north, and upon Arctic ice that before many years palm trees will grow in Alaska, corn sugar and potatoes will be harvested in Maine and Colorado and the mountains of Berkshire to be longer covered with snow and coniferous forests.

Another, with equally startling statement, predicts that the atmosphere will absorb its quick nitrogen and send out only tobacco smoke and stagnant miasma.

Mr. Pinchot has recently added from the uncertain idea as a good thing to play on as in his article in the synopsis of this congress he says that by 1950 our population will be at least 150 millions, and that it will call for twice as much food as in 1900. If our children are not to be hungry, we must either grow more on our present farms or make one grow by reclaiming the desert and the swamp. But at the best reclamation can supply but a small part of the increasing needs of the human generation."

So we will be right up against it in 40 more years. You will however, observe that he says nothing about reclaiming those parts of the forest reserves which are practical and suitable for agriculture, of which there are thousands of acres. This reason for this omission will be shown presently.

Mark Twain, I believe it was, in referring to this character of science said that it was "very fascinating to see such schedule returns of conjecture from such a trifling investment of fact."

Not only has Mr. Pinchot indulged in some age but how much timber we have, but how long it would last had not forestry scientifically solved the question of its preservation and utilization, and we had supposed these questions were forever settled, at least in Washington. Notwithstanding this he recently issued two circulars to consumers of, and dealers in, timber.

In the first, to consumers, dated August 1st of this year, it is said:

"We know fairly well the extent of the wood consumption of the nation except for the land during the past years. No satisfactory data upon these items are in existence and it is extremely difficult to estimate them."

He then asks for replies on the four questions by "the passage addressed."

In the second, to dealers, dated September 4th, a month later, it is said:

"The forest service has been asked to secure data for a report to the commission upon the extent of our forest resources, the rate at which they are being consumed, and the measures necessary in order that they may be perpetuated and utilized to the best advantage."

They then append a to this three-fold questions to which answers were requested.

This is stated in black ink, as the last effort, emphatically the first as to some future. The rate of general consumption, and the time yet in reserve, with the other, show that for years or more not a thing either of the things which it is chief for long been claiming before the public as reasons based upon.

Is it possible that bureau wires have got crossed, and in this are marking off?

We have also been a shaft by Mr. Pinchot of wasting our water power, and no doubt will soon be accused of wasting the air and the sunshine, although we are using all we need and they return to us in natural laws in unnaturally unmodified quantity.

At the public lands conservation at Denver last year there were assassinations by myself and others, some instances at moment aimed by the forest service, and Mr. Pinchot, who was present, was called on to answer or defend them, and he promised the chairman in the presence of the convention to do so, which he got the floor.

Instead of doing so, Mr. Pinchot merely waited three days, by saying that "all those which were shown have since been corrected, and we will therefore expel them off the slate."

He then said he wanted only to hear from the man himself who had the complaint, and not from those not seeing the bayou.

In the first place it was not true that any of the causes complained had been corrected. Most of them were of a nature which could not be corrected, as the injury done were irreparable, and our complaint was that he recommended a policy which made possible for such incompetent subtrajes to be perpetrated on people who were trying to make homes.

He also knew that few of them were able to travel several hundred miles, pay hotel bills and take them chances of getting his ear, and that we were fully authorized to represent their cases.

Such evasion and trifling are little as unworthy of a representative of a great government.

In McClure's Magazine for July an article appeared entitled "Gifford Pinchot, Forester," written by one William Barnes, and embellished by a portrait of Mr. Pinchot and one or more pictures of the ruin which he says was wrought by the early settlers of the west. Some of these pictures had before done duty in illustrating other magazine articles boosting the forest service, and evidently were published to Mr. Pinchot.

The author of the article in question, in order to secure the reader and give extra weight to his praise of the forest service, finished it up the following statement:

"That the area of our range cattle, for years in Arizona, was one of the first to feel the effects of the new forest policy, gave him all the more right to speak as he does of these things that he spoke with such bitterness and bitter men in the general denunciation of the Pinchot policies."

Pinchot to defend the action before this convention if he can.

I am authorized to speak for the Black Mesa.

September 16th, 1906, A. J. Porter, a resident fellow citizen of Colorado, applied for a homestead in the Whitewater Colorado forest. Mr. Pinchot wrote him that he would have it "explained but there would be some necessary delays." In January 1907, six to seven months afterwards, he was advised by the "acting forester" that examination had been made by a ranger and in the letter it is stated:

"This land is steep, rocky, covered with mountain mahogany grass, and owing to the shortness of the growing season is only valuable for grazing. It is not the policy of the forest service to classify grazing land as chiefly valuable for agriculture. I regret to inform you therefore that your application must be rejected."

The applicant is a reliable man and says that the altitude is about 8,000 feet, that timothy, oats, wheat and barley will grow there, and as many of you no doubt know, such crops are successfully grown at that altitude on hundreds of farms in Colorado. I know the ground, and that his statement is true.

He also says that there is a large area there without a tree, and that with water available, which would all be settled on at once if people were allowed to do so, but his application was rejected without a hearing or an opportunity to produce witnesses to show that the forest ranger on whose judgment, or lack of judgment, Pinchot acted was mistaken.

Ever since the first United States land laws were passed grazing has been recognized as a branch of agriculture.

In a circular issued many years ago by the general land office in relation to homesteads is the following:

"In grazing districts, stock raising and dairy production are so nearly akin to agricultural pursuits as to justify the issuance of patents upon proof of permanent settlement and the use of the land for such purposes."

In August, 1906, just before this application was filed, the general land office issued a new circular, in which it said:

"Lands containing homestead entries may be used for grazing purposes if they are more valuable for pasture than for cultivation of crops. When proof of the character thus used in good faith is offered, actual grazing will be accepted in lieu of actual cultivation."

Thus, most emphatically, if possible, showing that grazing is deemed an agricultural pursuit.

In the Rules Use book of 1907, under "Agriculture," is the following:

"Homestead claimants are required to fit, sow and cultivate or graze lands embraced in their claims."

This was in force when the letter was written refusing the claim, and Mr. Pinchot not only undertook to reverse the policy of the land laws, but actually violated the regulations promulgated by himself.

In the new Use book, however, taking effect June 1, 1908, the words "or graze" are omitted from the above sentence, showing the rejection of the claim was in pursuance of a new policy to be hereafter endorsed in national caucus.

Is there any officer other than Mr. Pinchot who would thus assume to change the policy of the land laws according to his fancy? Yet Mr. Pinchot uses this while the majority of the people and also sets in his Red Book that:

"A national forest does not in the least shut out real settlement. It encourages it."

Again it says:

"What happens to the homeseeker? When a national forest is created, the homeseeker is not interfered with in the least."

On one, he is not interfered with when he has to wait years months, during which time he cannot even pitch a tent on his claim, on grazing, whether he does not his claim approved. And I know you and Mr. Pinchot if these Red Book pretenses are true of false.

But this is not the whole story. Ever since our public lands were opened for entry, one whose application to enter was rejected was given opportunity to produce witnesses and have a hearing to determine his rights, and the right of appeal if decided adversely to him. The same procedure and success in all other controversies condemning human rights, except in Mr. Pinchot's tribunal, where the fundamental principles of common sense, common law and common justice are disregarded and a subordinate's decision is final and without appeal. The Lord help the homesteader who must rely for "encouragement" on the forest service and on the editors of some republican papers for aid in maintaining his rights.

This case, however, presents a much more serious question that the mere attitude of such newspapers, or an injustice to one homesteader. If this ruling that grazing is not agriculture and an applicant can have no opportunity to prove his contention that grass crops will grow on his claim, or to stand, it explains his failure to include homestead in forest reserves as a part of his plan to relieve the coming shortage of food, and it not only "retards" development in the west, but practically ends homestead entries in forest reservations.

This is considered by many as more important to Western forest states than the election of a governor or a President, and our members of congress should see to it that such a policy is not allowed to stand.

Take care, as the question of depth, I have here the original of those two letters, and they were signed by me as stating in the so.

I doubt very much if this "Indian and homesteader" whom, as Mr. Pinchot says, brought to the party an affidavit answered to his description. Will such a

It has been stated that Mr. Pinchot is not coming to this meeting, having been appointed on the "committee on Country Life," which is to report and advise our farmers how to lead a happy life and enjoy themselves. I suppose Mr. Pinchot, having been born and always lived in a city, will find it easy to recommend that these farmers sell cutting hay and raising potatoes, and buy an automobile, ride out to a country club and play tennis.

It has also been stated that Mr. A. P. Potter, chief of forest grazing, is to be Mr. Pinchot's proxy at this meeting. If so, I have a case for him one already in his fire.

Early in 1907 there was an intimation that grazing fees in Colorado forests were to be increased, and on account of this there was general dissatisfaction and disposition to refuse the payment of fees. In order to allay this feeling and induce Stockmen to submit to the collection the following letter was written by Mr. Potter to the supervisor of the Gunnison forest, and given out for publication:

"No Change in Grazing Fees.

"Board of Grazing, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1907.

"William P. Kreml, Gunnison, Colo.

"Dear sir: In reply to your letter of July 11, you may inform the patrons of the forest that the grazing fees as charged at present will not be changed and will remain the same during the reign of the present administration.

"A. P. POTTER, Chief."

In the third edition of the "Use Book," issued July 1, 1908, and now in effect, the maximum of grazing fees is raised about 40 per cent, by regulation 55, and an extra charge of from one to five cents per head in excess of any former charge for extension of season permits to nearly ones.

It may be that grazing fees have not, in practical effect, been increased, but the extra charge is in force and of course this advance was not made without some purpose, and no doubt the rates will come shortly. The price of timber has also been increased.

The foresight of Mr. Pinchot is here seen. The last congress increased the per cent of forest revenue to be turned over to the states from 10 to 25 per cent, and no doubt this increase in fees and price of timber was intended to make up, in part, for this loss to the forest service, by imposing the additional burden on the users of the forest.

Quite recently an officer, referring to the fact that the forest states were soon to receive their per cent from the forest service, said:

"It is with great pleasure that I am able to inform you of this direct contribution of the national forests to the counties in which they are lying."

He, however, omitted to state that this sum was first exacted from the users of the forests, and retained about a year after it was collected. As soon as this new thumb screw, on grazing fees and timber prices, gets in action, the people who are "pinchers" will be entitled to still more fervent congratulations—and grief.

Mr. Potter hit the bull's eye when he called this forest administration a "bridge," as nothing like it was ever before heard of in a republic. But who is "relaying" now? If Mr. Pinchot is still enthroned, how about the previous promise of no raise?

This situation of his promise further supports the contention of opponents of the forest service as administered by Mr. Pinchot, that his promises and performances are different things.

Finally, I do not want to be misquoted or misrepresented as to my position. I recognize some good in the forest service, even as administered by Mr. Pinchot and blindly supported by many others, and I repeat that I am not criticising forest reserves nor forestry nor the forest service, except where it works injustice, and is a sham and a false pretense, and endeavoring to deceive the people.

A prominent republican said to me that the delivery of such an address as this at this time is not good politics. That may be so. But it is just as good politics as some things that have been doing recently further east, and also as good politics as the cause of the Pinchot policy. The way to get this question out of politics is to remove the cause.

This ought to be, and can be, quickly done, and when done the forest service will be wholly beneficial and have universal support.

I am not a politician. I have been a republican, but ever since I was born, but ever since the party was born. I am a republican now, but I am opposed to oppression and slavery in Colorado, the same as in South Carolina. I have a warm fellow feeling for the pioneers, one of whom I was for the greater part of my life, and I will stand for them as long as I stand at all. Especially do I stand for the pioneers living in or near a forest reserve, where the winters are long and the summers short, making his life a hard one at the best, and will continue, to the best of my ability, to help him to get a "square deal."

When Judge Beaman had concluded President Gondy announced that the speaker would answer any questions asked and that ample discussion would be allowed at the close of the afternoon session.

Anticipated Debate with Pinchot.

President Gondy said that he had hoped to arrange a debate between Judge Beaman and Mr. Pinchot and that he had personally invited Mr. Pinchot to be present, but that he could not arrange to do so.

Not one question of interest was asked of Judge Beaman and although the president ruled it out of order as personal he answered it and answered convincingly.

A California delegate asked:

"Is it not true that you are the paid attorney of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company?"

In reply Judge Beaman said that he was the attorney for the fuel company and that he had been almost from its organization, but that his relations with the company had a thing whatever to do with forming his opinions about the forestry service. The forest reserves, said Judge Beaman, are Gods or benefit to the fuel company. The fuel company has all the coal lands it wants and by locating coal lands within the forest reserves the forestry bureau raises the price of coal lands and shuts off competition.

The point seemed followed immediately but the afternoon session had not proceeded far when the forestry service and its friends had their turn.

SERVICE GETS A WARM DEFENSE IN AFTERNOON

The afternoon session of the congress was notable for the eloquent defense of the administration of the forest service by George H. Maxwell of Chicago in a stirring speech that brought him an ovation from the congress and plainly showed the temper of the majority of the body, that it is satisfied with the present administration of the forest service and while there is room for criticism and there are the inevitable errors that creep into the administration of any great policy, the service is moving along the right lines. Defense of Gifford Pinchot and personal eulogies of the man made by Mr. Maxwell, State Forester Rhine of Massachusetts, and others, were vociferously applauded.

F. C. Finkle of California, Judge Fairweather of California, and others in the general debate at the close of the afternoon session, seconded Mr. Maxwell's remarks in brief speeches. Mr. Finkle, however, while endorsing the general forestry policy, pointed out that honest and fair minded criticism should be welcomed in order to avoid swinging from "a spendthrift policy to the extreme of miserliness."

J. A. Eddy of Colorado in a business like talk, with some hard facts before him, to quote from, pointed out specific cases of injustice which had come under his own observation in Colorado and emphasized the fact that the revoking of important permits including the outlay of considerable expense, as for instance the building of a stamp mill, should not be left, as permits specify "to the discretion of the forester." Mr. Eddy's criticism was presented in a dignified and moderate manner and made an impression.

W. D. Day of California, from the owens river valley, pointed out what he alleged to be another case of specific bad judgment and injustice in the creating of a forest reserve in his section where as he alleged "a stick of timber never would and never will grow. The establishment of a tribunal qualified to hear complaints against the forestry service, a court of review, so to speak, so that the forester might not be the last authority, was advocated by a number of the critics of the service and seemed to meet with the approval of the congress. Consulting Engineer W. W. Follett of the International Boundary commission, had a strong paper on "Irrigation on the Rio Grande." "Irrigation by Private Enterprise" was the subject of a clever, incisive address by W. M. Wiley of Colorado who made a good impression and who went over the "A. B. C." of practical irrigation by private enterprise in a manner that was highly profitable and instructive. Altogether it was a most interesting session, made interesting at the very first by the reading of a letter from Secretary of the Interior Garfield, a message from James Schoolcraft Sherman and other prominent men all setting the seal of their warm approval on the work of the congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AFTERNOON IN DETAIL

The secretary read a letter of greeting from James S. Sherman of Utica, N. Y. republican candidate for vice president, expressing regret at his inability to attend. "As I said in my speech of acceptance," writes Mr. Sherman, "I thoroughly approve the movement for the conservation of the natural resources of the nation and can no better share in that speech express my sympathy with the movement which you champion."

Pardee Sends Regrets.

A letter was read from ex-Governor Pardee of California, of Oakland, regretting his unavoidable absence.

A resolution was introduced by George Austin of Salt Lake, Utah, indorsing the national forest policy and asking larger government appropriations for the service.

A resolution by J. S. Green of Oregon called attention to the importance of the development of ground water reservoirs, pumping, etc., and recognizing the value of the electric pumping demonstration by the government at Deerfield, Kas. The resolution commemorated M. Rene Tavernier, the French engineer, for his very timely and valuable paper before the congress on the development of electric power in connection with irrigation projects. The resolution in this connection called attention to the possibilities along this line becoming evident in the Arkansas valley.

SCHMIDT INTRODUCES IMMIGRANT RESOLUTION

A resolution was read by the secretary, submitted by C. H. Schmidt of

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Chicago, immigration agent for the Rock Island system, and deprecating action in congress to further restrict foreign immigration. The resolution points out that the present laws, if properly enforced, will sufficiently restrict immigration; that it is the sense of the Sixteenth Irrigation Congress that the existing laws should be enforced; protests against the proposed educational test and head tax and similar measures, as retarding the development of the semi-arid west.

"I think we will refer this to the committee on international relations," said the chairman.

The address of W. M. Wiley of Colorado on "Irrigation by Private Enterprise" was to have been given in the morning but was the first address on the afternoon's program. Mr. Wiley began by saying that Albuquerque had "acquitted herself splendidly" in taking care of the congress and then went on to present the various phases of the practical work of irrigation by individual farmers and private enterprises. He said that there is much general ignorance concerning scientific irrigation.

"The first thing is to make absolutely sure of one's title and water rights," as the speaker characterized irrigation law as tricky in the extreme. He pointed out the varying opinions, court and otherwise as to the "duty of water," and various matters relating to the actual work of irrigating, such as seepage, laying down as a general rule that for the first year it is wise to get the water at least ten feet into the ground. Canals should be well built, the irrigation engineer should be a man of reliability and last and most important the farmer should know his business. "With all these conditions right," concluded the speaker, "there is no reason why all of you should not make a million dollars."

MAXWELL ORATORY MAKES HIT WITH CONGRESS

The speech of the afternoon was the eloquent effort delivered by Geo. H. Maxwell of Chicago, editor of "Maxwell's Talisman," in defense of the forestry service. The speaker painted a glowing picture of the great development of the west in the past half century, the creating of a new empire and the duty of every citizen acting not merely for self interest or for today but for principle and posterity. He referred to the desolate ruins of countries in the old world which ruin he declared was accomplished by deforestation and wasting of natural resources. "Are we to let it happen again here?" he asked in thundering tones. He declared that the house of representatives through committee now controls the forest service and must stand at least half of any blame for alleged maladministration. He declared that small errors in administration are magnified through improper motives and charged that ulterior motives lurked behind the attack on the administration made by the gentleman from Colorado in the morning. "The persons fighting the forest service in the west," said Mr. Maxwell, "are doing it not entirely on the grounds that they publicly proclaim. If the west can throw away three hundred million dollars in public land and timber to speculators like seed, it stands to reason that the fellow trying to bust the seeded stands is in ill repute with the fellows standing with bags getting it."

"The forest service with Pinchot at its head," said Mr. Maxwell, "has stood for years for the repeal of the Timber and Stone act." He said that the district irrigation system has been demonstrated to be a failure. "There is no hope of preserving the water supply unless Uncle Sam does it," he said. "No law was ever more carefully framed than the reclamation act, nor reflected greater credit on the wisdom of its framers. Stand by the law as it is. Don't monkey with it. You don't know where you will land if you do. Don't drop the bone in your mouth for the bone in the water. If Colorado doesn't want anything done there by the national government, at least let us have it done in the other states." He referred to the disastrous floods in the Mississippi river and said that the only way to control them was by the irrigation of the Missouri valley. "Look at the map. The Mississippi drains two-thirds of the area of the United States. There is no agency that can save the situation except the national government."

Mr. Maxwell was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause and delegates gathered around him and shook his hand after he had had his time extended on motion of Mr. Smith of Utah, seconded by a score of delegates. The gathering appeared to be quite in sympathy with the line of talk delivered by Mr. Maxwell, which was an appeal not to let what he termed "trivial controversies" embarrass a great movement which he declared needed every influence to help it along. "Don't let us make this grand old body a laundry," he said. "If we have any dirty linen to wash, let us wash it at home in quiet."

When the question was thrown open to debate, P. C. Finkle of California was recognized and while supporting the work of the forestry service warned the congress that there were many features of it that needed attention, that reserves had been created where of his own observation he knew that trees could never grow; and that what is needed is a court of review to consider real or fancied grievances against the service. He emphasized the importance of the paper of M. Tavernier on the development of electric power in connection with irrigation.

J. A. Eddy of Colorado exploded the theory held by some that there will be a timber famine in thirty years, and showed by figures where there would be nearly enough in that time to still supply the demand. He pointed out a number of defects in administration which he declared should be remedied. "Don't stop the settlement of the country," he said. "We want it filled up." He declared it is the intention of the government to finally withdraw the entire public domain.

Judge Fairweather of California in a witty talk referring to the attack of the morning said it was another instance of "when you have a bad case abuse the other fellow." "We love Pinchot for the enemies he has made," he said.

State Forester Frank W. Rane of Massachusetts, made an enthusiastic defense of Pinchot, eulogizing the great things he has accomplished in a few years with inexperienced men and amid many difficulties. He said the gentleman who assailed the service in the morning had shown his ignorance of the science of forestry. "Few men in the nation are doing as much for us as Mr. Pinchot," concluded the speaker, who is a young man full of enthusiasm and a vigorous speaker.

W. D. Owens of the Owens river valley, California, made a very brief speech, in which he referred to "200,000 acres in a well watered valley, pure agricultural land," which had been made into a reserve when there was no chance for a stick of timber to grow on it and it had been farmed some of it for forty years.

"There are homes and farms there for thousands," he said, "and all protests against the reserve have been disregarded. There must be something wrong somewhere. If the aim of the forest service, as alleged, is to make the path of the home builder easy, there must be some higher authority by which grievances such as this glaring one may be settled."

Previous to the speech of Mr. Maxwell, W. W. Follett, consulting engineer of the International Boundary commission, delivered a most interesting and valuable paper on "Irrigation on the Rio Grande," from Colorado to the Gulf, handling in a masterly manner many of the serious questions which have come up between communities and states and the two nations relative to the conserving of the flood waters of this stream. Mr. Follett is one of the ablest engineers in the country and his address bristled with facts and figures which held the close attention of the delegates.

The Mexican National Band furnished its usual splendid music during the afternoon. Adjournment until this morning was taken at 5:35 p. m.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE WILL ORGANIZE TODAY

The resolutions committee appointed yesterday will meet this morning at 9 o'clock in Convention hall for organization and will immediately begin the preparation of its report which is the final order of business for Friday afternoon. Already the committee has a number of resolutions before it and more will follow today.

The membership of the resolutions committee is as follows: Geo. H. Maxwell, of New York; P. H. Mason, of Iowa; Thomas G. Gerdine, of District of Columbia; E. H. Brown, of Wisconsin; H. B. Holt, of New Mexico; J. S. Baird, of Wyoming; T. J. Harrison, of Washington; R. W. Young, of Utah; B. F. Burgess, of Texas; C. C. Adams, of South Dakota; A. G. Utley, of Rhode Island; C. P. Folsom, of Ohio; H. S. Cunningham, of Oklahoma; M. J. Costello, of North Dakota; S. Roders, of Nevada; D. C. McWaters, of Idaho; G. L. Shumway, of Nebraska; H. H. Mills, of New Jersey; J. R. Elliott, of Michigan; Geo. Rogers, of Minnesota; Dr. W. J. McGee, of Missouri; A. Lauder, of Louisiana; R. H. Faxon, of Kansas; R. E. Wilson, of Illinois; John G. North, of California; Aaron Gove, of Colorado; Joseph H. Kibbey, of Arizona; F. W. Rane, of Massachusetts; J. S. Greene, of Oregon.

CONTEST FOR NEXT PLACE OF MEETING GROWS WARM

Advocates of Spokane for 1909 assert that they have assurances of enough votes to carry the day when the question comes up on Saturday. Pueblo delegates and boosters declare that they are sure of plenty of votes to win. The contest is growing close and interesting and it is apparently an open question as to which city will win, although the Pueblo people are making the most vigorous efforts, at least in so far as surface indications show. There are a number of factors entering into the contest which make the result a little more uncertain than usual and the customary greeting among delegates is rapidly becoming "Good morning, are you for Spokane or Pueblo?"

TODAY'S PROGRAM HAS MUCH OF INTEREST

Yesterday's prolonged discussion of the forestry question played havoc with the carrying out of the set program of addresses, several important papers going over and while today's set program is a full one, it is likely to have several additions and to form altogether a very interesting day.

BIG FIRE DANCE BY NAVAJOS TONIGHT

Dusky Braves From the Woolly Wilds Will Cavort Around the Weird Bonfire at Exposition Grounds.

The great fire dance of the Navajo Indians, a weird and terrifying ceremony, whose deepest significance has never been fully understood by the white man, will be pulled off tonight by a hundred strapping braves from the reservation at the exposition grounds, in front of the grand stand. This is easily the most spectacular and unusual feature of the whole show and there is no doubt that a big crowd will watch the performance.

The excitement will begin at 8 o'clock when Chief Peschilkline and his band gather around the blazing bonfires of pinon and juniper, big stacks of wood having been prepared on the grounds. The Indians, almost naked, painted a ghastly white with gypsum, and uttering blood-curdling cries amid the monotonous chant, flit back and forth around the fire, slashing each other with blazing brands. The scene is one which once witnessed is never forgotten. Colonel Sellers, Dick Wetherill and the San Juan cowboys will be in charge of the performance.

The Indians, who are particularly fine specimens of the genuine Navajo, gave a little dance on Central avenue last night which was witnessed by such a jam of people that the street was practically impassable. They have excited the greatest interest, especially on the part of eastern visitors, and are one of the successful features of the big show.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 30.—New Mexico and Arizona—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Hugo Seaberg of Raton is attending the exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remsberg of Santa Fe are in the city.

There will be no meeting of the German Ladies' lodge until October 15.

Hon. W. G. Sargent, auditor of New Mexico, and Mrs. Sargent are among the visitors.

C. L. Burt, principal of the Mountainair public schools, arrived last night and will remain here several days, the guest of W. S. Garvin.

E. E. Johnson of Watrous, N. M., is a visitor at the exposition, accompanied by A. T. Ward, of Minneapolis, who is studying farming conditions in New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keegan of Globe are among the visitors. Mr. Keegan who is president of the Globe National bank, is one of the Arizona delegates to the Irrigation Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. William Farr, for many years residents of Albuquerque, are paying a visit to Albuquerque and the exposition. Their home is now in the Imperial valley of California.

Jose D. Sena, mayor of Santa Fe and clerk of the supreme court, arrived last night from Santa Fe, and will remain here for several days, attending the congress and fair.

W. E. Dame, formerly clerk of the district court here, now located in Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday to remain until after the fair and congress.

At the afternoon session of the congress yesterday Secretary Fowler read the announcement that there will be a meeting of members of the National Federation of Water Users at 7 this evening in the committee rooms of the convention hall.

TO LATE TO CLASSIFY

LOST—Monday night. Open faced gold watch, Hamilton movement, with chain and Knights Templar charm. Will pay full value for same. Return to J. S. Garrett, Proprietor Grand Central hotel.

LOST—White feather boa, between Sixth and Second streets, either on New York, Fourth or Marquette street. Return Madam Stewart-Lamb. Reward.

The Famous Driscoll Model

The swellest Tailored Suits with Sheath Skirts, Americanized to be worn open or closed. This Style has only been out ten days, and is the "Hit of the Season." You can get one at E. Maharam's only. Special orders to Measure 10 per cent Extra.

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