

2-22-1907

## Albuquerque Evening Citizen, 02-22-1907

Hughes & McCreight

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## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IS OBSERVED OVER ALL THE STATES

### Former President Cleveland Makes Able Address at Chicago, Which Citizen Gives in Full.

### FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY IS INCREASINGLY REVERED

In Every Land Where Government by the People Is Sub-  
verting Government by the Classes  
For the Classes

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the guest of honor at the Union League club's celebration in honor of Washington's birthday here today. He delivered an address eulogizing Washington. There will be a great banquet tonight in the auditorium under the auspices of the Union League club. Mr. Cleveland said:

The American people are but little given to the observance of public holidays. This statement cannot be disposed of by the allegation that our national history is too brief to allow the accumulation of days deserving civic commemoration. Though it is true that our life as a people, according to the standard measuring the existence of nations, has been a short one, it has been filled with glorious achievements; and though it must be conceded that it is not given to us to see in the magnifying mirage of antiquity the exaggerated forms of American heroes, yet in the bright and normal light shed upon our beginning and growth, are seen grand and heroic men who have won imperishable honor and our everlasting remembrance. We cannot, therefore, excuse a lack of commemorative inclination and a languid interest in recalling the notable incidents of our country's past under the plea of a lack of commemorative material; nor can we in this way explain our neglect of the days which serve as a link between the past and the future. We have set apart for the special manifestation of our loving appreciation of the lives and the deeds of Americans, who in crises of our birth and development have sublimely wrought and nobly endured.

If we are inclined to look for other excuses, one may occur to us which, though by no means satisfying, may appear to gain a somewhat fanciful plausibility by reason of its reference to the law of heredity. It rests upon the theory that those who secured for American nationality its first foothold, and watched over its weak infancy, were so impressed with the persistent and unceasing labors that pressed upon them, and their hopes and aspirations led them so constantly to thoughts of the future, that retrospection nearly became with them an extinct faculty, and that thus it may have happened that exclusive absorption in things pertaining to the present and future became so embedded in their natures as to constitute a trait of character descendible to their posterity even to the present generation.

There is another reason which might be advanced in mitigation of our lack of commemorative enthusiasm which is so related to our pride of Americanism, that it is not certain of its sufficiency we would gladly accept it as conclusive. It has to do with the underlying qualities and motives of our free institutions. Those institutions had their birth and nurture in unselfish patriotism and unreserved consecration, and by a decree of fate beyond recall or change, their perpetuity and beneficence are conditioned on the constant devotion and single-hearted loyalty of those to whom their blessings are vouchsafed.

But after all, why should we attempt to delude ourselves? I am confident that I voice your convictions when I say that no play of ingenuity and no amount of special pleading can frame an absolutely creditable excuse for our remissness in appropriate holiday observance.

The commemoration of the day on which American independence was born has been allowed to lose much of its significance as a reminder of Providential favor and the inflexible patriotism of the fathers of the republic, and has nearly degenerated to a level of senseless noise and dangerous explosion, leaving in its train far more of mishap and accident than lessons of good citizenship or pride of country. The observance of Thanksgiving day is kept alive through its annual designation of federal and state authority. But it is worth our while to inquire whether its original meaning, as a day of united praise and gratitude to God for the blessings bestowed upon us as a people and as individuals, is not smothered in feasting and social indulgence.

We are in common with Christian nations everywhere, celebrate Christmas, but how much less as a day of commemorating the birth of the Redeemer of mankind than as a day of hilarity and the interchange of gifts.

I will not without decided protest be accused of antagonizing or depreciating light-hearted mirth and jollity. On the contrary, I am an earnest advocate of every kind of sane, decent social enjoyment, and all sorts of recreation. But, nevertheless, I feel that the allowance of

an incongruous possession by them of our commemorative days is evidence of a certain condition, and is symptomatic of a popular tendency which is by no means reassuring.

On this day the Union League club of Chicago should especially rejoice in the consciousness of patriotic accomplishment, and on this day of all others, every one of its members should regard his membership as a badge of honor. Whatever else the organization may have done, it has justified its existence and earned the applause of those whose love of country is still unclouded by the work it has done for the deliverance of Washington's birthday from neglect or indolent remembrance.

In furtherance of the high endeavor of your organization, it would have been impossible to select for observance any other civic holiday having as broad and fitting a significance as this. It memorializes the birth of one whose glorious deeds are transcendentally above all others recorded in our national annals; and in memorializing the birth of Washington, it commemorates the incarnation of all the virtues and all the ideals that make our nationality possible, and gave it promise of growth and strength. It is a holiday that belongs exclusively to the American people. All that Washington did was bound up in our national destiny. The battles he fought were fought for American liberty, and the victories he won gave us national independence. His example of unselfish consecration and lofty patriotism made manifest as in an open book that those virtues were conditions not more vital to our nation's beginning than to its development and durability. His faith in God, and his fortitude of his faithful faith in those for whom he wrought, that the surest strength of nations comes from the support of God's almighty arm. His universal and unaffected sympathy with those in every sphere of American life, his thorough knowledge of existing American conditions, and his noble and unselfish devotion to those yet to be, coupled with his powerful influence in the councils of those who were to make or mar the fate of an infant nation, made him a tremendous factor in the construction and adoption of the constitutional charter by which the course of the newly launched republic could be safely sailed. And it was he who first took the helm and demonstrated for the guidance of all who might succeed him how, and in what spirit and intent, the responsibilities of our chief magistracy should be discharged.

If your observance of this day were intended to make more secure the immortal fame of Washington, and to add to the strength and beauty of his imperishable monument built upon a nation's affectionate remembrance, your purpose would be useless. Washington has no need of you. But in every moment from the time he drew his sword in the cause of American independence to the hour living or dead, the American people have needed him. It is not important now, nor will it be in all the coming years, to remind our countrymen that Washington has lived and that his achievements in his country's service are above all praise. But it is important and more important now than ever before—that they should clearly apprehend and adequately value the virtues and ideals of which he was the embodiment, and should realize how essential to our safety and perpetuity are the consecration and patriotism which he exemplified. The American people need today the example and teachings of Washington no less than those who fashioned our nation needed his labors and guidance.

Three months before his inauguration as first president of the republic which he had done so much to create, Washington wrote a letter to Lafayette, his warm friend and revolutionary ally, in which he expressed his unrelenting desire to establish a general system of policy, which, if pursued, would insure permanent felicity to the commonwealth; and he added these words:

"I think I see a path as clear and as direct as a ray of light which leads to the attainment of that object. Nothing but harmony, honesty, industry and frugality are necessary to make us a great and happy people. Happily the present posture of affairs and the prevailing disposition of my countrymen, promise to cooperate in establishing these four great essential pillars of public felicity."

Such considerations as these suggest the thought that this is a time for honest self-examination. The

## HAND IN HAND!



Honest now, is this not the position Mr. Sulzer occupies? Some peanut politicians and hot air boosters would prefer that he be a GOAT, but the men who are building up this city think he should extricate himself at once and be a REAL ALBUQUERQUE BOOSTER.

## MRS. THAW GETS THREE DAYS OF GOOD REST BEFORE SHE IS LAST SURVIVING FEW WAR IS ACTIVE NOW IN ARE RESCUED AT LAST CENTRAL AMERICA REPUBLICS

### Again Put on Gridiron by District Attorney Jerome's Torturing Questions.

### From the Wrecked Steamer Berlin Off the Hook of Holland.

### Warsaw Postoffice Is Robbed of Thousands of Dollars by Terrorists.

### JUDGE IS ALLOWING TO JEROME LARGE LATITUDE

### RESCUE REACHED THEM TWENTY-FOUR HOURS LATE

### COLOGNE HAS THE HIGHEST WATER IN FIFTEEN YEARS

New York, Feb. 22.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has three days to rest and prepare for the continuous ordeal which she is undergoing at the hands of the district attorney. The Thaw trial was adjourned last night until Monday morning. Mrs. Thaw then takes the stand again and will be forced to go into more details of her eventful life. All day she is expected to be on the stand and it is doubtful if Jerome will be through with her even then.

Various details of her life and its connection with Thaw and White are still to be brought out. Of course, the actual truth of the story which Mrs. Thaw told her husband and which unbalanced his mind, cannot be questioned. All the cross-examination can develop is a doubt as to the veracity of the witness—doubt as to whether she really told him or not. That is all cross-examination can show.

It is for the jury to decide whether the constant brooding on the story Evelyn told Thaw about her treachery at the hands of White actually caused derangement of his mind sufficient to make him incapable of knowing he was doing wrong when he killed White.

## DUCK HUNTERS NAVIGATE "SILVER RIO GRANDE"

### SAND BARS IMPEDE PROGRESS OF SHALLOW CRAFT BOATS STAMM TRIES SCOW.

Percy Hawley returned last night from a trip down the river in quest of ducks. He got some ducks, also, but he got ducky. But little things like that don't bother a true duck hunter so Percy does not count the ducking in.

According to Hawley's story of the chase, the river is rather shallow between Albuquerque and the Sabinal lakes, where he did most of his shooting. The trip was made in a light duck boat of shallow draft and Hawley said he experienced much difficulty in getting the craft off the sand bars which impeded his progress.

Raymond Stamm and several companions leave today on a duck hunting trip down the river. They have built a large and commodious scow with a broad flat bottom, which permits the shooter to stand in most any position without danger of disaster to the water should the boat upset.

The capacity of the barge is sufficient to carry four men with camp equipment and all necessary paraphernalia for an extended stay. They will go south down stream.

Hawley believes they will find the same sand bars he encountered on his way down stream.

Hook of Holland, Feb. 22.—Efforts to rescue the handful of survivors who have clung to the remainder of the wrecked steamer Berlin for twenty-four hours, were continued throughout the night but were futile. Furious seas and a heavy snow storm raged all night, making it impossible for tug or life boats to connect with the wreck. The cold was intense but daylight revealed the fact that six or eight persons had survived.

How It Happened. Captain Parkinson of the Holt steamship line, who was on his way to Amsterdam on the Berlin to join his vessel, is the sole survivor thus far who has reached the shore. He said this morning that the catastrophe was due to the fact that the Berlin broached into a terrific sea as she was entering the waterway, and before able to recover herself, was dashed on the pier head and immediately "crunched up like a concertina," parting amidstships.

Wreck Reached at Last. After thirty-four hours of almost incessant efforts and splendid work, the Dutch life boat men reached the steamer Berlin and ten of the survivors in the after part of the vessel were saved. Buffeted and driven back time after time, the Dutchmen never relaxed their attempts in behalf of the handful of shipwrecked people. In the receding tide and with some improvement of the weather the succeeded in taking the few persons still living at 3:30 this afternoon.

The Very Latest. Ten of the persons who passed the night upon the wreck of the steamer Berlin, have been rescued.

### BELIEVED TRAINS WERE PURSUELY WRECKED

St. Louis, Feb. 22.—The police department today was requested to send a detective to Ranken, Mo., to investigate the cause of the wreck upon the Frisco road last night, in which the engine, baggage car and smoker of the passenger train left the track and turned over. No one was seriously hurt. A few days ago another passenger train was derailed at precisely the same point and it is believed that the switch was purposely thrown in both instances.

### ONE HUNDRED DEAD BODIES ARE RECOVERED.

Eagle Pass, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Las Peranas, Mexico, says that 100 dead bodies have been taken from the Mexican Coal & Coke company's mine, in which the explosion of gas occurred four days ago.

It is known that twenty-three men were in the shaft and it is practically certain that all are dead. Nearly half of the dead miners are Japanese.

### PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN DROWNED WHILE HUNTING.

Memphis, Feb. 22.—Major W. L. Smith, a widely known railroad man, and his son, McLean, aged 13, were drowned today in Memphis lake, Arkansas. They were duck hunting in a skiff with a negro paddler. The boat was overturned and the heavy clothing of Smith and his son prevented them from reaching the shore. Smith had been recently appointed general agent of the Illinois Central railroad in the south.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 22.—Nicaraguan forces on February 20, captured without opposition the town of El Trunfo, in Honduras; and yesterday, after six hours' hard fighting, the Nicaraguan army occupied San Bernardino. Many Hondureans were killed or wounded, and the retreating army left quantities of ammunition and many rifles on the field. The casualties to the Nicaraguan side were a few men wounded.

### Nicaraguan Troops Ahead.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The Nicaraguan legation today furnished the following for publication: "Managua, Nicaragua, 21.—Honduras having violated the treaty of Corinto and renewed her provocations, hostilities were resumed Monday. The Nicaraguan troops triumphed and are now marching upon Esquipulas."

### Terrorists Again Succeed.

Warsaw, Feb. 22.—The postoffice was attacked at noon today by a band of terrorists, who shot and killed the postmaster, two clerks and two soldiers guarding the office, and wounded a score of bystanders. The terrorists robbed the safe of cash and stamps and escaped in cabs.

The robbers belong to the organization known as the Fighting Socialists. They displayed the red flag while making their escape. The police authorities admit that the robbers got away with several thousand rubles. This is the first important raid in two months and shows that the terrorists have not been suppressed, as the authorities alleged. The incident caused intense excitement in Warsaw and aroused fears of the recurrence of the singularly events of the earlier part of winter.

### Severe Storms in Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Severe storms continue to sweep over western Germany. The waters of the Rhine are higher at Cologne today than for fifty years.

### AT JOHNS HOPKINS THE SOUTH IS EXPLOITED.

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The principal address at the annual exercises today in commemoration of the opening of Johns Hopkins university, was delivered by Harris Taylor, former minister to Spain. His subject was "The Return of the South to Pending Problems." He regarded the thirteenth amendment to the constitution as a declaration of independence, because it set the south free from a dying institution. The first great mistake he declared was in the enfranchisement of those entirely unprepared for citizenship. The basic principle upon which the new southern conditions rest, he said, is that as fast as their colored citizens become qualified by education or property, or both, for franchise, they should be endowed with it. The south, Taylor maintained, had reaped tremendous benefit from territorial expansion.

### INTERNATIONAL CHESS CABLE MATCH STARTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The international chess cable match between America and the city of London chess club will commence tonight. The best amateurs on both sides of the Atlantic will take part.

## ARBITRATION IS LEGISLATURE OBSERVED THE FAVORED BY HOUSE DAY

### Senate Read Washington's Farewell Address This Morning.

### Yesterday Ruppe Relieved the Minority Strain by Going

### SENATE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT FAVORABLY ON

### BACK TO CHEER HIS FELLOW LONESOMERS

### Several Measures Affecting New Mexico. Already Passed Favorably by the House.

### Most of the Legislation Was Not by Any Means of Sensational Character.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce decided today, favorably report the Townsend bill, providing for the appointment of a commission by the president to arbitrate all labor troubles which threaten interstate commerce. The committee amended the bill so as to place the commission under the department of commerce and labor, rather than the department of the interior.

### Farewell Address Read.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The senate began its session today by commemorating the memory of George Washington, whose farewell address was read by Senator Burkett of Nebraska. The house did not observe the anniversary beyond a reference to it in the prayer of the chaplain.

### First Appropriation Signed.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The president today signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the first of the regular supply measures to be acted on by congress.

### President Will Speak.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Notwithstanding it was a national holiday, the president spent a busy day, most of his time being occupied in his office on public business. Late today he will leave for a two days' visit to Boston and Groton, Mass., where he goes to see his boys at school. Tomorrow he will attend a reception by the Harvard Union, at Cambridge, at which he will make an address.

### New Mexico Matters.

Special to The Evening Citizen. Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Andrews obtained a favorable report from the senate committee on territorial affairs after Mr. Holt's institutions and the Taos bond bill.

The Stephens house resolution, requesting information if the Santa Fe railroad had extended its land grant over mining claims, passed the house.

Andrews received a favorable report of the house committee on public lands, granting land to Anna Johnson.

## COL. FARLEY AT FT. SUMTER TONIGHT

The Brotherhood of the Presbyterian church in furnishing to those of the public who desire to patriotically observe Washington's birthday, an entertainment, in the way of a lecture by Col. H. S. Farley, a Confederate war veteran, on what he saw during his service as an artillery man in the Civil war, have also sought to stir the blood of patriots by stirring war songs. The Brotherhood quartet will sing "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." Mr. Ellis, whose skill as a musician is well known, will cause his trombone to sound forth the national airs with the spirit of triumphant conflict. Mrs. Collins is a recent but a most valuable addition to the musicians of our city. She has been here but a short time but has charmed many by the wealth and power of her full deep voice and as she has joined the choir of the Presbyterian church, many will hear her in those rich religious melodies for which her voice seems specially adapted. Tonight she will sing an old war ballad which was used during the darkest periods of the Civil war to arouse the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people. Miss Otis will accompany on the organ and will also present a voluntary which will express the full power and sweetness of the great pipe organ. Mr. Houghton will act as preceptor when the audience sings "America," and Mr. Edgar will lead the singers with his cornet. There will be no admission charge but all will be the guests of the Brotherhood and the hosts except that large numbers will accept the invitation and join them in this unique celebration of one of our greatest national holidays.

The following is the program in detail:

Organ Voluntary—Miss Blanche Otis  
Trombone solo—Medley—National Airs . . . . . F. K. Ellis  
Quartet—Tenting on the Old Camp Ground—W. L. Collins, A. B. Betz, John Wolking, Robert Scott  
Chorus—America . . . . . The Audience  
Sidney Houghton, preceptor; W. L. Edgar, cornetist; Miss Blanche Otis, organist.

Introducing Colonel Farley, Major I. N. Warner, Post Commander G. R. Warren Post No. 5.  
Lecture—Civil War Experiences.  
Chorus—America . . . . . Col. H. S. Farley  
Contralto Solo—"Song of a Thousand Years" . . . . . Mrs. H. J. Collins  
Chorus—Coronation . . . . . The Audience  
Sidney Houghton, preceptor; W. L. Edgar, cornetist; Miss Blanche Otis, organist.

Santa Fe, Feb. 22.—By the passage of house bill No. 17 yesterday, the house voted to abolish the office of game and fish warden in New Mexico. This is the bill which was introduced about two weeks ago by Mr. Mirabal, who also wanted to abolish several other territorial offices.

When the bill came before the house it was with the recommendation from the committee on territorial affairs that it be passed. There was little argument. The report of the committee was adopted and the bill was put on its passage. The vote was 17 yeas, 5 nays; those opposing the passage of the bill being Abbott of Colfax, Hudspeth, Martin, Moran and Mullins. It was somewhat of a catch as catch can for the minority for that body was heretofore its aspiring leader, Captain Littlefield Ruppe of Bernadillo county. Mr. Ruppe voted "aye" in no uncertain tone. He first inquired, however, if there was not another bill before the house or soon to come before the house, providing for the office of game warden under better conditions. He was told that at least there was another bill pending. The minority thereupon went to pieces and it was sort of guess work with most of its members just exactly how to vote. Several, however, have become so accustomed to saying no that they responded in the good old way. Mr. Mirabal wanted to reserve his vote for reasons he did not state but was forced to cast his vote by a vote of the house. There were two absent, Mr. Aldrich, absent owing to illness, and Mr. Deniston.

### To Require Hunting License.

House bill No. 22, Mr. Baca's bill, came before the house at this juncture, with the recommendation from the committee on territorial affairs, that the bill be considered by the house in committee of the whole. Mr. Mirabal moved the adoption of this report but Mr. Holt demurred. The bill was one introduced by Speaker Baca providing for a new game law and making the hunting licenses to be issued by the game warden, a means for supplying that department. Mr. Holt based his objections to the bill on the grounds that the house had already voted to abolish the office of game warden and hence so far as the house was concerned there existed no office of game warden. He stated that the provisions in Mr. Baca's bill necessitated a game warden in order to carry it into effect and the house would be in an awkward position if it favored such a bill after voting to abolish the office of game warden. The house, however, adopted the report of the committee and went into a committee of the whole with Mr. Studley in the chair, to consider it.

Mr. Hudspeth said legislation was necessary for the protection of game and fish and urged that the bill be given careful consideration. Mr. Holt moved that the committee of the whole rise and report to the house Mr. Baca's bill, with the recommendation that it be not passed. Mr. Hudspeth demurred, urging that the bill be considered by sections.

Mr. Holt replied that he did not favor leaving game and fish without any protection whatever but in view of the fact that the bill would place the house in a peculiar position, he thought it best to kill the bill and draft another to protect game and fish just as much as would this law or even more but without the additional expense of paying a game warden.

"This bill," said Mr. Holt, "contains at least one provision that is objectionable to the poorer class of our people. It is in other words a 'sportsman's measure' designed purely and simply in their favor. It requires that to hunt a man must have a hunter's license. What provision does it make for the poor man who wants to go out and kill a few quail before breakfast for his family? Simply this—He must first see the game warden or get a permit at some cost to himself, or else he may be prosecuted. It is useless to waste our valuable time considering this bill."

Captain Littlefield Ruppe spoke on the bill. He said that he asked before voting to abolish the office of game warden, if there was not another bill pending to take the place of the law it was proposed in the measure just passed to abolish.

### Ruppe Relieves Tension.

"Had I thought for one minute," he said, "that it was the intention to abolish all protection for game and fish and in this summary manner, I would never have voted as I did."

This statement caused a sigh of relief from the minority side where six anxious members had been wondering if Littlefield Ruppe had actually secured a seat on the hand wagon beside the driver. "That bill of Mr. Baca's was drafted for the very purpose of eliminating the expense of a game warden of this territory by making the hunters' licenses pay the bulk of such expense," said Dr. Ruppe. "It does not prohibit the poor man from shooting his jack rabbit."



## THE EVENING CITIZEN

Published Daily and Weekly by  
The Citizen Publishing Company

Entered as Second-Class Matter  
March 1, 1902, at Albuquerque, N. M.



OFFICIAL PAPER FOR  
CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

# INDIAN PUNDIT EXCORIATES ENGLAND

Traveling in This Country to  
Study Government and  
Social Questions.

## TEXAS LEGISLATURE MAY REJECT ADTI-PASS BILL

Degraded Human Nature Seen in  
Very Worst Possible Aspect  
of Crime Commission.

El Paso, Texas: Pundit Dr. N. Krishna, Ph. D., a native of Hindustan, a member of the Indian national congress, a student of sociology and a prominent man in his native country, is at the St. Regis. He is on a tour of the United States studying sociological conditions. He has been in this country several months and will return to India in a few more months to spread the knowledge he has gained of governmental conditions in this country.

"We are for India for the Indians," he declared, "and hope eventually to evict the British from our country. We want an Indian republic and the young men of our country are being taught to look forward to such a government in the future.

"The people of India were foolish to ever believe anything the British told us. John Bull is the champion robber of the world. He is the father of political grafting.

"India now has a national congress, of which I am a member, but about all we can do is to pass resolutions denouncing the British. The governor general has the power to veto and he exercises it on everything unless it is some minor matter regarding local government. We are working hard to have this power of veto removed, however, and believe we will be successful in a few years. Then we will make our own laws.

"The British are oppressors of the Indians and the taxes are terribly high. The smallest tax levied on the native is 45 per cent of all the income from their lands, and the highest is 65 per cent. Think of it. What would Americans think of such a tax rate? England makes us spend \$125,000,000 a year for the maintenance of her army in our territory, and yet gives us an appropriation of \$5,000,000 out of our own taxes, for the maintenance of our schools, and the education of our people.

The distinguished visitor is a small man with long black hair, and speaks the English language fluently. He is known as a great scholar in his own country and says he was private secretary to Herbert Spencer. He intends returning to India and writing of conditions in America as he has seen them. For the education of his own people. He is a member of the universal peace congress from India and is in favor of world disarmament.

He declares there is great unrest in India and that it is all due to the oppression of the British army.

"No country has a right to take charge of another country and make its subjects slaves. That is what England has done for us," he declared.

**EL PASO PROBABLY TO GET DRY FARM STATION.**  
Austin, Texas: The senate committee will report favorably on Hudds' dry farming experiment station to be located near El Paso.

The house committee reported favorably on the bill reducing railroad fares to two and a half cents.

**Injunctions.**  
House injunction bill providing that no district judge shall grant an injunction returnable in any court save his own except in case the judge who should have original jurisdiction be absent, sick or disqualified, has passed the house, and it is likely to become a law. It is intended to put a stop to running over the state to find a judge who will issue an injunction to prevent local action from taking effect when it is voted for by the people.

**Anti-Pass Bill.**  
It looks as if the senate anti-pass

**He Had Been Looting.**



**SONGS OF NEW YORK**  
At Six O'Clock.  
I saw the hosts of toilers take  
Their evening walk.  
Out of the bells where their hearts did break  
Through the desperate day,  
And once again the old heart-ache  
Seek to ally.

Down the long cavern, the city street,  
I watched them go;  
The hour had come, the moment  
Sweet  
They yearned to know,  
Forgetting that soon, with tired feet  
Back they must flow.  
—Charles Hanson Towne in March  
Broadway Magazine.

Our ROUGH DRY work don't have  
to be washed over. Imperial Laundry Co.

bill is going to have much trouble in the house. Members of the house consider the bill entirely too drastic, and that it is apt to seriously injure the railroads. For instance, the bill prohibits free transportation to telegraph linemen who are often called out to repair telegraph lines that have been damaged by storms and cyclones and they rarely earn money enough to pay railroad fares. This is especially true if they should happen to be at some remote station along the line when called out to do emergency repair work. It is the opinion, too, of prominent house members that employees of express companies should be permitted to have free transportation. A large number of house members, too, believe the newspapers of the state should have the right to sell advertising space for transportation, and for these and other reasons the senate bill is going to have rough sailing in the house.

### HISTORY OF THREE BRUTAL CRIMES COMMITTED.

Duluth, Minn.: Three men, each accused of taking the life of a human being, now occupy cells in the county jail. One is an object of pity; the other two are victims of ungovernable tempers, while all are victims of drink that deadly evil that has caused the downfall of most of those who are today confined in prisons throughout the country.

Two of the unfortunate prisoners do not deny the charge. Each admits that he slew a fellow being. Their brains were filled with liquor, they say, insane passions overwhelmed them.

One of the alleged murderers—a youth scarcely 20 years old—in a drunken frenzy killed his own mother. He did not know at the time what he was doing, but awoke on the day following to find himself behind prison bars, and to hear from a friend that his mother was no more, and that he had killed her. He is Daniel Aho, the prisoner who is an object of pity. His cell floor, is washed daily with his tears, and his mind, already racked with grief, is so filled with the memory of the awful strain that it has been subjected.

Peter Brosiovic is the second of the trio. The bandages on his head cover wounds into which a finger can be put. His whole head is lacerated, and parts of his body also, cut with a knife in the hands of the man he slew. Brosiovic, the man he killed and another engaged in a game of cards in a Hibbing saloon. Brosiovic and Rukavina gave the third man a "big mitt" and skinned him out of \$15. They quarreled over the division of the spoils. Rukavina drew a knife and stabbed his late confederate. As the latter fell he pulled a pistol and shot Rukavina three times, killing him instantly. The tragedy was over; one man was dead, the other was writhing in agony on the floor. He was conscious now that he had killed another, and in fear he left the place and entered another saloon where he was over-taken and placed under arrest.

India now has a national congress, of which I am a member, but about all we can do is to pass resolutions denouncing the British. The governor general has the power to veto and he exercises it on everything unless it is some minor matter regarding local government. We are working hard to have this power of veto removed, however, and believe we will be successful in a few years. Then we will make our own laws.

"The British are oppressors of the Indians and the taxes are terribly high. The smallest tax levied on the native is 45 per cent of all the income from their lands, and the highest is 65 per cent. Think of it. What would Americans think of such a tax rate? England makes us spend \$125,000,000 a year for the maintenance of her army in our territory, and yet gives us an appropriation of \$5,000,000 out of our own taxes, for the maintenance of our schools, and the education of our people.

The distinguished visitor is a small man with long black hair, and speaks the English language fluently. He is known as a great scholar in his own country and says he was private secretary to Herbert Spencer. He intends returning to India and writing of conditions in America as he has seen them. For the education of his own people. He is a member of the universal peace congress from India and is in favor of world disarmament.

He declares there is great unrest in India and that it is all due to the oppression of the British army.

"No country has a right to take charge of another country and make its subjects slaves. That is what England has done for us," he declared.

**EL PASO PROBABLY TO GET DRY FARM STATION.**  
Austin, Texas: The senate committee will report favorably on Hudds' dry farming experiment station to be located near El Paso.

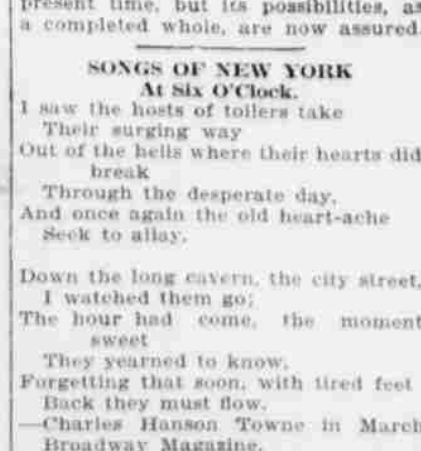
The house committee reported favorably on the bill reducing railroad fares to two and a half cents.

**Injunctions.**  
House injunction bill providing that no district judge shall grant an injunction returnable in any court save his own except in case the judge who should have original jurisdiction be absent, sick or disqualified, has passed the house, and it is likely to become a law. It is intended to put a stop to running over the state to find a judge who will issue an injunction to prevent local action from taking effect when it is voted for by the people.

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**Anti-Pass Bill.**  
It looks as if the senate anti-pass

**He Had Been Looting.**



**SONGS OF NEW YORK**  
At Six O'Clock.  
I saw the hosts of toilers take  
Their evening walk.  
Out of the bells where their hearts did break  
Through the desperate day,  
And once again the old heart-ache  
Seek to ally.

Down the long cavern, the city street,  
I watched them go;  
The hour had come, the moment  
Sweet  
They yearned to know,  
Forgetting that soon, with tired feet  
Back they must flow.  
—Charles Hanson Towne in March  
Broadway Magazine.

Our ROUGH DRY work don't have  
to be washed over. Imperial Laundry Co.

## MANY COMPANIES ARE INCORPORATED

Compania Publica Sandoval  
Is Capitalized for  
\$3,000.

### LAUNDRY FOR LAS CRUCES

Bogue and Wensley Mines Co.—  
Dexter Water Supply Co.—  
Mineral Surveys.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Territorial Secretary J. W. Raynolds: Compania Publica Sandoval, Principal place of business at Albuquerque, Capital stock, \$3,000, divided into three hundred shares of the par value of \$10 each, commencing business with \$2,000. Object, printing and publishing business. Duration, twenty-five years. Incorporators: Jesus Romero, Manuel Springer and Perfecto Armijo, all of Albuquerque and Jesus M. Sandoval of Sandoval.

Las Cruces Steam Laundry Company, Principal place of business at Las Cruces, Dona Ana county. Territorial agent, C. A. Heagler at Las Cruces. Capital stock, \$10,000, divided into one thousand shares of the par value of \$10 each. Object, general laundry business. Duration, twenty years. Incorporators, C. A. Heagler, Mark B. Thompson and Rodney H. Frye, all of Las Cruces.

Dexter Water Supply Company, Principal place of business at Dexter, Chaves county. Territorial agent, M. M. Brunk at Dexter. Capital stock, \$10,000, divided into four hundred shares of the par value of \$25 each, commencing business with \$4,100. Object, drilling for artesian water and to construct irrigation system. Duration, fifty years. Incorporators, C. W. Halliburton, Jeremiah Cozier, Herman Men, H. C. Elrick, M. M. Brunk, E. E. Brunk, G. W. Halliburton, W. J. Caffery, Hicks, Darby, R. E. Faulkner, E. P. Burr, Mose Schloss, M. C. Singleton, Orville F. Calloway, N. S. Hamilton, Charles Whitman, J. C. Weaver, James B. Russell, M. H. Elford, Charles Merdman, G. H. Baxter, all of Dexter.

**Mineral Surveys Approved.**  
List of surveyed mineral claims approved by the U. S. surveyor general of New Mexico, February 16, 1907.

Mineral survey No. 1303, substitute group comprising the Substitutes, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9, lode claims, situated in the Burro Mountain Mining District, Grant county, New Mexico, the Burro Mountain Copper company, claimant.

## ECCENTRIC HUMORIST ADOPTS WHITE DRESS SUIT

MARK TWAIN CARRIES HIS COLOR SCHEME INTO CLOTHES FOR EVENING WEAR.

New York, Feb. 20.—Mark Twain has had made for him an evening suit of white broadcloth as immaculate as newly fallen snow. The buttons are covered with the same material. When he arranges himself he will undoubtedly wear the suit white enameled leather shoes. The eccentric humorist has long been in rebellion against the somber clankhammer effects borrowed from the court of France.

Mr. Clemens has decided that his new evening wear should be supplemented by a long Spanish cloak which can be thrown over the shoulder. Such garments were worn by grandees and cavaliers.

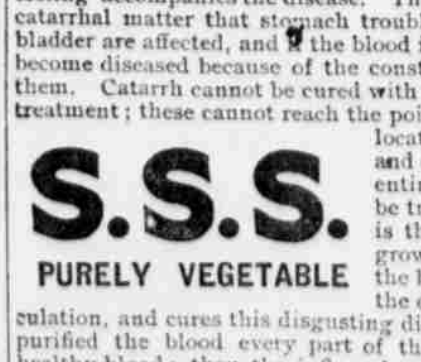
The broadcloth is of soft finish. The suit was cut in strict accordance with the prevailing mode. The coat is lined throughout with white silk and has the lapels faced with the same material. The collar is of cloth, which was permissible, would easily become soiled. The coat is adorned with three white buttons in front and two at the back.

The waistcoat, which has three buttons, is of the same material as the coat. Its only ornamentation is a white zig-zag embroidery around the edges. The trousers have a white silk braid down the outside seams. Mr. Clemens is not fond of a black silk hat, and with his new white suit, he probably will wear a gray fedora. He also has a new light gray overcoat.

The construction of the railroad is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the new company's plans. It is estimated that the cost of constructing this railway, including equipment, will be \$13,800 per mile, making the thirty miles, as planned, cost over \$400,000. Such a road has been the dream of many people previous to the present time, but its possibilities, as a completed whole, are now assured.

**Anti-Pass Bill.**  
It looks as if the senate anti-pass

**He Had Been Looting.**



**SONGS OF NEW YORK**  
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—Charles Hanson Towne in March  
Broadway Magazine.

Our ROUGH DRY work don't have  
to be washed over. Imperial Laundry Co.

## BILL TO ABOLISH GAME WARDEN

Passed by House Yesterday  
at Afternoon's Session  
16 to 6.

### REINFORCE MOUNTED POLICE

Measure Introduced in Council  
Increases Appropriation and  
Enlarges Force.

### THE COUNCIL

Twenty-third Day—Thursday Morning.  
Pursuant to adjournment, the council met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. President Spies in the chair. The chaplain offered the invocation and the chief clerk read the roll, all being present except Mr. Dalles, who was absent owing to illness.

On motion of Mr. Martinez, duly seconded and carried, the journal was ordered approved without reading.

Council bill No. 54 was introduced by Mr. Martinez—an act to amend sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of chapter 64 of the laws of 1903, relative to the duties of traveling auditor. This bill provides that building and loan associations shall be inspected by the traveling auditor in the same manner as other financial institutions. The bill was read the first and second time by title. Mr. Duncan moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be read a third time preparatory to its passage. The motion prevailed. The chief clerk read the bill in full, and, upon motion of Mr. Martinez, the council by unanimous vote passed the bill.

Council bill No. 55 was introduced by Mr. Sargent—an act to repeal sections 3880, 3881 and 3882 of the compiled laws of 1897, providing that newly constructed railroads shall be exempt from taxation for six years. The bill was read the first and second time and ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on railroads.

Council bill No. 56 was introduced by Mr. Miera—an act to repeal Sandoval county in the First judicial district for court and district attorney purposes. The bill was read the first and second time by title and in full on its third reading under suspension of the rules. Upon motion of Mr. Duncan, the council then passed the bill by unanimous vote.

A message from the house was received. Chief Clerk Staplin announced that the house had passed amended house bill No. 32—an act relative to water in community ditches; also house substitute for house bill No. 42—an act relative to reports by corporations; also house bill No. 70—an act relative to conspiracy or attempts to secure malicious indictments of innocent persons; also house bill No. 73—an act to amend sections 1599 and 1877 of the compiled laws, and for other purposes. This bill relates to the creation of new school districts.

Council bill No. 57 was introduced by Mr. Miera—an act relative to the mounted police. This bill amends the act creating the mounted police to increase the force to three mounted officers and the amount of the appropriation is changed from \$10,000 annually to \$21,660, with \$4,000 for contingent expenses. The bill was read the first time in full and by title on its second reading under suspension of the rules, and was ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

Council bill No. 58 was introduced by Mr. Murray—an act relative to the employment of jail prisoners. The bill was read the first and second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on territorial affairs.

Council bill No. 59 was introduced by Mr. Murray—an act relative to the incorporation of Silver City. The bill was read the first time by title and in full on its second reading, and was ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Martinez asked to be excused and announced that he was forced to leave in order to catch a train. He was excused on the roll.

Council joint resolution No. 6 was introduced by Mr. Miera. It provides for approving and endorsing the Coronado Memorial association and the memory of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, the great explorer. The resolution carries an appropriation of \$5,000 from the territorial insurance fund to be given to the association for the purpose of erecting a monument to Coronado at Las Vegas, the conditions being that the association shall use an amount equal to or larger than the sum so appropriated. The resolution was read the second time by title and ordered translated, printed and referred to the committee on finance.

Under business on the president's desk, house substitute for house bill No. 25—an act relative to assault by words—which passed the council

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wauding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by "Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation."

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.**  
Owing to the interior improvements now being made in our store, we have decided to reduce our stock of pianos so as to make more room and avoid any possibility of marring the pianos during the progress of the work. During the next ten days we will quote special figures on all our pianos. It will pay you to investigate now. Call or write.

**LEARNARD & LINDEMANN.**  
206 West Gold Avenue.

**Gas in the Stomach.**  
Belching and that sense of fullness so often experienced after eating is caused by the formation of gas. The stomach fails to perform its functions and the food ferments. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct the disorder. They aid digestion and strengthen and invigorate the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists.

## When You Need DRUGS

Don't always think how cheap you can get them. Think instead, where you can get the freshest, the purest and strongest and come where you can always get them. We have only one quality the BEST ALWAYS. And our prices are always the lowest, quality considered.

## The HIGHLAND PHARMACY

Occidental Life Building.

Corner Broadway and  
East Railroad Avenue

Colo Phone, Black 30.

## SEEK A RELIABLE DENTIST

Full Set of Teeth .....  
Gold Filling ..... \$1.50 up  
Gold Crowns ..... \$6  
Painless Extracting ..... 50c

ALL WORK ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

B. F. COPP,  
ROOM 12, N. T. ARMJO BLDG.

yesterday, was again brought before the council, upon motion of Mr. Miera, seconded and carried, to reconsider the vote by which the bill had previously been passed.

Mr. Miera then moved to table the bill indefinitely. This motion prevailed by a vote of 5 ayes, 4 nays. Messrs. Cameron, Chavez, Murray and Sargent dissenting, and Messrs. Martinez and Dalles being absent.

Under the same order of business the bills passed by the house yesterday were taken up, read the first and second time by title and referred to committees as follows:

Amended house bill No. 22, referred to the committee on irrigation. House substitute for house bill No. 42, referred to the committee on corporations.

House bill No. 96, referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 70, referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 73, referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Cameron introduced the following petition, signed by residents of Roosevelt county engaged in farming: To the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in its Thirty-seventh Legislative Body. Its Thirty-seventh Legislative Body.

We, the undersigned citizens of Roosevelt county, earnestly petition your honorable body at this session to enact for this county and such other territory as you may deem proper a law preventing the running at large of all kinds of live stock. It is practically impossible for the farmers of this county to fence their farms. It is very important to have this law enacted at this time and as early in the session as possible.

President Spies announced that he had signed house bill No. 102—an act empowering the board of regents of the Agricultural college to lease one acre of territorial land to the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.; also house bill No. 13—an act relative to territorial depositories; also house substitute for council bill No. 31—an act relative to admission to the institute for the blind.

Upon motion of Mr. Duncan, duly seconded and carried, the council then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

**THE HOUSE.**  
Twenty-third Day—Thursday Afternoon.

The house yesterday afternoon, after routine business, and introduction of bills of minor importance, passed house bill No. 27, introduced by Mr. Mirabal, abolishing the office of game warden of the territory.

Representative Beach introduced house bill No. 112, providing for the creation of Pyramid county out of the southern part of Grant county, with Lordsburg as the county seat. This bill was ordered to the committee on county and county lines.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wauding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—Position by young lady stenographer with experience. Address B. Citizen office.

WANTED.—A woman for general housework. Inquire of Miss Baldrige, 108 South Armo street.

WANTED.—Situation as housekeeper by an experienced lady. Address housekeeper, care Citizen.

WANTED.—Young man as night clerk in small hotel; one living at home preferred. Apply 109 North First street.

WANTED.—Graduate Brownberger college, Los Angeles, desires position as stenographer; thoroughly capable. Address B. this office.

WANTED.—Gentleman's second-hand clothing. No. 515 South First street, south of viaduct. Send address and will call. R. J. Sweeney, proprietor.

WANTED.—Teams.—The Santa Fe Gold & Copper Mining Co., wants teams for coal haul from Hagan to the mines, near San Pedro, and for other purposes. All good teams making application will be given work. Geo. O. Marrs, Superintendent.

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## RUSSIA SHOWED FRIENDSHIP FOR US

During Civil War by Sending Material Assistance When Needed Most.

STORY OF INTEREST IS TOLD BY AGED VETERAN

Claiming to Speak From Personal Knowledge as Participant in the Events.

The following story is given in the Portland Oregonian of January 13, last. The writer, Gabriel Justus Dahlgren, relates that he got the story from a resident of Salem, Oregon, one Thomas Thompson, a well known old sailor of that place, who, for years, had been the town drunkard, but who was picked up by the Salvation Army and turned into a responsible citizen. Thompson was born in Finland, and has undergone several changes of name, being christened Ivan Ivanoff when he entered the Russian navy, according to the custom of that service. His present name was obtained by him the last time he shipped on an American vessel.

"Your name," asked the skipper, the first day out.

"Anderson, sir," he replied.

"We've four Andersons already, your name is Thomas Thompson," said the skipper.

"It is a well sounding name," said Anderson, and to this day he has retained it.

The story of Thompson as published in the Oregonian is as follows: "In 1863 I found myself after considerable traveling about the world a sailor on a Russian man-of-war.

"Sometime in 1864, I think in May, while my ship was at Cronstadt, Russia, I was asked if I were willing to go to the United States and serve in the navy. I was asked by a Russian officer in Russian uniform. I was perfectly willing, and myself together with some 400 or 500 other sailors from Russian men-of-war lying at Cronstadt, were placed aboard a German passenger steamer and sailed for New York.

"We landed at New York in the night time, and were at once taken to the Brooklyn navy yard, where, within half an hour, we took the oath of allegiance to the United States and to serve in the United States navy as long as needed. We then changed our Russian uniforms for those of the United States navy. With us were our Russian officers, who could speak English, captains and lieutenants, who were also sworn into the United States navy, and who changed their uniforms for those of corresponding rank in the United States navy. It was necessary to have our own officers, because none of us sailors could speak English, and our Russian officers repeated the commands of the American officers.

"We were all placed aboard a transport, and that same night before daylight, the night we came there, sailed to join Admiral Farragut's fleet.

"We joined the fleet in the Mississippi river below New Orleans, and were distributed among the men-of-war, I going to the Hartford, the admiral's flagship. We were all sailors, and our duty was to manage the ship, but in case of necessity we helped the gunners.

"We laid below New Orleans

awhile, then went up the Mississippi and cruised around for a time, but had no engagements. Then we sailed for Mobile Bay.

"When we ran the forts at Mobile Bay, I, with four other sailors, was in the maintop. The maintop is the first landing on the middle mast, about 45 to 50 feet above the deck. It is a circular platform, some 10 feet in diameter, and protected around the sides by armor a few feet high. Admiral Farragut was placed as the abast, or to anything else, but stood on this platform in the maintop. I know, because I lay on the floor almost beside his feet. I say 'lay' for as we five sailors were going into the maintop Farragut told a Russian officer, 'Tell the boys to lie down,' and we did so. The admiral stood up all through the action, but was not tied to anything, and we sailors tried also to stand up and see what was going on, but he would not let us, and made us lie down.

"From Mobile Bay we went to Charleston, then to Savannah, and then to Hampton Roads. From here we, the Russian sailors from the various ships, were sent to the Brooklyn navy yard, and after waiting for about four weeks for all the sailors to arrive, we were sent back by a passenger steamer to Cronstadt and placed again aboard our own ships, I going back to the Ivanoff. When at the Brooklyn navy yard we changed our uniforms back to those of the Russian navy.

"We were in the United States navy somewhere between five and six months; it is so long I can't remember exactly. We did not receive any pay from the United States, but were paid on our own regular pay-day in Russia. I received about \$2.50 per month, being under sentence.

"At this time there were at Cronstadt somewhere about 150,000 Russian sailors awaiting orders, ready at an hour's notice to sail for the United States. Of this I am certain, for I saw them and talked with them daily in their barracks. They made no secret of it and said they were awaiting orders to sail and fight for the United States in case England continued to help the southern states. I finished my two years on the Ivanoff and went home to Finland for the winter, where my father died. Then I shipped on a Finnish vessel from Copenhagen and was shipwrecked in the North Sea. We were picked up by a fishing vessel and eventually I landed in London.

"From there I shipped on an American vessel for New York, and from that time until 1869 I was on vessels from New York out.

"In September, 1869, I was in Marseilles, France, and enlisted in the American navy, and was assigned to the Franklin again, Admiral Farragut's flagship. From Marseilles we made a long cruise, taking us almost three years, all of which time I was on the Franklin, and most of the time belonged to the admiral's gig—the boat the admiral uses when going on shore. After leaving the Franklin, I, with five others was sent to the lightship off Sandy Hook, and remained there three years. When my time was up I again entered the merchant marine service, and in 1876 I quit the sea altogether.

"The discoverer of this remarkable story, Gabriel Justus Dahlgren, did some investigating and while the result is unsatisfactory he still believes the story of the old sailor is true. Speaking of his endeavors to authenticate the story, he says:

"It seemed to me so important, especially the fact of some 500 seamen being transferred from the Russian to the American navy, that I wrote to the assistant secretary of the navy concerning the matter. His reply, in general terms, was that he could find no record in the navy department of any considerable number of men being so transferred. Whether it was meant that between 400 and 500 were not considered a 'considerable number' or that the navy records did not show of any seamen being thus transferred, I do not know. Probably the latter, for the reader will see, upon reading the narrative, these seamen were never in the pay of the United States government, but received their regular pay from the Russian government upon their return to Russia. For this reason their names were probably never on the rolls of our navy, although they were in the service of the United States.

"We laid below New Orleans



AID the father of the Father of His Country.

"See here, my son, did you cut down my favorite cherry tree?"

"To tell the truth, I did, sir," answered George, right manfully.

"I thought 'twould make a splendid story for posterity."

though they took an oath to serve the United States 'as long as needed.'

"I distinctly remember such rumors, but have never been able until recently, 'to put my finger on,' as a speaker, anything which I considered at all in the light of evidence."

## HUNTS GOLD 40 YEARS; THEN POORHOUSE

Aged Pioneer Claims to Have Been First White Man in Salt River Valley.

Old and feeble and hardly able to walk, his hours numbered, but game to the last, John Strode, aged 73, one of the first white men to enter the Salt River valley, presented himself at the office of the board of supervisors and requested Clerk Thomas to put him to work chopping wood for the county, says the Arizona Gazette.

After a short conference with Mr. Thomas, however, Strode was convinced that the county hospital, where he would find rest and quiet and have the services of the county physician, was the place for him, and with trembling lips the old man thanked the clerk when he received the order on the superintendent of the hospital, which will admit him to that institution.

Strode stated this morning that he came to this country when there was not another white man in it, the only inhabitants being Indians. He had started from the eastern border of the territory for Wickenburg, but lost the trail, and after many days' wandering brought up in the camp of the Maricopa Indians near the Salt river, south of the present site of the city of Phoenix. Juan Chivare for many years dead, was then chief of the Maricopas, and the wandering prospector, then but a youth, was shown every hospitality by the chief and his tribe. Strode, after remaining five days and nights in the camp of the Indians determined to continue on his way, but Chief Chivare would not hear of his making the journey alone, and sent a band of Indians with him as an escort. This bodyguard staying with him until he was within a mile of Wickenburg, where they turned and started for home.

When he arrived in Wickenburg, Strode met a man named Peepers, with whom he had crossed the plains in '48, and the two, to celebrate the occasion, went on a spree of several days' duration, after which Strode struck off into the hills in a vain search for gold. He did not return to this valley till years later, and during his absence Phoenix had sprung up and grown into a prosperous town.

## BOGUS MINING CLAIMS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

G. L. Gillette and W. L. Walker, geologists in the employ of the forestry service, spent the past week in Paradise, says the Lordsburg Liberal. These gentlemen were busily engaged in examining the mining claims on the forest reserve to ascertain whether or not all such claims were bona fide mineral claims. They will make their report direct to the government at Washington. The forestry service will then render decisions in the case of each and every claim examined. Such claims on which the geologists do not find mineral in place or which government has reason to believe are not correctly located as mineral claims, may then be subject to surface rights by the government for other purposes. Alleged mineral rights thereon will then be forfeited.

**Lame Back.**  
This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all druggists.

**To Chicken Feeders.**  
Mausard's Mills are selling good wheat at \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

## TRIED METHODS OF MODERN MINING

Improvements in Machinery Which Have Revolutionized Method of Production.

ANTIQUATED DEVICES GONE

United States the Heaviest Makers and Exporters of Up-to-date Mining Appliances.

(By Samuel W. Traylor.)

It is not possible in the limited space allotted to me to discuss the subject of mining machinery in all its phases. The volume and variety of this class of machinery have naturally increased with the development of the mines, and while the rich veins of Mother Earth continue to supply the world with the precious metals, it is to be expected that mechanical devices will be needed to mine, hoist, convey, smelt and in other ways bring to the consumer the actual treasure. In primitive times primitive methods obtained. The various processes were necessarily crude. Sinking, for example, was done by hand drilling with tools of an antiquated type. Then came the beginning of the modern air or steam drill. The first of this kind was mounted on a truck and was drawn in and out of drifts or tunnels by hand or horsepower. But the march of modern progress has brought us to a point where the competent engineer looks for the efficiency that may be developed by the use of present mining facilities.

The modern concentrator takes the place of the old style hand jig, log washers and stationary inclined tables, and an arrastra, this last named machine being very common in Mexico today, and is used in common by Mexicans. This arrastra is used more particularly for pulverizing and disentangling the metallic substances from the gangue or rock. It is not unusual to see concentration of high-grade sulphide ores being separated by very satisfactory results by the use of what we in this country would recognize as something like the old style wooden bread tray. This is three feet in length, and is used with great skill by the Mexican peon. One of these peons alone will handle from two to four tons of ore daily.

As the demand for metal of practically all kinds increased it became necessary to look to a broader field of operations, a field which compelled the mechanical and mining engineer to provide more modern methods for the production of ores in general. These improvements have grown year by year and each year has brought before the financial world large producing mines that were not dreamed of only by the application of modern machinery and new processes.

I shall not be presuming too much to say that the United States unquestionably leads the world from a standpoint. In fact, this country is today furnishing about 80 per cent of the modern mining equipment in use throughout the mining world.

For a better understanding between what would be termed today a strictly up-to-date modern ore reducing plant and a plant such as was used two decades ago, it becomes only necessary to mention the large, low grade, heavy sulphide ore deposits carrying a small percentage of copper and small values in gold and silver, averaging probably \$6 to \$8 per ton. Now, this ore is today in quantity considered highly satisfactory from the financial and dividend-paying standpoint, while the same ore deposits a few years ago were regarded as practically worthless. Such ores as are here referred to are commonly reduced by means of the large modern blast furnace or reverberatory furnace.

One of the most important inventions of modern times in ore reducing machinery is that of the converter, which was first used in the steel industry and afterwards found to be practical in the partial production of copper ores. The fact must not, however, be overlooked that there are other processes quite as important as that of smelting, such, for example, as cyanide, chlorination, amalgamation and concentration. All of these methods of ore treatment have been brought up to a high state of ef-

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efficiency. The perfection of these

processes has enabled the mine owner to make valuable many large ore deposits which were believed to be incapable of successful treatment years ago. These mines are to be found in many parts of the United States as well as in the republic of Mexico, and as good examples of such mines I would refer to the Homestake of Dakota, the Treadwell of Alaska, to some of the large copper properties of Arizona, and more recently to what is probably the largest bodies of low-grade ores to be found in the United States, at Ely, Nev., in the Groux consolidated and the Nevada Consolidated. The ore deposits at this point are of such magnitude that these companies are now erecting plants to treat from seven to ten thousand tons daily, but without the use of the modern methods of concentration and modern mining machinery these ore deposits would be comparatively valueless.

It may be well to mention further the cyanide process, which has in recent years become the most popular for the reduction of low-grade gold ores. In fact, this process has been the means of recovering millions of dollars from the waste or tailings from mills. It is customary, however, with every modern ore reducing plant for gold and silver ores where the recoveries are made partially by amalgamation and concentration, thereby materially increasing the saving over and above what was customary before the cyanide process came into general use.

In regard to these modern methods of the treatment of ore I have no doubt that we may safely look forward to proportionately greater improvements in the next ten years than we have witnessed in a similar period of the past.

**WHAT THE KIDNEYS DO.**  
Their Cleansing Work Keeps Us Strong and Healthy.

All the blood in the body passes through the kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day. When they become clogged with 500 grains of impure matter daily, when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disorders of the eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

J. W. Weir, living at 718 Eleventh street, Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I had trouble off and on with my back for a long time. For two years I could not straighten after stooping without help. As long as I would remain in an erect position I experienced no difficulty of any kind but the least strain or tension brought on to the muscles of the loins, caused me to suffer severely. I tried different remedies, but no relief of any kind was obtained until about two years ago I chanced to learn of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured a box and began using them. The result was a complete and permanent cure and one which has been permanent up to the present time. I feel more than justified in vouching for the value of Doan's Kidney Pills and on unnumerable occasions I have strongly advised their use to those suffering with backache or kidney trouble."

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## To Hear From Cooper



L. T. COOPER.

¶ We wish to call the attention of the public to a series of "short talks" by L. T. Cooper that are to be published in this paper.

¶ The Cooper medicines have made a remarkable record in the leading cities of the United States during the past two years and young Mr. Cooper has been the subject of much newspaper comment.

¶ Mr. Cooper has met and talked with thousands of sick people in his visits to almost every large city in the country.

¶ He is noted as a man of very few words and tells briefly in these articles what his preparations are doing for sick people and why they have been successful wherever introduced.

¶ Mr. Cooper's theory is that one half of all human ills is caused by stomach trouble, and the wonderful success of his preparations in the treatment of stomach disorders, kidney and liver complaints, rheumatism, etc., seems to have proven this claim.

¶ Some time ago we secured the agency for these celebrated medicines. We have been gratified by the extreme satisfaction of those who have purchased them from us and advise every one to read these "short talks" as they are full of terse, common sense.

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# THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN

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## WHY NOT SPEAK PLAINLY

In a laboriously categorical explanation of the effect of the district attorney bill now pending before the council, the morning paper says:

At least 90 per cent of the business of the court of this district is with the people and the interests of Bernalillo county, and yet the district attorney to have charge of all the important business interests of Albuquerque and Bernalillo county, would be selected for us by the people of Valencia and Sandoval counties. Without taking the trouble to enumerate all the possible consequences of such a result, that bare fact ought to carry with it a sufficient answer to our neighbor's question, "What is the district attorney bill to us?" It does not require a very vivid imagination to perceive possible and probable conditions under which it might mean to us a thousand times more than all we could hope to gain by the proposed change under the most favorable conditions.

The Journal's readers who took the trouble to follow its remarkably cogent reasoning to the end would not doubt like some explanation of this veiled insinuation against the citizens of Valencia and Sandoval counties. As the statement stands, it means nothing more than a left-handed slap at the integrity of the voters of the two counties in question. This is not cited with the expectation that the Journal will state its meaning in plain words. That is not the modus operandi of the Journal. "Without taking the trouble to enumerate" is much more fitting to this particular kind of "argument." In the miscellaneous attacks which comprise its stock in trade, intangible inference must of necessity be resorted to where bare falsehood cannot be foisted. The inference, however, would appear to be that the people of Valencia and Sandoval counties might happen to have opinions of their own, and that their choice for district attorney might differentiate slightly from that of the Morning Journal.

When it comes down to questioning the right of suffrage of any community on a matter of so vital importance as the administration of our courts of justice, the fallacy of such contentions as the Journal has tried to raise in an ill-concealed attempt to protect its favorites, becomes glaringly apparent, and were such measures countenanced we might well prate of the "shame and disgrace" of our political system.

The people of this judicial district are overwhelmingly in favor of choosing their own district attorneys at the polls. Vexed attacks on their integrity as intelligent and honest citizens will hardly win any favor for the opponents of the measure.

## GO-AND-GET-IT SPIRIT

There is no reason why the interest which the legislature necessarily creates in the minds of all New Mexicans, should so overmaster the people of Albuquerque as to drive from their thoughts the need of united effort in the upbuilding of our city. There is a legislature in session in Denver, yet the city of Colorado Springs is more active just now than ever in its history, in reaching out for greater prosperity. El Paso is ably illustrating the same course of conduct. But here is what the Evening Telegraph says of Colorado Springs, and The Citizen most heartily commends it to the consideration of all Albuquerque people:

One of the most satisfactory things now-a-days is the way in which the business men of Colorado Springs are taking hold of the various propositions to build up the town. These are in several forms. New factories are proposed, advertising is to be done among the physicians, our climate and our sunshine are to be extolled everywhere, but no matter in what form it comes, the business men of this city are taking hold with a will to make things move. This is distinctly a change for the better. In days gone by it has seemed as if there was a lethargy over the city, or perhaps we should say a spirit of self-satisfaction with ourselves, which precluded any activity for the future. We were too prone to sit down and say, "We have the finest climate, the finest homes, and the finest water, and the best little city in the west," and then let it go at that. To be sure, these things have advertised themselves, and have given us a wide reputation. But we are all more keenly alive to the fact that these things must be pushed. We must advertise our climate everywhere that we can get a hearing. We must invite people to come here, not only for purposes of health and pleasure, but to bring their business enterprises here, such as the valve manufactory, and the stove factory, and other enterprises of like character. These are all now getting a helping hand from our citizens. There is now no lethargy if there is anything in sight that will help the town. Let the good work go on, and The Evening Telegraph will be only too glad to tell the story of progress from day to day and from month to month.

## SOME MORE NEEDED

Our afternoon contemporary has lately shown a disposition in treating of this matter (the district attorney bill) to pursue a course which appeals to the intelligence, if not the honesty, of its readers, and has suggested some points which, if permitted to go unexplained, might be effective arguments in favor of the bill.—Morning Journal.

A little explaining as to the Journal's "subtle sarcasm" aimed at the people of Valencia and Sandoval counties might also help some.

We cannot agree with the Union League club of New York city, says an exchange, in one of its Thaw resolutions, declaring that "trials where the evidence is scandalous should be conducted privately." One of the things which keeps down scandal in this country and makes a good many people behave themselves is the fear of publicity, and though an occasional nauseating dose may be administered, as in the case of the Thaw trial, there is far less of this than there would be if the influence of the press were not feared.

Among the illustrations in The Earth for February, are two, taken in the Pecos valley of New Mexico. One is a fruit packing scene in the Hagerman orchard near Roswell, and the other is the ranch home of Francis Tracy, near Carlsbad. They are fine cuts and speak loudly in favor of New Mexico.

No, gentle reader, the truthful, the whole truthful and nothing but the truthful representative of the Morning Journal at Santa Fe has not yet allowed Mr. Holt, of Dona Ana county, to resume his office as district attorney—from which he was never removed.

The Morning Journal persistently refuses to retract its wholesale batch of untruths about Representative Holt. But, poor thing, who can blame it? Once started retracting, where would the flood of verbiage end?

What if the sovereign people should be allowed to vote for district attorney and should elect a man other than the Morning Journal's candidate? Ye gods, what a rare calamity.

Speaking of the colored gentleman in the fuel heap, why is the Morning Journal so "sore and leery" of public sentiment in Sandoval and Valencia counties?

New Mexican: If an extension to the territorial capitol is not built, it will not be the fault of Speaker Roman L. Baca, of the house of representatives of the present assembly. The speaker has introduced a bill providing for the construction of an annex to the capitol building and for the purchase of certain surrounding

lands. Both projects are timely and extremely worthy. It is admitted by all who have visited the capitol building of late that more room for the proper accommodation of territorial officials for the transaction of business, and especially for the valuable territorial library, is absolutely necessary, and that more land should be purchased in order to make the surrounding grounds as they should be, a beautiful park and one in which all the people of New Mexico should justly take pride. The bill should meet with the most careful consideration and with favorable action. The matter is an important one and the New Mexican will have more to say upon it at the proper time.

All in favor of leaving the choice of the district attorney for this district to the Grant estate, please stand on their heads.

It must be that Jesus hasn't succeeded in cornering the vote market outside of Bernalillo county in this judicial district.

The Journal might send Professor Stroup out to do a little missionary work in Valencia and Sandoval counties.

Which would you rather do—vote for your district attorney, or just leave it to Danny Macpherson?

## THE FRENCH INCOME TAX IS OF GREAT INTEREST IN AMERICA

The adoption of an income tax in France leaves the United States, Russia, Belgium, Hungary and Portugal the exceptions to the rule of taxation of this sort. The surprise, therefore, is that France has availed itself so tardily of this form of revenue, since there are none of the embarrassments there which have attended efforts to impose the tax here. A national income of \$24,000,000 is not to be despised in a country as marked for its frigidity as for the wealth which is its result.

The telegrams tell us that there are 10,000,000 taxable families in France. This is surprising, since in a recent year the British income tax was paid by only 433,000 persons, and the British exemption ran even below the French, which fixes the limit at \$1,000. Since a French family is usually taken at four persons, it would seem as though the tax would reach nearly every home. We have double France's population or wealth, but it may be doubted that we have even the same number of taxable income from investments. Our earnings are larger, but our savings less. This explains why France is such an exhaustless fount of capital, its annual savings being reckoned at from \$286,000,000 to \$772,000,000, in good and bad years. It is a curious characteristic of Frenchmen that the savings so hardly made are grudged to French enterprise. With his savings the Frenchman buys his own rent, or he buys something foreign. In the aggregate Frenchmen have as much invested abroad as they have in their own national securities. Of Russian government securities alone they have \$2,000,000,000, and of European \$4,000,000,000. Of North American securities they have a pitiful billion francs, say, \$200,000,000.

The pertinence of these figures lies in the fact that this tax improves the outlook for American investments. All foreign securities are on an equality, an admission stamp of 2 per cent, and 5 per cent on coupons of all government and corporation stocks alike. Renters are treated a shade better. Nominally they are not taxed, but their coupons are liable as income, and the tax runs up to 4 per cent maximum. There are plenty of sound American securities which can compete on terms of equality with either Russians or Frenchmen. Heretofore the obstacles to Americans making their way with Frenchmen have been that their maturities were too long for the French taste, and their denominations too large. The average holding of French railway stocks is only 25 shares, and the railway bonds run down to 400 francs, say \$59. It would seem that the present flood of notes, with short maturities and 100 denominations, is peculiarly adapted to the idiosyncrasies of the French investor.

It may be surmised that the tax upon foreign investments was designated as much to discourage the overgrown lending to Russia as to open the market to others. To have levied this tax when Russia's finances seemed collapsing would have been to give the last stroke. France could not have afforded that, but at the earliest moment it proposes a law adapted to turn its investors' thoughts elsewhere, too many eggs being in this particular basket. If it has this effect the result to Russia must be serious, for there is no market worth speaking of in Russia for Russians. No country has such a diversity of securities—twenty-eight varieties of Russians are quoted in Paris—and no country is so dependent for credit upon exterior markets. On this account a French tax of 5 per cent on Russian coupons in the market which is best informed and most sympathetic is a serious matter, with a corollary encouraging to ourselves.—New York Times.

## BLOW THE FROTH OFF YOUR GLASS AND GET THE REALITY

There is an enormous amount of froth in the public mind today, and the wisdom of man, instead of blowing it away, seems largely devoted to churning it into a greater mass. Students and men of letters, college professors and erudite platform orators seem bent only on seeking out the unusual, the startling, the thing that will catch the public attention and not the sound, the clean, the wholesome and the true. They think and speak in headlines.

Yet Theodore Roosevelt has become the foremost man of his time by living and preaching homilies. He seeks the simple and the fundamental; he deals in the old-fashioned virtues, and his acts are surprising because they show this searching for the plain, common honest way of treating public questions and of solving men's mutual relations.

This was so of Washington, of Lincoln and of all those who are the best American types. They realized that "there is no being, but a becoming"; that today is lived not because of today, but because of tomorrow and all the vast future. This gave purpose to their every act and dignified even trivialities. It gave that breadth of vision, that depth of sympathy which gathered to them the respect and appreciation of the world, because they made the world and all people a part of themselves.

"Truly they who know, still know nothing, if the strength of love is not theirs; for the true sage is not he who sees, but he who, seeing the furthest, has the deepest love for mankind. He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the darkness." There is no froth where the heart speaks, nor where the heart is the ally of the mind.

It has been the overwhelming interest in things rather than consequences that has made our national life superficial. Wealth has been piled up in the mass regardless of how, where or why. It has been a struggle to accumulate things and, like the savage, to measure a man's place in relation to his fellows by the number of his horses, his blankets, his elephant tusks, and his pieces of cloth, if not of his wives.

This richness in possession, this commercial measure of life has infected the people to the extent of making, getting, having and all that is purely personal, assume almost the dimensions of the national purpose.

It is a most wholesome thing, then, that just now the man should come, wholly of the other kind, concerned only with the national today because of the nation tomorrow, who sees men not as individuals, but as a mass, and that that man by common consent should be hailed as the ideal American, and as bringing once more in living form before the people the American Ideal.—Duluth News Tribune.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY OBSERVED OVER ALL THE STATES

(Continued from Page One.)

question pressed upon us with a demand for reply that will not be denied. "Who among us all, if our hearts are purged of misleading impulses and our minds freed from prevailing pride, can be sure that today the posture of affairs and the prevailing disposition of our countrymen co-operate in the establishment and promotion of harmony, honesty, industry and frugality?"

The self-examination invited by this day's commemoration will be incomplete and superficial if we are not thereby forced to the confession that there are signs of the times which indicate a weakness and relaxation of our hold upon these saving virtues. When thus forewarned, it is the height of recreancy for us obstinately to close our eyes to the needs of the situation and refuse admission to the thought that evil can overtake us. If we are to deserve security, we will carefully and dutifully take our bearings and discover if we can how far wind and tide have carried us away from safe waters.

If we find that the wickedness of destructive agitators and the selfish depravity of demagogues have stirred up discontent and strife where there should be peace and harmony and have arrayed against each other interests which should dwell together in hearty co-operation; if we find that the old standards of sturdy, uncompromising American honesty have become so corroded and weakened by a sordid atmosphere that our people are hardly startled by crimes in high places and shameful betrayals of trust everywhere; if we find a sadly prevalent disposition among us to turn from the highway of honorable industry into shorter cross roads leading to irresponsible and worthless ease; if we find that wide-spread wastefulness and extravagance have discredited the wholesome frugality, which was once the pride of Americanism, we should recall Washington's admonition that "harmony, industry and frugality are essential pillars of public felicity," and forthwith endeavor to change our course.

It is our habit to affiliate with political parties. Happily the strength and solidity of our institutions can safely withstand the utmost freedom and activity of political discussion so far as it involves the adoption of governmental policies or the enforcement of good administration. But they cannot withstand the frenzy of the party which seeks to order the political earnestness to blot out American brotherhood and to cunningly persuade our people that a crusade of envy and malice is no more than a zealous insistence upon their manhood rights.

Political parties are exceedingly human; and they are easier to fall before temptation than individuals, by so much as partisan success is the law of their life and because their responsibility is impersonal. It is easily recalled that political organizations have been quite willing to utilize gusts of popular prejudice and resentment; and I believe they have been known as a matter of shrewd management to encourage voters to hope for some measure of relief from economic abuses, and yet to "stand pat" on the day appointed for realization.

We have fallen upon a time when it behooves every thoughtful citizen, whose political beliefs are based on reason and who cares enough for his manliness and duty to save them from being lost in the whirl of the organization of the party of his choice, needs watching, and that at times it is not amiss critically to observe its direction and tendency. This certainly ought to result in our country's gain; and it is only partisan imprudence that condemns a member of a political party, who on proper occasion submits its conduct and the loyalty to principle of its leaders to a court of review, over which his conscience, his reason and his political understanding preside.

I protest that I have not spoken in a spirit of pessimism. I have and enjoy my full share of the pride and exultation which our country's material advancement so fully justifies. Its limitless resources, its astonishing growth, its unapproachable industrial development, and its irresponsible inventive genius have made it the wonder of the centuries.

The land we live in seems to be strong and active. But how fares the land that lives in us? Are we sure that we are doing all we ought to keep it in vigor and health? Are we keeping it roots well surrounded by the fertile soil of loving allegiance, and are we furnishing them the invigorating moisture of unselfish fidelity?

The land we live in is safe so long as we are dutifully careful of the land that lives in us. But good intentions and fine sentiments will not meet the emergency. If we could bestow upon the land lives in us the care it needs, it is indispensable that we should recognize the weakness of our human nature, and for susceptibility to temptations and influences that interfere with a full conception of our obligations; and thereupon we should see to it that cupidity and selfishness do not blind our consciences or dull our efforts.

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY OBSERVED.

Rome, Feb. 22.—In all the large cities throughout Italy Washington's birthday was celebrated today, although the day has not yet been appointed a legal holiday, notwithstanding the efforts of the Milan Peace society towards this end. The peace societies all over the country are taking steps to induce the government to set off Washington's birthday as a universal holiday.

New York, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated here today more generally than ever before. Flags were displayed on every public building and on thousands of business houses and private residences. All clubs, schools, armories and similar buildings were thus decorated and all business in the city practically suspended. Old flags that were flown from the famous blockhouse and Fort Fisher in Central park, and at Battery park an old veteran of the civil war raised the famous tattered flag which has seen so many hard fought battles. The Washington continentals and a number of invited guests had their annual luncheon in the long room

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JOSEPH BARNETT, Prop'r.

120 West Railroad Avenue

Finest Whiskies  
 Wines, Brandies, Etc.  
 SAMPLE AND CLUB ROOMS



## RUNAWAY TEAM CAUSES THREE DEATHS

Jesus Ma Montoya, Wife and Child Fatally Injured on Their Return From Visit.

As the result of a runaway near Pojoaque, N. M., on Wednesday, one of the most terrible accidents ever recorded in this portion of the territory took place. The team belonged to Jesus Ma. Montoya, who, with his wife and a small child, had been on a visit to Pojoaque, and who on the morning of the accident started with his family on their return to his ranch near Santa Cruz. Shortly after the start the team in some manner took fright, overturning the wagon and throwing all three of the occupants to the ground and dragging them for a considerable distance. Mr. Montoya's skull was fractured by contact with stones in the road and by several blows from the horses' feet, and his death took place almost immediately. When found his brains were protruding and his face was terribly lacerated. Mrs. Catalina Montoya, his wife, and the child were also horribly injured and cannot survive.

The scene of the accident is about fifteen miles north of Santa Fe. Mr. Montoya was an uncle of Celso Lopez, treasurer and ex-officio collector of Santa Fe county, and was well known and much respected among the native population of the district in which he lived.

## LEGISLATURE OBSERVED THE DAY

(Continued From Page One.)

or cottontail if he so desires, but it is aimed to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game. The bill is all right." (Applause from the minority glad to welcome Littlefield back.)

Speaker Bacon said the law was introduced by himself, in good faith and the fact that the house had voted to abolish the office of game warden did not abolish it.

"The governor still has his hammer out," he said with a smile. "However, I believe the bill we passed will become a law." Mr. Abbott of Santa Fe also took a hand in the discussion saying that he did not want to see the territory without a game law but that he did favor the changes which could be had under Mr. Bacon's bill. The matter was amicably adjusted when the committee of the whole arose and Mr. Studley reported progress on the bill, thus leaving it in the hands of the committee of the whole. The bill is quite stringent and it is probable that it will be modified in some respects.

To Create Pyramid County. The following new bills were introduced in the house:

House bill No. 111, by Mr. Martin, an act relative to the spring of dynamite. Referred to the committee on roads and highways with instructions to proceed with caution and not smoke while considering the measure.

House bill No. 112, by Mr. Beach, an act creating the county of Pyramid. This bill provides that the county of Pyramid shall be called into existence by taking off the southern part of Grant county and giving it a county seat at Lordsburg. This adds one more wrinkle to the brow of the committee on county and county lines, whither it was sent by Speaker Bacon.

House bill No. 114, by Mr. Beach, an act relative to salaries of justices of peace. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 115, an act to establish an examining board of embalming and defining its duties. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 113, by Mr. Beach, an act relative to the sprinkling of streets and fixing the cost therefor upon the owners of property abutting on said streets. Mr. Beach also introduced a petition from Otero county bearing on this bill and it together with the bill was referred to the committee on corporations.

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

House bill No. 36, by Mr. Beach, for the creation of the office of inspector of weights and measures passed the house without opposition. This bill provides that the county commissioners may appoint an inspector of weights and measures who shall make two inspections a year and shall receive \$100 a year to be paid semi-annually. This bill is designed particularly to prevent short weights in fuel and ice.

House bill No. 48, an act relative to the incorporation of cities and towns was tabled indefinitely on motion of Mr. Mullins. The provisions of this bill are embodied in another.

House bill No. 74, relative to appropriations for the office of game warden was reported by the committee on territorial affairs with the recommendation that it be referred to the committee on finance for further consideration. After some discussion, the report was adopted.

Where Does He Keep Them?

Abbott of Santa Fe today introduced two more petitions from citizens of Torrance county protesting against any change in the county seat and against Mr. Dallas' bill in particular. They were referred to the committee on counties and county lines. These make a total of thirteen petitions of similar wording, presented by Mr. Abbott of Santa Fe. It is reported that he has as many more.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—At once, a girl who understands starching. The Imperial Laundry Co.

WANTED—Boy for paper route. Apply at this office between 8 and 10 a. m.

FOR RENT—Three rooms for light housekeeping; \$12. Inquire at 498 North Second street.

## GANG OF THUGS TERRORIZE THE SOUTHWEST

Gus Weinman Robbed of \$25. Work For Mounted Police to Do.

There is no doubt left that a well organized gang of thugs are operating along the Santa Fe, immediately south and west of this city. Last Saturday night a special dispatch to The Evening Citizen from Laguna, forty miles to the west, gave an account of an Indian being robbed in broad daylight by a single brigand with a gun. The dispatch also stated other similar robberies had been reported in the same vicinity, and that in each case the victim was a railroad laborer, but in no instance had the thief been captured, though it was stated that a posse had taken up the trail of the culprit, who was described as a Mexican wearing blue overalls, a dark coat and cap.

But the real evidence of the work of the gang has come to this city in the person of a German, who gives his name as Gus Weinmann. Weinmann has a deep cut across his jaw and neck about an inch from his jugular vein, and the thumb of his left hand is almost severed. He is now a charge of the city, having his wounds dressed by the city physician.

Weinmann says that he was employed for a couple of weeks at Elmdorf, a small town on the Santa Fe railroad, where he quit his job at Elmdorf to go to Belen to work on a railroad construction gang. He was told that it wasn't very far from Elmdorf to Belen and he thought he would walk. He was walking along the railroad track just this side of San Antonio, when all at once out of the darkness something hit him an awful blow in the neck. He fell, but he had no more than hit the ground when two men took hold of him and dragged him through a barbed wire fence which bounded the railroad right of way. "They went through me," said Weinmann, in broken English, "taking all the money I had except a silver dollar, which was in my vest pocket. This they did not find. Twenty-five dollars in bills, which I had in a tobacco sack in an inside pocket, they got. It was so dark that I couldn't see whether the men were Americans or natives." Weinmann arrived here broke and unable to work as a result of his injuries.

The frequency with which these bold holdups have been taking place has caused a feeling of unrest among the people living in the country infested by the thieves. The attention of the mounted police is called to the situation. But it seems that the mounted police have been kept busy for some time past chasing escaped convicts.

## "AIN'T IT FUNNY WHAT MONEY WILL BUY"

A man called for buttered toast and coffee in a restaurant this morning. He had a dark brown meat paper taste in his mouth and some hazy recollections.

When the waiter brought in the order the plate also contained a dead roach and the chrysalis of a butterfly. "Now if that plate were surrounded by a few trees, we'd have a menagerie," observed he of the recollections as he rose unsteadily from his seat with a rebellious stomach and shaking limbs.

"Ain't it funny what things money will buy," he remarked to the waiter. "Thought I was hungry but I guess it was thirst. Adios."

Ladies of the G. A. R., John A. Logan circle No. 1, will give a card party on Saturday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Admission 25 cents, including refreshments.

\$200 REWARD.

Is offered for the capture of Antonio Pettine, the murderer of Benedetto Berardinelli. Crime was committed in Albuquerque Monday, February 4.

C. A. and C. GRANDE.

## TESTIMONY OF SON MAY SHOW MOTHER IS GUILTY

New York Prosecutors Believe the Binge Poisoning Case Will Develop Into One of the Mysteries of the Age.

New York, Feb. 22.—Accused of murdering her mother, Mrs. Ida Binge by slow poisoning, the most damaging evidence against Mrs. Ida Wallau may come from her own son, judging from the developments at the first day's session of the inquest before Coroner Acritelli today.

Indirectly and unexpectedly this line of testimony was developed, and it was one of several surprises in a case that, in the belief of the prosecuting officers, will prove to be one of the great poisoning mysteries of the age, not excepting the Molinoux and Fleming affairs.

John B. Stanchfield, who was taken into the defense as senior counsel late Tuesday night, was conducting the cross-examination of the witnesses called by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan and in co-operation with his associates he had scored many points favorable to the defense, when Edward J. Reardon, a county detective, attached to the district attorney's office, was called to the stand.

Questioned by Mr. Corrigan, Reardon said he had been at the Wallau house the night of Feb. 6, when Mrs. Binge died.

He testified that in a closet in the bathroom adjoining the bedroom of Mrs. Binge he had found a bottle of corrosive sublimate tablets. Alexander Wallau, the 20-year-old son of the prisoner, was with him when he was searching the rooms and when he found the poison, so Reardon testified the son exclaimed:

"My God is that what you were looking for?" and shook and shuddered.

Reardon took the charge of the bottle and next day turned it over to the district attorney.

Reardon continued his testimony to the effect that on the fact of every one of the tablets the word "poison" was impressed letters.

Apart from the detective, the most important witness of the day was Miss Elizabeth C. Devine, a nurse. She related many details that had not been told in public, and the consequence was that Mr. Corrigan rested his case early in the afternoon, withholding a large amount of other evidence in his possession.

Much other testimony unfavorable to Mrs. Wallau was elicited.

## G. W. RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE



## MORTUARY

Mrs. John P. Ries, wife of John P. Ries, a well known Chicago broker, died at her apartments on North Second street at an early hour this morning. She was a victim of tuberculosis.

Mr. Ries has been wired of her death. He is expected to arrive here on the limited Sunday. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. The body is at Strong's awaiting his arrival.

Mrs. Ries had been in Albuquerque for a year.

John Zellweger, Jr., aged 29 years, who came to Albuquerque from St. Louis with his wife about three months ago, died of tuberculosis at his abode on north Second street. Mrs. Zellweger was with him when he died.

The end came suddenly. John Zellweger, Sr., the father, left Albuquerque Wednesday. He had come here to visit his son and found him better. En route to St. Louis he tarried for a day at Pueblo, Colo., where a long distance message over the telephone apprised him of his son's death. The father will return here and accompany Mrs. Zellweger and the body to St. Louis, where the funeral will be held.

Mr. Zellweger was a retort manufacturer and a man of large business interests. A mother and two sisters survive with the father and wife.

## TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City, Feb. 22.—Cattle receipts 4,000. Market steady Native steers \$4.25@6.50; western steers \$3.50@5.00; southern cows \$2.50@4.75; native cows and heifers \$2.50@5.00; stockers and feeders \$3.50@5.00; bulls \$2.80@4.25; calves \$3.50@7.50; western fed steers \$4.00@5.50; western fed cows \$2.75@4.50. Sheep receipts 6,000. Market steady. Muttons \$4.75@6.00; lambs \$5.25@5.60; range wethers \$5.25@6.50; fed ewes \$4.50@5.25.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago, Feb. 22.—Cattle receipts 2,000. Market strong. Beeves returned 6.90; cows and heifers \$1.60@5.20; Texans \$3.80@4.80; stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.80; westerns \$3.75@5.10. Sheep receipts 5,000. Market steady. Sheep \$3.20@5.60; lambs \$5.25@5.60.

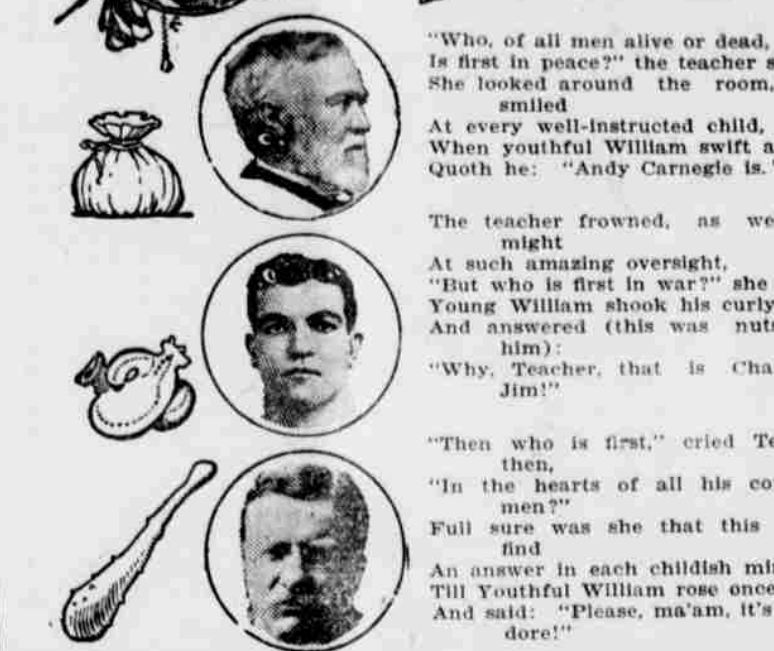
St. Louis Wool Market. St. Louis, Feb. 22.—Wool steady; unchanged.

IT HAS BEEN OUR POLICY

To hold each year our annual sale of used and slightly used pianos. Owing to extensive interior improvements now under way in our store, we will quote our special sale prices on all pianos in stock. Our stock consists of the most complete line of high grade pianos ever shown in this city and, we can truly add, in the great southwest. If interested, call or write today.

LEARNARD & LINDEMANN, 208 West Gold Avenue.

## 1907 PATRIOTISM



## BAD MAN WITH EASY MONEY PAINTS WEST RED

Started at Globe, Visited Deming and Left Trail of Government Checks All Over Southwest.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 22.—Inspectors from the Denver office of the United States secret service have returned from Arizona, where they have been for ten days attending the trial of forgers of government pay checks. The evidence produced by the officers was sufficient to send the criminals to the penitentiary, and the three guilty ones are now doing time in the Arizona penal institutions. The prisoners are E. Phil Raper and James Lemmon and his wife.

The work of the forgers was the most daring that has come to light under the government service for years, and the prisoners left a trail from the rich valley of the Gila in Arizona to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Goldfield, La Junta and then back to the scene of starting.

E. Phil Raper, whose appearance is that of the typical western bad man of the plains, was employed by the government as a carrier of mail and other packages owned or conveyed by Uncle Sam from the campsite in the Gila country to the camp where hundreds of men are employed in the reclamation service on the big dam known as the Roosevelt.

One day last fall he was given a package of mail, and investigated all of the contents of the large packages. Among other things he found was a package containing five check books for the use of the men in the government reclamation service, the books containing about 2,000 individual checks, and all blank, ready to be filled out.

Raper stole this package and the checks and made preparations to do the west like no other traveler had before. The day after the theft he went to Globe, visited the tenderloin, became acquainted with a woman of the underworld and gave her an invitation to paint the western coast a lurid hue.

The invitation was quickly accepted, and the costliest compartment in a Pullman was telegraphed for.

Raper got his first assortment of silver coins by passing the government checks at Globe. From there the check trail was followed to Deming, N. M., El Paso, Texas and scores of smaller towns on the way to southern California. From Los Angeles he went to Frisco, and in the latter place also passed a number of the worthless checks. Then the mining camps and Goldfield and Tonopah were visited, the habits of the gambling joints standing in awe of the rough looking would-be millionaires who were throwing greenbacks right and left and paying any price for the best of service.

In the gold fields the woman found the pace entirely too fast, and she went back to the rich gold lands while Raper kept hitting the trail and finally struck Colorado at La Junta, dropping a check at every important place.

He, too, with the audacity of the pirates of old, was making his way back toward Arizona, and was arrested by the special agents of the government at Bisbee, Ariz., on September 29.

With him at the time of the arrest was the woman of his journeys who had again joined him on the trip. Her husband was with them also. His name is James Lemmon and she married him after leaving Raper.

When Raper left the woman he turned over to her a large number of the blank government checks and she was charged with being an accessory in the crime of passing them after she had left him. Lemmon and wife were convicted on February 12, and sentenced to prison for an indefinite term.

It is considered in government circles an extraordinary case in more ways than one. It is seldom that government checks are gotten hold of as easily as Raper got his, as they are usually guarded with a zealous eye by the officers in charge of the camps where they are issued in large quantities. It was an easy matter to pass them, and the veriest amateur would not have any trouble in obtaining money on them.

Raper wrote most of the checks for amounts ranging from \$40 to \$100, and he told the secret service men that the gamblers suffered the most. He beat them at their own games with money gotten illegally a few moments before in the same town. Raper is a man of little education, although he displayed some of the cleverness of the wisest crooks.

FEE'S HOT CHOCOLATE. WALTON'S DRUG STORE.

P. Matteucci EXPERT Shoemaking and Repairing 103 N. First

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of the most nutritious of foods—good, wholesome bread—and less of the non-essentials, and note your gain in health. Ditto in money saving, because bread is cheaper than meats and non-essentials, just as gratifying to the appetite. To get the best bread and other flour products, always order "BUTTER CREAM."

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## Metal Crib

These come in white and vernis martin.

A Well-Made and Re-Inforced Wire Mattress

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Come in and see them on our floor.

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Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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DEALER IN NATIVE AND CHICAGO LUMBER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT—Covers more, looks best, wears the longest, most economical; full measure. BUILDING PAPER—Always in stock. Plaster, Lime, Cement, Paint, Glass, Sash, Doors, Etc.

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## HISTORIC SPOT AT EVERY PERIOD

Visitors to Jamestown Exposition Will Find Mementoes of all American History.

(By Mark O. Waters.)

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22.—On account of the Jamestown exposition, many veterans of the great war will tread the soil of Old Virginia again this summer after a lapse of forty odd years. They will come with a little less fire in their eyes, a little more hair on their heads, and a little more gray in their locks, nevertheless they will come with memories as bright and minds as keen as when they followed the fortunes of battle with Grant and Sheridan or Lee and Jackson. They will walk over the battlefields of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor or Vicksburg, and stop occasionally to gather up a gray leaden bullet, a minie ball or a rusty grape shot. They may, by a little search, discover the point of a bayonet protruding from the soil or it may be only a buckle from a soldier's belt with "E. A." or "W. S." embossed with the brass-green of the by-gone years.

In some places the scenes of that great conflict are fast becoming obliterated by the storms of the seasons as they pass, and by the plow of the unscrupulous farmer, yet a thousand years will not be sufficient to entirely destroy the great earth-works which the vast armies of the sixties threw up, sometimes in a single night. At Sewell's Point, where the Jamestown exposition opens April 26, there are huge piles of earth and fortification ruins, erected by the confederate forces for the defense of Norfolk, and in making the streets and boulevards of the exposition many relics such as pieces of cannon, cannon balls, rusty muskets and the like, have been unearthed.

At Old Jamestown, where the crumbling church tower stands as the sole remnant of the first English settlement in America, the earthworks of three hundred years ago may be seen where they were thrown up as a defense against the Indians, built a little higher by the confederate in revolutionary days and added to yet more by McClellan in the days of '62. At Williamsburg, a few miles distant from Jamestown, are some of the best preserved earthworks of them all. Here much of the original "Fort Magruder" stands, a high circular embankment with its accompanying deep moat. In a tangle of blackberry bushes on this embankment there was recently discovered a heap of nine-pound loaded mortar shells, which had lain there undisturbed for nearly forty-five years. Every household of the community has its priceless collection of battlefield relics turned up by the plow or uncovered by the frosts of winter and the rains of summer. Here may be seen some of the best preserved rifle-pits things that the war left. The railroad from Williamsburg to New Port News cuts through one of these huge earthworks about a mile out of Williamsburg.

At Yorktown there may be seen traces of the famous redoubts thrown up by Cornwallis and in which he put too much confidence. Newer and more extensive earthworks appear there also, mementoes of the Peninsula campaign of the civil war. At Petersburg, a thousand men might yet find shelter in the "Crater," the Balaklava of the civil war, where so many brave lives were sacrificed. All about Richmond, the confederate capital, are signs of the city's defense in the days which tried the souls of men. Embankments, trenches, redoubts, rifle-pits and fortifications of every kind dot the landscape, especially to the east and north of the city. Similar earthworks abound all over Virginia from Manassas to Appomattox and it will not be difficult for the old veterans of the blue and the gray to get their bearings as they traverse the scenes of their battles of long ago.

The Jamestown exposition promises to serve many useful purposes to the country at large and not the least of these will be the bringing together of the soldiers of the north and the soldiers of the south in closer compact and fraternal friendship. The lapse of years has healed the wounds of passion and at the Jamestown exposition the old soldiers will gather at the "Building of the Blue and the Gray Veterans" and will fight their battles over again without a semblance of the animosity of former years.

### SEABOARD AIR LINE TO MAKE EXTENSIONS.

New York, Feb. 22.—The directors of the Seaboard Air line have announced plans for its improvement which will cost close to \$2,000,000, most of the improvements to be effected in the seaport cities of Florida and Georgia. Besides the contemplated improvements orders have been placed by the Seaboard for one hundred new locomotives besides the 60 already ordered. Several thousand freight cars of various sizes have been contracted for.

### KENTUCKY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.—The first general meeting of the Kentucky Child Labor association was held in the Woman's club yesterday and was very largely attended. Addresses were delivered by prominent people interested in the child labor problem, and plans for a campaign throughout the state were agreed upon.

### OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER

Denver, Colorado, March 1, 1907. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here and at office of the Quartermaster at each post below named, until 11 a. m., April 1, 1907, for furnishing wood, fuel coal, blacksmith's coal, charcoal and Mineral Oil required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, at Fort Apache, Fort Huachuca, and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Fort Logan and Denver, Colo.; Fort Bayard and Fort Wingate, New Mexico; and Fort Douglas and Fort Duchesne, Utah. Information furnished on application here or at offices of respective post quartermasters. Envelopes to be marked, "Proposals for Fuel and Oil at \_\_\_\_\_." A. H. McCauley, Chief Q. M.

## ORANGE CROP WILL BE

Fully 30,000 Car Loads Worth \$24,000,000. Transportation Takes Half.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22.—The agents of the transcontinental railroad companies have submitted a joint report to the effect that the season's orange shipments will aggregate thirty thousand carloads. On the basis of thirty tons to the car the tonnage will amount to 300,000. The revenue of the railroads on oranges to eastern points is \$25 a ton. The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe divide this business equally between them, so they will jointly receive from this traffic this season \$2,500,000. In addition to this the private refrigerator car lines get the use of their equipment something like \$1,500,000. The gross returns for the thirty thousand cars sold in the east is placed at \$24,000,000. Deducting what the two roads and two private car lines are to get, which is \$1,250,000, there will be left to the orange men \$12,750,000. Out of the latter the orange men have to pay the cost of production, cost of handling and commission to eastern houses, all of which is figured in, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,750,000. The net amount to the orange men will therefore be this season, according to the railroad experts, \$8,000,000.

### SYNDICATE MANAGERS MUST TELL THEIR INTERESTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Judge Garretson in the supreme court has decided a case in corporation law which will establish a most important precedent with reference to the duties and liabilities of corporation managers. The decision rendered was in the case of August Hecksher, a New York capitalist, and was in favor of him as against William Edenborn, president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation company, and one of the directors of the United States Steel corporation, for \$185,000, together with five years interest, amounting in all to more than \$230,000. The suit was decided upon the fact that the defendant, which the court sustained, that a syndicate manager is bound to disclose to his subscribers, to the very fullest extent every interest he could have adverse to theirs, and that a syndicate manager cannot sell or transfer his property to the syndicate unless he fully reveals to such subscribers his interest in the property. Should, however, he put his property in without disclosing his interests to the subscribers, then each subscriber may recover from him the full amount of his subscription.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR NAVAL CADETS BEING HELD.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—All the candidates for appointment to the naval academy as midshipmen, who passed the physical examination on Feb. 12, are being examined in the university school here today. There are twenty-three candidates. The examiners are Professor F. L. Bliss, principal of the Detroit University school; Professor J. A. Sinclair, principal of the University school; and Professor E. VanSickle, attorney assisted by several public school teachers. The contestants are limited to residents of the first congressional district of Michigan, or sons of army or navy officers born in the state who have not acquired residence elsewhere. The examinations will last until Saturday.

### SOUTHERN BREEDERS FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—Breeder from all parts of the southern states are attending the general meeting of the newly incorporated Southern Breeders' association, which was held in the Hillman hotel yesterday. Colonel W. F. Garth, who presided, wished the association every success and called on every breeder of live stock of any breed or breed in the south to join the association at once and co-operate with it in uplifting the live stock interests of the south. Addresses on the breeding and management of live stock were delivered by George Campbell Brown, Ewell Farm, Tenn.; W. F. Clifton Kirkpatrick, Cahaba, Ala., and others.

### MILITARY REVIEW IN NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 22.—Governor E. Stokes has commanded-in-chief of the military forces of the state will review the second regiment of the national guard of New Jersey in the second regiment armory tonight. This will be the first review of the year and elaborate plans have been made for the occasion. Colonel Dennis F. Collins and Adjutant J. M. Rogers of the regimental headquarters. The governor will be attended by all the members of his staff in full dress uniform and men who are high in the military service outside the second regiment have been invited as guests. A number of medals for long service and marksmanship will be awarded.

### DISCUSS EDUCATION OF JEWISH CHILDREN.

New York, Feb. 22.—Prominent Jews in this city assembled in the Cooper Institute last night when plans for the establishment of a thoroughly modern school for the education of Jewish children were discussed. Already the Zionist movement has appealed to the prominent Jews all over the country for assistance in connection with the project and there are promises of liberal aid. It was stated at last night's meeting that there were thousands of Jewish children in Palestine who were receiving little or no education, and that nearly all the universities in Europe were shutting their doors on Jewish students.

### AMERICAN POWER BOAT ASSOCIATION MEETS.

New York, Feb. 22.—At the annual meeting of the American Power Boat association in the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday J. Norris Oliphant of the Thousand Isles Y. C., was elected president; A. B. Cole, of the Manhasset Y. C., treasurer, and H. G. Gleason, of the Atlantic Y. C., measurer. Plans for power boat races for the coming season were discussed but no dates were decided on.

## PECULIARITIES IN TREATING MONEY

All People Prefer that Particular Kind With Which They Are Most Familiar.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Representative Julius Kahn, of California, who recently returned from a tour of the Orient, talks enthusiastically on the observations he made during his travels. In nothing did Mr. Kahn take greater interest than in the question of money and the circulating medium of value among the natives whom he visited.

"In China," said Mr. Kahn, "silver coins do not always contain the requisite amount of silver; their actual weight as compared with that required by the law, depends upon the honesty or 'moderation' of the boss in charge of the particular mint turning these silver coins out. For this reason coins in general circulation in China only pass for their bullion value, as shown by their weight. Suppose we of this country should have a coin every time one was offered us in change, or that we had to have the little piece weighed before we could be sure the merchant was not getting the best of us. We of the United States, I'm afraid do not value our monetary system as we should.

"It is customary among Chinese merchants to stamp the coins that pass through their hands with their own initials; when this is done they pass for their face value until short weight is disclosed, when the man who stamped the coin last must make good the loss. The repeated stamping of these coins gives them a hollow or dish-like shape and they resemble a pile of plates when stacked up in a bank.

"In the far east gold and paper are looked upon with suspicion by the natives. Silver is what they want, for it is the only money metal with which they are familiar. However, in this regard, human nature is pretty much the same the world over. In Colorado and on the Pacific coast paper money is still regarded with distrust by the people. Go into a bank in San Francisco and tender a \$50 bill for change and the teller will turn it over and over and scrutinize every part of it before he grudgingly parts with his metallic money for it. In New York and the east people will bite and ring gold coins before accepting them, but they accept the paper money without looking at it with more than a mere glance to determine its denomination."

Leader Williams illustrates. John Sharp Williams, minority leader of the house, in discussing the apparent differences of opinion between the north and the south and their viewpoints on matters of general interest, illustrated the situation in one of his characteristic observations to Representative Alexander, of Buffalo, who was born in Maine and is fairly typical of the republicans and is well liked by the democrats. "In 1620," said Mr. Williams, "a band of Pilgrims landed on a rock up there in Massachusetts and the ideas they brought over with them have passed on down through generation after generation. Much, if not all, the friction between the north and south that has occurred in this country can be traced back to the ideas of that band of Pilgrims. Now, this being true it must follow that if the rock had landed on those Pilgrims instead of the Pilgrims landing on that rock the country would have been spared a vast amount of trouble; there would have been no sectional feeling and everything would have been lovely."

Mr. Alexander did not quite agree with Mr. Williams' conclusion but thought his illustration showed the readiness with which the minority leader could always illustrate an argument.

Grown Out of Recollection. Captain John T. Clancy, who has

## PURITY OF PROCESS

Means Excellence of the Preparation.

Think of nearly ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of boxes of Cascarets sold in the last eleven years, all on the pure merit of this wonderful preparation, and every tablet of nearly a BILLION TABLETS having exactly the same Purity, Quality and Medicinal Merit as the rest of them. It is the PURITY OF PROCESS that made this seeming miracle possible—purity in the sense of exactness, nicety, care and selection.

When, in 1896, Cascarets were first created, the purpose of its makers was to make the best Bowel Remedy ever designed and compounded. The preparation was to be pure and harmless, made by PURE PROCESSES, and sold under a pure promise that it would accomplish always what was claimed, with the alternative of a guaranty or money refunded.

The grateful recommendation of hundreds of thousands of pleased patrons who found Cascarets to be TRUE and dependable was by far the greatest element in the promotion of their success. Now that the PURE FOOD AND DRUG ACT has gone into effect, we cannot refrain from welcoming it for the benefit of the people, and at the same time from claiming that we adopted OUR OWN PURE DRUGS ACT in 1896, and by steadfast adherence to the principles then set to guide us, have convinced the world of the power of purity and truth as exemplified by Cascarets, a pure, honest, harmless, reliable article for the prevention and alleviation of all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

What stronger argument than the favor of millions of satisfied friends, of whom hundreds of thousands have been relieved of great sufferings, can be offered to him or her who has not tried Cascarets in time of trouble? The slightest attack of irregularity, costiveness, colic, headache, flatulency, all the signs of impending CONSTIPATION should be heeded as a warning, and immediate recourse be taken to that great preventive of disease, Cascarets.

The specific purpose of Cascarets is not alone as a treatment for the cure of Constipation, but even more so, to keep the entire food-canal clean and antiseptic, destroying all disease germs before they can form a lodging and start their iniquitous activity.

Those who have never tried Cascarets, as an immediate laxative, a reliable cathartic, a positive preventive and the best all-around FAMILY MEDICINE, should go to their own druggists TODAY and buy a little 10c. box surely not too risky an investment. They will be convinced and add to the list of millions of friends. Be sure you get the kind you ask for—Cascarets, the only original, genuine, every tablet marked "C C C."

been an employee of the house of representatives for more than half a century, and is still hale and hearty and apparently able to go through another half century of public service, was standing in the house lobby a few mornings ago when he was approached by a stranger, a pretty slender gentleman with white hair and mustache. As the stranger extended his hand he said: "Don't you know me Captain Clancy?" Captain Clancy studied long and earnestly but could not recognize him. "Why, Captain, you ought to know me; I used to be a page with you forty-seven years ago." The page had grown into the prosperous business man and it was little wonder that Clancy did not recall the features of one of the "boys" of half a century before. The man proved to be W. H. Klingman, who was appointed a page in the house from Michigan and now lives in Boston. Visiting Washington, he at once looked up his old chief.

## RICH, BUT DIED IN THE COUNTY HOME

SINGULAR RETICENCE OF FRANK CALKINS, SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Atchison, Feb. 22.—Although belonging to the Masonic order and owning a farm of 320 acres in Kentucky and a lot in Prairie, S. D., Frank Calkins, age 70 years, died at the Atchison county home. He became an inmate of the home four months ago upon the advice of Dr. Charles Lindsey, who found him sick and alone in a room on Spring street. He had no ready money, and consented to go to the home while waiting to hear from the Masonic lodge of Montpelier, Vt., of which he was a member.

He refused to call on the local lodge for aid, and it was probably news to every Mason in Atchison that one of their order was a member of the county home. Calkins came here four years ago, and worked for the Thayer Supply company for a time. He had been away from Montpelier eight years, and was in Kentucky and South Dakota before coming to Atchison. Deeds for the land were found in a trunk which he had with him. Papers were also found, indicating that he had a son in South Dakota. He carried an insurance policy for enough to cover the cost of his funeral. The burial took place in Atchison.

## PHILADELPHIA GROUP SELLS FOR \$75,000

THE NATIVE COPPER COMPANY PURCHASERS—MINES HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLORED.

A mining deal which means much for the central district and in fact the entire country was consummated last week when B. F. Baker, of Milwaukee, sold to the Native Copper Mining company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the Philadelphia group of mines, consisting of the Philadelphia, Philadelphia Extension, Chicago and Magis mines, says the Silver City Independent. The same company owns fifteen other claims adjoining the Philadelphia group and with the new purchase now own a large acreage between the Hanover and Santa Rita camps. The Philadelphia mine is one of the old producers of the country and has had an output of over fifty thousand dollars. This output at the present price of copper would be worth over one hundred thousand dollars. The management of the Native Copper company intends to at once commence active development work, increasing the main shaft on the Philadelphia to a triple compartment and also to sink two additional shafts. The Philadelphia mine has been under bond and lease to B. F. Baker, of Hanover, who has made a decided success of the operation. All of the ground owned by the company has been thoroughly prospected and is known to contain great mineral values. The Philadelphia is alleged to have brought \$75,000.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Luis Garcia of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9220 made April 17, 1906, for the NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 19, Tp. 30N., Range 6E., and that said proof will be made before H. W. S. Otero, United States court commissioner, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Carlos Lopez, Federico Lopez, Faustino Garcia and Luis Garcia y Garcia, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Jose Griego y Garcia of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9678 made July 17, 1906, for the SE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 35, Tp. 10N., Range 6E., and lot 1 and SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 2, and lot 4, Sec. 1, Tp. 9N., Range 6E. and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner H. W. S. Otero, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Venecislado Griego, Jose Armenta, Rafael Griego and Carlos Griego, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Melchor Garcia of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9298, made May 1, 1906, for the S 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 30, Tp. 9N., Range 6E., and that said proof will be made before H. W. S. Otero, United States court commissioner, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Candelario Ruiz, Pedro Garcia y Garcia, Jose Griego and Luis Garcia y Garcia, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Daniel Jino of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9461 made May 22, 1906, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 12, Tp. 10N., Range 5E., and that said proof will be made before H. W. S. Otero, United States court commissioner, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Leandro Jaramillo, Jesus Garcia, Donaciano Gutierrez and Manuel Gutierrez, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Eduard Carter of Chilli, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 6752 made Jan. 2, 1902, for the E 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 12, Tp. 3N., 6E., NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 7, and SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 6, Tp. 3N., Range 7E., and that said proof will be made before H. W. S. Otero, United States court commissioner, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Miguel Apodaca, Pablo Beldonado, Cidilo Montoya and Celso Carter, all of Chilli, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Carlos Griego of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9679, made July 17, 1906, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 1, and N 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 2, Tp. 9N., Range 6E., and that said proof will be made before United States Court Commissioner, H. W. S. Otero, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Venecislado Griego, Jose Armenta, Rafael Griego and Jose Griego y Garcia, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 25, 1907. Notice is hereby given that Juan Antonio Garcia of Carpenter, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 9297, made May 1, 1906, for the S 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 19, and N 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 30, Tp. 9N., Range 6E., and that said proof will be made before H. W. S. Otero, United States Court Commissioner, at Albuquerque, N. M., on March 5, 1907. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Faustino Garcia, Pedro Garcia y Garcia, Carlos Lopez and Jose Griego, all of Carpenter, N. M. MANUEL R. OTERO, Register. FEE'S PEERLESS HOME-MADE CANDIES, AT WALTON'S DRUG STORE.

## MONTEZUMA TRUST CO.

ALBUQUERQUE - - - NEW MEXICO

**Capital and Surplus, \$100,000**

**INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

With Amp's Means and Unsurpassed Facilities.

## The Bank of Commerce of Albuquerque, New Mexico

Extends to Depositors Every Proper Accommodation, and Solicits New Accounts—Capital, \$150,000.00.

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**  
Solomon Luna, President; W. S. Strickler, V. P. and Cashier; W. J. Johnson, Asst. Cashier; Wm. McIntosh, J. C. Baldridge, Solomon Luna, A. M. Blackwell, Geo. Arnot, O. E. Cromwell.

**DEPOSITORY FOR THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.**

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**  
JOSHUA S. RAYNOLDS ..... President  
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FRANK MCKEE ..... Cashier  
R. A. FROST ..... Assistant Cashier  
H. F. RAYNOLDS ..... Director

**U. S. DEPOSITORY**  
Authorized Capital ..... \$500,000.00  
Paid Up Capital, Surplus and Profits ..... \$250,000.00  
Depository for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company

## STATE NATIONAL BANK

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

**CAPITAL . . . . . \$100,000.00**  
**SURPLUS FUND . . . . . 20,000.00**

With ample Capital, Conservative Management and Representative Board of Directors we are prepared to offer unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all legitimate branches of Banking Business.

O. N. MARRON, President; Wm. FARR, Vice President; J. B. HERNDON, Cashier; ROY McDONALD, Assistant Cashier.

## GROSS, KELLY & CO., INC.

### Wholesale Grocers

**Wool, Hide and Pelt Dealers**

**ALBUQUERQUE AND LAS VEGAS**

## GROSS, KELLY & CO., INC.

**Notice These Buildings!**

(we will give you street addresses, with numbers) if you wish to see what can be done with lumber of the lasting kind. We want your trade, certainly. Let's add that we can prove by quality and prices that we deserve it.

**RIO GRANDE LUMBER CO.**  
Corner Third and Marquette

"OLD RELIABLE" ESTABLISHED 1873.

## L. B. PUTNEY

### THE WHOLESALE GROCER

**FLOUR, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS**

Carries the largest and Most Exclusive Stock of Staple Groceries in the Southwest.

**FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS**

RAILROAD AVENUE. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

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## THE Albuquerque Lumber Co.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Lumber, Glass, Cement and Rex Flintkote Roofing

First and Marquette Albuquerque, New Mexico



## Mrs. Housekeeper

You Cannot Afford to Miss This Opportunity. Cash Talks

now and for a very small amount of the wherewithal you can replenish your china closet with some very pretty pieces of broken sets at less than half regular price.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

**J. D. EMMONS, The Furniture Man**  
COR. COAL and SECOND WEST END VIADUCT

## NO CHANGE REPORTED IN THE GOULD LINE SHOP STRIKE

There was no change yesterday in the Gould line shop employees' strike situation. The shops at all points of the system remained open with the machinists at work and there is no indication that the machinists will go out in sympathy with the blacksmiths and boiler makers. The ultimatum of Superintendent Smith of the machinery department issued last week, was to the effect that unless the blacksmiths and helpers returned to work at 7 a. m. yesterday they would be no longer considered in the employ of the company, and could obtain their pay on application to the foreman; furthermore their personal effects would be removed. The men did not present themselves at any of the shops, but their personal effects were not removed.

There is evidently no disposition on the part of the management to resort to drastic measures, and apparently no effort has been made as yet to fill the place of the strikers. No move was made yesterday on either side looking to a conference, however, unless there should be intervention from some other source the wage question will not be reconsidered today.

The impression prevailed in railroad circles last evening that some step may be taken within a few days for a reconsideration of the case and in the meantime the management desired all employees to be correctly and fully informed on the basis of the advance offered last week.

## ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION OF COAL BY SANTA FE.

From the coal lines of Kansas the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe takes daily 2,300 tons, monthly 71,000 tons, and yearly 859,000 tons. This is 12.3 per cent of the state's annual production.

The Santa Fe consumes in its locomotives within the state of Kansas daily 1,793 tons, monthly 55,583 tons, and yearly 666,996 tons. Of this total, 209,136 tons are consumed in Colorado. The company operates approximately 500 locomotives within the state. Based on the law of averages for the entire operation of a western railway, a locomotive consumes a ton of coal in a run of about 15 miles at about five tons a day. This average includes heavy road engines and the lighter engines used on branch lines.

Counting two men to an engine 1,000 men (engineers and firemen) employed in burning the coal which the company buys for Kansas consumption. Added to this are the 1,000 men employed in mining the coal.

The Santa Fe is the largest consumer of coal mined in the state. To establish a supply of coal for its locomotives it has opened or caused to be opened more coal mines in the state than any other institution or individual. The marvelous growth of the city of Pittsburg and the congestion of population in the mining camps round about that splendid city may be traced directly to the money invested by the Santa Fe in coal properties there.

The coal production of Kansas is the subject of a report for 1905, the last report issued by E. W. Parker to the United States geological survey. Other states produce more coal than Kansas does, but no state has made a greater increase of output, and so the phrase stands good in Kansas even for coal production.

## SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW WILL SHORTEN ALL DIVISIONS.

"The bill which has been introduced in congress and which at present seems most likely to pass, will mean that we will have to shorten all our divisions."

This statement was made to the Chickasha commercial club today by H. U. Mudge, second vice president and general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. Mr. Mudge was discussing with the club the decision of the Rock Island to move the division headquarters from Chickasha to El Reno. He said that the law introduced in congress making it a penal offense to keep a railroad crew on the road longer than sixteen hours made necessary the shortening of the divisions. The run from here to Fort Worth is 178 miles. The plan of the Rock Island is to move the division from here to El Reno and establish another division between this city and Fort Worth.

## NEW LINE PROPOSED FOR THE TEXAS PANHANDLE.

The railroad commission has been advised of a new railroad project, which means much to the Panhandle and a large section of western Texas, if consummated. The proposed road will be known as the Panhandle Short Line. The survey has been made and the right of way secured for the road between Hereford and Stanton, on the Texas & Pacific railroad, a distance of about 200 miles. The work of construction will begin about May 1. The plans of the promoters of the road contemplate building a direct line from Boulder, Colo., to a point on the Texas coast, passing through San Angelo and probably San Antonio.

## BAIRD WORKS REACH THE 30,000 MARK.

Mention was made the other day that a white pennant marked "30,000" floated over the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, says an eastern paper. There is a history behind the fact. Of these Baldwin locomotives 25,000 have been built since 1870, while only 2,000 were set up in the 37 years of operation before that year, and where an output of one engine a day would be phenomenal in 1872 the works now have a capacity of nine engines daily. And the American locomotives of 1906 and 1907 is approximately a perfect type, one of the world's marvels for speed, strength and ease of control.

## McDONALD IN SAN BERNARDINO.

Alex McDonald, of Needles, is in the city, and is now an Elk, receiving the degree work of that order at last night's meeting, says the San Bernardino Sun. McDonald is one of the oldest railroad men on the Coast lines of the Santa Fe. For 23 years he has been running the passenger train on the Santa Fe, between Needles and Albuquerque, his run being out of either of those cities or some intermediate point all that period. He is well known to every railroad man in this section of the country, and is always a welcome visitor. While in the city he is the guest of City Freight and Passenger Agent F. T. Aspinwall, of the Salt Lake route, they having known each other in the days ago, when the latter was agent for the Santa Fe at Winslow.

## McDONALD IN SAN BERNARDINO.

E. E. Giddings, who for the past eleven years has been employed in the local shops of the Santa Fe as a pattern maker, has resigned his position and will leave in a few days for San Diego, where he will make his home, says the San Bernardino Sun. He has some property interests in that city to which he will devote his time. He has long been a familiar figure in the pattern room of the shops and will be greatly missed by the shop men.

## FOREMAN CUNNINGHAM OF THE BRIDGE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT,

where they moved and repaired some box car bodies.

## BURKE TAKES PLUNGE IN TO SILVER CITY CANYON

**SURVIVES FALL OF SIXTY FEET  
BECAUSE OF SOFT EARTH  
AT BOTTOM.**

The fact that the bottom of the Main street arroyo is at present in a soft and pliable condition probably is the principal reason that another death through falling therein has not been recorded, as a man by the name of Bert Burke fell headlong down its precipitous bank at the intersection of Broadway about midnight on Saturday, his helpless predicament not being discovered until 5:30 Sunday morning, when two men who were crossing at Glorieta yesterday, lying in the bottom of the gulch and immediately went to his rescue, says the Silver City Independent. He was placed in a wagon and hurried to the Sisters' hospital, where a careful examination by Dr. Angle disclosed the fact that the man was not seriously injured, though he sustained some painful sprains and bruises, his right knee suffering the most in this regard. He also bit his tongue quite badly. When removed from the ditch the man presented a sorry-looking sight, as his clothes were torn and he was covered with dirt and mud from head to foot. His watch and a small amount of money he had on his person are missing, and it is believed that he had entrusted these to some friend for safe keeping earlier in the evening. Mr. Burke has sufficiently recovered from his injuries to return on the stage today to his home in Santa Rita, a hotel where he is operating a hotel on the property of the Santa Rita company.

## PREACHER AND WIFE START SYSTEM OF TRIAL DIVORCE

After Twenty-Two Years of Happy Marriage Agreed to Live Apart Three Years--Woman Gets Alimony as Usual.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 21.—A unique marital agreement has been perfected by the Rev. Charles E. Puffer, pastor of the Universalist church of this city and his wife, who is a lecturer.

While trial marriages are a topic of general discussion, Mr. and Mrs. Puffer have put into operation a compact which may be termed a trial divorce. They will live apart for three years as though they were divorced and if they find this mode is satisfactory they may then get a real divorce.

For twenty-two years they had lived together happily. Then, for reasons best known to themselves, they surprised their friends by separating. Mrs. Puffer has taken up her abode in Brookline, while the minister is remaining in this city. Apparently they

are not sure that they will wish always to live apart and so have signed a compact to give the arrangement a trial. By the terms of the agreement they will live apart three years, during which period they each agree not to apply for a divorce. Meanwhile Mrs. Puffer is to receive trial alimony in the form of \$75 a month. At the end of three years, if a divorce is obtained, Mrs. Puffer is to receive \$7,000.

They have a grown son, who is now in Arizona. Mrs. Puffer is well known as a lecturer on literary subjects and it is said that she intends to go on the stage. Mr. Puffer is well known as a forceful preacher, and the step which he and his wife have taken has caused much surprise among their friends.

## RULES GOVERNING A. & M. COL- LEGE CORN GROWING CONTEST

The following rules will govern the New Mexico boys' corn growing contest, to be held under the auspices of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts:

Cost of entering contest, free.

Who are eligible? Boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years living in New Mexico.

How to make application. Write a letter something like the following: J. J. Vernon, Esq., Agricultural College, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—I desire to enter the New Mexico boys' corn growing contest. I am — years of age. Please send me free of charge to the above address, one pound of — seed corn. I promise to grow this corn to the best of my ability and to send to the county leader of the New Mexico Agricultural college, as may be directed, on or before Nov. 20, 1907, two ears of each variety grown, together with answers to the following questions:

1—Kind of soil and sub-soil on which the corn was grown.  
2—Climate conditions.  
3—Date of each operation.  
4—Description of each operation and why it was performed.  
5—Name of the variety or varieties of corn grown.

6—Where the seed was obtained.  
How to obtain seed. One pound of shelled seed corn will be sent free to every applicant who complies with the conditions named above. The selection of the variety of seed must be from the following list: Swadley, Australian White Flint, Colorado Yellow Dent, Pride of the North, Improved Learning, Golden Bantay, Iowa Silver Mine, Champion White Pearl and Hickory King. Seed of no other variety will be furnished, but the contestants are at liberty to secure seed of any other varieties from any other source and furthermore, may enter as many different varieties as they may desire.

How to send the corn to the college. Each variety of corn grown should be carefully wrapped and securely tied in a separate package with the name and address of the boy who grew it and the name of the variety attached thereto and also inclosed within. The individual packages should be sent to the person designated by the county leader who will make them into one large package and ship to the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, (Freight address, Mesilla Park, N. M.). The transportation charges on the corn will be paid by the college.

Judges. One judge will be appointed by the Agricultural college, one by the territorial superintendent of public instruction, and these two judges will select a third.

Prizes for the county contests. The whole matter of rules and prizes for the county contests is left entirely with the local leaders.

Prizes offered by the New Mexico Agricultural college. The following prizes, amounting to \$100, distributed between dent and flint varieties, will be offered by the New Mexico Agri-

cultural college for corn grown in New Mexico by boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years, contingent upon there being not less than fifty contestants:

Sweepstakes (best of all varieties) ..... \$25.00  
For the best letter telling about the various operation of growing the corn ..... 5.00

Dent Variety.  
1st prize ..... \$10.00  
2nd prize ..... 5.00  
3rd prize ..... 3.00  
4th prize ..... 2.00  
5th prize ..... 2.00  
6th prize ..... 2.00  
7th prize ..... 2.00  
8th prize ..... 1.00  
9th prize ..... 1.00  
10th prize ..... 1.00  
11th prize ..... 1.00  
12th prize ..... 1.00  
13th prize ..... 1.00  
14th prize ..... 1.00  
15th prize ..... 1.00  
16th prize ..... 1.00

Flint Variety.  
1st prize ..... \$10.00  
2nd prize ..... 5.00  
3rd prize ..... 3.00  
4th prize ..... 2.00  
5th prize ..... 2.00  
6th prize ..... 2.00  
7th prize ..... 2.00  
8th prize ..... 1.00  
9th prize ..... 1.00  
10th prize ..... 1.00  
11th prize ..... 1.00  
12th prize ..... 1.00  
13th prize ..... 1.00  
14th prize ..... 1.00  
15th prize ..... 1.00  
16th prize ..... 1.00

Each boy should provide a book in which the day's operations may be recorded. The record should be made each evening. These notes should consist of the date, just what was done that day and why it was done. Get all the information you can regarding corn growing from books, papers, bulletins, or persons. Make your application at once and address all communications to J. J. Vernon, P. O. Agricultural College, New Mexico.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Denver, Colo., March 1, 1907. Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 11 a. m., on April 2, 1907, for transportation of military supplies, routes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and for drayage at Denver, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1907. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —" addressed C. A. H. McCauley, Chief Q. M.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the B. of L. E. will give their eleventh annual ball at Colombo hall, February 22. Music furnished by Ellis' orchestra. Tickets, \$1.00.

We do it right, ROUGH DRY. Imperial Laundry Co.

Subscribe for The Evening Citizen

## THE BARBER WON OUT AGAINST HARDIN.

Fred Gregory, the barber, suddenly disappeared Sunday night, as did many of the tools in the shop, says the Lordsburg Liberal. M. Q. Hardin, who owns the shop, telegraphed to Tucson, and succeeded in catching him. He was brought back, and charged with embezzling the tools taken from the shop. He swore the tools he took belonged to him. Mr. Hardin swore he owned them. It was one to one, and, of course, Gregory could not be held.

## THE KEATS-SHELLEY SOCIETY MEMORIAL.

Rome, Feb. 22.—The house in which Keats, the great poet, died in 1821, was handed over today to the representatives of the American Keats-Shelley society. It is the intention of the society to convert it into a museum of relics of both Keats and Shelley. The house was visited today by a large number of American tourists who are sojourning in this city. A memorial tablet will be erected in front of the house giving the exact date of the poet's death as Feb. 23, 1821. There has been much controversy as to this date as some contend that it was on Feb. 27 the poet passed away. All the money required for the purchase of the old mansion was subscribed in New York, the principal part of it having been raised at a literary matinee in the Waldorf Astoria, which was attended by many persons of note, about a month ago.

## HAIR DRESSER AND CHIROP- DIST.

Mrs. Bambini, at her parlors, No. 209 West Railroad avenue, is prepared to give thorough scalp treatment, do hair dressing, treat corns, bunions and ingrowing nails. She gives massage treatment and manicuring. Mrs. Bambini's own preparation of complexion cream builds up the skin and improves the complexion, and is guaranteed not to be irritating. She also prepares a hair tonic that cures and prevents dandruff and hair falling out; restores life to dead hair; removes moles, warts and superfluous hair. Also a face powder, a freckle cure and pimple cure and pile cure. All of these preparations are purely vegetable compounds. Have just added a vibrator machine for treatment of scalp, face and cure of wrinkles. It is also used for rheumatism, pains and massage.

## JUST A WORD TO YOU.

It may be that you have been considering the advisability of purchasing a piano. If so, we ask you to inspect our line of pianos now, as we will reduce our large stock in order to make more room in our store during the progress of improvements now under way. Ask for our special terms and prices.

LEARNER & LINDEMANN,  
205 West Gold Avenue.

## MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome weakness, irregularity and constipation, increase vigor and banish "rains of neuritis." They are "LIFE SAVERS" to girls at "menstrual" periods. They develop organs and body. No women remedy for women's ailments. Cannot do harm-life becomes a pleasure. \$1. per box by mail. Sold by druggists, 3077 CENTRAL CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR SALE BY ANN & SON.

## Men's High Grade Shirts

The Most Important Accessory to a Man's Apparel is His Personal Linen. I Have Given My Shirt Stock Special Attention This Season.

Just Received the Celebrated

**Earl & Wilson Pure Linen Shirts  
and Manhattan Shirts**

**M. MANDELL**

Fine Clothing and Furnishing

## COMING EVENTS

Feb. 22.—Dance at Colombo hall by the G. I. A. to the B. of L. E.  
February 23 to March 2, "The Hollingsworth Twins."

## ALMANAC EVENTS.

Feb. 20 and 23.—Ember Days.  
Feb. 21.—Washington's Birthday.  
March 17.—St. Patrick's Day.  
March 21.—Spring begins.  
March 24.—Palm Sunday.  
March 25.—Lady Day; annunciation.  
March 29.—Good Friday.  
March 31.—Easter Sunday.  
May 30.—Memorial Day of G. A. R.

## A Valuable Lesson.

"Six years ago I learned a valuable lesson," writes John Pleasant, of Marshall, Ind. "I then began taking Dr. King's New Life Pills, and the longer I take them the better I find them." They please everybody. Guaranteed by all druggists. 25c.

## Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumor, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Hemorrhoids of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

## FOR SALE BY S. VANN & SON.

## DON J. RANKIN & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE LOANS.

Automatic Phone 451.  
Room 10, N. T. Armijo Building

## A. E. WALKER, FIRE INSURANCE.

Secretary Mutual Building Association. Office at 217 West Railroad avenue.

## W. E. MAUGER WOOL

with Raube and Mauger Office, 115 North First St. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

## TOTI & GRAD!

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Hay, Grain and Fuel.

Fine Line of Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Place your orders for this line with us.

213-215-217 NORTH THIRD ST.

## THIRD STREET Meat Market

All Kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats Steam Sausage Factory. EMIL KLIENWORT Masonic Building, North Third Street

## B. A. SLEISTER

—INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE—NOTARY PUBLIC.

Room 5, Cromwell Block, Albuquerque, Automatic Telephone 174

Give us your ROUGH DRY work, Monday, and get it back Wednesday, Imperial Laundry Co.

S. K. HOOPER,  
General Passenger & Ticket Agent  
Denver, Colo.

For information as to rates, train service, descriptive literature address.

through the fertile San Luis valley; also to the San Juan country of Colorado.

For information as to rates, train service, descriptive literature address.

Give us your ROUGH DRY work, Monday, and get it back Wednesday, Imperial Laundry Co.

## COME TO BELEN, N. M.

Future Railroad Metropolis of New Mexico Located on Belen Cut-off of Santa Fe Railway

The Belen Town and Improvement Company Are Owners of Belen Townsite

The Belen Town and Improvement Co.

JOHN BECKER, Pres. WM. M. BERGER, Sec'y

## Its Location

BELEN IS 21 MILES SOUTH OF ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE SANTA FE SYSTEM—LEADING EAST AND WEST FROM CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, GALVESTON AND POINTS EAST TO SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, AND FROM THE EASTERN AND NORTHERN STATES TO EL PASO AND TEXAS.

1,000 BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS, 25x140 FEET, LAID OUT WITH BROAD 80 AND 70-FOOT STREETS, WITH ALLEYS 20 FEET WIDE, WITH BEAUTIFUL LAKE AND PUBLIC PARK, A D GRAND OLD SHADE TREES; PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, COSTING \$16,000; CHURCHES; COMMERCIAL CLUB; A POPULATION OF 1,500 PEOPLE; SEVERAL LARGE MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS; THE BELEN PATENT ROLLER MILL, CAPACITY 150 BARRELS DAILY; LARGE WINERY; THREE HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, ETC. BELEN IS THE LARGEST SHIPPING POINT FOR WOOL, FLOUR, WHEAT, WINE, BEANS AND HAY IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO. ITS IMPORTANCE AS A GREAT COMMERCIAL RAILROAD CITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE CAN NOT BE ESTIMATED.

## A Railway Center

ALL FAST LIMITED EXPRESS, MAIL AND FREIGHT TRAINS OF THE SANTA FE WILL GO OVER THE MAIN LINE THROUGH TO BELEN, EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE LOTS OFFERED ARE IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY, WELL GRADED (MANY OF THEM IMPROVED BY CULTIVATION); NO SAND OR GRAVEL. WE NEED A FIRST-CLASS, MODERN HOTEL AND A GOOD, UP-TO-DATE NEWSPAPER.

OUR PRICES OF LOTS ARE LOW AND TERMS ON EASY PAYMENTS; TITLE PERFECT; WARRANTY DEEDS. ONE-THIRD PURCHASE MONEY CASH. TWO-THIRDS MAY REMAIN ON NOTE, WITH MORTGAGE SECURITY FOR ONE YEAR, WITH 8 PER CENT INTEREST THEREON.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR MAPS AND PRICES IF YOU WISH TO SECURE THE CHOICEST LOTS.





## Dainty Oxfords For Women

We have just received some of the latest style low shoes in Douglas, Vici Kid and Patent Kid.

Their graceful shapes are a delight to the eye, their perfect fit makes the feet comfortable and their splendid wear and low prices are easy on the pocketbook.



Patent Kid Oxfords - - \$2.50 to 3.50  
Vici Kid Oxfords, black and tan - - - \$1.65 to 3.00  
Canvas Oxfords, white or gray - - - \$1.50 to 2.00

## C. N. BRIGHAM

118-120 S. 2nd. Headquarters for Coffee

Our Leaders--The Celebrated Richelieu Coffees  
Packages, 25c and 35c per lb. 2-lb. tins, 85c.  
1 lb. tin, 45c. 3-lb. tins, \$1.00.

### Capitol Coffee

5-lb. bucket, with premium, Golden Gate coffee--  
\$1.00. 1-lb. tins, 40c.  
2-lb. tins, 80c.

Something unique--nothing like it in the city. Try a can.  
Bulk coffee, 20c to 40c.

GEO. W. HICKOX

T. Y. MAYNARD

## HICKOX-MAYNARD CO.

NEW MEXICO'S LEADING JEWELERS

Send in Your Watches for Repairs

THE ARCH FRONT

SOUTH SECOND ST.

## Wagner Hardware Co.

Fourth and Railroad Avenue



### A Rarebit

to be properly prepared should be made in a Manning, Bowman Chafing Dish. Always use it, no matter how hot the weather, and in a few minutes you will have a rarebit.

### Manning, Bowman & Co. Chafing Dish

has produced a dainty morsel to regale your guests. Be sure to see that your chafing dish is supplied with the patented seamless "Ivory" enameled food pan--found only in Manning, Bowman & Co. Chafing Dishes.

FOR SALE BY

## Wagner Hardware Co.

Successors to Albuquerque Hardware Co.  
Fourth and Railroad Avenue

# EVERITT

## THE Diamond Palace

RAILROAD AVE.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Clocks, Silverware. We invite your trade and guarantee A SQUARE DEAL.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

L. V. Duval of Raton is here on business.

H. H. Franklin came in from Santa Fe last night.

George W. Hennessy is here from Adamana, Arizona.

Hon. Justo R. Armijo has returned from a visit to the capital.

Harry Henderson of Flagstaff, Arizona, is stopping at the Savoy.

D. F. White is in Albuquerque from his home at Abilene, Texas.

Guy Rogers of the First National bank is reported quite ill at his home.

Payson Ripley, Santa Fe trainmaster, of San Marcial, is in Albuquerque.

F. C. Morelli, merchant at Globe, Arizona, is in the city on a visit to relatives.

P. B. Bam is among the visitors from Santa Fe, who are in the Duke City today.

W. H. Deerstyne is here on his regular trip for the Peters Paper Co., of Denver.

Dr. W. F. Wittwer, practitioner at Albuquerque yesterday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet tomorrow afternoon in the Baptist church. Everyone is welcome.

Miss Lou Hughes, stenographer in the legislature at Santa Fe, is home to spend Saturday and Sunday.

Eugenio Baca was called to Belen last night on business. He expects to be absent from the city four days.

Bishop J. W. Kendrick of the Episcopal church spent yesterday at Santa Fe and returned to this city last night.

Miss Jane McPartland, the milliner, has returned from a goods buying trip east, accompanied by a Miss Garska, an experienced trimmer.

General Manager Wells of the Santa Fe coast lines arrived here last night on No. 8 from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Wells was accompanied by the No. 1 and joined him here.

Mrs. Harry W. Kelly and son, family of Manager Kelly of Gross, Kelly & Co., came down from Las Vegas last night to spend a few days in the territorial metropolis.

R. W. Hadden returned home last night after a four days' visit in Santa Fe. Mr. Hadden was one of the last of the Boosters who went to Santa Fe Monday morning to return home.

Councilman Sulzer and Representatives Ruppe and Montoya, the Bernillo delegation to the legislature, came down from the capital last night for a few days' visit with their families. The Bernillo delegation is composed of the most active men in the legislature.

Next Sunday will be an unusual day for the Baptists of this city. Rev. Dr. W. L. Pickard, who preached so acceptably last Sunday to a crowded house, will speak again morning and evening. The seating capacity of the church will be increased so as to seat as many as possible.

Knights of Columbus, attention. Every Knight of Columbus, who can possibly do so, is urgently requested to be present in St. Mary's hall this evening, immediately after services in the church. The members will march in a body to the residence of our late brother, John J. Mooney, where the offices for the dead will be recited. F. G. Scheele, acting grand knight.

## LEW WALLACE CHAPTER CHARMING HOSTESS

Quite the most pretentious reception given in Albuquerque for some time is the annual affair of Lew Wallace chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of Dr. James H. Wroth, Fifth and Copper avenue, this afternoon. More than 200 guests are included in the list of those invited. The hours are from 3 to 6 o'clock. Following the reception a 7 o'clock dinner will be served at the Wroth home to the husbands of the chapter members.

The social event at the Wroth's this afternoon is the second annual reception of Lew Wallace chapter, which is appropriately given on Washington's birthday.

A year ago today marked the initial reception of the chapter at the home of Mrs. J. B. Mayo. Since that occasion Lew Wallace chapter, which is three years old, has materially increased in membership.

The Wroth home is a bower of plant and color loveliness. The scheme is flags, which are artistically subdued with festoons of green asparagus and fern.

The roomy ground floor of the house is filled with guests and the arrangements are superb. The large reception hall shows wide American

DOCTOR McCORMICK.  
LIQUOR HABIT CURED.  
522 WEST RAILROAD AVE.

flags tastefully draped over the inviting passages to the library, living room and dining room, where Messrs. H. B. Ray, J. B. Mayo, W. B. Cannon, John Weinzierl and N. E. Stevens are in charge. These ladies are assisted by Misses Susan Phillips, Edith Walker, Estelle McMullen and Estelle Luther. Mrs. DeWolfe, a harpist who has achieved an enviable reputation, effectively renders patriotic strains upon her instrument, to the delight of the guests who are engaged in social intercourse.

The centerpiece on the dining room table is a small spinning wheel, done in mahogany. It is emblematic of the D. A. R. The wheel is studded with miniature incandescent lights. Clinging asparagus is gracefully intertwined about the centerpiece, and there are calla lilies in evidence in the decoration.

Mrs. E. S. Rodey and her charming daughter serve punch in the library, where small flags are clustered on the chandeliers with a profusion of bunting and green on the walls.

As the guests depart with profuse congratulations to the chapter members, they are presented with hand-painted souvenirs by Miss Lottie Stewart. The souvenirs were chosen by Messdames N. E. Stevens, W. S. Burke and E. H. Dunbar, and they excite flattering comment.

There are three chapters of the D. A. R. in New Mexico at this time. Silver City, Santa Fe and Albuquerque enjoy the distinction of having them. The objects of the organization, in addition to the social features, are the preservation of historical things pertaining to the American revolution in relic and story.

## MRS FRANK MOORE GIVES CHURCH TEA

Mrs. Frank Moore is hostess this afternoon at a church tea to the lady members of the Lead Avenue Methodist church, at her home, 1115 Tijeras avenue, where there are about 100 guests. The purpose of the tea is to raise funds for the benefit of the church and a silver offering is taken.

Assisting Mrs. Moore in the reception and entertainment of her guests are Messdames J. C. Rollins, B. H. Ives, W. W. Strong and Misses Ethel Hickey, Nancy Hewitt and Nell Welter.

The Washington's birthday idea is appropriately carried out in the tasty flag draperies which feature the interior decoration of the home. The dining room is invitingly arranged and the guests are charmingly served with light lunch and the contributions to the worthy cause are cheerfully offered while the happy affair progresses. The hours are from 3 until 5, and Mrs. Moore receives the congratulations of her church friends upon the success of her novel purpose.

Special matinee for ladies and children tomorrow afternoon at the Dimeodeum, 309 West Railroad avenue.

Women's house shoes, toe slippers, strap sandals and Juliettes. Neat looking, easy on the feet, well wearing. Prices range from \$1.10 to \$2.00. C. May's Shoe Store, 314 West Railroad avenue.

FOUND SALE.  
A bay pony, weighing about 600 pounds, with brands on left hip and left shoulder, white spot in forehead, will be sold under the hammer at the city building Thursday morning, Feb. 26, 1907, at 10 o'clock.

By order of  
THOS. McMILLIN,  
City Marshal.

PRATT'S HEAVE, COUGH AND COLD CURE, SURE AND SAFE--A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION USED FOR MANY YEARS BY HORSE OWNERS AND VETERINARY SURGEONS. E. W. FEE, 602 SOUTH FIRST STREET, PHONE 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
We, the undersigned, have this day sold to the Wagner Hardware company the stock and good will of the Albuquerque Hardware company, who will collect all accounts due said Albuquerque Hardware company and pay all bills contracted by said company. We also, in this connection wish to thank you kindly for the very liberal patronage extended to the Albuquerque Hardware company in the past, and trust you will continue the same courtesy to the new company.

Yours very truly,  
WHITNEY COMPANY.

HONEY  
10 lbs. Nice Extracted Honey for \$1.00. Order by Postal.  
W. P. Allen, Box 202, Albuquerque.

COAL  
BEST CLARKVILLE LUMP PER TON .....\$6.50  
BEST AMERICAN BLOCK PER TON .....\$6.50

WOOD  
BIG LOAD OF MILL WOOD FOR .....\$2.25 AND \$2.75

John S. Beaven  
502 SOUTH FIRST STREET.

List your property with  
**Live Men**  
Crawford & Jones  
110 South Second St.

TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED  
Association Office  
Transfers Guaranteed

ROSEFIELD'S, 118 W. R. R. AVE.

SOCIAL DANCE  
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT  
AT THE  
COLOMBO HALL DANCING SCHOOL  
Admission 50c Ladies Free

## Believe Us

We can save you money  
**NOW**

In the purchase of a Piano  
**TODAY**

We Carry the Largest Stock of New Pianos Ever Shown in This Territory.  
SECOND HAND Pianos at your own prices--almost.

SEE US before you buy

Do It Today

Learnard & Lindemann,  
Established 1906 206 W. Gold Avenue

### COAL

Genuine American block, per ton .....\$6.50  
Cerrillos Lump .....\$6.50  
Anthracite Nnt .....\$8.50  
Anthracite mixed .....\$9.00  
Anthracite stove and furnace sizes .....\$9.50  
Clean Gas Coke .....\$6.00

### WOOD

Green Mill Wood, per load.....\$2.25  
**W. H. HAHN & CO.**  
Both Phones.

The firm of Lommori & Matteucci corner Seventh and Tijeras, will hereafter be known as

THE CHAMPION GROCERY CO.  
Our new telephone number is 51.

## LOOKING FOR TROUBLE!

JUST a year ago we began to sell the celebrated Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing. Our success has been phenomenal. We have sold several hundred Suits and Overcoats of this make and believe we have given universal satisfaction to the wearers of this make of goods.

However, as we sell Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing under an absolute guarantee as to material and workmanship, we desire to be assured that no imperfect garments have been sold by us.

Now, if you have purchased any clothing from us bearing the H. S. & M. label, which is faulty in any manner whatever--if the coat don't hold its shape properly--if the lining did not wear well--if the cloth faded or wore poorly, or if you have any other grievance in regard to it--resulting from ordinary wear, we would esteem it a favor if you would return such garment and let us make it good--either by rellining or repairing it--or making a proper price allowance--fair and square to both of us.

We shall continue to make the sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing the main feature of our business and want you to know--beyond a doubt--that these goods are absolutely warranted in every respect.

## SIMON STERN

The Railroad Avenue Clothier

## RAABE & MAUGER

115-117 NORTH FIRST STREET

Between Railroad and Copper Ave.

## Stoves and Steel Ranges

## HARDWARE and RANCH SUPPLIES

Wagon Covers,  
Sheep Shears,  
Dipping Tanks,

TIN SHOP  
In Rear of Store

Harness,  
Horse Blankets,  
Saddles.

## WHITNEY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail

## HARDWARE

Iron Pipe, Pumps, Valves, Fittings--Steam and Water Supplies--Hose and Belting.  
Stoves, Ranges and Granite Iron Ware.  
Bar Iron, Steel, Wagon Wood Stock, Blacksmith Supplies.

Mail Orders Solicited

113, 115, 117, South First Street  
401, 403, North First Street

Albuquerque, New Mexico

## Home Insurance the Best

WE CANNOT refrain from again saying something about Home Insurance. Every time that the proposition presents itself of the tremendous amount of money that is being sent out of New Mexico and Arizona for life insurance to eastern cities, the conviction comes home with increased force that a home company ought to be patronized and the money remain in the West.

The revelations of the past year of the way the enormous surplus of the big Eastern companies has been handled and speculated with ought to emphasize the fact that the people of the West should stop pouring their money into Eastern channels when it can be placed in home insurance, and every dollar of it kept and invested at home.

It is gratifying to note that home insurance is year by year receiving more and more its just deserts. Statistics show that during the past year home companies far exceeded foreign companies in the amount of business written. Why cannot this same record be made here? It can if every individual who takes out a policy the coming year will carefully weigh the proposition of the value it is to keep his insurance at home before he puts his name to the application of any insurance company.

The Occidental Life Insurance Company of New Mexico and Arizona is owned and controlled by the leading business men of the two territories, and offers exceptional opportunities to ambitious and capable men and women to sell its policies.

Address Home Office,

Occidental Life Insurance Company  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

## New Shirts

Our elegant new Spring Line of the Latest Creations in fancy Negligee Shirts is now on display

SHIRTS---75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 up to 2.50

This is the largest line of fine goods in the city. A glance at them will convince you.

## E. L. WASHBURN COMPANY

122 South Second St.

119 West Gold Avenue