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ALBUQUERQUE MORNING JOURNAL.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR, Vol. CXXIV., No. 70.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909.

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BILLIONS HELD IN NATION'S BANKS

RESOURCES \$237.24 PER
CAPITA OF POPULATION

Stupendous Showing Set Forth
in Report of National Mon-
etary Commission; New Eng-
land Leads Country in Wealth

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, Dec. 8.—With total
resources of \$450.19 per capita of
population, the banking institutions of
the eastern or middle Atlantic states
lead the country.

The New England states comes next
with \$433.60 per capita; the Pacific
states are third with \$347.78; the mid-
dle western states fourth with \$190.64;
the far western states fifth with
\$161.35; the southern sixth with
\$11.19, and the island possessions trail
off with \$2.22 per capita.

The United States as a whole shows
banking resources per capita of \$237.24,
with the island possessions in-
cluded, the rate is lowered to \$215.57.
These comparisons form a feature
of a remarkable report issued today
by the national monetary commission
giving the results of an inquiry which
not only covers substantially every
incorporated bank of any character in
the United States, but, for the first
time in the history of American bank-
ing, presented statements tabulated
showing the conditions of all banks
throughout the country at a given
hour, namely, the close of April 28,
1908.

Massachusetts leads the New Eng-
land states with total banking re-
sources per capita of \$517.25; in order
following come Rhode Island, \$457.12;
Connecticut, \$400.48; New Hamp-
shire, \$288.90; Vermont, \$282.14;
Maine, \$268.60.

New York with \$676.07 leads the
so-called eastern states, followed in
order by Pennsylvania, \$320.72;
District of Columbia, \$269.95; Mary-
land, \$233.34; New Jersey, \$232.79;
Delaware, \$204.45.

West Virginia leads the southern
list with a per capita of \$112.66; Lou-
isiana follows with \$96.61; then in
order come Texas, \$90.67; Virginia,
\$85.61; Kentucky, \$86.66; Florida,
\$85.54; Tennessee, \$71.46; Georgia,
\$64.23; South Carolina, \$52.84; North
Carolina and Alabama each, \$45.41;
Mississippi, \$45.33; Arkansas, \$41.14.

The middle western group rank
thus: Illinois, \$240.23; Missouri, \$237.50;
Iowa, \$214.78; Ohio, \$202.65; Min-
nesota, \$169.95; Michigan, \$152.26;
Wisconsin, \$129.50; Indiana, \$126.88.
Colorado with \$250.63 leads the
western states; Nebraska has \$214.92;
Montana, \$207.71; Wyoming, \$207.25;
South Dakota, \$182.75; North Dakota,
\$153.32; Kansas, \$137.75; New Mex-
ico, \$100.02; Oklahoma, \$94.26.

The Pacific group is led by Nevada
with a per capita of \$512.73; then fol-
low California with \$486.70; Wash-
ington, \$296.23; Oregon, \$225.52;
Utah, \$187.76; Idaho, \$158.82; Ariz-
ona, \$135.29; Alaska, \$100.07.

Hawaii shows a per capita of
\$11.99; Porto Rico, \$11.23; the Philip-
pines, \$2.70.

An enormous and exceedingly im-
portant mass of information has thus
been brought within the reach of the
financial world and the report issued
today affords material for unlimited
study. The institutions reporting to
the commission include 6,323 nation-
al banks, 11,310 state banks, 1,702
mutual and stock savings banks, 1,497
private banks and 1,079 loan and
trust companies. The total resources
of all report the stupendous total of
\$21,100,000,000. A cursory analysis
of the resources and liabilities show
loans of \$11,273,000,000; investments
in bonds, etc., \$4,614,000,000; due
from banks, \$2,562,000,000; cash on
hand (including \$809,000,000 in gold
and certificates), \$1,452,000,000;
other resources, \$1,094,000,000; capi-
tal, \$1,800,000,000; surplus and prof-
its, \$1,825,000,000; due to banks,
\$2,484,000,000; deposits (including
government deposits), \$14,166,000,000;
other liabilities, \$870,000,000.

Of the deposits \$5,556,000,000 are
subject to check; \$4,926,000,000 are
savings deposits; \$1,212,000,000 are on
time and certificates, 600,000,000 consist of de-
mand certificates.

Following the special reports from
the banks, a supplementary inquiry
was made covering 18,245 institutions,
relating to the character of deposits,
depositors, interest paid, etc. Total
deposits in these banks on or about
June 30 were \$13,595,000,000, cred-
ited to over twenty-five million depos-
itors or deposit accounts, ranging
from \$1 upwards. Nearly 15,000,000
depositors had savings or time ac-
counts, and over 8,000,000 of these
depositors in savings banks.

The average rate of interest paid on
savings accounts is 3.55 per cent and
on other interest bearing accounts 2.10
per cent. Over 40 per cent of the
banks pay no interest on ordinary de-
posits; more than 5,000 banks pay
interest on deposits of \$25 or less and
about 1,200 on sums ranging from \$25
to \$500.

The report shows many geograph-
ical comparisons. The total bank re-
sources for the entire country aver-
age \$237.24 per capita. The state of
New York leads with \$676.07 per
capita; Massachusetts comes second
with \$517.25; Nevada third, \$512.72;

California fourth, \$486.70; Rhode Is-
land fifth, \$457.12.

New York leads in amounts invest-
ed in banking capital with over \$263,-
000,000; Pennsylvania comes second
with \$229,000,000; Illinois third with
\$122,000,000; Ohio fourth, \$101,000,-
000.

Banks other than national have 55
per cent of the aggregate resources
of all reporting; over 65 per cent of
individual deposits and over 56 per
cent of the aggregate loans. Of the
surplus and profits, 55 per cent is
credited to this class of banks, while
they have only about 48 per cent of
the capital and 36 per cent of the
cash holdings.

The number of banks has more
than doubled since 1900 and the com-
mission's report includes 1,145 more
than reported to the comptroller of
the currency in 1908. Resources show
an increase of about 8 per cent over
1908, and 95 per cent over 1900;
loans have increased 100 per cent in
nine years while investments have in-
creased 92 per cent. Capital stock
has increased by more than 75 per
cent since 1900; individual accounts
by 92 per cent and total deposits by
34 per cent. During the current year
loans have increased nearly 9 per cent,
investment in bonds, etc., about
3.34 per cent, and deposits over
9.12 per cent.

Telegraphers May Strike Today.
Chicago, Dec. 8.—The telegraph-
ers of the Big Four and the officials
are in a deadlock. The men may
strike before tomorrow morning.
There are 1600 telegraphers on the
system.

OHIO POLITICIANS RALLY AROUND THE CHIEF

White House Conference to
Consider Nomination of Op-
ponent for Governor Judson
Harmon is Theory.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Washington, Dec. 8.—An interesting
gathering of prominent factors in
Ohio politics as the personal guests of
the president at the White House to-
day set political watchers to consid-
ering, although none of these directly
interested would admit that the gath-
ering had any significance.

Former Governor Herrick of Cleve-
land and Charles P. Taft of Cincin-
nati, the president's brother, are stop-
ping at the White House. Arthur I.
Vorys, went to the White House for
lunch with the others and re-
mained there in conference until late
in the afternoon.

C. P. Taft said that his visit was but
one of many he hoped to pay to his
brother during the latter's term of of-
fice. Governor Herrick said his visit
was purely personal. Mr. Vorys said
that until he arrived here he did not
know that either Mr. Taft or Governor
Herrick was in the city.

Gossip as to today's conference
turned largely on the possibility of
going over available material in Ohio
for a candidate to oppose Governor
Harmon for the governorship next
fall, it being apparently taken for
granted by republican leaders that
Governor Harmon will be renom-
inated.

SURGEON'S BLUNDER PROVES FATAL TO PATIENT

Milwaukee Woman Succumbs
After Suffering for Years With
Sponge Sewn Up in Her Side.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Milwaukee, Dec. 8.—After suffering
years with a surgeon's sponge sewed
up in her body, Mrs. John H. Fortie,
of this city, died today.

Four years ago she was operated on
for tumors, the physicians failed to
remove a sponge from the wound and
a second operation was performed.
One year later portions of the
sponge worked out through the
woman's side. A third operation
which ended fatally resulted in locat-
ing the sponge.

SEAFARING MEN PROVE COMRADE'S ORAL WILL

New York, Dec. 8.—An unusual
legal formality, the probating of an
oral will took place in Surrogate's
court in Kings county today. It was
that of George O'Connor, who at the
time of making it was two days out
of port on the steamer Dorothy, of
which he was chief engineer. O'Connor
was dying and when the captain
and mate asked if he could do any-
thing for him, he replied:
"No, except that everything I have
belongs to my daughter, Lizzie."
That was O'Connor's will and it was
proved today by the two seafaring
men, who heard him make it. He
left considerable property in Brook-
lyn.

The right to make an oral will is
only accorded soldiers in the field or
sailors at sea.

BULLET ENDS PAYNE ACTION FOR DIVORCE FIRST STEP IN DOWNWARD REVISION

KANSAS KILLS DEPUTY
AND IS IN TURN SLAIN

Attempt to Serve Papers Re-
sults in Death of Officer and
Defendant in Proposed Suit;
Detective Wounded.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Kansas City, Dec. 8.—The attempt
of Charles H. Lukens, a deputy sher-
iff in Kansas City, Kan., to serve
some papers in a divorce suit on
Charles Galloway led to the killing
of Lukens, the mortal wounding of
Galloway and the shooting of Harry
Anderson, a detective, here tonight.
Galloway died later at a local hos-
pital.

Accompanied by William Dow-
city marshal, of Rosedale, Kan., Luk-
ens attempted to serve the papers on
Galloway on the street. Galloway
ran and the authorities pursued him.
The officers shot at the fleeing man
and he returned the fire, shooting
Lukens through the heart. He died
in a few minutes. Drew fired at Gal-
loway, but he escaped.

Sheriff Albert Becker of Wyandotte
county then organized a armed posse
to search for Galloway. He was
found hurriedly in the house of J. E.
Creason, his business partner, in Kan-
sas City, Mo. When the officers
forced an entrance he jumped into a
closet and firing through the door
shot Albert through the arm. The
officers returned the fire and Gal-
loway fell, shot through the stomach.
Galloway was a prosperous business
man. He is believed to have con-
templated trouble with the officers, as
he left a supply of ammunition at
Creason's house today. He is said to
have been drinking heavily.

WIRELESS REPORTS BIG FREIGHTER BURNING

Detroit, Dec. 8.—A wireless mes-
sage from the steamer H. P. Rope
says that a freighter is on fire near
the southeast shoal lightship in Lake
Erie. The identity of the burning
vessel has not been learned.

BODY OF BATH-TUB MURDER VICTIM LAID AWAY

Investigation of Death of Mrs.
Ocey Snead Goes on With
Little Progress Toward Solu-
tion of Mystery.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
New York, Dec. 8.—The body of
Ocey Snead was buried today, but an
inquiry into the manner of her death
was not completed. East Orange, N. J.,
where Virginia Worlock, her spin-
ster aunt, is held pending an investi-
gation by the grand jury.

Mayor Cardwell of East Orange is-
sued an order this afternoon that Mrs.
Caroline Martin, mother of Mrs. Ocey
Snead, be arrested if found in New
Jersey.
"A technical charge of vagrancy
could be preferred against her," he
said, "and she could be held under
this charge until the case has been
thoroughly acted upon."
Mrs. Martin, however, has shown
no desire to visit New Jersey. She
did not appear at the funeral of her
daughter today and the only repre-
sentative of the family at the grave
was Mrs. Mary Snead, mother of
Fletcher Snead, the missing husband.
Mrs. Snead would not tell whether
her son Fletcher is alive or dead.

PRESIDENT OF DEFUNCT NATIONAL BANK ARRESTED

Madison, Wis., Dec. 8.—Clayton
Spensley, president of the defunct
First National bank of Mineral Point,
Wis., was arrested today at Mineral
Point on an indictment charging
him with irregularity with the
bank's affairs. He was brought to
Madison, taken before United States
Judge Sanborn, pleaded not guilty
and admitted to bail on a \$25,000
bond. Mr. Spensley is charged with
having conspired with Philip Allen,
Jr., cashier of the bank, by which he
was able to cash worthless checks in
the institution and have the transac-
tion covered up.
Checks of this character alleged to
have been drawn by Spensley in favor
of himself and Charles McLean & Co.,
partners, are put at \$13,335, exclu-
sive of the sum which Spensley is
charged with paying Allen to take.
While McLean's name is brought
into each count no charges are made
against him.

Republican Party Has Changed
Front and is Marching To-
ward Lower Duties, Declares
Secretary MacVeagh.

INTERESTING ADDRESS TO BAY STATE BANKERS

Work of Recent Extra Session
Mere Incident in Fixed Policy
of Majority in Congress,
Cabinet Officer Believes.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Boston, Dec. 8.—That the repu-
blican party has changed front and is
now marching toward lower tariffs
and that in this movement the Payne
tariff bill was but an incident, was
the interesting statement made by
Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh,
at the annual banquet of the Massachu-
setts Bankers' association here to-
night. Three hundred persons at-
tended the banquet.

Opening his address with a brief
reference to the currency situation,
Secretary MacVeagh made a plea be-
fore the Massachusetts Bankers' as-
sociation tonight that the banking in-
terests realize the gravity of the issue
and declared that unless the bankers
succeeded in adopting the public point
of view instead of the private one,
they would lose an opportunity to in-
fluence greatly the coming legislation
on the subject.

That was all the secretary had to
say on the currency and he passed to
a discussion of the tariff and the
Payne law. He said in part:

"In considering the results of the
recent tariff legislation it is indispen-
sible in my judgment, to keep two
important factors in mind. The first
is that the Payne law is but an in-
cident in that tariff revision by and
within the republican party, sanc-
tioned and undertaken by the party itself
and advocated by President Taft, in
and out of office, and by President
McKinley with almost his last words."

"The second is that it is the result-
ant effect of the movement, which is
not to take into account and estimate
and not, essentially, anything else. No
one expected the movement to com-
plete itself in a single act of legisla-
tion and it was expected to be quite
clear that the legislation enacted last
August did not end the movement for
tariff revision. The opinion is prac-
tically universal that we have seen
the last of the hasty, haphazard system
of legislation, and that hereafter such legisla-
tion must be based on facts and
knowledge and scientific investigation
and not on mere bickering between
sections and different interests."

"There is one great fact that marks
a new tariff epoch. That fact is that
the republican party has changed its
front. Whereas, it has been march-
ing toward higher and higher tariff
and it has now about turned. It has
recognized changed conditions."

"It is true that the Payne bill does
not contain as much downward re-
vision as the great majority of mem-
bers of the republican party wished.
It did not contain as much of that
revision as the president wished. But
the Payne bill as it passed the house
was an intentional and marked re-
vision downward. That fact stands, it
is a practical confirmation of the new
policy of the republican party."

"Personally I sympathize with the
new tariff policy of the republican
party, but I most heartily believe that,
notwithstanding the well acknowl-
edged limitations of the revision con-
tained in the Payne bill, it ought not
to be accepted by the friends of tariff
revision as a satisfactory achievement
under all the circumstances. I be-
lieve we ought not have expected any-
thing else but a step forward. Within
a period far short of the lapses and
intervals of time heretofore dividing
tariff revisions, we may go forward
along the same conservative line."

Secretary MacVeagh predicted that
the tariff board would prove itself
competent to cope with any situation
which would be proper for a tariff re-
vision. He declared he believed it a
great mistake to minimize that part
of the recent tariff legislation.

SHERIFF MUST PRESERVE THE PEACE OR RESIGN

Governor of Indiana Sends Sharp
Message to Officer in Strike Rid-
ge Town.

Bedford, Ind., Dec. 8.—"Tell Sheriff
Box to do his duty or resign," was
Governor Marshall's message today to
State Labor Commissioner Slough and
Woerner, who are here with Adjutant
General McCoy of the state militia in-
vestigating the situation in the strike
of the cutters in the stone quarries.
Sheriff Box answered that he could
not persuade business men to serve as
deputies to protect imported strike-
breakers.

NEW MAYOR'S TALK HITS CLOSE TO CROKER

Bosses Living Abroad in Lux-
ury on Money Stolen From
City Standing Disgrace to
New York, Says Judge.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal)
New York, Dec. 8.—Secretary of
War Dickinson and William J. Gay-
nor, mayor-elect of greater New York
were the principal speakers tonight at
the annual dinner of the Southern So-
ciety of New York. The secretary of
war spoke of the north, the south
and the nation, but Judge Gaynor
confined himself almost solely to mu-
nicipal issues. Six hundred southern-
ers were present.

Judge Gaynor, in his first pub-
lic address, since his election said in
part:
The long line of officials and bosses
who made themselves millionaires out
of the government of this city, some
of whom live abroad and impudently
visit us occasionally now that the
statutes of limitations have outlawed
their villainy in a standing disgrace to
the moral tone of the community."

Hastening to the defense of the
city's name, Judge Gaynor continued:
"This city has been most grossly
slandered for several years in respect
to its morality, financial credit and
otherwise. Let us put a stop to that.
More acids and sensationalities are not
to be suffered to give this city a bad
or on a vile name throughout the
world. I am prepared to say from
travel and other means of information
that New York is the most orderly, de-
cent and moral large city in the
world."

SECRETARY DICKINSON ON SOUTH'S INVASION OF NORTH

Rising to the last, "The Invasion
of the North by the South," the sec-
retary prefaced his remarks with a
protest against the custom of south-
erners in the north, affirming in pub-
lic gatherings their loyalty to the United
States.

"The time has come," said the sec-
retary "when there is not only no good
ground for, but conclusive reason
against, giving special emphasis, as
southerners to such declarations. By
implication they suggest a doubt
where none should exist. They do not
reflect a true appreciation of the spirit
of the day. We do not need to con-
vince ourselves that the south with
practical unanimity will sustain our
country in any time of storm or stress.
If there are any southern men who
feared otherwise they are too incon-
sistent to exert any appreciable in-
fluence."

"I have in mind an invasion entirely
peaceable and conquests that are elu-
sive. When the canny Scot was incor-
porated into the Kingdom of Great
Britain against his will, he got his
living by moving into the enemy's
country and accommodating himself
to the new and inevitable order of
things. There was a peace which was
hate than that which the Scots cher-
ished for England, but in time they
became a bulwark of strength to
Great Britain and achieved and main-
tained a leadership which has been
one of the main sources of her great-
ness."

Using that as a parallel the speak-
er dwelt upon the impoverished con-
dition of the south immediately fol-
lowing the war and then proceeded to
trace the invasion of northern fields
by southern men and women.

"The first step was to get sub-
sidized when the cause first gave it
impulse ceased to act," the speaker
continued. "In all the large progres-
sive cities of the north, southern men
were forced to start a business, be
professional and social life and this is
especially true of the bounding com-
mercial centers of the middle and ex-
treme west. Their names are not ob-
scure. Their reputation of many is in-
ternational."

"I have sometimes thought that the
men of the south wronged her, by
leaving her in her poverty, and seek-
ing new and higher surroundings and
greater opportunities, and that in this
the south suffered a great loss. But
there is a wider vision that shows
there was compensation. The achieve-
ment of southern men in the north,
while redounding to the happiness of
successful individuals have wrought
in a far more significant way for the
welfare of the country."

"It is generally accepted that the
civil war was a contest between peo-
ple of northern blood on one side
and people of southern blood on the
other. This is a great error. We are
slow to look beyond generalities to the
essential truth. The civil war was a
war between the states, but as to the
participants it was purely a local
question. There were seventeen brig-
ades of generals, four major generals
and one lieutenant general in the
southern army who were born in the
northern states. Of course, seven-
ty per cent of the army of New York
were born in the state of New York.
Of the first five who were full gen-
erals of the Confederate army, Cooper
who was the ranking officer, was born
in New York, and Albert Sidney
Johnson was of a Connecticut father
and a Massachusetts mother. Kir-
by Smith the last general who was
ranked was of New England parent-
age. Eighty of the graduates of
West Point who entered the Confed-
erate Army, were born in the non-se-
ceding states."

"But there was reciprocity on our
part. Kentucky brought forth the
central figure of the speech, Abraham
Lincoln. Virginia gave birth to Thom-
as, the rock of Chickamauga, and Ten-
nessee produced Farragut, the great-
est of the admirals. The commanding
officers of twelve of Farragut's 22
ships at the battle of New Orleans
were born in slave holding states. Early
in the war the commanding officer
of the northern army was a Virginian
and the ranking officer of the south-

ern army was a New Yorker. South-
ern people when they review this list
and see how much they are indebted
should at least pause before making
generalizations. We are even under
obligations to the north for the cor-
ruption of the confederates, the
doctrine of secession.

"Today we are the most homogen-
ous people of any of the greater pow-
ers of the world. We have out lived
differences and variations in ideals and
subordinate principles of government.
May they continue to flourish a health-
ier, more intelligent and enduring
national life. The stimulus and riv-
ety will redound to the general good."
"Americans have a common and equal
heritage. The various sections
can best show forth their worth and
sustain a patent to superior citizenship
lost by vaunting not by reproaches
as to the past, but by excelling in gen-
erous rivalry in serving our country,
striving to secure and perpetuate
personal freedom—the freedom of
income but freedom of thought,
opinion and action regulated by gen-
eral law; maintain justice through
courts with impartial judges and jus-
tice open to all alike, where weakness
and poverty are as potent as power
and wealth, and keeping our republic
in a career that will conserve for the
longest time the rich blessings which
it is now showering upon humanity."

King Leopold Holds His Own.
Paris, Dec. 8.—Private advices from
Brussels state that King Leopold is
slightly improved. The entire right
side was paralyzed yesterday, but to-
day the king was able to sign docu-
ments. He still suffers greatly from
rheumatism and the attending phys-
icians call three daily.

FOURTEEN MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

EXTREME PENALTY FOR
PHILIPPINE MUTINEERS

Of Twenty-three in Uprising
One Turns State's Evidence,
Eight Killed; Supreme Court
Alone Can Save Remainder.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Manila, Dec. 9.—Fifteen men of
the second company of native con-
stabulary stationed at Davao, Min-
danao, which mutinied on the night
of June 6, were today sentenced to
death, after being convicted of mur-
der.

The murder charge was based on
the killing of Roy Libby, when the
mutineers returned and attacked the
town.

The executions will take place on
Davao plaza, the scene of the upris-
ing, providing the supreme court up-
holds the decision and clemency is
not exercised. The trials were held
at Davao, Judge Gates presiding.
Twenty-three men mutinied, eight of
whom were killed, resisting arrest,
while one turned state's evidence.

BULL FIGHTER HELD FOR DEATH OF MAIDEN

Romanite German Girl Com-
mits Suicide After Attending
Ball With Fascinating Mata-
dor in Mexico City.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
Mexico City, Dec. 8.—The famous
German bull fighter known as the "idol of the bull ring"
is under arrest here and in prison on
serious charges in connection of the
suicide of Maria Luisa Noecker, a girl
of 12, and member of a well-to-do
family.

The girl is said to have been of a
romantic disposition and looked upon
Goena as a great hero.

She slipped away and went to a
ball, returning home next morning.
Soon after returning she committed
suicide by shooting. Police investi-
gation, it is asserted, has adduced ev-
idence to the effect that she had been
in the company of Goena.

The case has created a tremendous
sensation in Mexico City.

Specials received here from Agnes
Cattaneo say that the American and
German there have sent a petition to
President Diaz asking him to take a
personal interest in the Goena case.

The girl was of German parentage.
Both Rodolfo Goena and his
brother, Enrique, are in prison to-
night.

MARINE CORPS ARMED WITH OBSOLETE RIFLES

Washington, Dec. 8.—Obsolete bar-
racks deteriorated rifles and a scarcity
of enlisted men and officers which
promise for the near future ineffici-
ency in the corps are the basis of
some of the complaints made by
Major General Elliott, commander of
the marine corps, in his annual re-
port made today.
He laid particular stress upon the
fact that 10,000 new rifles are needed
by the marine corps.

GRAND JURORS INDICT DYING PRESIDENT

DEPOSED HEAD OF PHOENIX
FIRE ACCUSED OF THEFT

Defendant, Lying Desperately
Ill, May Never Live to Face
Grave Charge of Misappro-
priating Company's Funds.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire)
New York, Dec. 8.—George Preston
Sheldon, deposed president of the
Phoenix Fire Insurance company of
Brooklyn, lying at death's door at his
Greenwich, Conn., home, was indicted
for larceny in the first degree by the
grand jury here today for alleged mis-
appropriation of the funds of the
company, of which he was at the head
for twenty-two years. Sheldon was
not arrested and probably will not be
unless his health improves. The text
of the indictment was not made pub-
lic, but an official of the district at-
torney's office is authority for the
statement that the amount which
Sheldon is accused of stealing is \$45,-
000.

According to this official, Sheldon
was testified before the grand jury
used the funds of the insurance com-
pany for credit in stock market trans-
actions through a New York broker-
age firm and pocketed the profits.
The jury will now investigate the
connection of others with alleged
speculation with the funds of the com-
pany. Only charges against Sheldon
have been examined as yet, although
the report of the insurance depart-
ment implicated others.

Four exhibits of interest that have
figured in the grand jury investiga-
tion are three drafts for \$10,000 each
and one of \$15,000, alleged profits of
speculation which Sheldon is accused
of having carried on. Each of these
is made the subject of a count in the
indictment.

Sheldon is sixty-four years old and
wholly known in insurance circles. He
was taken ill with pneumonia, fol-
lowing a cold, six weeks ago before he
was deposed as president of the insurance
company.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY COMPANY NOW UNDER FIRE

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The man-
ager of the American Indemnity com-
pany of New York is criticized in a
report made public tonight by Super-
intendents of Insurance in New York,
Massachusetts and Connecticut, fol-
lowing a joint examination of the

TAFT CHEERED BY WATERWAY DELEGATES

PRESIDENT ENTHUSIASTIC IN SUPPORT OF MOVEMENT

Congratulates Gathering on Progress Which Has Brought Subject to Point Where Congress Has Taken Notice.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Washington, Dec. 8.—Speaking in strong endorsement of the policy of waterway improvement, President Taft stirred up much enthusiasm in the opening hour of the sixth convention of the National Rivers and Harbors congress here today.

Hundreds of delegates, representing every section of the United States, filled the great banquet hall of the New Willard hotel, where they sat under their state banners. Men and women delegates arose when the arrival of the president was announced, and gave their visitor a noisy reception, concluding the demonstration with three cheers and a tiger.

Upon being presented to the assemblage by Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the congress, President Taft spoke at length, dwelling upon his interest in the policy of waterway improvement and offered advice to the delegates upon methods for attaining the ends sought.

"I congratulate this congress," said Mr. Taft, "on having brought the subject of waterways to such a point that the representatives in congress from one end of the country to the other recognize it as a subject that calls for action. They have not come to a definite conclusion as to the policy that ought to be adopted but they have come to the conclusion that some policy must be adopted in regard to the development of these instrumentalities which nature has furnished for the transportation of goods and for the controlling of railroad rates."

"You in your declaration say that you are in favor of a policy and not in favor of any particular project. I think that a wise platform to take and set when it comes to the practical enforcement and accomplishment of something you have got to get into projects."

"Now, I don't think I betray a secret when I say that the gentleman who has most to do with the initiation of projects in congress is fully charged with the necessity for doing something in the next congress to foreshadow or rather to begin a policy with respect to those rivers."

After referring to river waterway projects in detail the president continued:

"But I want to suggest a word of caution. You are going to encounter in congress great opposition to the policy of issuing bonds right out of hand. You are much more likely to get from congress a declaration of policy in the shape of a declaration that a certain improvement ought to be carried out and spread upon the minutes of congress in the form of a resolution or declaration in a statute. What I advise you to do is to get that declaration."

"Then when the time comes that political expediency shall prevent the appropriation of sufficient funds from the current revenues to put the proper part of the project through the coming year, or the coming two years, as economy requires, then the question of issuing bonds will arise. I would get the declaration first and not get the bonds first."

Count Van Buren, German ambassador, spoke of the waterways of Germany, arousing great interest by the graphic manner in which he showed their importance to the commerce of Germany.

President Taft read his annual report, which gave encouragement for the early achievement of the aims of congress.

The afternoon session was devoted to many speeches by delegates favoring prompt action by congress in providing projects and means for waterway improvement. Those who spoke were: F. W. Chandler, of the Travelers' Protective Association; M. J. United States; Senator Chamberlain of Oregon; Albert Bettendorf, of Ohio; Governor Mallory, of Missouri; Governor Weeks of Connecticut; and Representative John Dabell of Pennsylvania and George Burgess of Texas.

All the speakers thought waterway improvement should be provided for by congress without delay, bond issues being the favorite method advocated.

WOMEN WOULD LIVE STREAMS WITH PANSY BEDS

Washington, Dec. 8.—Pansy beds and tall and graceful Lombardy poplar will line the banks of the navigable streams in the future, if the Women's Auxiliary of the National Rivers and Harbors congress now in session here can bring it about.

The women's auxiliary congress held a five hours session today. The delegates will meet again tomorrow to map out plans for making the banks of the rivers take on the grace of carefully kept gardens, and for the transformation of the unsightly sides of canals into spots of Eden. "It is just this way," said one of the women, "we women recognize that when the question of utility arises the men are probably much better to cope with it, but when it comes to the problem of beautifying the rougher parts, then we are much more suited to undertake the task. You remember what the poet says:

"A primrose by a river's brim:
"A yellow primrose was to him,
"And too was nothing more."

"Men are too busy with the utilitarian to look out ahead for the ar-

tistic. That is the end we hope to take care of."

The meeting of the executive board of the women's congress today was not altogether harmonious. While the congress has been partially supported through a donation made by the men, this donation, it was announced today, was to be withdrawn.

Such a withdrawal meant that more of the pin money of the delegates would have to be turned over to the "cause."

Another point over which the women became highly agitated was a proposition that, in view of the withdrawal of support, the congress merge its identity in that of the National Rivers and Harbors congress and accept a committee.

"Never will we surrender," exclaimed half a dozen women delegates speaking all at once.

As a result the evil moment was passed and the women's congress survived to plant shrubs and trees and lay out flower beds by the side of streams.

Delegates to the congress were present from thirty-two states.

Mrs. Hoyle Tompkins of Shreveport, La., is president and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of the former vice president of the United States, is one of the vice presidents.

ABUSED BRIDE TWO HOURS AFTER WEDDING

Millionaire Brokaw Accused of Cruelty by Wife Who Seeks Divorce and \$60,000 Annual Alimony.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] New York, Dec. 8.—"Liar" with qualification of varying intensity was one of the mildest epithets W. Gould Brokaw, the millionaire yachtman, was accused to apply to his wife, according to her testimony in court today.

Mrs. Brokaw who was Mary Blair, before her husband at Mineola, L. I., for separation and alimony of \$60,000 a year on grounds of alleged cruel and abusive treatment and failure to provide for her support. The Brokaws were married in 1907.

"We shall show," said her counsel, "that abuse of the bride began two hours after the marriage. Brokaw was mostly jealous for no reason. He often forced his wife to eat alone and keep to her room for the entire day. During the honeymoon they ate only four meals together. He broke into her room at all hours and on one occasion when the door was slammed in his face, sneered and looked on his forehead and ran around the hall way in his pajamas crying and complaining to the bellboy. He was habitually intoxicated and frequently used abusive language."

Mrs. Brokaw was the chief witness today. She testified that her husband was jealous of her brothers, that he accused her of flirting with his uncle, his nephew and his brother.

"What were some of the names that Mr. Brokaw called you when you desired his divorce?" asked counsel.

The witness wrote her reply on paper, which was not read.

On New Year's eve, 1907, occurred an incident, Mrs. Brokaw testified that caused her much humiliation. It had been her husband's custom she said, to serve her at dinner ginger ale, poured from a champagne bottle, while he and his guests drank champagne. He mistook the latter gave her real wine. When she raised the glass for her husband became furious, she said, and before her guests ordered her to go to her room.

Before court adjourned, Mrs. Brokaw's attorney announced he would show how Mrs. Brokaw in February, 1908, attempted suicide in her husband's shooting lodge at Fairview, N. Y., because of Mr. Brokaw's treatment.

W. Gould Brokaw, was divorced from his first wife who was Mrs. Cora-elle Condit, in 1899. Before, marriage again, it is said, he paid \$15,000 to Katherine Fulton to settle a breach of promise suit.

Cavalry Changes Posts

Washington, Dec. 8.—Troops A and D of the Third Cavalry today were ordered from their present post at Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

Company I of the signal corps now at Fort Sam Houston will be sent to Fort A. Russell, Wyoming, on April 1, 1910.

INVESTIGATION OF TELEGRAPH MERGER

President Vail of Bell Telephone and Colonel Clowry of Western Union Summoned Before Legislative Committee.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] New York, Dec. 8.—Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, the Bell interests and Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union, have been subpoenaed to appear before the legislative inquiry into the telegraph and telephone merger of this state. Mr. Vail will testify tomorrow and Colonel Clowry will be called later.

This will be the investigation into the recent billion dollar merger, whereby the Bell interests obtained legislative authority in this state. Mr. Vail will testify tomorrow and Colonel Clowry will be called later.

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MARATHON WALTZ IN BUTTE BROKEN UP BY POLICE

Foolish Couples Dance Nearly 15 Hours Without Food; Girl Contestants Carried Fainting to Hospital as Orgy Ends.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Butte, Mont., Dec. 7.—After dancing continuously fourteen hours, and 41 minutes without nourishment of any kind, three of the fifty-three couples that started last night in a "Marathon" waltz contest were stopped tonight by officers acting under instructions from Mayor Nevin.

Six of the girl contestants had been taken to a hospital, one suffering from a ruptured blood vessel and another having been stricken with muscular paralysis.

As the hours dragged on the tongues of the girls fairly hung from their mouths while their male companions struggled to keep their partners on their feet. A fainting girl seemed only to add to the excitement of the 500 spectators who crowded the hall.

Early in the morning when the struggle took on a serious aspect the promoters of the contest asked the participants to stop, but none complied and urged on by the yelling crowd the girls continued.

STAGE DRIVER FROZEN TO DEATH ON PRAIRIE

Laramie, Wyo., Dec. 8.—A special to the Republican from Hanna, 75 miles west of here, says that the driver of a stage and his only passenger, were found dead frozen on the road yesterday between Hanna and Leo. They left Hanna for Leo and were lost on the prairie in one of the worst storms ever experienced in that section.

JURY RESENTS HIGH HANDED ACTION OF HASKELL

Resolutions Denounce State and County Officials Who Blocked Investigation on Columbia Bank Failure in Oklahoma.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Oklahoma City, Dec. 8.—The grand jury that was discharged yesterday by order of Governor Haskell, and thus prevented from continuing an investigation of the failure of the Columbia Bank & Trust company today adopted resolutions expressing "supreme contempt for the methods resorted to by state and county officials in order to 'protect criminals' and commending Attorney General West for his 'faithful, conscientious and fearless efforts to enforce the law.'"

The jury was particularly indignant that the attorney general was not permitted to sign incomplete indictments that had been returned.

It is announced here that another grand jury will be impaneled in January to inquire into the records of county officers.

TAFT MESSAGE WELL RECEIVED IN FRANCE

United States Destined to Play Increasingly Important Role in World Politics, is Paris View.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Paris, Dec. 8.—The favorable impression of President Taft's message reflected in the course of discussion in the press which calls attention to the importance of his declarations as to foreign relations and foresees that the United States is destined to play an increasingly powerful part in the world's affairs.

The Journal des Debats says that if the United States had not succeeded in immediately winning over the confidence and sympathy of the Latin republics, she certainly has a potential present role on the Far East in the exercise of a preponderant influence in China, thus opening up an immense field for American investment and by a tactful mixture of diplomacy and show of force she has induced Japan to link arms with her so that they may stand together for a status quo in the Orient.

The Review sums up the message as bespeaking prosperity and confidence at home and expansion by force or persuasion abroad. It thinks that President Taft's remarks on the application of the maximum duties will do much to calm European concern over the new American tariff law.

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The Best Cough Syrup is Easily Made at Home

You can make a full pint of cough syrup in five minutes by this recipe—enough to last a family a long time—at a cost of only 54 cents. It is not only cheaper, but better, than the cough medicines you buy. Its taste is pleasant—children like it. It stops obstinate coughs in a hurry, and is splendid for other throat troubles.

Granulated Sugar Syrup 1 1/2 oz. Pinex 2 1/2 oz. Put 2 1/2 oz. of Pinex in a pint bottle and fill up with granulated sugar syrup made as follows: Take a pint of granulated sugar, add 1/2 pint of warm water and stir about 2 minutes. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This recipe will not work with any of the weaker pine preparations, like the real Pinex itself, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway White Pine Extract. All druggists have it, or can get it easily on request.

Strained honey can be used instead of the syrup, and makes a very fine honey and pine tar cough syrup.

RED CROSS STAMPS NOT ACCEPTED IN LIEU OF POSTAGE

Missives on Which Senders Have Failed to Attach Regular Stamps Land in Dead Letter Office in Thousands.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Washington, Dec. 8.—Thousands of letters bearing the Red Cross stamps are being sent to the dead letter office or being held at postoffices for postage. Notwithstanding instructions issued in connection with the sale of the Red Cross stamps quite a number of letters are being mailed bearing these stamps in lieu of regular postage.

Red Cross stamps are not postage stamps and letters or other mail matter bearing these stamps alone must be treated as unpaid matter. The addressee is notified to remit postage, and if it is not received, the letter or other matter is sent to the dead letter office.

Matter bearing Red Cross stamps is not admitted to the mails of Great Britain even though the regular postage is attached and is admitted to Germany only when the Red Cross stamps are attached to the back of the letter or parcel.

General use of the Red Cross stamps by residents of the district is noted.

WASHINGTON RELIEVED OF SUPPOSED LEPER

Authorities Agree to Accept Findings of Rockefeller Institute Specialist.

Washington, Dec. 8.—John R. Early, twice imprisoned and quarantined here as a leper will leave Washington tomorrow to go to the Rockefeller institute for medical research in New York where he will be examined by Dr. Simon Flexner.

Dr. Flexner's decision as to whether Early has leprosy will be accepted as final by the Washington health department.

In return for his freedom, Early's attorney tonight announced that Early will drop his damage suit against the local health officers for false imprisonment.

TUG LOST ON MEXICAN GULF; CREW DEAD, IS FEARED

Beaumont, Texas, Dec. 8.—The tug Jule, of the Houston Redding company, of Galveston with a crew of five men is believed to have sunk in the Gulf between Sabine Pass and Galveston. The tug cleared from Galveston and since has not been heard from. Search is being made by the revenue cutter Windom.

PATIENTS RESCUED FROM BURNING ASYLUM

Cool Bravery of Nurses and Attendants Averts Catastrophe in New York Hospital for the Insane.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 8.—The coolness of nurses and attendants probably saved the lives of a score or more patients of the state insane asylum, twenty miles south of here, when fire started tonight.

Calmly waiting about the words the keepers assurances to the patients that a small fire had started but if they would all walk quietly to another part of the institution there would be no danger, a disaster was averted. The inmates displayed an extraordinary courage by the smiling attendants they walked out of the burning wards to safety.

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We use only the finest material have the finest skilled labor and handle goods in the most sanitary methods. For today we will have:

ANGEL FOOD DROPS something new 20c doz.

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LAYER CAKES of all kinds from 25c to 50c.

DUNDEE CAKES, each 20c and loads of other good things

As an inducement for you to try our Bakery Goods we offer for today only:

30 BREAD TICKETS \$1

Each ticket worth 3c in trade at any time. One dollar and fifty cents worth of goods for \$1

WHERE CAN YOU BEAT IT?

JUST IN FRESH—

BULK Raspberry Preserves, Strawberry Preserves, Apricot Preserves, Cherry Preserves, Currant Jelly, 30c lb.

WE HAVE

OLD FASHION GUM DROPS 30c lb.

Old Fashion Chocolate Molasses Crisp Candy 30c lb.

JAFFA'S

ZERO WEATHER IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

Failure of Gas Supply Adds to Suffering of City People Depending on Natural Source of Supply.

[By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire] Kansas City, Dec. 8.—After two days of temperature ranging as low as zero and no higher than 10 degrees above, the southwest has no promise of relief.

Official records show this December to be the coldest on record, throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and western Missouri. Locally there is much suffering because of the failure of the gas supply. Scores of people are removing their gas fixtures and returning to the use of soft coal furnaces. Plumbers are working into the night to relieve suffering.

George Kling, a negro, was frozen to death near Bonner Springs, Kan., today.

STEEL TRUST MAY DISMANTLE BIG PLANT

Drastic Means of Breaking Strike Under Consideration.

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 8.—Officials of the tin mills company tonight would neither deny or confirm reports that the heads of the United States corporation have ordered the immediate dismantling of the Aetna-Standard plant and the abandonment of Bridgeport as a district for the manufacture of sheet and tin plate on account of the strike here.

The union men have enough funds on hand to stay out during the winter and according to Vice President Lewis tonight they will do so if the union is not reorganized.

Bridgeport is but one of the half dozen points affected by the strike, but as it is one of the strongest union towns the strike has been most vigorously prosecuted here than elsewhere.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This Liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by all druggists.

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- RIDING SADDLES
- LAP ROBES
- BOYS' WAGONS

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Bank of Commerce

OF Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 19, 1909.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$1,005,999.72
Bonds and other Securities	10,000.00
Real Estate	11,828.44
Furniture and Fixtures	5,550.00
Cash and Exchange	711,558.36
Total	\$1,744,637.52

LIABILITIES:

Capital Paid up	\$150,000.00
Surplus and Profits	50,471.93
Deposits Subject to Check	1,030,016.42
Time Certificates of Deposit	514,150.07
Total	\$1,744,637.52

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Don't wait until the end of the year . . . DO IT NOW!

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Manufacturer of BLANK BOOKS, LOOSE LEAF DEVICES, RUBBER STAMPS. Phone 924.

CHINESE INSPECTOR ORDERED DISMISSED

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Nagel today directed the dismissal of George E. Baldwin, Chinese immigration inspector at Baltimore. Baldwin has been under suspension for a short time for alleged irregularities into which a thorough investigation was made by Commissioner General Keefe of the immigration service and by Chief Clerk Weed of the department of commerce and labor. It was said at the department that Secretary Nagel had directed the dismissal of Baldwin "for the good of the service" and that his action "was not taken on the charges made."

Journal Want Ads. Get Results.

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

Che Albuquerque Morning Journal

(Official Newspaper of New Mexico)

Published by the JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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B. O. WRIGHT, Advertising Mgr.

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ALBUQUERQUE — NEW MEXICO

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

When a man makes up his mind to manage a bank, play politics and run a newspaper organ, all at the same time, he should print over the door of his place of business the cheerful motto which is supposed to embellish the front gate of hades, "Who enters here leave hope behind."

A paper run as a political organ can lose money faster than any other scheme ambitious men can engage in, and the temptation to take money out of the bank, to feed the thing, is so strong that not more than one in ten thousand can resist it, and the inevitable result follows, as naturally as the night follows the day—the bank goes to the receiver, the paper goes to the scrap heap, and the man goes to the penitentiary, or spends his life and his fortune in fighting to keep out. Only a few days ago the following brief item appeared in the news columns of the daily papers:

Chicago, Dec. 8.—John R. Walsh, convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Chicago National bank, of which he was president, was today denied a rehearing of his appeal to the federal circuit court of appeals here by Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker.

This leaves Walsh without any recourse than the supreme court of the United States to try the question of the sentence commencing July 1, 1910, in Leavenworth prison.

Walsh's fight for freedom has been one of the hardest ever fought and the ex-banker is showing the effects of the severe strain.

REGULATING THE BANKS.

Having convinced himself that the public demands certain changes in the methods of managing the national banks, the controller of the currency, Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, has set in motion the machinery to accomplish an important reform in that direction. It is his desire to foster a keener sense of responsibility among bank directors and to bring home to them a due sense of their legal and moral duties to their depositors.

In order to round out this plan Mr. Murray has asked about 2,500 national banks which now hold board meetings at irregular and infrequent intervals to amend and forward to him a copy of their by-laws, as amended to provide for at least monthly meetings of the board of directors, for the appointment of examining and audit committees, for approval by the board of directors of all loans and discounts at these monthly meetings and for the recording of such approval in permanent form. Daily meetings of directors are now held by a number of the large national banks, 1,365 hold weekly meetings, about three hundred hold semi-monthly meetings, making a total of more than four thousand five hundred which hold board meetings at least monthly at which the loans and discounts are approved. Hereafter, as soon as application for a national bank is approved, the organizers will be told that they must submit with the organization papers a copy of their by-laws which must provide for at least monthly meetings and for audit and examination committees. Under this plan banks organized hereafter will have to comply with the requirements of the controller before charters are issued.

Mr. Murray believes that the 2,500 national banks will comply with his request, and that all the banks now in the system and those organized in the future will be brought to such a state that the national banking system as a whole that each one of its 7,000 banks is receiving the careful attention of the board of directors.

The failure of a month ago of a national bank at Mineral Point, Wis., was largely due to the fact that the directors were not familiar with the signatures of borrowers and did not detect the forgeries. The failure which was one of the worst in the history of the controller's office, furnished an incentive to Mr. Murray to press with vigor his plan for more rigorous control by directors. He now knows exactly how every national bank in the country is managed. The few badly managed ones will be examined four times a year in the presence of the directors. The duties of

in the present banking law, and it is possible that the monetary commission will specify in detail what these duties shall be.

An exchange suggests that such revision of football rules will make possible a more distinct demarcation between the duties of the sporting and obituary departments would be heartily welcomed.

Some of the buildings in New York are still giving evidence of an uncomfortable degree of restlessness. For instance the World says "The criminal court house took another slide toward Centre street yesterday. There is new evidence that the foundations are giving away, notwithstanding the fact that a good deal of shoring up has been done during the past month."

A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Some one has said, and some others have repeated it, that "women have no sense of humor." But here is proof positive that such a statement is a libel on the sex. In St. Louis is a paper called the Women's National Daily. It is made entirely by women and is a mighty good-looking sheet. In its editorial we find the following paragraph:

"Of course, it is possible, as reported, that Mr. Bryan intends to 'embrace prohibition,' but it is also possible that if she suspects his real motives he will have to show better running ability than he has shown in the past to catch her."

CLUB SNUBS STUBBS.

A short time ago the Topka club arranged to give a dinner in honor of Chief Justice Johnson, who has just completed twenty-five years of continuous service on the supreme bench of the state. An invitation was sent to Gov. Stubbs, among others, but the day before the dinner it was withdrawn, by order of the directors. It appears that the governor, while a member of the club made a losing fight to compel it to abolish the liquor locker system and later resigned his membership.

"Oh, I guess I'll live through it," said the governor when informed that the club directors had ordered the promoters of the dinner to cancel his invitation. "I am right, however, in ordering the prohibitory law enforced and intend to stay by it. The organization of a club really means a rich man's saloon. If our law isn't strong enough to prevent these wealthy clubs from handling liquor the legislature should make it strong enough and I am going to make such a recommendation next session."

Gov. Stubbs was to have made a speech at the Johnson dinner.

A HOME-MADE MIRAGE.

It will no longer be necessary to travel across the deserts of Asia or Africa to see a genuine mirage. A special correspondent of the New York World explains how Dr. Robert Wood, professor of Experimental Physics, in the Johns Hopkins university, who is one of the foremost experimental physicists of the age, in the field of optics, has shown his claim to a miniature mirage that exhibited as perfectly as possible in a laboratory experiment the realness and vividness of this hallucination.

Prof. Wood reproduced the desert with a sheet of iron plate about fifteen feet in length covered with sand, under which a series of gas burners were lighted to heat the sand as it is in the desert. A mirror reflected the sun upon a white sheet of paper at the end of the artificial desert, which paper served as the clear sky light.

When the sand got fairly hot and one looked along its surface at some little piece of sand at the end toward the white paper, one could almost believe that just a little way in front of the piece of sand there was a clear pool of crystal water on the iron plate.

A MONOPOLY OF MILLIONS.

"No man," says the New York World, "whether he be J. Pierpont Morgan or Thomas F. Ryan, should be permitted to own a great life-insurance company. There is no man in the country who can safely be trusted with such power over 2400,000,000 of other people's money, no matter what safeguards an insurance code may provide. Yet this is what the state of New York permits."

In the case of the Equitable the entire stock is only \$100,000,000 and the dividends are limited by law to 7 per cent. Yet Mr. Ryan paid James H. Hyde \$2,500,000 for \$50,000 of this \$100,000,000 in stock. The legitimate earnings from the investment were only \$2,514 a year. The interest on \$2,500,000 at the very modest rate of 4 per cent, is \$100,000 a year. Nominally Mr. Ryan's investment means a loss of at least \$28,486 annually; yet he was very glad to get the Hyde stock for \$2,500,000, and other holders had previously offered twice as much.

"There is no public information as to what Mr. Morgan paid for the Ryan buildings, but nobody assumes that it was less than Mr. Ryan paid Mr. Hyde plus a reasonable return on the investment. Nobody has assumed, either, that Mr. Ryan or Mr. Morgan in acquiring the Equitable was influenced by philanthropic considerations for the widows and orphans of policy-holders."

"It is already reported that the Morgan purchase will result in extensive banking alliances, probably culminating in an immense merger of trust concerns." This is only another way of saying that the money and

power are to be used to increase Mr. Morgan's financial power and influence. It may be very true that the rights of the policy-holders are amply safeguarded under the laws of New York, but there is no such protection to the broader rights of the public, which must be accorded some slight concern at least in a transaction which further centralizes control over the country's floating capital and finances."

Mr. Morgan's purchase of the Equitable may have an educational advantage, however, in helping the American people to arrive at a decision in regard to the desirability of a central bank. For years they have watched the steady concentration of financial power in the hands of a comparatively small number of men and this latest gigantic consolidation in the hands of Mr. Morgan ought to enable them to see, if they are not indeed, hopelessly blind that the time has come when the financial health of the country imperatively demands that this great power over the nation's wealth shall no longer be left in the hands of a few individuals, but should be deposited in a great national institution under the direct control of the nation itself. The only valid argument against such a policy is the allegation that such an institution would be under the control of Wall street. That is equivalent to claiming that Wall street is greater than the government of the United States and that is a claim that we are not prepared to concede—though it may become real in the course of time, if steps are not taken by the general government to circumvent the efforts of a few individuals to control the finances of the nation.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CENSUS.

In an article with the foregoing caption, Whitman Osgood gives, in the December number of the National Magazine, some interesting facts regarding the coming national census, upon which the enumerators will go to work in about three weeks. He says:

Congress has appropriated ten million dollars for the thirteenth census and may be asked for four million more. Not counting the latter, but including ten million, congress has expended over fifty-seven million in census-taking to date, beginning with the first census in 1790. Director Durand hopes to save a million dollars or more on the thirteenth census as compared with its predecessors, taking into account the larger scope and size of the impending inquiry.

Congress requires the director to obtain information relative to population, agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries. It restricted the inquiries under each head, but gave Director Durand authority to determine the form and sub-division of inquiries necessary.

The census of population is taken with reference to the conditions existing on April 15, 1910.

The census of agriculture has reference to the calendar year 1909, so far as farm operations are concerned, and to April 15, 1910, as to farm equipment, or rather, inventory. The schedule will be carried by forty-five thousand of the sixty-five thousand enumerators, and these will be chosen from the progressive farmers and crop reporters.

The census of manufactures, mines and quarries covers the calendar year 1909 only, and the fifteen hundred special agents will begin January 1, 1910 to gather these statistics. A "test" examination on November 2 was provided for them.

WHY GENUINE GAS COKE IS CHEAPER AND BETTER IN EVERY WAY THAN ANY OTHER HEATING FUEL

It is solid carbon, the substance remaining after gas is taken from coal in gas retorts.
It makes a smokeless fire and therefore does away with the worst kind of a furnace nuisance.
It gives off more heat units per ton than a ton of any other fuel.

It insures a steady, sure continuous fire requiring but little attention.
It removes one of the worst troubles of the furnace—clinkers. No clinkers in coke.
It represents, per ton, more value than a ton of hard coal, but is far cheaper.
It will make your total fuel bill for winter months less than if you used other fuels.

Our Representative Will Call and Convince You "It's a Saving"

ALBUQUERQUE GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

COKE DEPT.

PHONE 98

..CHRISTMAS..

We are placing on exhibition our line of HOLIDAY GOODS, and we invite you to call and compare our prices with others. Beautiful Toilet Sets—in Sterling Silver, Silver Plate, Ebony and Coco Bolo. The finest line of Bags—in Alligator, Seal and Leather in the city. Libbey's Cut Glass—"The World's Best." The daintiest, prettiest hand Painted China. The most complete line of Perfumes and Toilet Waters in the Territory.

WATCH US—WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. O'RIELLY CO.

H. E. FOX, Secy. and Mgr.

P.S.—Our Drug department is in charge of Expert, Registered Pharmacists. Send us your prescription. Mail orders filled.

Solos

By the Second Fiddle

What Would He Do?
What would hold Theodore
Who were he here?
What would the righteous and
Canons appear?
Would he put a few volts on
Our peart Uncle Nelson
Aldrich, and tie a few
Cans on his rear?

What would the brave Teddy
The Robust and Ready
Do to the nabob
Who shot up his kin?
Would he lasso Zolaya?
Rope, head and tie a
Double how knot in his
Soldiers of lin?

Would Tumbo be leary
Of Cook and of Peary?
Would he brand them with shorter and
Fugier phrase?
Would he grind up the polar
Palm-flam with his molar
Would he haxe him and paste him
With visage ablaze?

Would Richard Achilles
Be seized with the Wilkes
Accused of the Juggin'
Of Guggenheim's dough?
Would Teddy, Lord save us,
Substantiate Glavis
And boot Mr. Ballinger
Out with his toe?

"The vain speculation
All over the nation;
Tumbos in jungles
A chasing the Grog.
The hunter's Dumbail
Upon the Zambesi
Charging the Hippo
And publisher too.

But oh! the fierce reaction
The dreadful destruction
When Teddy comes roaring
Back home o'er the deep;
The grand castigation
Will startle the nation
When the African jungle
Is once more asleep.

THE STATEHOOD bill is nothing
if not safe and sane.

BANKER Walsh has at least put up
a game fight for his freedom.

THE MYSTERY is how the Phoenix
Insurance company dodged the cyclone
of a few years ago.

AS A DESPOTIC monarchy Okla-
homa under Haskell has Turkey
backed into the supplement of the
geography.

A BOY, it is stated, was the cause
of the Cherry mine disaster. Here at
last is one branch of trouble that can't
be laid to a woman.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Mr. An-
drews kindly allowed the president to
make a few modest suggestions about
the statehood measure.

THE ANTI-SALOON League says
that fifteen thousand saloons have
been wiped out in the past year. It
must make Carrie Nation envious.

THE BEST argument for statehood
is the fact that enough rain has fallen
in eastern New Mexico to assure the
biggest crops on record next season.

WHY DO COUNTRY editors grum-
ble? asks the Melrose Enterprise.
There are some subscribers who might
explain this phenomenon if they
wished.

AN ARIZONA paper, musing on the
incident of the Phoenix man who tried
to light his pipe in a powder maga-
zine again voices the truism that you
can't keep a good man down.

THIRTEEN CHICAGO professors
have officially declared that the Hindu
is not ethical. But it is not believed
that even this will rob it of its lead-

Shoes for Christmas Gifts

Something that is dainty and useful at the same time makes the most highly appreciated Christmas Present. There is nothing daintier or more serviceable than our up-to-date Shoes and Slippers for Men, Women and Children.

Men's Shoes, \$2.00 to \$5.00
Men's Slippers, .75 to \$2.50
Women's Shoes, \$1.65 to \$5.00
Women's Oxfords, \$1.65 to \$4.00
Women's Slippers, .65 to \$1.50
Children's Shoes, .85 to \$3.00
Children's Slippers, .75 to \$1.00



ing position among the Six Best Sellers.

IT IS CLAIMED that ballooning will cure rheumatism, a statement which goes if you put in the amendment that it cures if the balloonist hits the ground hard enough.

THE FACT that a negro was indicted, tried and sentenced to death in one day in Kentucky would indicate that justice is going to put one over on Judge Lynch after all.

DISCOVERED TOO MUCH.

Dr. Cook has temporarily disappeared, seeking rest from the north pole controversy. The doctor evidently did not realize how much he would discover when he found the blamed thing—Cocoonino Sun.

The Hagerman Alarm Clock That Cost \$40,000.

How an alarm clock's dilatory workings cost a citizen of the Pecos valley of New Mexico \$40,000 is a story that has just come to light.

J. J. Hagerman, the pioneer capitalist and railroad builder of the region, was the victim. J. J. Hagerman is dead now—he has died since this occurrence—which was last spring into, but he told the incident before his death and it is now going the rounds among the men whose veracity is unquestioned.

Being a pioneer settler, Mr. Hagerman was a pioneer in many other things. For years he had raised the finest apples in the Pecos valley, except when a late cold spell came and killed them. He was the pioneer apple grower of the region, and when the practice of "smudging" came into use in other sections, he became the pioneer smudger, in the battle against the cold.

Smudging means building fires in pots or kettles at various intervals throughout an orchard and keeping them smoking during the period when the frost is expected to rise during the night and set the early spring have brought into blossom. The frost is generally expected along before the early hours of the day in the morning and all hands are aroused at a given hour to light the torches, feed the smudge pots and keep out the cold until the sun's rays make such work no longer necessary.

One night last spring the smudge pots were prepared for the Hagerman apple orchard and all hands were assigned to sections in the great forest of trees to smudge. Each man set an alarm clock to awaken him at the proper hour and all were on duty—all but one man—when the call came. This man was not missed for half an hour or more and in the meantime the frost had done its work. He was awakened and reprimanded, but protested that his alarm clock had failed to work. The superintendent tested it and found this true.

All the apples in the orchard were saved except the patch assigned to the man with the recalcitrant clock. The apples were sold this fall and, estimating the area killed by the frost and comparing it with receipts for the fruits from similar areas in the orchard where the smudge pots were used, that failure of the alarm clock to work cost just \$40,000.

And J. J. Hagerman, pioneer smudger, proved the worth of smudging. His apple crop was above the average, while the rest of the Pecos valley crop where smudging was not practiced was a total failure.—Carlinbad Correspondent in El Paso Herald.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

THE WILLIAMSON HAFFNER CO.

ENGRAVERS OUR PRINTERS

CUTS TALK

DENVER, COLO.

COLD FEET

Is an evidence of impaired circulation and inevitably leads to disaster if not corrected. Come and see if there is not a new and easier method of curing you, lately discovered. Almost every day adds some valuable new cure, and every day you wait makes your disease that much harder to cure.



We have all the latest electrical treatments for the rapid and easy cure of nervous diseases, nervous prostration, hysteria, headache, insomnia and female troubles.

Diet, Swedish movements, and occlusion make the cure of dyspepsia, fermentation, constipation, biliousness, hemorrhoids and all forms of intestinal disorders an easy and certain procedure.

Baths are acknowledged leaders in the cure of rheumatism, sprains, uric acid trouble, etc. We can duplicate the water of any of the famous health resorts and have expert masseurs to administer them.

References, any bank or business house in the city. Open to all physicians. Home physician always in attendance. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

Bronson Sanitarium 224 West Central

DO YOU KNOW HOW FAR

\$1.00

Will Go at our Stable?



WE FURNISH YOU WITH PUTTERS, RIDING SKIRTS, CROPS AND A GOOD SADDLE HORSE FOR 3 HOURS, 25c EACH ADDITIONAL HOUR.

WE KEEP THESE FOR SADDLE EXCLUSIVELY. THEY ARE WELL FED AND GROOMED, AND IT IS A PLEASURE TO RIDE THEM. WE ALSO HAVE A FEW NICE TURNOUTS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR STABLES. IT WILL SURPRISE YOU. PRIVATE RIDING LESSONS OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH

Wright's Riding School & Livery

313 W. Silver Ave. Phone 241

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK OF POLISHED PLATES, WINDOW AND FANCY GLASSES IN NEW MEXICO. WHEN IN NEED OF GLASS WRITE OR CALL ON US FOR PRICES. : : :

SUPERIOR LUMBER AND MILL CO.

WITH AMPLE MEANS AND UNSURPASSED FACILITIES

The Bank of Commerce of Albuquerque

Extends to Depositors Every Proper Accommodation and Solicits New
Officers and Directors: Accounts Capital, \$150,000.00.
Solemn Luna, President; W. S. Strickler, Vice President and Cashier; W. J. Johnson, Assistant Cashier; William Mcintosh, George Arnot, J. C. Baldrige, A. M. Blackwell, O. E. Cromwell

MONTEZUMA TRUST COMPANY

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
Capital and Surplus, \$100,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

LEON HERTZOG

Wholesale and Retail

Hay and Grain, and All Kinds of Native Products.

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GROSS, KELLY & CO

(Incorporated)

Wholesale Merchants and Dealers in Wool, Hides and Pelts

Navajo Blankets, Piñon Nuts, Beans, Chili, Potatoes and Other Native Products.

Houses at East Las Vegas, N. M.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Tucuman, N. M.; Pecos, N. M.; Logan, N. M. and Trinidad, Colo.

IF YOU WANT QUALITY USE

REX FLINT-KOTE ROOFING

Albuquerque Lumber Company 423 North First St.

SOLE AGENT

For chapped hands nothing equals our Velvet Skin Lotion

WILLIAMS DRUG CO.

117 W. Central

DON'T WAIT

GET YOUR COAL IN BEFORE THE FIRST STORM
ANTHRACITE (All sizes)
CERRILLOS LUMP
MILL WOOD
FACTORY WOOD
W. H. HAHN CO.
The Best
Jaffup Lump
KINDLING
COKE
Phone 91
BRICK LIME BUILDING SUPPLIES

Live News From New Mexico and Arizona

What's Doing all Over the Great Southwest

Work on Great Reservoir Project on Las Vegas Grant Will Start Within Ten Days

Grant Board Makes Satisfactory Arrangement to Protect Camfield Construction Company in Building San Guilela Dam, Which Will Irrigate Seventy-five Thousand Acres of Most Fertile Farming Lands in New Mexico; Contracts for Dirt and Concrete Work are Awarded.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal) Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 8.—Today the full report of the recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Las Vegas grant, which was held Monday and Tuesday of this week, was given to the public and there was great rejoicing in the city tonight when it was generally known that the San Guilela reservoir project will be constructed and that work will begin at once.

A resolution was passed by the board in which they agreed to bind themselves to indemnify to D. A. Camfield of the Camfield Construction company of Greeley, Colo., to the amount of \$10,000 and also to reduce his bond from \$200,000 to \$100,000. The resolution which passed unanimously also provides that Mr. Camfield on his part must begin actual construction work within ten days from the passage and adoption of the resolution by the board. The original resolution was mailed to Denver last night and all that remains is for Camfield to sign and return it for the grant board files. It is understood that Camfield has signified his willingness to give the resolution his signature and the matter is but formal.

The action of the board of trustees of the grant shows they are willing to do all within their power to expedite construction of the San Guilela dam. There was some discussion of the report of the prior water rights on the Colorado river would be an obstacle to the immediate construction of the irrigation project.

Such difficulties as this, however, will not deter the construction company in view of the fact that the grant board is willing to insure the company against loss by damages or injunctions and to bring its ample capital to bear in protecting the company while it is doing the work.

Showing that the Camfield Construction company intends to begin work at once and believes that nothing will come up to prevent it, W. A. Cole, of the contracting firm of Cole & Work, who have recently completed large irrigation contracts for the French Land company at French, N. M., and the Springer Ditch company, also near French, stated this afternoon that he had on Monday, of this week, signed contracts in Denver for all the concrete work in connection of the San Guilela reservoir and that he was leaving today for French, where he will immediately have the entire equipment of his company shipped to Las Vegas and begin work.

The dirt work has been let to the Thomson Steam Shovel Construction company of Fort Collins and will begin as soon as the machinery can be transported to Las Vegas.

There was great satisfaction expressed on all sides here tonight when the people realized that a new era has been brought to Las Vegas and its immediate vicinity and that 75,000 acres of heretofore untitled land will be made to become one of the richest agricultural districts in the entire west and that such conditions mean great prosperity for San Miguel county.

At a meeting of the board they reconsidered the former resolution in which that body offered to donate 220 acres of land to the National Sanitarium of the Knights of Pythias. It was stated that the directors of the sanitarium had expressed themselves against the proposition as unsuitable, and it was believed better to turn the land back into the entire tract from the fact that it interfered with the San Guilela reservoir project.

It was stated that whenever the Knights of Pythias were in position to take definite steps to realize their plans for a national institution, the board of trustees would again confer with them with regard to another donation of land.

According to recent authority a Collins wireless telephone system will be installed in every city and town in Arizona within a few weeks. Phoenix will have the first wireless system.

COURT IMPOSES SENTENCE IN ROSWELL

Territorial Prisoners Attended to by Judge Mechem Sitting for Judge Pope; Two Go to Penitentiary.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) Roswell, N. M., Dec. 7.—Judge Merritt Mechem, who has been sitting as special judge in the Fifth Judicial district on account of the call of Judge Wm. H. Pope to the east, is bringing his work to a close and today passed sentence on the following territorial prisoners who had either been found guilty after trial or had pleaded guilty upon arraignment:

Howard Walker, forgery, to the reform school for not less than two nor more than four years, and to pay the costs.

Boyd Smith, burglary, to the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than four years, and to pay the costs.

Ben Anderson, burglary, to the penitentiary for not less than eighteen months nor more than three years, and to pay the costs.

W. J. King, for larceny, to the county jail for three months and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs, jail sentence suspended during good behavior.

Anecimo Delgado, larceny, to sixty days in jail and to pay the costs, the jail sentence suspended during good behavior.

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PHONE MANAGER IS ARRESTED AT LAMY BY EXPLOSION OF ENGINE

WANTED IN COLORADO FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Downfall Due to Too Many Sweethearts Says R. S. Rankin; Interesting Development in Renehan Divorce Case.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal) Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—My downfall has resulted from having too many sweethearts. Now that I am in for it the sooner it is all over the better," was the philosophical remark of R. S. Rankin of Silverton, Colo., when arrested at Lamy night before last by an officer of the mounted police. This morning mounted policeman W. E. Dudley left with Rankin for Silverton, where the man is wanted by the authorities on the charge of embezzlement while acting as manager of a telephone company.

Rankin, who is twenty years old, was on his way south, supposedly bound toward Mexico.

Arrested for Carrying a Gun. Mounted policeman Rafael Gomez last evening arrested a man at Cerrillos for carrying a gun.

In the district court for Santa Fe county, suit was filed today by Zepora G. Renehan of Los Angeles, Cal., against Aloys B. Renehan of Santa Fe for a readjustment of alimony and division of community property alleged to be worth \$80,000, while the annual income of the defendant is given at \$12,000. The plaintiff asserts that after divorce from defendant she married R. C. Gomez, whose present income from his law practice is only \$125 a month and his property worth only \$14,000, and that defendant had ceased paying her \$150 alimony upon her re-marriage. She also asks to be awarded various articles which she claims are her personal property but remained in the custody of her former husband.

Time Given for Briefs. The territorial board of water commissioners, in the appeal of J. L. Lawson of Alamogordo against the action of Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan in the Ruidoso power proposition, gave thirty days to applicants for power rights to file brief and thirty days subsequent to Lawson to reply. The matter will be disposed of at the February meeting of the board.

Insurance Department Makes Inquiry. Superintendent of Insurance Jacobo Chaves yesterday made telegraphic inquiry of the insurance commissioner of New York as to the exact status of the Phoenix Insurance company, whose president was indicted for larceny.

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FIREMAN SCALDED BY EXPLOSION OF ENGINE

FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE BOILER LETS GO

Detonation at Buckman, N. M., Shakes the Country; Cause of Accident Not Known.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Journal) Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—With a terrific detonation which shook houses for miles around, the boiler of a Denver & Rio Grande freight engine standing on the track at Buckman, N. M., exploded yesterday evening while the locomotive was taking water from the tank.

H. H. Kinkaid, the fireman, who was standing some fifteen feet away from the engine, was thrown for about fifty feet by the force of the explosion, while the expanding volume of steam from the boiler inflicted painful and serious burns on his body. He was brought as quickly as possible to the sanitarium here, and although badly scalded, he is expected to pull through.

Drakenman Also Hurt. (By Morning Journal Special Lined Wire) Alamosa, Colo., Dec. 8.—A boiler explosion on Engine No. 528 as it was pulling a Rio Grande freight train into Blanca today fatally injured Fireman W. B. Chase and seriously injured Head Drakenman, Joseph Westenberg, Engineer F. H. Hubbard escaped injury. Westenberg was taken to the Rio Grande hospital at Salida.

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According to recent authority a Collins wireless telephone system will be installed in every city and town in Arizona within a few weeks. Phoenix will have the first wireless system.

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well with us this season and we are cleaning up this fall in good shape. The cattle and sheep business in a country like that has its ups and downs the same as any other line of business. Where I am we never pretend to raise any feed. It is back in the mountain range country where no farming whatever is attempted. If the range feed becomes short all we have to do is to run the cattle out, and if we have plenty all is well and good. The country shows no change since I went there. But there has been a change in the cattle themselves. We are raising a much better class than formerly. Registered bulls are used and the cattle are far superior to quality. We are receiving much higher prices for our cattle. In a way they cost a little more to produce and handle, but still when properly handled, there is more money in the cattle business now than 10 years ago. The sheep industry shows still greater profits. The very high price of wool, and the advances made in the sheep market generally, make sheep raising the most profitable of the two lines. Sheepmen will be strictly in it next year. Already they are assured a very high price for the wool, which is a big item in the sheep business now. They have more homes, however, than we, as the wolves and other enemies of their flocks take off a good many of them. We have just as many big wolves now as we ever had."

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds LAXATIVE BRINGS QUININE. The world wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature E. W. GROVE, 25c.

SAMUEL BIRDO HAS PASSED AWAY

Mercantile Pioneer of New Mexico and Old Resident of Albuquerque Dies in San Francisco.

News was received here yesterday from Ben Birbo, the well known merchant of Birbo, N. M., word of here, that he received a telegram yesterday morning announcing the death of his brother, Samuel Birbo, in San Francisco, where the deceased had been actively engaged in wholesale business for the past ten years.

The news will be received with regret here. Samuel Birbo was one of the pioneers of Albuquerque and New Mexico and for twenty-five years was engaged in business in the territory. He was one of the best known men in the territory and had a host of friends, the result of his personally attractive character and the respect gained through square business methods.

Deafness Cannot be Cured. by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Roses by the Ton. A lot of roses, which will be the world's largest structure of the kind, is being erected at North Wales, Pennsylvania, and will be devoted exclusively to the growth of American Beauty roses, 100,000 bushes of which will find shelter beneath its immense expanse of glass. The house will be 700 feet long, 172 feet wide, and 22 feet to height at its highest point. Its construction there will be used no less than 122½ tons of glass. It will be heated by steam, sixty-five tons of piping being required for the purpose. The foundation and sides of the structure will be of concrete. Its temperature must be maintained at about 60 degrees during the winter.

The American Beauty rose evidently is a product worthy of extensive cultural attention. At the height of the social season, from Christmas until after Easter, the roses sell at \$6 to \$15 a dozen.—Van Norden Magazine.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all druggists.

THE grocer who tells you that any other kind of vanilla is "Just as good" as BURNETT'S VANILLA, doesn't know what he is talking about.

BURNETT'S VANILLA is superior to the ordinary kinds of vanilla as ripe, luscious fruit is superior to hard, green fruit. You will have better desserts if you BURNETT'S VANILLA. The foundation and sides of the structure will be of concrete. Its temperature must be maintained at about 60 degrees during the winter.

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Little Things Annoy or Please Us



Little things annoy us—the little curl of smoke that, if left alone, would soon smudge the furnishings and make work for the housewife. There are no annoying little things in the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

They've been banished by hard thought and tireless work. In their stead there are little things that please—that make for comfort and satisfaction. The little self-locking

Automatic Smokeless Device

that actually prevents smoke—the little lock on the inside of the tube that holds the wick in check—keeps it below the smoke zone, so accurately adjusted that it cannot go wrong—these are some of the little things that please—that have contributed to the name and fame of the Perfection Oil Heater.

The most satisfying heater you can buy—always ready—easy to manage—always dependable—quickly cleaned. Brass font holds 4 quarts—burns 9 hours. Attractively finished in Nickel or Japan in various styles and finishes.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

PLAN TO CONSERVE RESOURCES OF MINNESOTA

Governor Behind Great Movement Which Will Hold Convention Attended by Three Thousand Delegates.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6.—State conservation of natural resources in Minnesota is to become a practical reality at one of the largest conventions ever held in the northwest, which will open in midwinter. Governor A. O. Eberhart is behind the movement and has already appointed a state conservation commission backed by the powerful state federation of commercial clubs, which is actively planning for a session attended by 3,000 delegates. Every class of employment in the state, every profession, every branch of commercial and industrial effort and every line of public work will be represented at St. Paul in a three days debate covering what Minnesota has in the way of resources, what is to be done with them and how they are to be developed without waste.

Governor Eberhart has shown the subject of vagueness and the usual visionary trimmings by declaring that Minnesota has cheap water powers and should furnish power to its people at low rates; that the rivers of the state are intended for commerce and should be utilized as elements of competition and in moving the traffic of the state; that the state has been denuded of much timber at tremendous waste and loss and that this should stop and should be replaced by sane forestry; that too much land is in the hands of speculative holders, who must be forced to drop it and permit its settlement by agriculturists. He voices several other ideas which are equally important to the powerful railway, timber and power interests. The conservation idea has been taken up with enthusiasm not only by the state but by the departments at Washington which are extending cordial assistance and have promised to send to Minnesota the best men in the United States to help the state get on its feet and stop the waste and bring about the rapid development of its resources.

Minnesota has 54,000 square miles of territory and is tremendously rich in timber, ore, power, clay, stone, sand, suitable for manufacture and other little used assets. The coming congress will devote its most important work to the analysis and cataloging of these resources and work designed to bring the material assets of the state to the attention of eastern money and manufacturing brains, able to utilize and develop them.

The Lonsburg Liberal says: Leonard Smith bought out the Allison place in the Pine Clough country a year or so ago. In his leisure time he has been doing some prospecting. He has discovered what promises to be one of the big gold mines of the country. It is a fissure vein in bird's eye porphyry. The fissure is well defined and has been traced for some three miles. It is about six feet wide with well defined smooth walls, and filled with quartz. The top for a few feet is iron stained and soft. After getting down some six feet it is a soft gray sulphide that is well mineralized. Samples taken across this vein 25, 37 and 48 feet in gold. Mr. Smith sorted out four tons from the iron stained ore, which he shipped to the smelter, and it went \$121 per ton, and better over \$100 per ton. There are old workings on the ledge, and there are rumors that it was worked in an early day, and the workers were driven out by the Apaches. The property which Mr. Smith and the Fraser brothers, who have an option on Mr. Smith's portion. The prospect is in township 15, south of range 20, west. It is about 12 miles from the Mogollon road, and an acquaintance of Allison

There was great satisfaction expressed on all sides here tonight when the people realized that a new era has been brought to Las Vegas and its immediate vicinity and that 75,000 acres of heretofore untitled land will be made to become one of the richest agricultural districts in the entire west and that such conditions mean great prosperity for San Miguel county.

At a meeting of the board they reconsidered the former resolution in which that body offered to donate 220 acres of land to the National Sanitarium of the Knights of Pythias. It was stated that the directors of the sanitarium had expressed themselves against the proposition as unsuitable, and it was believed better to turn the land back into the entire tract from the fact that it interfered with the San Guilela reservoir project.

ALBUQUERQUE
SECRET SOCIETIES

A. F. & A. M.
Temple lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting first and third Thursdays each month. Harry Brown, worshipful master; J. A. Miller, secretary.
The Grand Chapter No. 1, O. E. S. A. M. stated convocation second Thursday of each month. C. O. Johnson, high priest; Harry Brown, secretary.
Philian commandery No. 3, K. T. stated convocation fourth Thursday of each month, except November and December first Monday. Edward C. Allen, eminent commander; Harry Brown, recorder.
Ballantyne temple A. O. N. M. S. Regular meeting second and fourth Tuesdays each month. L. H. Chamberlain, president; Harry C. Ballard, recorder.
Adair chapter No. 1, O. E. S. Regular meetings first and third Fridays. Lucy Reed, worthy matron; Sola Pitham, secretary.

A. O. C. W.
Benefit lodge No. 143, O. E. W. Meets at A. O. U. hall, 217 E. 2d street, second street and fourth Mondays. A. D. Johnson, master; William H. Lane, recorder.

Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W.
Chief of Honor, Margaret Worthington, recorder. Rita H. Allison. Meets first and third Mondays at 1011 Fellows' hall.

A. I. M. E.
Italian Society, San Sebastian Columbus Meets first Sunday in January and every two months thereafter. F. Dimick, secretary.

B. P. O. E.
Albuquerque lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E. Meets second and fourth Wednesdays each month at 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets.

D. O. H.
Blindfold lodge No. 478, D. O. H. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the month in Red Men's hall. Fred Brown, O. H.

EAGLES.
Albuquerque lodge No. 165, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets. President, Lee Zannon; secretary, Coral F. Roberts. 412 West Lead avenue.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.
Albuquerque lodge No. 165, Fraternal Brotherhood. Meets in 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets. President, Lee Zannon; secretary, Coral F. Roberts. 412 West Lead avenue.

G. A. R.
G. K. Warren post No. 5, G. A. R. Meets at 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets, first and third Mondays each month. J. G. Caldwell, adjutant.

I. O. O. F.
Harmony lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. Meets every Friday night at 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets. J. H. Potts, noble grand; N. E. Stevens, secretary.

Albuquerque Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.
Meets at 1011 Fellows' hall, corner Gold and 5th streets, first and third Tuesdays of each month. J. H. Potts, noble grand; N. E. Stevens, secretary.

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GREAT RESOURCES
IN BALIWICK
OF ZELAYANICARAGUA AS BIG
AS STATE OF NEW YORK

International Bureau of American Republics Gives Information as to Scene of Present Row With Uncle Sam.

(Special Correspondence to Morning Journal) Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Every body seems to be asking in view of present developments, what, exactly, is Nicaragua, how large is it, what are its resources, commerce and climate?

Some interesting comparisons and facts, prepared by the International Bureau of American Republics, will help to answer these pertinent natural questions.

There is only four square miles difference between the area of Nicaragua and the state of New York. Take Connecticut out of New England, and Nicaragua would cover the rest of it. It is approximately half the size of the state of Washington. To be exact it covers 43,200 square miles, which is larger than Holland, Belgium and Denmark combined. It has a remarkable extent of coast line on two oceans.

On the Caribbean, it reaches nearly 300 miles north and south; on the Pacific, it extends 225 miles. Its greatest width is 275 miles, or approximately the distance from Washington to New York. Its least width is 125 miles, or approximately the distance from Chicago to the Mississippi river.

It has the smallest population of any Central American country, but is correspondingly capable of great material development. There are only about 600,000 people within its limits. Of these, five-eighths are upon the western or Pacific side. The eastern or Caribbean shore lies low and is drained by many rivers. The only industry of this section is the growing of bananas which were shipped in 1908 to the number of 1,500,000 bunches, valued at 50 cents a bunch.

The principal town here is Bluefields, a little south of the center, having 5,000 inhabitants. It is 136 miles from New Orleans and 510 miles from Colon. The only other important place on this coast are Greytown, at the southern point, with 2,000 inhabitants, near the mouth of the San Juan river, which was to have been the course of the isthmian canal if built through Nicaragua, and Cape Gracias a Dios, at the northern point, with only 1,500 people. On the populated Pacific slope the chief cities are Leon, the historic and interesting old capital, with 60,000 inhabitants; Managua, the present capital, with 40,000; Matagalpa, with 16,000; Granada, with 12,000; and several other towns of from 5,000 to 10,000. The principal port on the Pacific side is Corinto, near the northern end, with only about 2,000 people. It is in the harbor of San Juan del Norte.

There is one railroad in Nicaragua which starts at Corinto and runs to Managua and thence across to Granada on Lake Nicaragua, which is the largest inland body of water in all Latin America. If one wishes to go to Nicaragua, he can take steamers on the Atlantic side from New York, New Orleans or Mobile. Going by Pacific he will take steamers from San Francisco or from coast points of other countries. Perhaps the quickest way to reach it today is either through Mexico by rail and by steamer from Salina Cruz to Corinto, or by steamer from New Orleans direct to Bluefields.

The latter journey generally takes about four days. It is, however, not possible to go to the west coast on account of the lack of railroads and other facilities. A common way to go to the west coast is via Panama and the Pacific side.

The total value of the foreign trade of Nicaragua in 1908 amounted to \$7,500,000, of which exports were \$4,500,000 and imports \$3,000,000. The principal exports were coffee, rubber, mahogany, cattle, hides, etc., valued at \$1,050,000.

Nicaragua has a president a cabinet with two ministers or secretaries, thirteen departments, and five divisions like our territories. The national assembly consists of only one chamber, which is now in session.

Lying between 10 degrees, 45 minutes and 14 degrees, 55 minutes north latitude, and between 83 degrees, 11 minutes and 87 degrees, 40 minutes west longitude, it is located all within the tropics, but it has a considerable variety of climate. Although the coast is low-lying and very warm, the central and western sections are in

the temperate zone. The climate is generally healthy, but there are some malarial districts. The soil is fertile, and the country is well adapted for agriculture.

The population is composed of Spaniards, Indians, and a large number of Americans. The Spaniards are the majority, but the Americans are increasing in number. The Indians are mostly in the mountainous regions.

The country is well adapted for agriculture, and the principal crops are coffee, rubber, mahogany, cattle, hides, etc. The coffee is the principal export, and is grown in the mountainous regions.

The rubber is also a principal export, and is grown in the low-lying regions. The mahogany is grown in the mountainous regions, and is exported in large quantities.

The cattle and hides are also important exports, and are raised in the low-lying regions. The country is well adapted for the raising of these animals.

The country is well adapted for agriculture, and the principal crops are coffee, rubber, mahogany, cattle, hides, etc. The coffee is the principal export, and is grown in the mountainous regions.

WATERS-PIERCE TEXAS
PROPERTY TRANSFERRED

Austin, Texas, Dec. 8.—The formal transfer of property of the Waters-Pierce oil company to Colonel Samuel W. Fordyce, who purchased the property at receiver's sale yesterday, was made tonight. The final decree of the court directs the transfer to Colonel Fordyce of all real and personal property except money on hand. The court directs that a lien shall be retained on the property to secure the payment of any final judgments that may be obtained for state taxes on gross receipts of the company.

The Waters-Pierce oil company, which was organized in 1907, was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company. It was organized to develop the oil fields in Texas, and was one of the largest oil companies in the world.

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NICARAGUAN
LEGATION

Failure of Zelaya to Meet Monthly Demands of Landlord Responsible for Eviction of His Washington Envoy.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) Washington, Dec. 8.—The Nicaraguan legation here is no more. Big vans have carried off the furniture and fixtures of the Central American consulate, where President Zelaya's representatives were once located.

A "for rent" sign ornaments the front lawn and drawn curtains and an air of desolation greets the caller, while no servant hastens to answer a ring of the bell. In addition it is the gossip in Central American circles that the Zelaya's government has not sent the monthly checks to its legation in Washington, and that it is solely for the location forces.

Solis Rodriguez, the special emissary of Zelaya, through whom Secretary Knox's sharp note was conveyed to the Nicaraguan government, is in Washington. It was said by a former attaché of the legation that the furniture had been stored until the present situation clears and that it was the property of the government.

The legation was located in a building on the corner of 14th and G streets, which was formerly the residence of a former attaché of the legation. It was a two-story building, and was one of the largest buildings in the city.

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AFFIDAVITS REGARDING CROPS
COOK RECORDS
FORGERY

New Yorkers Swear Explorer Promised Them \$4,000 to Help Fake Data; Failure to Pay is Motive of Disclosure.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire) New York, Dec. 8.—The Times prints this morning sworn affidavits signed by August W. Locke, a pilot and navigator, and George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker, that Dr. Cook promised them \$4,000 for their aid in preparing the polar records of his journey which are now in the hands of the University of Copenhagen.

The Times also reproduces what purports to be the facsimile of a pencilled memorandum directing the preparation of observations all the way from Spitzbergen to the pole. They freely acknowledge that their motive in making these affidavits is the alleged failure to pay them the full sums said to have been promised.

The Times further adds that it is impossible as yet to say that the observations submitted by Captain Locke and which he alleges he supplied to Dr. Cook, are those actually delivered by his secretary, Mr. Lombard, to the University of Copenhagen.

To establish this point it would be necessary to compare Captain Locke's narrative with the report received by the University of Copenhagen.

CLOSING GUARDED COOK
RECORDS REACH COPENHAGEN
Copenhagen, Dec. 8.—The North polar observations of Dr. Frederick A. Cook reached here today on board the steamer United States. Extraordinary precautions were taken to make sure that the long-heralded data were delivered safely to the University of Copenhagen. An iron box containing the records was brought ashore as soon as the steamer reached the pier. It was closely followed by the United States.

The United States, which was commanded by Captain Cook, was a two-masted schooner, and was one of the largest ships in the world. It was commanded by Captain Cook, who was one of the largest ships in the world.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IS THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE PARTICULAR SOIL CHARACTER-
ISTICS OF THE FARM.

The idea has prevailed in the past that through the use of commercial fertilizers and intelligent control all soils can be made to produce at will any crop that it is desired to grow. From a scientific standpoint this may be possible, but it can not be done at a profit. There are soils that can not be adapted to wheat production, there are soils that can not be adapted commercially to fruit culture, and there are soils that can not be adapted to any of our staple crops, and should remain as forest slopes. The highest development of agricultural production will result from the adaptation of each type of given a particular line of crops bearing in mind at all times the market requirements and the transportation facilities.

HOW TO KEEP GROUND FROM WEARING OUT
Secretary of Agriculture Gives Some Useful Advice to Tillers of the Soil Regarding Permanency of Fertility.

Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—In speaking of the great question of soil fertility, which is occupying the minds of agriculturists all over the country and the attention of the people, as to whether the American soils are continually wearing out, as some authorities say and as the soil experts of the United States bureau of soils contend to the contrary, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in his annual report deals with the subject as follows:

A great and fundamental problem which has confronted our people, as it has the people of the world, is the question of the permanency of soil fertility. The soil is the basis of our life, and the idea has prevailed that the soils of various parts of the United States are wearing out through loss of mineral-plant food, and that a serious danger is impending for the future of our people. So important and fundamental is this problem for the welfare of our people that I directed a thorough examination to be made of the soil subject, and an exhaustive report has been issued from which certain important conclusions can be given in a few words.

It has been found from the records kept by our own government that, on the average, crop yields per acre have shown a decided tendency to increase during a period of forty years, and there is no evidence of general decrease over large areas of any particular state, as is popularly supposed. This indicates, undoubtedly, that on the average, our people are farming the soil more intelligently and therefore more successfully, and that we are, through these more intelligent methods, winning gradually larger returns from the soil.

It has been held, however, by some writers that even if the yields are increasing, the element of danger is increasing, the larger crops remove larger amounts of plant food from the soils and bring the soil to such a point that the soil will eventually wear out. To meet this argument it has been necessary to extend the investigations into other countries, and the records of Europe have been searched for information in regard to the past history of these older countries that can be taken as a safe guide for the future of the United States.

These records indicate that, in the middle of the sixteenth century, or, roughly speaking, three to four hundred years ago, the soils of central and northern Europe were producing on the average about as much wheat per acre as the soils of the United States are producing at the present time. These European soils have been occupied for agriculture purposes for at least a thousand years during most of which period the country was more densely populated than the United States is at the present time. So far as records are obtainable, they indicate that as a result of increasing population and more intensive and more intelligent methods of soil cultivation, and as a result of their longer occupation, the average yield per acre has increased, until in the case of northern Europe, the soils are producing about two or three times as much wheat per acre as the newer soils of the United States are producing.

In addition to this evidence of actual crop yields per acre, an exhaustive investigation has been made of all the chemical analyses which have been made of soils for the last eighty years. In certain countries, which crop yields have been increasing, and the records of the soils of the United States, including the older soils of the eastern states and the newer soils of the western states, show no significant difference in chemical composition between the older soils of Europe and the newer soils of the United States. The records of the soils of the United States show that the older soils of the eastern states and the newer soils of the western states are producing about the same amount of wheat per acre as the older soils of Europe are producing.

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SECRETARY TELLS
OF THE WORK FOR
GOOD ROADSINTERESTING PART
OF WILSON'S REPORT

Experimental Work of Office of Highways of Great Importance; How to Wipe out Pests of the Farm.

Morning Journal Bureau, 613 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The annual report of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture contains some interesting facts regarding the work of the office of public roads. The secretary points out that proper construction and maintenance of public highways engages public and official attention to a great extent, and the office of public roads has proven its usefulness to the general public more emphatically than ever before.

The adoption of state aid in the construction of public roads by more than half the states and the consideration of the question by the remainder, together with large bond issues by many counties, are evidence of the general interest being shown in the work, and have occasioned a great demand upon the office for advice.

During the past year special attention has been given to object lesson work. The purpose of object lesson work is to give elementary instruction to local road builders and to demonstrate the possibilities of road improvement. Second only in importance to object lesson work is the experimental work of the office. The most important problem of object lesson work has been that of preventing the destructive action of automobile traffic on costly macadam roads.

In working out this problem experiments have been made to secure satisfactory results within reasonable cost. Excellent results have been attained in the use of asphalt, tar, and other bituminous materials. A large area of road was worked out with wood pulp mills, and other by-products.

Secretary Wilson's annual report contains a full and complete statement of how the western farmer can eradicate the prairie dog, the rabbit pest, and field mice, which cause millions of dollars damage to various crops annually. The report says:

"Over large areas of the plains regions and adjacent lower slopes of the mountains prairie dogs exist in great numbers, and wherever they occur in large numbers they are a very destructive pest. Even on lands devoted solely to pasture they are a serious pest, since a few hundred of the little animals will consume as much grass as a cow. As their colonies often extend for miles and number hundreds of thousands, the quantity of grass destroyed by their combined numbers is very great. An effective formula for poisoning prairie dogs was worked out some years ago by the survey and is now being used by the forest service in hiding lands within and contiguous to the prairie regions. Further investigations were begun last year and are still being carried on, to discover a still more effective and cheaper formula for destroying the animals. It is easy at present to exterminate prairie dogs, but when thousands of acres are to be freed from the pest the cost of the work is an exceedingly important item."

Time and Sulphur Wash as a Remedy for the Rabbit Pest.
"During the last year the time and sulphur wash, which for a number of years has been used to exterminate rabbits, was tried with great success at several localities as a protection for orchard trees against the attacks of rabbits. The wash is cheap, and is a simple treatment in the fall applied to protect trees for the entire winter. Its more extensive use is recommended."

No indication of an agricultural area by field mice at all comparable in magnitude to the invasion of certain alfalfa districts of Nevada in 1907 has occurred during the last year. These little rodents are, however, numerous and widespread in the United States, and the damage they do to garden

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WALL STREET.

New York, Dec. 8.—Prices of stocks moved upward again today with periods of interruption and hesitation, the final reaction wiping out much of the gain.

The opening rise brought in a considerable volume of profit taking sales from an element in speculation which has come to expect an alternating current in the price movement from one day to another.

The renewed operations on a large scale in United States Steel on a rising scale had important sentimental effect on the general tone. The action of that stock was not explained by any development, but the idea persisted that the price is destined to rise to some extent before Christmas.

The buying of stocks was accompanied by professions of satisfaction with the tone of the president's message which was called moderate and conservative as warranting expectation of circumspect treatment of the public reserves for future special measures.

The feeling on the subject was enhanced by advice from Washington showing the likelihood of the suppression of attempts at radical measures in congress.

Published reports of the ripening of plans amongst railroad trainmen for a concerted demand upon the railroads for an advance in wages after the first of the year were without apparent effect. The census bureau figures on the amount of cotton ginned to December 1, was taken as having a widespread interest outside the cotton trade. The rise in price of the season was considered significant of the prevailing high level of prices in materials.

A contrary tendency was shown by copper, one of the few materials which has failed to share in the almost universal rise in prices. The Western Union quarterly report of earnings proved unsatisfactory to holders and the retention of the previous dividend rate seemed to bring some disappointment also. The fall in Amalgamated Copper was one influence in the sharp reaction late today. Closing stocks:

Allis Chalmers pfd. 54 1/2
Amalgamated Copper 80 1/2
American Agricultural 45 1/2
American Beet Sugar 84 1/2
American Car and Foundry 72
American Cotton Oil 68
American Hide and Leather pfd 47
American Ice Securities 28
American Lined 15 1/2
American Locomotive 61 1/2
American Smelting and Refining 98 1/2
do pfd 111 1/2
American Sugar Refining 122 1/2
American Tel. and Tel. 140 1/2
American Tobacco pfd 98
American Woolen 25 1/2
Amesbury Mining Co. 47 1/2
Atchafalaya 121 1/2
do pfd 104 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line 134 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio 116 1/2
do pfd 91
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 84 1/2
Canadian Pacific 130 1/2
Central Leather 47 1/2
do pfd 108 1/2
Central of New Jersey 203
Chesapeake and Ohio 88 1/2
Chicago and Alton 68
Chicago Great Western 130 1/2
Chicago and Northwestern 177
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul 165
C. C. C. and St. Louis 75
Colorado Fuel and Iron 57 1/2
Colorado and Southern 57 1/2
do 1st pfd 80
do 2nd pfd 80
Consolidated Gas 150 1/2
Corn Products 21 1/2
Delaware and Hudson 182 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande 49 1/2
do pfd 86
DuPont Securities 26
Erie 48 1/2
do 1st pfd 48 1/2
do 2nd pfd 29 1/2
General Electric 159
Great Northern pfd 142 1/2
Great Northern Ore Cfs 80 1/2
Illinois Central 146 1/2
Interborough-Met 25 1/2
do pfd 62 1/2
Inter Marine 108
Inter Marine pfd 24 1/2
International Paper 51 1/2
International Pump 51 1/2
Iowa Central 29 1/2
Kansas City Southern 43 1/2
do pfd 70 1/2
Louisville and Nashville 151
Minneapolis and St. Louis 53 1/2
Miss. St. P. and Sault St. M. 125
Missouri Pacific 70 1/2
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 47 1/2
do pfd 73 1/2
National Biscuit 115 1/2
National Lead 88
Nat. Rys. of Mexico 1st pfd 57
New York Central 126 1/2
New York, Ontario and Western 49 1/2
Norfolk and Western 98 1/2
North American 82
Northern Pacific 143 1/2
Pacific Mail 43 1/2
Pennsylvania 131 1/2
People's Gas 114 1/2
Pittsburg, C. C. and St. Louis 95 1/2
Pressed Steel Car 52 1/2
Pullman Palace Car 190
Railway Steel Spring 50
Reading 170 1/2
Republic Steel 45 1/2
do pfd 106 1/2
Rock Island Co. 39 1/2
do pfd 88 1/2
St. Louis and San Fran. 2nd pfd 24 1/2
do pfd 80 1/2
Slow Sheffield Steel and Iron 58
Southern Pacific 129 1/2
Southern Railway 31 1/2
do pfd 70 1/2
Tennessee Copper 29 1/2
Texas and Pacific 25
Toledo, St. Louis and West 53 1/2
do pfd 59 1/2
Union Pacific 102 1/2
do pfd 92 1/2
United States Realty 52
United States Rubber 53
United States Steel 91 1/2
do pfd 124 1/2
Utah Copper 58 1/2
Virginia Carolina Chemical 48 1/2
Wabash 20 1/2
do pfd 56 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS AND BONDS

Closing Prices

Money—Call loans 5 1/2
Time loans 5 1/2

Bonds—Atchafalaya 48 1/2
Atchafalaya 48 1/2

Railroads—Atchafalaya 121 1/2
do pfd 104 1/2

Boston and Albany 130 1/2
Fitchburg pfd 130 1/2

N. Y., N. H. and H. 158 1/2
Union Pacific 200 1/2

Miscellaneous—Am'n Arge Chemical 45 1/2
do pfd 101 1/2

Am'n Pneu. Tube 8 1/2
American Sugar 122 1/2

do pfd 120 1/2
Am'n Tel. and Tel. 140 1/2

Am'n Woolen 103 1/2
do pfd 103 1/2

Edison Electric Illum. 24 1/2
General Electric 153 1/2

Mass. Electric 15 1/2
Mass. Gas 77 1/2

United Fruit 149 1/2
United Shoe Mach. 66 1/2

do pfd 30 1/2
U. S. Steel 91 1/2

do pfd 125 1/2

Minerals—Adventure 6 1/2
Amalgamated 86 1/2

Arizona Commercial 44 1/2
Atlantic 11 1/2

Butte Coalition 29 1/2
Calumet and Arizona 101 1/2

Calumet and Hecla 64 1/2
Copper Range 81 1/2

Daily West 8 1/2
Franklin 15 1/2

Isle Royale 25 1/2
Isle Royale 25 1/2

Mass. Mining 7 1/2
Michigan 6 1/2

Mohawk 59 1/2
Nevada 27 1/2

North Butte 60 1/2
Old Dominion 51 1/2

Oscoda 157 1/2
Parrot 29 1/2

Quincy 33 1/2
Shannon 15 1/2

Tamarack 64 1/2
Trinity 104 1/2

United States Mining 52 1/2
Utah 44 1/2

Victoria 34 1/2
Winona 8 1/2

Wolverine 145 1/2

Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Receipts of

securities damaged by frost to Argentine

crops supplanted the government report

in the wheat market today and

caused advances of 5¢ to 2¢.

Wheat, closed, December, \$1.09 and

May, \$1.08.

Corn, closed, 5¢ to 1/2¢ higher.

Oats, closed, 5¢ to 1/2¢ higher.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Receipts,

22,000; steady; heavy, \$4.90@5.25;

Texas, steady, \$3.80@4.30; western

steers, \$4.25@5.20; cows and feeders,

\$3.15@5.20; calves, \$7.00@9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; steady;

light, \$7.95@8.50; mixed, \$7.85@8.35;

heavy, \$8.05@8.55; rough, \$8.05@8.55;

good to choice heavy, \$8.25@8.55;

8.55; pigs, \$6.55@7.50; bulk of sales,

\$8.20@8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; 25¢ to 30¢

higher; native, \$3.25@5.50; western,

\$5.50@5.90; yearlings, \$6.00@7.40;

lambs, \$5.50@8.50; western, \$5.50@8.50.

2.25.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Cattle—

Receipts, 12,000, including 400 southern;

steady to strong; native steers,

\$4.75@5.50; southern steers, \$4.60@5.50;

7.50; southern cows, \$2.75@4.25; native

cows and feeders, \$2.50@6.50;

stockers and feeders, \$3.20@5.20;

hulls, \$2.00@4.25; calves, \$2.75@8.00;

5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; 25¢ to 30¢

higher; native, \$3.25@5.50; western,

\$5.50@5.90; yearlings, \$6.00@7.40;

lambs, \$5.50@8.50; western, \$5.50@8.50.

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2.25.

THE MAZE.

Wm. Kieckhefer, Prop.

A VERY LITTLE MONEY WILL

GO A LONG WAY WITH US AND

YOU ALSO. COME AND EXAMINE

OUR STOCK. F. G. PHATT & CO.,

214 S. SECOND ST. PHONE 45.

Good straw for bedding. Extra

large bales, 40 each. E. W. Free, 212

W. Lead Ave., Phone 16.

A good spring makes a good bed.

A good bed gives perfect rest. Perfect

rest is absolutely necessary to

good health and long life. Buy a

No. 1 Leggett & Platt Steel Spring and

live to a good ripe old age. The Futre-

lille Furniture Co., exclusive agents.

F. R. BROWN, job carpenter, has

moved his shop to 515 S. 7th St.,

phone 1325.

Try a Morning Journal Want Ad

L. B. PUTNEY

ESTABLISHED 1875.

Wholesale Grocer, Flour, Feed and

Sales Agent for Mitchell Wagons.

ALBUQUERQUE - NEW MEXICO

A Big

Auction Sale

I will sell at auction, Tuesday, De-

cember 14, at 2:00 p. m., a splendidly

built, new 3-room house, situated at No. 620 East Santa Fe street;

porches front and back, good cellar, good outbuildings; lot 50x120; all fenced; with the entire furniture of same; also a nearly new single farm wagon.

Let no one miss this splendid opportunity. A picture of the house can be seen at 117 West Gold Ave.

J. M. SOLLIE

AUCTIONEER.

Western Maryland 44
Westinghouse Electric 53 1/2
Western Union 77 1/2
Wheeling and Lake Erie 29 1/2
Wisconsin Central 49
Total sales for day \$25,100 shares.
Bonds were irregular. Total sales, per value, \$2,135,000. United States 48 coupon, declined 1-4 per cent on call.

THE METALS.

New York, Dec. 8.—Standard copper on the New York exchange today was quiet with spot and December at \$12.75@13.00; January, February, March and April, \$12.90@13.25. London was easy with spot closing at 159 and futures at 160, 28, 6d. Local dealers quote lake copper at \$13.25@13.50; electrolytic, \$13.12@13.37 1/2; and casting, \$13.00@13.50.

Lead steady with spot, \$4.57 1/2@4.42 1/2; New York and East St. Louis, \$4.25; London unchanged, \$12, 17s. 6d.

Spelter easy, spot, \$6.15@6.37 1/2; New York and East St. Louis, \$6.15; London unchanged, \$22.

Silver, 51 1/2¢; Mexican dollars, 43c.

St. Louis Spelter.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—Lead, \$4.35@4.40; spelter, \$6.20.

New York Cotton.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton closed steady at net advance of 14 to 43 points.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by all druggists.

THIRTY DAYS IN COUNTY

JAIL FOR JAMES BROWN

Man Who Was Sandwiched in Physician's Office and Escaped by Telephone Pole Route Goes Back to Prison.

The name of James Brown was entered on the register in the Bernalillo county jail yesterday, with a thirty-day sentence opposite, as the result of Jimmy's wandering around in Dr. Sheridan's office in the State National building Tuesday night.

Jimmy was released from Sheriff Romero's hotel after being a guest for thirty days, because he was found guilty of swiping a pair of clippers and other tools from a line man.

Tuesday evening Brown entered Dr. Sheridan's office and bolted the door after him. The doctor appeared on the scene shortly afterward and was justly indignant to discover that some one was in possession of his office.

The doctor yelled for a policeman. Brown managed to get out of the office and over to a window facing the alley, from whence he rapidly descended to the ground via the telephone pole.

A copper was on the job waiting for Jimmy to make his back in Old Town and that will be his address for some thirty days. Brown's excuse for being in Dr. Sheridan's office was lame and he was given a stiff vagrancy sentence by Judge Craig in police court yesterday.

EVERY ARTICLE AND EVERY PRICE A TRADE WINNER.

Men's genuine Cam Automobile Gauntlet Gloves, Mohr lined, patent wind-proof wriststrap. \$2.25

Men's Reversible Coats, leather one side and corduroy on the other; two coats in one. \$3.50

Black Velvet, fleece lined Ear Muffs, adjustable wire back. \$2.00

Holiday goods still coming in. Double blackboards in hardwood frame. For sale.

Talking-Walking Dressed Dolls. \$1.00

10-inch Doll Trunks. \$3.00

12-inch Doll Trunks. \$5.00

14-inch Doll Trunks. \$7.50

16-inch Doll Trunks, with tray and bonnet box. \$1.00

Juvenile Books from 5c to \$1.00

Toy Night Lamps. 15c to 35c

THE MAZE.

Wm. Kieckhefer, Prop.

United States of America: Second District of New Mexico, ss: In the United States District Court in and for said District, Second Judicial District.

In the Matter of M. F. Myers & Sons, M. F. Myers, Frank Myers, George Myers, Bankrupts.

No. 38, In Bankruptcy.

Petition for Discharge.

To the Honorable Ira A. Abbott, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Second Judicial District of New Mexico: M. F. Myers, Frank Myers and George Myers, of Albuquerque, in the County of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 23rd day of October, last past, they were duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that they have duly surrendered all their property and rights of property, and have fully complied with all the requirements of said act and of the orders of the court touching their bankruptcy.

Wherefore they pray that they may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against their estate under said bankruptcy acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 6th day of December, A. D. 1909.

M. F. MYERS, FRANK MYERS, GEORGE MYERS, Bankrupts.

Order of Notice Thereon.

Second Judicial District Court of New Mexico, ss:

On the 6th day of December, A. D. 1909, on reading the foregoing petition to the court.

Ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1909, before said court, at the Court House, Old Albuquerque, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in The Albuquerque Morning Journal, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

It is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Ira A. Abbott, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Old Albuquerque, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1909.

Attest: JOHN VENABLE, Clerk.

(Seal)

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Furniture, Pianos, Organs, Horsecarriages and other Chattels; also on Salaries and Wages Receipts; also on Stocks and Bonds as high as \$1000. Loans are quickly made and strictly private. Time—one month to one year given. Good to remain in your possession. Our rates are reasonable. Call and see us before borrowing. Steamship tickets and freight to remain in your possession. Rooms 3 and 4, Grant Block, PRIVATE OFFICES, OPEN EVENINGS, 303 1/2 West Central Avenue.

AUCTION.

AUCTION CLEARING HOUSE.

If you have anything to sell call or write us. We bring results. If you need anything in the house furnishing line, we have it. At auction prices, at our large salesroom, 111 West Gold Avenue. Phone 451. Ed Leffington, Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

(010602)

United States Land Office, Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 15, 1909.

Notice of application of E. Weyman Strother and Minna Strother Waddell for a United States patent to the Abajo Placer, building stone, mining claim.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 6, of Title 32 of the revised Statutes of the United States, that E. Weyman Strother, of Annapolis, Md., and Minna Strother Waddell of Columbus, Georgia, are claiming and are about to make application through their attorneys, Richard H. Hanna, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, for a United States patent for twenty acres of placer mining land containing building stone and being the N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of section 22, township 10 N. range 5 E. of N. M. P. B. & M., situated in the Sandia mountain, Tlaxcala county, mining district in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico.

The notice of said location of said Abajo Placer claim is of record in the office of the recorder of Bernalillo county, at Albuquerque, New Mexico in Book "J," folio 633.

The said mining premises hereby sought to be patented is bounded as follows, to-wit: On north and east by vacant, unoccupied public land, on the west by patented land, known as Whitcomb, on the south by unpatented mining claim, Rex.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises or any portion thereof so described, platted and