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# Albuquerque Morning Journal, 11-10-1908

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## SEWER EXPERT SUBMITS REPORT ON PROPOSED SYSTEM FOR ALBUQUERQUE

Engineer Gray Recommends Construction of a Sanitary System Adequate for a City of 70,000 Population at an Estimated Cost of \$198,966.90, and Necessitating in Addition a Storm Sewer at Estimated Cost of \$55,135.00; Total for the Proposed System, \$254,101.90.

## COUNCIL POSTPONES ACTION ON REPORT FOR TWO WEEKS

Expert, Allowing Only Ten Percent for Contingent Expenses, Still Shows That System of Equal Proportion Will Come Very Close to Estimate Made by City Engineer Gladding Prior to the Recent City Election; Text of the Report.

### SUMMARY OF COST OF SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM.

East Side District	\$43,302.60
West Side District	103,127.00
Electric Pumping Plant	
Second street and Trumbull avenue	14,160.00
Hydraulic Ejectors	14,350.00
<b>Total for Sanitary Sewer System</b>	<b>\$180,879.60</b>
Add 10 per cent for contingencies	18,087.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$198,966.90</b>

### STORM WATER SYSTEM.

Estimates of Cost.	
15,500 feet of pipe and concrete drains	\$8,585.00
60 manholes at \$60.00	3,600.00
150 catch-basins, with inlet and trap at \$40.00	6,000.00
4,000 feet 4-inch pipe connection at \$0.50	2,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,185.00</b>
<b>Total cost for system proposed</b>	<b>\$254,101.90</b>

The above is a summary of the estimated cost of the sewer system recommended by the city of Albuquerque by Engineer S. M. Gray, of Providence, R. I., who was brought here several months ago by the city council to give the city his opinion upon the needs of the city and his advice as to the best way to meet them.

The report shows that in Engineer Gray's opinion the system necessary will cost a total of \$254,101.90, and it is interesting to note that upon a system of equal magnitude to that proposed by City Engineer Gladding the system proposed by Mr. Gray would about equal in cost the estimate made by the city engineer early in the year and the cost of which was made an issue by the democrats in the city election of last April. It was the opinion of speakers supporting the democratic ticket that an adequate sewer system could be built for amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and some of the city engineer's estimates were sharply criticized. Mr. Gray, however, who is one of the foremost experts in the world upon sanitary drainage, supports to a considerable extent the estimates and opinions of the city engineer, even to the estimate for contingent expenses, which Mr. Gray places at ten per cent for the sanitary system, making no such allowance for the storm system. The city engineer's estimate upon contingent expense for the entire system was fifteen per cent.

The report came before the council last night in a report by Alderman Wroth as chairman of the sewer committee. Alderman Wroth stated that each member of the council had been supplied with a copy of the report and estimate and recommended that consideration of the report be deferred until the members had had opportunity to study it. He then recommended that the report be published in full in order that the people might also have an opportunity to study it. This was adopted. In addition the city engineer will prepare copies of the maps and blue prints made by the expert showing the extent and location of the several branches of the proposed system which will be ready for inspection by the council and by property owners within a week.

The Morning Journal presents below the full-text of Mr. Gray's report, the summary of cost being given above. The detailed estimates of cost by blocks and sections is not given since it consists of tables not easily comprehended by others than trained engineers.

**Present Conditions.**

The city of Albuquerque now has a small system of sewers, aggregating about seven miles, the sewers varying in size from 8-inch to 21-inch in diameter, and which discharge through

one outlet into the Rio Grande river on the southern side of the city. This system is faulty in construction and of insufficient capacity to permit further extensions. The outlet is below the surface of the water in the river at its ordinary stage, causing a sluggish flow in the main sewer, nearly its entire length.

At the time of my visit to Albuquerque this summer, the sewers in the business part of the city, in the lower ground, were filled with sewage, due in part to the sluggish flow at the outlet, consequently it was impossible to make a thorough examination of the sewers at that time.

The present sewers, especially the trunk lines, are laid with very flat grades, which give low velocity of flow in the sewers. In some instances depressions occur in the main trunk line, some of which may be due to its having settled since it was built; consequently the sewers generally have become partially filled with solid matters. After the temporary pumping plant at the outfall, now being built, is in operation, the conditions should very materially improve.

The present system was designed for domestic sewage only, storm-water being excluded; but the main sewer on the West Side taken in a certain amount of manufacturing wastes and more or less ground-water, as well as the sewage from the Indian school.

Albuquerque, naturally, can be advantageously divided into two distinct sewer districts. That portion of the city lying on the west side of the Santa Fe tracks is low and very little grade, while that portion located on the east side of the railroad, known as the "Highlands," is on higher ground, with rapidly rising grades towards the east.

In considering a complete system of sewerage for your city, it is advisable to take advantage of these conditions and consider the two sections of the city separately, which, in this report will be designated as the East Side and the West Side districts.

The area contained within the entire city limits is approximately 1,600 acres. A tract of 260 acres lying on the West Side, adjoining the river, is too low to be considered in a sewer proposition at the present time.

**Systems of Sewerage.**

In discussing the sewerage proposition, it may be well to call attention to some of the various systems of sewerage, as well as some of the methods of sewage disposal now in use.

There are three general systems of sewerage in use, which are known as the separate system, the combined system and the double system.

First—"The separate system" of sewerage is intended to take only domestic sewage from dwellings, hotels and other places of habitation, and a certain quantity of manufacturing liquid wastes. No storm-water or rain-water is allowed to enter the sewers.

Second—"Combined System." The combined system of sewerage is intended to take all domestic sewage and more or less of the storm-water accumulating on the area being sewered. This system requires large sewers, in order to provide for the sudden downpour of rain, which often occurs in a short space of time. This system is much more expensive to build than the separate system, as it requires larger sewers, with catch-basins at frequent intervals, to intercept the sand and foreign material coming from the streets.

Third—"The Double System." This system includes the building of two systems, one for sewage only, and one for storm-water. While this system is thought to be the most expensive, it is not always the case, for the reason that the separate system, first above mentioned, can be built with small sewers, laid at a depth to take house drainage; while the storm-water drains can be laid at a much less depth to take the water from the street surfaces, roof-water and other surface drainage. Again, it is not always necessary to lay a storm-drain in all localities where a sanitary sewer is required. Where it is necessary to pump the sewage, or to dispose of it by some method of treatment, it is generally conceded that the separate system, or the double system, is the best method to adopt, as in the combined system there is always more or less storm-water that has to be cared for, in addition to

the sewage, making the cost of maintaining and operating the latter much more than the former.

**Methods of Sewage Disposal.**

Among the different methods of disposing of sewage, the following may be mentioned as the principal ones:

- First—"Crude Disposal."
- Second—"Broad Irrigation."
- Third—"Intermittent Filtration."
- Fourth—"Septic Tank Treatment."
- Fifth—"Chemical Precipitation."

The above methods are subject to combinations and variations.

First—"Crude Disposal." This method consists in the discharging of sewage into tidal water or some large stream, having ample flow to properly dilute the sewage so that it will not cause a nuisance to the public or to individuals. This method is sometimes called "dilution," and is often-times practiced, and even sometimes when the dilution is not sufficient to give good results.

Second—"Broad Irrigation" is a method whereby the sewage is taken to large tracts of land and there used for irrigating growing crops. This method requires an ample area upon which to turn the sewage; for in times of rains the growing crops do not require the water, and yet the sewage flow must be taken care of in the wet season, as well as the dry. If an ample quantity of suitable land can be secured within a reasonable distance of the outlet, so that the sewage can be taken there by gravity, this method of disposal is sometimes desirable; but if the sewage has to be pumped to irrigation fields, the expense is generally too great to be considered.

Third—"Intermittent Filtration" is a method of disposing of the sewage through sand, either in natural or artificial beds, the effluent from the filters being allowed to flow off into the streams or water courses. This method very thoroughly purifies the sewage, and is considered most effective. These filter-beds require considerable attention, in order to keep them from clogging, it being necessary to rake the sludge from the surface of the beds at frequent intervals, the sludge being usually disposed of by plowing in. This method is practiced where conditions will permit, and where a high degree of purity is required in the effluent.

Fourth—"Septic Tank Treatment." This method consists in allowing the sewage to pass slowly through large settling tanks, in such a manner as that the solids are precipitated to the bottom; a thick scum being formed on the top of the tank, where the organic matters are collected by bacteria, broken up, and largely destroyed. The effluent flows off at the lower end of the tank near the surface of the water, where it can be further purified, either by intermittent filtration through sand, or by passing it through sprinklers onto beds made of coarse broken stone or gravel. This latter method if carefully practiced, should remove from 50 to 75 per cent of the organic matters in sewage. If done, however, by the former method, that is, by intermittent filtration, or filtering the effluent through sand, greater purity should result, if properly managed.

Fifth—"Chemical Precipitation." This method allows the sewage to flow into comparatively large tanks, with certain chemicals added to the sewage just previous to its entering the tanks. These chemicals usually consist of lime, sulphate of alumina, or salt of iron, cause more or less of the solids to precipitate to the bottom of the tank, while the liquid above flows off into secondary tanks for further precipitation; after which it flows off to tide-water or some other watercourse. This method usually removes about one half of the organic matter in the sewage. It is not practiced at the present time to the extent that it was some years ago, owing to the advantages to be derived from the septic tank treatment, the latter being more economical in operating and giving better results.

The question of disposing of the sewage at Albuquerque at the present time is not a serious one, as it can be discharged into the Rio Grande river near the present outlet, without causing a nuisance to the city or to anyone upon the river below the city.

Should it become necessary to adopt some method of treatment in the future, the work herein recommended will readily adapt itself to such new conditions, without any serious change in the general system.

**Recommendations.**

After a careful study and consideration of the various problems encountered in your city, it is recommended that you adopt the separate system of sewerage for the entire city, supplemented with storm-water drains where and when necessary, to relieve the city of storm-water. Also, that for the present, you adopt the method known as "crude disposal," having a general outlet in the Rio Grande river near the present outlet. Plans and estimates of cost have been made in accordance with the above recommendations.

In recommending the separate system of sewerage for your adoption, consideration has been given to the question of economy in building and operating. Another question which has considerable bearing on the subject, is the mean annual rainfall of only about 7 1/2 inches.

While, if the combined system were adopted, the cost of pumping the storm-water from the West Side district would be very large, it would be necessary to provide extra machinery to take care of the maximum rainfall, which prevails during about three months of the year. This extra machinery, however, would have to stand idle for the balance of the year. Furthermore, the sewers would have to be designed of sufficient size to carry the maximum quantity of water and sewage when the greatest rains occurred and for the balance of the time the sewers would not have sufficient water to keep them clean.

## NEW YORK CITY POSTMASTER VICTIM OF MANIAC

Edward M. Morgan Seriously Wounded by Eccentric English Stenographer With Fancied Grievance Against Government.

## ASSAILANT TURNS GUN ON SELF; DYING INSTANTLY

Victim Probably Owes Life to Little Daughter, Who Struck at Assailant, Deflecting Aim of Pistol.

By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire.

New York, Nov. 9.—Edward M. Morgan, postmaster of New York City, who was wounded in the abdomen this morning by a bullet fired by E. H. B. Mackey, an eccentric English stenographer, who then committed suicide, was resting well tonight and unless complications develop he will recover.

Mr. Morgan probably owes his life to the quick wit and bravery of his 14-year-old daughter Dorothy, who saw Mackey draw his revolver and struck it with her hand. This deflected the bullet, otherwise the postmaster would have been fatally wounded for his assailant was at close range and fired four shots. The shooting occurred at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, only a short distance from Mr. Morgan's home. He was on his way down town at the time.

An investigation of the life and record of Mackey reveals that he was of a morbid nature and a former inmate of an asylum in Worcester, Mass. That his act was premeditated is made certain by a letter which he left behind him, in which he expressed his desire to murder the postmaster. His clothing, when searched, gave up about \$20 and 10, some smokeless cartridges, a heavy slung shot, a knife with a large blade, and a sharp-pointed dagger. A quantity of literature and a slung shot similar to the one found on him.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

## TRAGIC DEATH OF SENATOR CARMACK

WELL KNOWN LEGISLATOR KILLED IN STREET DUEL

Fatal Encounter Outcome of Newspaper Articles Dealing With Quarrel Over Tennessee Gubernatorial Nomination.

By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—As a sequel to the recent editorial in the Nashville Tennessean, in which the gubernatorial nomination in Tennessee, Edward Ward Carmack, former United States senator from Tennessee, was shot and killed in a street duel here this afternoon by Robin Cooper, a young attorney.

Young Cooper was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet from Carmack's revolver and is tonight under police surveillance in a local hospital. His condition is not serious.

Carmack was wounded three times in the neck, breast and left shoulder. Colonel Duncan H. Cooper, father of the younger man, was with him during the attack, but did not fire his pistol in hand. He is accused of slaying at police headquarters.

The direct cause of the killing is the recent series of editorials in the Tennessean, a local paper, in which Mr. Carmack recently became editor, after his defeat for the nomination of governor. The editorials in question had been written in their content on Colonel Cooper and his alleged connection with that Mr. Carmack termed the "democratic attitude and its methods." Colonel Cooper, who is well known in business, newspaper and political circles in Tennessee and the south, had, it is said, notified Mr. Carmack that the references to him must cease. Another such editorial appeared this morning.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

and there were few witnesses. It was past 4 o'clock in the dusk of the afternoon. They met on Seventh avenue, north, directly in front of the "Polo Club," a fashionable apartment house. Mr. Carmack had just lifted his hat to Mrs. Charles F. Patton, a friend, who was passing. In a moment the firing began and Mr. Carmack was wounded in the neck. He staggered back, but the assailant fired the first shot, but the dead man's friends stoutly protest that his opponent was the first to shoot.

The tragedy created intense excitement throughout the city and within a short time the streets in the neighborhood were thronged. A statement issued by friends of the Cooper tonight says that Colonel Cooper had recently talked with E. A. Craig, of Chattanooga, a close friend of Mr. Carmack, regarding the Tennessee gubernatorial campaign, which is on. The statement says that he wanted the references to himself stopped, that he was a private citizen and Carmack had no right to discuss him in the manner he had adopted. Mr. Craig, it is said, saw Mr. Carmack about the matter and reported that Mr. Carmack would consent to no relations with Cooper. Mr. Craig, however, is said to have expressed the opinion that the editorial reference would come. Cooper had a letter which he desired to send to Carmack, but friends agreed against him and urged him not to notice the editorials. Some time after this conversation of Cooper and his friends the former was requested, the statement says, by Governor Patterson to come to the executive mansion, which is on Seventh avenue north, for consultation on a matter not connected with Carmack and to bring with him Assistant Attorney General and General Tuley Brown again referred to the Carmack matter and advised Colonel Cooper not to go on the street in such a manner as to make trouble, probably a meeting with Carmack. To this Colonel Cooper assented. He and his son, Robin, then left the office to go to the governor's mansion. To avoid any possible meeting with Mr. Carmack they went through the Arcade and up through Union street to Seventeenth avenue north. Their purpose in taking this route was to avoid a meeting on the streets. The statement continues:

Colonel Cooper and his son went through the Arcade, through Sumner and then to Union and up Union to Seventeenth. Turning into Seventh avenue north, Colonel Cooper and his son saw Mr. Carmack walking up Seventh street, north, going in the direction of Colonel Cooper and his son. Then on the opposite side of the street from them, Colonel Cooper thereupon said he would go over and speak with Mr. Carmack and use if he would not agree to stop making the annoying newspaper's attack upon him.

Colonel Cooper walked across the street and approached Mr. Carmack, who was coming toward him at the time. Colonel Cooper had just begun to speak with Mr. Carmack when Mr. Carmack drew his pistol and began trying to fire while a passing lady was between Carmack and Cooper and his son, who had run over when Mr. Carmack began to draw his pistol. It is said that Colonel Cooper asked Mr. Carmack to come from behind the lady, when Mr. Carmack took upon him to shoot, both of which struck Robin Cooper, who had intervened in his father's protection. Then it was, after being shot, that Robin Cooper fired the fatal shot, Colonel Cooper never using a pistol at all.

After the shooting Colonel Cooper accompanied his son to Dr. Fort's sanitarium, from which place he was taken to St. Thomas hospital, after the arrival of his brother-in-law, Dr. Ludwig Jurek. It was discovered that one bullet had entered Mr. Cooper's right breast in the region of the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound in a dangerous region, but it is thought he will recover. The other bullet from Mr. Carmack's pistol passed through both the overcoat and undercoat sleeve of Mr. Cooper near the left shoulder.

Shortly after Robin Cooper's wound had received attention Colonel Cooper, who had surrendered to the police officers, accompanied them to the station house. Colonel Cooper refused to consent to any effort being made to secure his release upon bond for the present. He said it is understood that he desired the matter shortly investigated so that it might be seen that he was a cultured and honorable man, and that he would not be accused of slaying at police headquarters.

No public statement could be obtained from any of Mr. Carmack's friends tonight, but Laps C. McCord, Jr., city editor of the Tennessean, is quoted as saying that several friends of the senator had advised him to be careful and to let of these admissions. The senator replied that he did not intend to shoot the "white feather" and that he was ready to reply to these admissions. Mr. Carmack had said that he did not think that Colonel Cooper intended to harm him.

The editorial referring to Colonel Cooper in the Tennessean of "this morning" is one of several which have mentioned Cooper, appearing at previous times. It has reference to a recent conference between Governor Patterson and former Governor John L. Cox, between whom, it is said, had been political contests. It has been alleged the feeling was anything but cordial. The editorial is headed, "The Diplomat of the Westland," and reads as follows:

To Major Duncan Brown Cooper, who brought the great confusion, who achieved the harmonious conference of incoherent elements, who sold the peace of the dead to the living, who made the dead to bloom and blossom and bend with golden fruit, who made physicians of the lamb and the leopard and both compared this morning.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3.)

## DENVER WOMAN BLACKMAILER IS FOILED

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF MRS. G. C. PHIPPS

Forced to Accompany Stranger Under Penalty of Death by Dynamite; Police Rescue Her From Predicament.

By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire.

Denver, Nov. 9.—After haunting the residents of her adopted city for two days and making effort in every way imaginable to get into communication with her, an unknown woman who threatened Mrs. General Chandler Phipps, divorced wife of Lawrence Phipps, the Pittsburgh millionaire, with death unless she was given \$25,000 in money, was foiled in her design by the clever work of bant and city detectives. When she discovered that she was beaten the woman, who had been in the city for some time, fled to her home, but she was followed by the police, who found her in a rooming house and rescued her from a predicament.

The woman went about carrying out her plans with a determined air, evidently born of desperation. Since Saturday she had repeatedly telephoned the Phipps home and called there in an effort to have an audience with the well known society leader. Finally Mrs. Phipps became alarmed and today sent automobile in City park to avoid the woman, who had made several calls at the home during the day. The woman evidently saw her leave in the morning, for she attempted to attract the attention of Mrs. Phipps as she was being slowly driven along one of the parkways. She was standing behind a tree at the time. Mrs. Phipps directed the chauffeur to pass her, but the woman leaped from behind the tree and into the machine as it was going by. She quickly engaged Mrs. Phipps in conversation, assuring her that her appearance in the car was entirely unnecessary, that she was a magnetic medium and had come to do in January to Mrs. Phipps. She talked so kindly that Mrs. Phipps became reassured, and they rode together for fifteen or twenty minutes. Suddenly the woman produced two sticks of dynamite and demanded that Mrs. Phipps give her \$25,000 within an hour or she would be destroyed. She directed that the automobile be driven to the Waldorf hotel, and Mrs. Phipps daughter be taken along, this evidently for the purpose of having a hostage. Mrs. Phipps agreed to go to her bank and get the money, whence the party headed, stopping at the hotel to get the little daughter. Mrs. Phipps, arriving at the bank, left her daughter in the car, and the machine, evidently not intended in her program, but she made no protest.

Once inside the building Mrs. Phipps made her experience known to a bank official, and police headquarters were communicated with. Two detectives hastened to the bank. In the meanwhile a special bank detective had engaged the strange woman in conversation from the window of the enclosed room, for the woman walked. The two men of the city detail quickly walked around the rear of the machine and slipped open the door on the street side. The woman saw she was entrapped and dashed the dynamite sticks at the two officers. They struck against the machine and fell to the floor intact. Had they exploded great damage and loss of life might have resulted, for the car is located in the very heart of the city.

The police have investigated every source of information at hand in an effort to ascertain the identity of the mysterious woman. Tonight they found in her room at the American House a card set engraved with the initials "P. C. P." The woman herself refused to give her name, she does say, however, that she had recently undergone a stage of brain fever, and her appearance could bear out this claim. Her hair is prematurely gray, she is stout and her thin face and body might easily have been rendered so by fever. Her manner appears to be cheerful and when asked as to the place whence she came she answered she was from New York in recent months. The woman has every appearance of refinement and her clothing is of rich material. The toilet set found in her room is silver mounted and of costly design.

Mrs. Phipps, entirely recovered from the shock of her experience, attended the theater tonight.

**Downey of Denver Deceased.**

Salt Lake, Nov. 9.—Pete Sullivan, of Fall River, Mass., knocked out Frank Downey, of Denver, in the third round of a scheduled twenty-round bout at Murray tonight. Downey was completely outclassed.

**Wireless From Japan.**

Honolulu, Nov. 8.—The Hawaiian wireless station intercepted today a message sent by a wireless station in Japan.

## DENY FIGHT ON PRESIDENT GOMPERS

ASSURED OF SUPPORT IN FEDERATION, SAID

Hearty Greeting Accorded Leader Augurs Well for His Continuance in Office by Delegates to Denver.

By Morning Journal Special Licensed Wire.

Denver, Nov. 9.—Hearty applause was given President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by the delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization at its opening session today and also at the close of his report, which he read at the afternoon session and was interpreted to indicate that there will be no opposition to his re-election.

"The statement that there will be a big fight in the convention in regard to the action taken by President Gompers in the recent campaign will not be fulfilled," said John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, and a delegate to the labor convention today.

"The action of Mr. Gompers was the result of instruction given him by the federation at previous conventions and he will have practically the entire support of the present convention."

"It is true there may be a fight on the question of allowing the federation to be brought into politics in the future, but I don't think Mr. Gompers will be censured for the part he played in supporting Bryan."

The reading of the report of the president consumed more than three hours, and the reports of the secretary and the treasurer were then read in abbreviated form. The secretary's report showed that the federation had had a prosperous year.

President Gompers' report was a long and exhaustive accounting of the work performed by the president during the past year. At the outset he declared:

"There must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained, a permanent army of unemployed."

The part of the report that touched on the Black Stone and Range company injunction case was frequently interrupted by applause. The statement of the stand taken by John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and Samuel Gompers on the injunction matter was also applauded. Mr. Gompers said in part:

"It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are working men?"

"Now it is the American Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Teachers which are enjoined from the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. In the future, it may be another publication and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of our people. The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether an autocrat of Russia or in the republic of the United States. It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press, that I feel it my duty to enter a most emphatic protest."

The decision of the supreme court in the batteries case involves every wage worker of our country. No more unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. The Black Stone decision did not approach it in scope.

"Speaker Cannon has packed committees not only against labor but against any other real reform legislation."

Congress adjourned with the declaration of one of the republican leaders, James S. Sherman, that the republican party is responsible for legislation of the failure of legislation and that he and his party were willing to assume the responsibility.

"The report of our executive legislative committee reveals a tale of persistency to the commonwealth and in tells the truth of the republic's condition. The name and history of a political party that found its embodiment and idealism in the martyred Lincoln."

"The republican party adopted declarations for the enactment of a law that would legalize the worst abuse and perversion of the injunction writ, this in direct opposition to what we had asked."

Mr. Gompers made a detailed record of his work in the political field during the last convention of both parties and also of his experience.

"The American labor movement," he said, "is not partisan to a political party. It is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and freedom. Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither a member nor the desire to affiliate with a political party. It is our duty to Mr. Gompers' defense of his action during the late political campaign was greeted with cheers."

Ovation For King Manuel.







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# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Wall Street.

New York, Nov. 9.—The movement of prices today betrayed the throes of the procession of digestion to which the market was subjected by reason of the large sale of stocks by the recent heavy buyers, as well as by the holders of longer standing. Although the market staggered under this treatment, it showed strong absorptive capacity and power of resistance. This action served to keep up speculative confidence and to encourage the renewed operations on the long side, which became conspicuous after the trading of the latter part of the week and were in dread of the effects of the first move of profit-taking sales which might sweep upon the position unexpectedly on an upward hop. The inevitable tendency of a pronounced movement is for the floating supply of stocks to pass from the hands of the rich class of capitalists with abundant means to protect their holding and abundant experiences of how to do it, into the hands of the numerous widely scattered and unconnected small holders, most of them with small means operating on sufficient margin, and likely therefore, to be forced to sell at a sacrifice at a comparatively short reaction in the market. Even so moderate a reaction as that of the early part of today revealed the existence of a large number of selling orders placed at limits below the prices of Saturday with the purpose of saving profits or stopping losses in prices. It has been this situation, although exaggerated form which has caused the worst demoralization in stock markets of the past. It was feared for some time that the incident that would topple over the speculative fabric had been met in the decision on Saturday of the government's contention of a violation by this company of the anti-trust law. The language of the decision seemed to some of those in the financial district, in open view such a vulnerable position for practically all the great corporations combinations of the modern industrial structure that a wholesale readjustment would be necessary. The fear grew out of the judicial decision that each one of the purchases of companies contained in the petition was a contract and combination in restraint of competition existing when it was entered into and that is sufficient to bring it within the ban of this drastic statute. The assurance of the president-elect of exemption from pursuit for those corporations which are within the law and using legal methods did not seem to cover the wide-reaching application thus implied for the existing statutes. The violent break in the American Tobacco securities themselves, as well as a good part of the general pressure on the market was ascribed to this influence. While it was partly offset by the vigorous opposition of a few stocks the disposition to realize speculative profits continued in evidence. A significant development of the day was the decided tightening of the time money market, which was reported much more active and with lenders growingly inclined to hold off for higher prices. Bonds were irregular. Amalgamated Copper . . . 16 1/2  
American Car and Foundry . . . 16 1/2  
do . . . 16 1/2  
American Cotton Oil . . . 49 1/2  
American Hide and Leather . . . 29  
American Ice Securities . . . 10 1/2



## Heat

Where you want it—  
When you want it—  
No smoke—no smell—no trouble.

Often you want heat in a hurry in some room in the house the furnace does not reach. It's so easy to pick up and carry a

### PERFECTION Oil Heater

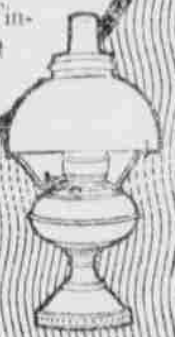
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

to the room you want to heat—suitable for any room in the house. It has a real smokeless device absolutely preventing smoke or smell—turns the wick as high as you can or as low as you like—burns fuel holds 4 quarts of oil that gives out glowing heat for 9 hours. Finished in japan and nickel—an ornament anywhere. Every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp

is the lamp for the student or reader. It gives a brilliant, steady light without heat or smoke. Made of brass, nickel plated and equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Every lamp warranted. If you cannot obtain the Perfection Oil Heater or Rayo Lamp from your dealer write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

CONTINENTAL OIL CO.



American Lumber . . . . .	12 1/2	St. Louis and St. Louis . . . . .	29
American Lumber Co. . . . .	12 1/2	St. Louis, Mo. and St. Louis . . . . .	29
do . . . . .	12 1/2	Missouri Pacific . . . . .	60 1/2
American Smelting and Refg. . . . .	97	Missouri, Kansas and Texas . . . . .	32 1/2
do . . . . .	105	do . . . . .	32 1/2
American Sugar Refining . . . . .	130	National Lead . . . . .	17 1/2
American Tel. and Tel. . . . .	129	New York Central . . . . .	117 1/2
American Tobacco . . . . .	129	New York, Ontario and Western . . . . .	12 1/2
American Woolen . . . . .	23 1/2	Norfolk and Western . . . . .	53 1/2
Amesbury Mining Co. . . . .	23 1/2	Norfolk American . . . . .	17 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line . . . . .	97 1/2	Norfolk People . . . . .	104 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio . . . . .	100 1/2	Pacific Mail . . . . .	24 1/2
do . . . . .	100 1/2	Pennsylvania . . . . .	25 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit . . . . .	52 1/2	Pennsylvania Gas . . . . .	25 1/2
Canadian Pacific . . . . .	174 1/2	Phillips, C. O. and St. Louis . . . . .	35
Central Leather . . . . .	29 1/2	Pittsburgh Steel Corp. . . . .	113
do . . . . .	29 1/2	Pullman Palace Car . . . . .	113
Central of New Jersey . . . . .	29 1/2	Railway Steel Springs . . . . .	45
Chesapeake and Ohio . . . . .	100 1/2	Reading . . . . .	138 1/2
Cincinnati Great Western . . . . .	7 1/2	Remble Steel . . . . .	37 1/2
Chicago and North Western . . . . .	100 1/2	Rock Island Co. . . . .	32 1/2
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul . . . . .	100 1/2	do . . . . .	32 1/2
C. & C. and St. Louis . . . . .	23 1/2	St. L. and San. Fran. and Pac. . . . .	32
Colorado Fuel and Iron . . . . .	44 1/2	St. Louis Southern . . . . .	20 1/2
Colorado and Southern . . . . .	44 1/2	do . . . . .	20 1/2
do . . . . .	44 1/2	Shenandoah . . . . .	25 1/2
Consolidated Gas . . . . .	116 1/2	Shenandoah and Potomac . . . . .	25 1/2
Corn Products . . . . .	13 1/2	do . . . . .	25 1/2
Dalaware and Hudson . . . . .	114 1/2	Tennessee Copper . . . . .	44
Denver and Rio Grande . . . . .	39 1/2	Texas and Pacific . . . . .	79
do . . . . .	39 1/2	Toledo, St. Louis and West . . . . .	32
Detroit Securities . . . . .	34 1/2	do . . . . .	32
do . . . . .	34 1/2	Union Pacific . . . . .	104 1/2
do . . . . .	34 1/2	do . . . . .	104 1/2
do . . . . .	34 1/2	United States Rubber . . . . .	10 1/2
General Electric . . . . .	152 1/2	do . . . . .	10 1/2
Great Northern . . . . .	139 1/2	United States Steel . . . . .	34 1/2
Great Northern Ore. Co. . . . .	145 1/2	do . . . . .	34 1/2
Illinois Central . . . . .	142 1/2	Utah Copper . . . . .	112 1/2
Interborough Met. . . . .	10 1/2	Virginia Carolina Chemical . . . . .	33 1/2
do . . . . .	10 1/2	do . . . . .	33 1/2
International Paper . . . . .	12 1/2	Wabash . . . . .	14 1/2
do . . . . .	12 1/2	do . . . . .	14 1/2
International Pump . . . . .	14 1/2	Washington Electric . . . . .	21
Iowa Central . . . . .	25 1/2	Western Union . . . . .	62 1/2
Kansas City Southern . . . . .	25 1/2	Wheeling and Lake Erie . . . . .	9
do . . . . .	25 1/2	Wisconsin Central . . . . .	20 1/2
Louisville and Nashville . . . . .	144 1/2	Total sales for the day . . . . .	1,032



5/8 BIAS GIRTH  
Blanket  
Can't Slip  
Won't Come Off.

## Horse Clothing and Lap Robes

We Buy Direct From the Mill and Sell High Quality Goods at LOWER PRICES THAN YOU PAY ELSEWHERE

Large Stock to Select From

J KORBER & CO. 214 N. Second St

## Elks Theatre

5 Nights and Saturday Matinee  
Continuing

Tuesday, Nov. 10

THE MUSICAL TRAIT  
Boston Ideal  
Opera Company  
Presenting Comic, Romantic  
and Tragic Opera.

SAME EXCELLENT CAST

Change of Bill Nightly

OPENING BILL  
Gilbert and Sullivan's  
"MIKADO"

Prices . . . 35c, 50c and 75c.

CARMEN Friday Night  
50c, 75c and \$1.00.

100 shares.

Total sales, par value, \$6,222,000

Under states bonds were unloading

on call.

BOSTON STOCKS AND BONDS.

Closing Prices.

Money—

Call loans . . . . . 2 1/2

Time loans . . . . . 2 1/2

Bonds—

Amesbury Adjustable 4 1/2

Amesbury 4 1/2

Amesbury 4 1/2

Amesbury 4 1/2

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A Full Line of Bakery  
Products Fresh Every  
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better than ever

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From the foundation to the shingles on the roof, we are selling building material cheaper than you have bought for many years—save at least 25 per cent and

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Rio Grande Material and  
Lumber Company  
Phone 8. Cor. Third and Marquette.

## SUPERIOR LUMBER & MILL CO.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, etc.  
DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES  
WHOLESALE GLASS  
Under the Umbrella 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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ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO  
Assets and Surplus \$100,000.00  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

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With Ample Means and Unsurpassed Facilities  
extends to Depositors Every Proper Accommodation and solicits New Accounts. Capital, \$1,000,000. Officers and Directors: Solomon Lamm, President; W. S. Strecker, Vice President and Cashier; W. J. Johnson, Assistant Cashier; William McIntosh, George Arnot, J. C. Baldrige, A. M. Black, and O. E. Crumwell.

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21 WEST CENTRAL AVENUE TELEPHONE 784

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The Fashion cake serves a regular dinner every evening from 1:00 to 1:30—15 cents.  
Pecan cakes, \$4.50. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT MEATS  
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Prices are Paid.

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Wholesale Merchants.  
Wool, Hides and Pelts  
a Specialty  
ALBUQUERQUE LAS VEGAS

SANTA FE TIME TABLE.

(Effective June 12, 1905.)

From the East—  
No. 1, Southern Cal. Express . . . 7:45 p. 8:20 p.  
No. 2, Southern Cal. Express . . . 12:00 p. 1:00 p.  
No. 3, Northern Cal. Express . . . 10:00 p. 11:00 p.  
No. 4, N. P. & M. Exp. . . . 11:00 p. 12:00 p.

From the West—  
No. 5, Chicago and Mail . . . 8:00 a. 8:55 a.  
No. 6, Chicago Limited . . . 8:00 p. 8:55 p.  
No. 7, N. P. & M. Exp. . . . 8:40 p. 9:20 p.

From the Valley—  
No. 8, Valley Express . . . 1:00 p. 1:45 p.  
No. 9, Valley Express . . . 1:00 p. 1:45 p.

From the South—  
No. 10, El Paso Exp. . . . 8:00 a. 8:50 a.  
No. 11, El Paso Exp. . . . 8:00 p. 8:50 p.



HOT BREAD, PURE AND  
CLEAN

It is light and made of the very  
best flour properly mixed and  
baked. As the bread you eat is  
the principle article of your daily  
food, it is of prime importance  
that you get the most perfect  
made—BUTTER CREAM.

## Pioneer Bakery

207 NORTH FIRST STREET

## MARY ANN'S FRENCH FEMAL PILLS.

These pills are sold in every  
drug store and are the only  
ones that will cure all the  
troubles of the female sex.  
They are sold in every  
drug store and are the only  
ones that will cure all the  
troubles of the female sex.

Sold in Albuquerque by J. H. O'Neil

The Fashion cake serves a regular  
dinner every evening from 1:00 to 1:30—15 cents.  
Pecan cakes, \$4.50. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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Pecan cakes, \$4.50. Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## One of the Important Duties of Physicians and the Well-Informed of the World

is to learn as to the relative standing and reliability of the leading manufacturers of medicinal agents, as the most eminent physicians are the most careful as to the uniform quality and perfect purity of remedies prescribed by them, and it is well known to physicians and the well-informed generally that the California Fig Syrup Co., by reason of its correct methods and perfect equipment and the ethical character of its product has attained to the high standing in scientific and commercial circles which is accorded to successful and reliable houses only, and, therefore, that the name of the Company has become a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy.

### TRUTH AND QUALITY

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and everlasting standing, therefore we wish to call the attention of all who would enjoy good health, with its blessings, to the fact that it involves the question of right living with all the term implies. With proper knowledge of what is best each hour of recreation, of enjoyment, of contemplation and of effort may be made to contribute to that end and the use of medicines dispensed with generally to great advantage, but as in many instances a simple, wholesome remedy may be invaluable it taken at the proper time, the California Fig Syrup Co. feels that it is able to present truthfully the subject and to supply the one perfect laxative remedy which has won the approval of physicians and the world-wide acceptance of the Well-Informed because of the excellence of the combination, known to all, and the original method of manufacture, which is known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

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 of family laxatives, and as its pure laxative principles, obtained from Senna, are well known to physicians and the Well-Informed of the world to be the best of natural laxatives, 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.—plainly printed on the front of every package, whether you simply call for—Syrup of Figs—or by the full name—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—as—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—is the one laxative remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and the same heretofore known by the name—Syrup of Figs—which has given satisfaction to millions. The genuine is for sale by all leading druggists throughout the United States in original packages of one size only, the regular price of which is fifty cents per bottle.

Every bottle is sold under the general guarantee of the Company, filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., that the remedy is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906.

## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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