

12-4-1906

## Santa Fe New Mexican, 12-04-1906

New Mexican Printing Company

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO  
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Read Today---Many Recommendations Made and Action Urged on Important Legislation---Strong Rebuke to People of San Francisco on Stand Taken in Excluding Japanese from Public Schools---No Comments on Panama Canal---Changes in Army and Navy---Laws Governing Courts---Root's Speech as Appendix.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The President's message, which is considered one of the strongest documents of its kind ever written, went to Congress today. The following are the portions of greatest interest:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than several matters left unattended at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

**Corporation Campaign Contributions.**

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed the House of Congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

**Government's Right of Appeal in Criminal Cases.**

Another bill which has just passed one House of the Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of Congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain persons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defendant's demurrer, while in another jurisdiction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to imprisonment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At present there is no way by which the government can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the Congress to be "unconstitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the supreme court definitely decide the question.

**Setting Aside of Judgments and Granting of New Trials.**

In connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

**Injunctions.**

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right

of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

**Lynching.**

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, north, south, east, or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time fearing at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of lynching it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the heinous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it, thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, are deprived of them if they only receive school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutality. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches.

**Capital and Labor.**

In dealing with both labor and capital,

with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than "ought else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues and foolish visionaries who are always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods, and sometimes masquerade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions. To preach hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him, to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to appreciate the danger in the doctrines preached—all this is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every word, principle and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to some of those who take part in it, and may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagogues and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painfully and laboriously achieved. Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogues and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bonds become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence, and demagoguery is such that they can not for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress.

**Employers' Liability.**

Among the excellent laws which the Congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may be reduced to a minimum, but it can not be completely eliminated. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or rather the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employee he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the Federal law, nor, as far as I am informed, the State laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The Federal law should of course include employees in navy yards, arsenals, and the like.

**Investigation of Disputes Between Capital and Labor.**

The commission appointed by the President October 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider, and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania all the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings, and award expressed the belief "that the State and Federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

**Railroad Employees' Hours and Eight Hour Law.**

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced; just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the Tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd; just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor can not be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wage workers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day. Until recently the eight hour law on our federal statute books has been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instrumentality of the Bureau of Labor, it is being rigidly enforced and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not there is need of further legislation in reference thereto; for our purpose is to see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employees; it is as desirable for wage-workers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reasonable amount of holiday.

**Labor of Women and Children.**

The Congress at its last session wisely provided for a transient court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically come in the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors inci-

dent to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of State action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the National Government. A drastic and thorough-going child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the Territories.

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BAPTIST PREACHER  
HANGS FOR MURDER

Killed Children Assisted by Hired Negro.

RESULTED FROM LONG FEUD

Two Sons to Die Friday—Crimes Done in Fiendish Manner.

Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 4.—The crime for which J. C. Rawlings and Alf Moore are to be hanged today presented unusual features. Rawlings and W. L. Carter were neighbors, twelve miles from here. Both were Baptist ministers. Several years ago a dispute arose regarding mines between their respective farms. Litigation and bad blood resulted. Carter was wounded from ambush and had Rawlings arrested.

**Surrounded House and Tried to Kill Family.**

A few days later, on June 13, 1905, a night attack was made on the Carter home. Two of his children were shot and other shots were fired without effect at Carter, his wife and another daughter. Rawlings and his sons were arrested together with the negro, Alf Moore. Moore confessed and will be hanged with the elder Rawlings today. Two sons of Rawlings will be hanged Friday and a third has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

**Father Tried in Last Statement to Save Sons.**

A late dispatch says J. G. Rawlings and Alf Moore, a negro, were hanged here today for the murder of Willie and Carrie Carter in July, 1905. Rawlings, in his last statement, declared that his two sons who are condemned to hang on Friday next for the same crime, but Moore insisted that Milton Rawlings fired the fatal shots.

TEXAN WOULD DIS-  
CHARGE ALL NEGROES

From United States Army—Introduced Strong Bill in Lower House.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Representative Slayden of Texas today introduced a bill which provides that "on or before the 30th of June 1907, all enlisted men of the army who are negroes, or of negro descent, shall be discharged from the service of the United States and thereafter no negro or person of negro descent shall be enlisted or appointed in the army of the United States."

COMMISSIONER CONTINUES  
RATE INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colo., Dec. 4.—Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clarke began holding a two days' session in this city today. The investigation of freight rates, in which the Colorado Fuel & Iron is alleged to be favored by the railroads, was the first subject taken up and the examination was a continuation of that begun in Pueblo yesterday. J. F. Welborn, vice president, and J. A. Reiter, auditor, of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and Charles H. Schlacks, vice president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, were examined this forenoon. They explained the discrimination in favor of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in Colorado on the ground that it was intended to build up an industry.

"TERRY" MCGOVERN  
MAY BE INSANE

New York, Dec. 4.—Terrance McGovern, who is matched to fight Young Corbett in Baltimore in January, was taken to the observation ward of the King's County Hospital today for examination as to his sanity.

McGovern returned from Washington today. According to the police his actions were so peculiar that he frightened Mrs. McGovern. Later, in leaving the house, he probed with a stick into the ash barrels along the street.

ELECTION OFFICERS  
MONTEZUMA LODGE

No. 1, A. F. & A. Masons—Installation to Take Place on December 27.

At the regular monthly communication of Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. Masons the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year were elected: Master, R. H. Hanna; senior warden, Norman L. King; junior warden, Dr. J. A. Massie; treasurer, Percy F. Knight; secretary, Allan R. McCord; Tyler, William C. Schneppe. These Masons will be installed into their respective offices on December 27th, on John the Baptist's day.

KANSAS CITY TO CONTINUE  
RACES AND POOL SELLING.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 4.—The supreme court today decided that the Missouri anti-pool selling law does not prohibit pool selling on races to be run in this state when the bets are registered in another state. As a result, of the decision racing will be resumed this spring at Kansas City.

TRUE BILLS FOUND  
AGAINST DR. SLOAN

Territorial Insurance Commissioner and Santa Fe Physician, Charged With Perjury.

Two indictments were returned by the United States grand jury last evening against Dr. John H. Sloan, Territorial insurance commissioner and physician of Santa Fe. In one of the true bills he is charged with perjury and in the other with subornation of perjury, or inducing others to swear falsely in his behalf. The indictments are the outcome of the investigation in connection with alleged coal land frauds in the central part of New Mexico, known as the Hagan coal fields.

The Sloan true bills were the only ones reported by the special grand jury which had been summoned for the purpose of returning indictments in the matter before they would be barred under the statute of limitation which expired last night at midnight. Between twenty and thirty witnesses were examined in this investigation, among them being James H. Gardner, of Muskogee, Oklahoma, an expert connected with the United States Geological Survey. The persons whom it is alleged Dr. Sloan prevailed upon to make false affidavits were also summoned.

Although having been subpoenaed to appear for duty last Monday, the grand jury was not organized and set to work until Friday. Several other cases were to have been investigated by the grand jury but they were passed for the present owing to a lack of time. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon word came from the grand jury room that the grand jurors were ready to make their final report and the foreman announced the two indictments that had been returned against Dr. Sloan. The grand jury was then discharged with the thanks of the court, although the adjourned term was not officially closed until today. Judge John R. McFie fixed bail for the defendant at \$3,000, and the cases will come up for trial in March.

There is only one count in the first indictment charging perjury. The second indictment of subornation of perjury, however, contains five separate and distinct counts. The latter is a voluminous document containing forty-eight type written pages.

The coal lands involved are all in the Hagan coal fields in the southeastern part of Sandoval County. Dr. Sloan is claimed to be transferee or mortgagee of the coal lands filed up on by C. R. Huber, May Huber, George F. Murray, W. E. Martin, Emma Schneppe and Minnie Zimmerman. When cited to show cause why these entries should not be cancelled he filed an application for hearings, which will begin tomorrow and continue for six days in the United States Land Office in this city.

The first case to be taken up will be that of C. R. Huber.

The coal entries were made several years ago at the time a railroad was being talked of to the coal fields from Algodones.

DELEGATES TO  
CONFERENCE

On Deep Water Ways and Harbors—Delegate Andrews and W. H. Prince From New Mexico.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 4.—David R. Francis, president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress for its seventeenth annual session today announced the appointment of fifty delegates from twenty-four states at the Deep Water Ways and Harbor Conference to be held next week at Washington. The delegates are: Arizona, A. M. Conrad, of Nogales; Colorado, Aaron Gove, of Denver; Victor C. Alderson, of Golden, and H. C. Watson, of Greeley; New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, and W. H. Andrews, of Albuquerque; Texas, Walter Gresham, of Galveston, and John H. Kirby, of Houston.

ROW OVER  
SPANISH CABINET

King Alfonso Approves of New Members But Populace Protest—Police Charge Mobs.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—King Alfonso has approved the new ministry under the premiership of Marquis de Armiijo, in which General Weller resumes his old post of minister of war. The population of Madrid is greatly excited over the cabinet crisis. The anti-clerical manifestations continued throughout the night and the police were compelled to charge the crowds, many persons being injured. The grand vicar to the bishop of Madrid was hit by a stone.

RELIEF FUNDS  
NOT STOLEN

Says President J. D. Phelan of San Francisco Red Cross Corporation.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft today received a telegram from James D. Phelan, president of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross funds corporation, declaring as false the rumor that any money subscribed for the relief of the people of San Francisco is missing. The receipts were \$6,213, 279 and \$3,391,691 is still outstanding subject to the call of the corporation.

REV. CRAPSY OUT OF  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Bishop Walker today formally deposed Rev. Algoner S. Crapsy from the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

TRAIN ROBBERS  
SECURED \$110,000

Held Up Express of Texas Cotton Belt.

MESSENGER BADLY HURT

In Encounter—Tried to Protect Safe Which Was Dynamited.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Palestine, Texas, says: "It is learned yesterday that the train robbers who probably fatally wounded an express messenger on the Cotton Belt train Saturday night near Elyan siding, secured \$110,000 from the messenger's safe. The Pacific Express officials refuse any information, claiming that it is impossible at present to state the amount taken."

**Messenger's Book Shows Amount Taken.**

"A glance at the messenger book, however, indicates the above amount was taken. About \$30,000. It is learned, was from the local treasury department of the Cotton Belt at Tyler and was consigned to General Treasurer S. C. Johnson at St. Louis."

RAILROAD MAN  
ALLEGED MURDERER

H. Hale Given Preliminary Hearing for Slaying of James Knight Near Portales in Fight.

Special to the New Mexican.

Portales, N. M., Dec. 4.—A preliminary hearing of the case of the Territory vs. H. Hale, a railroad laborer charged with killing James Knight, his time keeper, in a fight near Tishan on the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, was begun here before a justice of the peace Monday. Later a continuance was ordered to secure additional witnesses. A pistol duel took place between the defendant and the deceased on September 12, in which both were desperately wounded. Hale recovered after a month in a hospital and Knight died four days later. According to witnesses, the trouble between the two men started in the mess tent at breakfast time. Hale sat down to eat without removing his hat, to which Knight objected. After an exchange of hot words one said, "Knight took Hale's hat and threw it on the floor. Hale left his breakfast and went out. Taking his grips from the commissary, Hale started to leave the camp."

The general foreman, it is asserted, then asked the timekeeper to see if Hale had taken the company's blankets in his grips. This, Knight attempted to do, when Hale drew a six-shooter and threatened to shoot. Knight went into his tent and secured a pistol. He then approached Hale. As nearly as can be ascertained from witnesses, both men began firing almost simultaneously and continued to shoot until their pistols were emptied. When the smoke of combat cleared away, Hale lay desperately wounded on the ground, while Knight staggered back into his tent. Four days later Knight died from his wounds. Hale lay in the railroad hospital under guard until October 20, when he was removed to the jail at Portales. The case is attracting considerable interest.

BUILDING SANITARIUM  
AT ALAMOGORDO

Actual Work on Construction Started—Local Dealers Given Preference in Furnishing Supplies.

Alamogordo, N. M., Dec. 4.—Actual construction work has been started on the sanitarium which is to be erected at this place. The site is about three miles southeast of Alamogordo on a high mesa admirably suited for such a purpose. The ground has been cleared of the under brush and the stakes driven according to the surveys. J. P. Annon, connected with the enterprise is in this city and states that the local dealers will be given the preference in the purchase of supplies. Edwin Walter, civil engineer, is now engaged in making final preparations for the erection of the commodious structure.

J. H. McRae of this place has been awarded the contract for the erection of the first of the buildings comprising the American Co-operative Sanitarium. The contract price for the first of the Sanitarium buildings has not been made public but it is reported that it is well up into the thousands. Mr. McRae stated that he will begin actual work of construction as soon as the weather will permit.

GAME WARDENS SEIZE 1,800  
WILD DUCKS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Barrels containing 1,800 wild ducks shipped from Texas were seized by a game warden here today and donated to charitable institutions. The new game law prohibits the shipping of wild game into or out of Missouri.

## CHIEF JUSTICE BISWELL DEAD.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 4.—Chief Justice Andrew B. Biswell of the Maine Supreme Court died suddenly today in this city of heart disease.



## SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.  
MAX. FROST, Editor. JOHN K. STAUFFER, Sec'y-Treas.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Santa Fe Postoffice.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.	Daily, six months, by mail.....	4.00
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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.



## WHY THE LAWS NEED REVISION.

The Baton Range in its last issue prints a symposium of opinions by the members of the Bar of the Gate City upon the question of a complete revision of the New Mexico statutes. Various opinions are expressed, but with one exception, every lawyer favors an immediate revision, although with various modifications. C. E. Crampton best expresses the need for a revision in the following:

"The present call for a revision of the laws of New Mexico noted in our Territorial press is timely. Revision is a necessity for several reasons. In the Compiled Laws of 1897 there are many faults that need correction. The arrangement of the material is neither logical nor scientific from a legal standpoint. Laws of a substantive nature and those of procedure are not in proper relations; the civil and criminal laws are confused and the indexing is loosely done. Many laws therein have already been repealed. 'Dead letter' law that may be eliminated. Now that we have three volumes of session laws since the last revision and another almost at hand, this elimination must soon come. In the rapid development now going on in the Territory will bring new legislation to control new conditions. Laws now must be passed with an intelligent knowledge of existing laws if costly confusion is to be avoided.

"The possible acquisition of statehood need not deter us from this work. All the better if we have a body of law adapted to our life and conditions. The transition from wards to freemen will be that much more easily accomplished. Our intelligent action in providing for our home government will be a guaranty of our fitness for self government.

"The substantive law on many subjects is incomplete and confused. Specific objection is made by lawyers and laymen to our real estate, irrigation, highway, and public land laws. There can hardly be found more important subjects of legal action than these. Comparison with other commonwealths will assist us in changing these and our remedial laws to conform to the best methods. The revision board should have opportunity to do this.

"Revision will take time and money; the expense, no doubt, is the strongest objection at present. I believe this can be overcome—my judgment inclines toward placing the revision in the hands of one capable man. He must have assistance, and should receive suggestions, but more systematic work will result from the decision of one man, well versed in the law, and familiar with the best arrangement and compilation of legal literature.

"The new revision should contain then:

1. Careful separation of civil and criminal law.
2. Careful separation of substantive and remedial law.
3. Scientific arrangement of matter, and complete indexing.
4. Elimination of repealed and dead law.
5. Reasonable annotation with all decisions of our supreme court, and decisions of other states and territories. This will be of much importance to the profession.

"If this be done, much of the criticism of our laws will pass away. Our courts will be better able to handle their business with dispatch. The legal profession will be in a position to render more effective assistance to business and property interests, and to civil rights. We will be in a better position to invite investment of capital and the settlement of desirable citizens.

H. L. Bickley throws out some good hints as to needed legislation in the following, in which he also favors a thorough revision of the laws:

"While visiting among the people in several different precincts of the county recently I heard numerous expressions of dissatisfaction with our present road law. Many think that instead of having one road supervisor for the entire county, it would be better to have road overseers for certain road districts, who would have better opportunity to know the condition of the highways, and would be responsible to the people of his district for a proper discharge of his duties.

"There is room for much needed reform in our system of taxation. The act establishing the law and procedure in personal injury cases, familiarly known as the 'Hawkins Act,' which passed over veto, March 11, 1903, should be repealed. In brief, this act provides that before a person injured by a person or corporation can maintain a suit for damages for such injuries he must open the strong box of his facts to his adversary by filing with him a statement under oath setting forth the manner in which the injury occurred and the names and addresses of the witnesses thereto. This is a manifestly class legislation.

"Our election laws are loose and faulty and offer great opportunity for fraud. In my opinion conditions would be improved by a substitution of the Australian ballot system.

"The present jury law is so unsatisfactory and vague that the bench and bar are puzzled as to its proper construction.

"The act of 1901, defining the property rights of married persons, which was meant to codify and explain the

## HOLDING THE PARTY TO ITS PLEDGE.

The Santa Rosa Sun is not at all diffident about its views on the advisability of holding a constitutional convention, for it says:

"It is strange, to say the least, the different newspapers, Republican in faith, that have experienced a change of heart since the election; in reference to the assembling of the constitutional convention. It was one of the planks in the platform of the territorial convention, and the burden of the talk of the Republican orators that, in the event of Arizona voting against jointure, the New Mexico delegates should assemble and formulate a constitution for themselves.

"Why this change of front on the part of the faithful, and why should they go back on the Republican enunciations—as made in platforms and on the stump? So far as we are concerned we are like a woman convinced against her will, of the same opinion still. Let's get together and do something for New Mexico, the Las Vegas Optic, Albuquerque Journal and the rest of them to the contrary notwithstanding."

The new cabinet of President Roosevelt, while consisting of most of the old members but some of them in new portfolios, has every element of strength as an advisory body. The promotion of Attorney General William H. Moody from the cabinet to the supreme bench, cannot but add strength to that great judicial body and is well deserved. The new members of the cabinet, Oscar S. Strauss, as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and George L. Von Meyer, as Postmaster General, are good selections, as even the opposition press concedes.

The promotion of Secretary James R. Garfield to be Secretary of the Interior, comes at a critical time when much work has to be done and some of it undone, and that Mr. Garfield is the right man for this task, is evident from his success as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. George B. Cortelyou will win new laurels as Secretary of the Treasury. As Postmaster General, his administration marked a new epoch in postal affairs and his former successes will undoubtedly follow him to the Treasury. President Roosevelt is as great and far-seeing in the advisers that he chooses as he is as a constructive statesman and in action.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which is of some importance to New Mexico, in view of probable railroad legislation by the coming legislative Assembly. It was in the case of the Mississippi Railroad Commission against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and involved the right of the state to compel through trains to stop at minor stations and the Supreme court decided against this contention of the state of Mississippi as being an interference with interstate commerce. A good deal of legislation to regulate railroads on the parts of individual states and territories will be futile on account of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States and the interstate commerce laws of the United States. However, as Uncle Sam, himself, has started to look after the railroads closely there will not be so much need for local legislation. In the end, government ownership of the railroads will be the probable solution of all railroad problems anyway, and the only question very soon will be how to bring this about so as to be just to the owners of the railroads, the nation and the public.

According to the Tucuman News, many of the late settlers in Quay County on homesteads brought with them from the states fruit trees to plant. This throws a sidelight upon the nature of the settlement in eastern New Mexico. It is not a mere speculative fever but a firm resolve to found homes and to make these homes pleasant and as comfortable. If New Mexico has any amendment to its invitation to the world to come and to take up homesteads it is a clause: "Bring your fruit trees with you! Every man who wants to found a home is welcome but he who brings along his fruit trees to plant is thrice welcome!" And what an example to the older residents in town and country! These newcomers value the beauty and the profit there is in trees and the old settlers can do no better than to follow this good example.

The brilliant and cordial reception given Delegate W. H. Andrews in Congress yesterday, demonstrated clearly that his period of usefulness in the national halls of legislation, is not on the wane and that he will be able to accomplish more for his constituents and for the welfare of this commonwealth even than he did during the past two years. The Republicans made no mistake in re-electing him by a larger total vote than they did two years ago.

That this government is a big one is amply demonstrated by the fact that it asks \$689,000,000 to pay its expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. This sum is no bagatelle and it is only a rich nation like the United States that can raise it so easily as to be hardly noticed by the average citizen and so as to be a burden upon not a single individual.

The Philippines want tariff revision and an agricultural bank. As to the latter, it ought to be granted but as to the former, the interests of the United States must be first consulted. If tariff walls are to be broken down an expression of the will of the people should first be had upon the subject. If the New Mexican has read the election returns aright they mean: "Stand pat!"

Some Missouri man seems to have inoculated the people of Germany with the "show-me" virus and none of the Emperor's physicians have been able to head it off.

## FLOCK TO HOLY HILL

THOUSANDS PRAY FOR CURE AT MIRACULOUS SHRINE.

Located at One of the Beauty Spots of Southern Wisconsin—Famed for Many Wonderful Cures—Its Chapel.

Milwaukee.—Pilgrims in thousands, maimed, halt, blind, deaf, victims of the deadly cancer and of the "white plague," the afflicted of every sort, will gather from all parts of the country at the foot of Holy Hill, the famed Wisconsin shrine, there to climb painfully the steep and stony path that leads to the Church of St. Mary at the summit and to find, it may be, that miraculous release from sickness and suffering that so many devout Catholics before them are said to have met with in that sacred place.

What Lourdes is to the Roman Catholics of France and western Germany, Holy Hill is fast becoming to the followers of that faith in this country throughout the northwest. Each year sees an increase in the number who make the pilgrimage until of late from 15,000 to 20,000 have visited the place each year.

Holy Hill is a lofty and grandly picturesque place near Hartford, about 30 miles from Milwaukee. The hill has gained great fame as a shrine of sacred pilgrimage. Its popularity has become so great in recent years that its renown has no parallel among the institutions of its kind anywhere in the United States.

The history of Holy Hill is a long series of remarkable events, and through the omnipotent power which is deemed to pervade its sacred precincts the lame walk, the blind see, the maniac raves no more and the afflicted who approach its shrine with zeal and fervent supplications, devoutly invoking divine aid and the intercession of Mary, the mother of God, are said to depart therefrom, in many



ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.  
(Located on Top of Holy Hill, Wisconsin.)

instances, happy over the miraculous acquiescence of an unseen power in their prayerful petitions.

There are few places in southern Wisconsin whose beauty transcends that of Holy Hill and the surrounding country. It is located about six miles southeast of Hartford and covers a tract of ground nearly 40 acres in extent. The hill upon which the shrine proper, or chapel, is located is tall, conical shaped and towers high above the surrounding country. It rises to a height of 289 feet above its base and 827 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

The church stands on the highest point of the hill and can be seen for miles away. The building is of brick, with little ornamentation, and of the Gothic style. The church spire is on the end over the main entrance of the double doors, which open under a circular gallery, attached by the ends to both sides of the church. The interior is cheerful and well lighted by the tall windows of stained glass. The roof is supported by six sanded columns, whose slender proportions increase the height and beauty of the place. The chancel is carpeted and separated from the chapel by a low, latticed communion rail of wood, covered with dark cloth extending across the narrow passageways on each side. In the chancel there are one main and two side altars. The combined cost of the three altars was \$1,100, which was contributed by persons interested in the welfare of the church. Back of the mensa and projecting from underneath the canopy of the main altar stands the tabernacle, built in accordance with the rules of Catholic architecture, having a double door with lock and key, ornamented in gold with grapes and heads of wheat, the emblems of the sacrament. Underneath and in front of the mensa is a figure of the Lamb of God resting on a sealed book. The candelabra and many of the accessories used in worship are the gifts of charitably disposed persons. On the left of the altar, in the main body of the church, is a confessional. A pipe organ is located in the gallery. To the right in the chancel, suspended from the side wall, hangs a square case with a glass front entitled a "votive tablet."

Among the votive offerings are several pairs of spectacles left there as proofs of the efficacy of the place in curing eyes impaired by disease. There are also stored in a recess of the church a number of old crutches which have been discarded by men whose lameness has been cured. A peculiarity about the church is that no marriage ceremony has ever been solemnized there nor has any funeral ever been held.

The New Mexican Printing Company has on hand a large supply of writing tablets and scratch pads suitable for school children, lawyers, merchants and also for home use, which will be cleaned out at 10 cents a pound and cheaper if ordered in larger quantities. These tablets are made from the odds and ends of the best paper obtainable, and you are getting double your money's worth when buying. GIVE US A CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

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## WITH A WOOLEN STRING.

Convict Cuts His Way Through Bessemer Steel Bars.

St. Louis.—Out of pieces of woollen yarn, unraveled from a sock and twisted together, a prisoner in the new federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., constructed an instrument which he used to saw through the top and bottom of a three-inch steel bar.

That a common piece of yarn could be made to cut the strongest steel bars, tested with acids and resisting steel saws, is a discovery that not only surprises police and keepers of jails and penitentiaries, but scientists as well. It is the first case of the kind on record, as far as can be learned, and the prisoner who used it



SAWING THE STEEL BARS.  
(Convict at Work in the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.)

in the Leavenworth penitentiary is the originator.

The prisoner was confined in one of the isolation cells. A guard standing on a tier above noticed him working his hands back and forth around the bars and notified the guards on the lower floor. They investigated and found that the top had been sawed through. The bottom was about half through. The prisoner readily confessed and showed the warden how he had accomplished the feat.

The ravelings of his woollen sock he had twisted together as a tailor would pieces of thread. He had made them compact by frequent wettings. Dust and sand picked up in the quarry were kneaded into the string. When finished it was almost as hard as a piece of emery stone. It required two days, he said, to saw through the bar with the string, several new strings having to be made, as they wore out quickly.

The warden doubted the statement at first. The prisoner offered to show him and made one of the instruments out of common twine. Small pieces of a broomstick were used as handles. With this the warden had the prisoner finish sawing through the bottom of the bar.

When plans for the new penitentiary were made it was decided to use Bessemer steel for the window gratings, it being deemed harder and nearer saw-proof than the iron which had been used. The bars at his window were the ones sawed. The opening made was large enough for a man to have crawled through.

"The fact that Bessemer steel bars have been successfully sawed without using steel makes it more and more necessary that guards be constantly on the watchout," said Mr. Shipley. "Prisoners have made saws of tin cans and the like, but never before of common yarn."

## TWIN'S DAUGHTER ON STAGE.

Start Her American Career at Norwalk, Conn.

Norwalk, Conn.—Mark Twain's daughter, Miss Clara Clemens, made



MISS CLARA CLEMENS.  
(Daughter of the Greatest of American Humorists.)

her American debut as a concert singer in this city.

Miss Clemens first appeared in a professional way at Florence, Italy, under favorable auspices. She has a rich contralto voice of unusual clarity and beauty, and for years has been devoting herself to its cultivation under the best masters in Europe.

Miss Clemens was assisted in her Norwalk recital by Miss Marie Nichols, a young Boston violinist.

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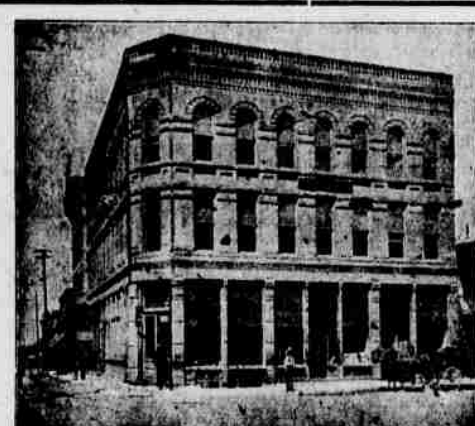
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## OJO CALIENTE HOT SPRINGS.

These Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Baranca Station, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, from which point a daily line of stages runs to the springs. The temperature of these waters is from 90 to 122 degrees. The gases are carbonic. Altitude, 6,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids, and tourists. People suffering with consumption, cancer, and other contagious diseases, are not accepted. These waters contain 1,686.24 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon, being the richest alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis, and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Femal Complaints, etc., etc. Board, lodging and bathing \$2.50 per day; \$15 per week; \$50 per month. Stage meets Denver trains and waits for Santa Fe train upon request. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 9 a. m., and reach Ojo Caliente at 4 p. m. the same day. Fare for round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, \$7.40. For further particulars, address

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Ojo Caliente, Taos County, N. M.

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(Continued From Page One.)

save in certain special circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the Government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public and its disposal should be under conditions which would insure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

### Corporations.

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the National Government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for changing the cost of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance, has rather amusingly falsified the predictions of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of their unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the Commission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the Commission received notices of over five thousand separate tariffs, which represented reductions from previous rates.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the National Government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads. It can not too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different State legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wage-workers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in a harm to the people. The reactionary or ultra-conservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultra-conservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialist feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railroads is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fail to put a premium up

# Willard Will Make a Town

## WILLARD, THE GATEWAY

Willard is located in the southern part of the wonderful Estancia Valley at the Junction of the new main line of the A. T. and S. F., and the Santa Fe Central, with a prospective line to El Paso surveyed part way. It has fine water in abundance and it is the only point on the entire new line where there is good water and plenty of it. The A. T. and S. F. Company own a body of land there and will build and equip besides a new \$10,000.00 concrete depot building, the largest pumping station in the west, pumping water as far as the Rock Island crossing, sixty miles east. Lots are cheap NOW and the people have the smile that won't come off. It is near the geographical center of New Mexico and of Torrance County, and its railroads make it easily accessible to all parts of the country. It is a natural gateway. It has a live, progressive class of citizens who PULL TOGETHER. It has Push, it has promise, it has excellent business openings. It is worth your while to investigate. If you are a live one, Willard wants you. The townsite is owned by

## Willard Town and Improvement Co.

Call on or address  
**JOHN W. CORBETT, Agent, Estancia, New Mexico.**  
**CARL A. DALIES, OR WM. TAYLOR, WILLARD.**  
 By reason of Homesteaders tickets reading to other points the country around Willard has been somewhat overlooked and vacant land yet remains open to homestead entry comparatively close in.

### THEY ALL DEMAND IT.

Santa Fe, Like Every City and Town in the Union, Receives It.

People with kidney ills want to be cured. When one suffers the tortures of an aching back relief is eagerly sought for. There are many remedies today that relieve but do not cure. Here is evidence to prove that Doan's Kidney Pills cure, and the cure is lasting.

Charles Harris, ex-politician of San Miguel Street, says: "The aching across the small of my back was not the kind that comes from overwork. It was deeper seated and much more painful, positively proving to me that some inward cause existed. When an attack was in the aggravated stage, I could not stoop to put on a shoe or lift any weight and if I managed to stoop after suffering twinges when I went to straighten exerting pangs were sure to be my reward. Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Ireland's Pharmacy stopped every aggravated attack."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

### A DYSPETIC'S HORROR.

Is solid food, in nine cases out of ten, however, if the man with a weak stomach would take a glass or two of Dr. Lauritzen's Health Tonic Malt with each meal, he would soon find that he could eat anything. It's the best tonic in the world for a weak stomach.

H. S. KAUNE & CO.

Phone 28.  
 CITY BOTTLING WORKS, Phone 28.

### PLACE YOUR PROPERTY.

Why is it that the firm of Hughes & Delgado are making a success of the real estate business? It is because this firm is reliable and any property placed in their hands will be looked after in a businesslike manner. Office west of Plaza.

(Homestead Entry No. 10,108.)

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,  
 Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.,  
 November 24, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Anacleto Contreras, of Santa Fe County, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 10,108, made October 12, 1906, for the S 12 NW 14, S 12 NE 14, section 4, township 18 N., range 10 E., and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver, at Santa Fe, N. M., on January 3, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz.: Rafael Montoya, Marcelo Jimenez, Maximo Jimenez, Bonifacio Lucero, all of Santa Fe, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,

Register.

### I CAN SELL

Your Real Estate or Business  
 No Matter Where Located  
 Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY  
 any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

**DAVID P. TAFF, THE LAND MAN.**  
 415 Kansas Avenue,  
 TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### Notice.

The County Commissioners of Santa Fe County, hereby call for bids on the proposed bridge, to be constructed across the Rio Santa Fe, on Galisteo Street.

All bids to be based on the plans and specifications adopted by the said board and now on file in the office of the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

All bids to be made prior to the 10th day of December, 1906, and to be sealed and addressed to the Board of County Commissioners. Said bids to be opened on the 10th day of December, 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the office of said board, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The said board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The person to whom the contract shall be awarded, to give a bond in an amount to be fixed by said board, and in conformity with Chapt. 11 of the laws of 1899 of the Territory of New Mexico.

**ARTHUR SELIGMAN,**  
 Chairman Board County Com.  
**HOLIDAY RATES.**

Christmas and New Years.  
 For the above occasion the Santa Fe will sell tickets to points on their line and return for one fare and a third. Tickets will be on sale December 26th to 25th inclusive, also December 30th and 31st and January 1st, 1907; final return limit January 7, 1907.  
**G. H. DONART.**

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

**MAX. FROST,**  
 Attorney at law.  
 Santa Fe, N. M.

**H. B. HOLT,**  
 Attorney at Law.  
 Las Cruces, N. M.  
 Practices in the district courts as well as before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

**RICHARD H. HANNA,**  
 Attorney at Law.  
 Phone 66. Office, Griffin Bldg.

**G. W. PRICHARD,**  
 Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
 Practices in all the District Courts and gives special attention to cases before the Territorial Supreme Court.  
 Office, Laughlin Bldg., Santa Fe, N. M.

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 Attorney at law.  
 Santa Fe, N. M.  
 Office, Sena Bldg. Palace Ave.

**CHAS. A. LAW,**  
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 U. S. Land Office Practice, a Specialty.  
 Clayton, New Mexico.

**WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,**  
 Attorney at law.  
 Las Cruces, New Mexico.  
 United States District Attorney.

**A. W. POLLARD,**  
 Attorney at law.  
 District Attorney, Luna County.  
 Deming, N. M.

**J. H. BOWMAN, H. C. WADE,**  
**BONHAM & WADE,**  
 Attorneys at Law.  
 Practice in the Supreme and District Courts of the Territory, in the Probate Courts and before the U. S. Surveyor General and U. S. Land Offices.  
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 Practices in the District and Supreme Courts. Prompt and careful attention given to all business.  
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 Albuquerque, New Mexico.

### OSTEOPATHY.

**DR. CHARLES A. WHEELON,**  
 Osteopath.  
 No. 103 Palace Ave.  
 Successfully treats acute and chronic diseases without drugs or medicines.  
 No charge for Consultation.  
 Hours: 9-12 m., 2-5 p. m. Phone 154

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**CONY T. BROWN,**  
 Mining Engineer.  
 Secretary and Treasurer New Mexico School of Mines.  
 Socorro, New Mexico.

**CORBET & SMYTHE,**  
 Civil, Mining and Hydraulic Engineers.  
 Assaying and General Contracting.  
 U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.  
 East side Plaza... Santa Fe, N. M.

**HIRAM T. BROWN,**  
 CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.  
 U. S. Mineral Surveyor  
 Santa Fe, New Mexico.

### NOTARY PUBLICS.

**JOHN K. STAUFFER,**  
 Notary Public.  
 Office with the New Mexican Printing Co., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

### REAL ESTATE AND MINES.

**ROMAN L. BACA,**  
 Real Estate and Mines.  
 Spanish Translator, Notary Public  
 Office Griffin building, Washington Avenue, Santa Fe, N. M.

## FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

### MASONIC.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
**H. F. STEPHENS, W. M.**  
**ALAN R. MCCORD, Secy.**

Santa Fe Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation 2nd Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
**S. SPITZ, H. P.**  
**ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secy.**

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m.  
**W. H. GRIFFIN, W. C.**  
**W. H. KENNEDY, Recorder.**

Santa Fe Lodge of Perfection No. 1, 14th degree, Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Free Masonry meets on the third Saturday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in the evening in Masonic Hall, south side of Plaza. Visiting Scottish Rite Free Masons are cordially invited to attend.  
**CHARLES FRANKLIN MASLEY, 33.**  
 Venerable Master.  
**PERCY FRANCIS KNIGHT, 14, Sec.**

### I. O. O. F.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome.  
**J. E. LACOME, N. G.**  
**DAVID L. MILLER, Secy.**

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias. Regular meeting every first and third Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, Castle Hall temporarily on Odd Fellows, San Francisco street. Visiting Knights given a cordial and fraternal welcome.  
**PAUL A. F. WALTER, O. C.**  
**JOHN K. STAUFFER, K. R. S.**  
**D. LOWITZKI, Master of Finance.**

### B. P. O. E.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 460, B. P. O. E., holds its regular session on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting brothers are invited and welcome.  
**NORMAN L. KING, M. M.**  
**A. J. FISCHER, Secy.**

### FRATERNAL UNION.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 253, Fraternal Union of America. Regular meetings first and third Mondays in each month at 8 o'clock p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco street. Visiting Fraternalists welcome.

**R. L. BACA, Fraternal Master.**  
**DAVID GONZALEZ, Secy.**  
**MAGGIE G. MONTAÑA, Treas.**

### NEW MEXICAN BARGAINS.

Herewith are some bargains offered by the New Mexican Printing Company: Code of Civil Procedure of the Territory of New Mexico, 1897, sheep bound \$1; paper bound, 75c; Missouri Pleading forms, \$5; Missouri Code Pleadings, \$6; the two for \$10; Adapted to New Mexico Code, Laws of New Mexico, 1899, 1901, and 1903, English leather, \$3; 1905 English and Spanish and Spanish pamphlet, \$2.25; full Pamphlet, \$2.75; full leather \$3.50; Sheriff's Flexible Cover Pocket Docket, single, \$1.25; two or more books, \$1 each; New Mexico Supreme Court Reports, Nos 3 to 10, inclusive, delivered at publisher's price, \$3.30 each; Compilation Mining Laws, 50c; Money's Digest of New Mexico Reports, full sheep, \$6.50, delivered; full list school blanks.

**REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.**  
 You can get some bargains in the real estate line right now by calling on the reliable real estate dealers, Hughes & Delgado. Office west side of Plaza.

(Continued on Page Six.)







## MINOR CITY TOPICS

Royal Male Quartette tonight at the high school.

Ehle has a nice line of Rain Coats for men.

Don't fail to hear the Royal Male Quartet Tuesday night at the High School Hall.

Articles of fancy needle work suitable for Christmas presents will be sold at the annual Christmas sale of the Guild of the Church of the Holy Faith in the Laughlin Block next Friday.

**LADIES**—Pick out one of those nice Smoking Jackets for men—Ehle has them—Christmas presents will be sold at the annual Christmas sale of the Guild of the Church of the Holy Faith in the Laughlin Block next Friday.

Attorney Benjamin M. Read has enlarged his office by renting the adjoining room on the west. Miss Candida Read, his daughter, has resumed her duties as stenographer in his office.

**GENTS**—If you want to start the new year right, leave your measure with Ehle for a new suit.

The Supreme Court of the Territory will meet in this city in adjourned session December 27 to consider the case of Frank A. Hubbell, ex-collector and treasurer of Bernalillo County vs. Justo R. Armijo, who succeeded him in the office. The regular January term of the court will commence January 9 and will continue in session for several weeks.

Go to Fischer's Drug Store for reserved seats for the Royal Male Quartet. Tickets 50 cents. Children 35 cents. Now on sale. Buy early and get a good seat.

Among the books of historic interest recently purchased by the Historical Society is a Colorado edition of Pike's Expedition with numerous notes, and a bound volume of all the printed papers in the extraordinary case of Peralta Reavis and his claim to the domain of Arizona. Another very interesting book is on the use of copper among the people of Mexico before the coming of Columbus.

Carlos Abreu, the butcher on San Francisco Street, senior member of the firm of Abreu & Sena, is the champion hunter of the season in Santa Fe. He returned a few days ago from a hunting trip with a

## CHRISTMAS

Mufflers, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Fancy Vests, Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets, in Fact Everything that's Suitable for

## Christmas Presents FOR MEN

Can Be Found at the Santa Fe

## HABERDASHERY EHLE'S EHLE'S EHLE'S

wagon load of wild turkeys. He bagged twenty-four of the birds. Mr. Abreu has divulged the location of the place where he killed the wild turkeys to several of his friends, and they are arranging to bag some of the birds for their Christmas dinner. He said that wild turkeys were plentiful where he was hunting, and he could easily have bagged more had he cared to remain longer.

Adelaida R. de Garcia vs. Juan B. Garcia, is the title of a divorce suit which has been filed in the First Judicial district court for Taos County. The plaintiff seeks an absolute divorce on the grounds of cruelty and non-support. The couple were married on October 12, 1892, and lived together until February 2, 1906. Mrs. Garcia in her complaint states that her husband "struck and beat her in the face with his fists, and treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner." This alleged assault occurred on the day of their separation but she also claims to have been subjected to other similar mistreatment prior to that time. Since leaving her husband she has been making her home with her father. There are no children.

If you like Coffee but dare not drink it, try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. It is true that real Coffee does disturb the Stomach, Heart and Kidneys. But Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee has not a grain of true coffee in it. Being made from parched grains, malt, etc., it forms a whole, some, food-like drink, yet having the true flavor of Old Java and Mocha Coffee. "Made in a minute." Call at our store for a free sample. Sold by Cartwright-Davis Co.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made alone for Piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding, or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see! Sold by Fischer Drug Co.

If "taken at the Sneeze Stage" Preventives—a toothsome candy Tablet—will surely and quickly check an approaching cold or Grippe. When you first catch cold—or feel it coming on—take Dr. Shoop's Preventives, and the prompt effect will certainly surprise and please you. Preventives, surely supply the proverbial "ounce of prevention." Sold in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes by Fischer Drug Co.

Don't forget our large and complete bindery and job department. All work handled promptly and in the most up-to-date manner. One trial makes you a permanent patron.

The New Mexican Printing Company is prepared to do the best of brief work in short order and at very reasonable rates. Lawyers, who desire to have their briefs printed rapidly and correctly and to present them to the Supreme Court now in session here on time, should call on the New Mexican Printing Company and leave their orders.

The Mexican Central has recently placed on sale tickets to New York and return, going via the Mexican Central to either Vera Cruz or Tampico, thence via the famous Ward Steamship Line to New York. The return will be by rail over any line to El Paso. The entire trip, covering thousands of miles, Havana, Cuba, and its famous Moro Castle, Newport, and a dozen of the largest cities of the United States, can be made for \$122.50. A more delightful trip can not be planned, as stop-over privileges are allowed and the tickets are good for one year from the date of sale. The trip includes the City of Mexico, the "Paris of America." Further information can be secured by addressing A. Dulohery, Commercial Agent, El Paso, Texas, or W. D. Murdock, Assistant General Passenger Agent, City of Mexico.

**NEW MEXICAN BARGAINS.** Herewith are some bargains offered by the New Mexican Printing Company: Code of Civil Procedure of the Territory of New Mexico, 1897, sheep bound, \$1; paper bound, 75c; Missouri Code Pleading forms, \$5; Missouri Code Pleadings, \$5; the two for \$10; Adapted to New Mexico Code, Laws of New Mexico, 1899, 1901, and 1903, English and Spanish pamphlet, \$2.25; full leather, \$3; Chert's Flexible-Cover Pocket Docket, single, \$1.25; two or more books, \$1 each; New Mexico Supreme Court Reports, Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive \$3.30 each; Compilation Corporation Laws 75c; Compilation Mining Laws, 50c; Money's Digest of New Mexico Reports, full sheep, \$6.50; full list school blanks.

If you cannot afford to pay for a daily paper, subscribe for the Weekly New Mexican Review and get the cream of the week's doings. It is a good paper to send to your friends.

## THE NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

An institution giving an intensely practical education. Supported by Federal and Territorial appropriations. Pleasantly situated in its own grounds of 400 acres in the beautiful Mesilla Valley.

Four full 4-year college courses in agriculture, mechanic arts, domestic science and general science; short courses in agriculture, stenography, and assaying. \$90,000 worth of equipment. A faculty of 30 instructors; 230 students now in attendance. Military instruction by an officer of the U. S. Army. Large parade and athletic grounds. Commodious girls' dormitory, under the best management. An ideal winter climate at an altitude of 3,800 feet.

LUTHER FOSTER, President  
(P. O.) Agricultural College, N. M.

## It Is Much Cheaper

A good deal quicker and much more satisfactory to use the telephone instead of the telegraph. Use the long distance telephone when you have business with people in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, Raton, Las Vegas, Cerrillos, Bernalillo, Albuquerque, Los Lunas, Belen and Socorro. The Santa Fe Telephone Company's instruments connect with these places. Terms more reasonable than the telegraph.

I. SPARKS, Manager.

## Wilson Heaters For Coal or Wood



Ask your neighbors who are using the Wilson. They will tell you its the best they ever had, because they use less fuel, retain fire longer, less trouble, perfectly safe, and out last other stoves. Economy, the basis of our guarantee.

## Turquoise Enamelled Ware

Three coats of Enamel on steel, outside blue, inside white, made in Germany. These utensils for kitchen are superior in quality. Excelled by none.

## THANKSGIVING

Will soon be here. We can supply you with Dinner Sets—China or Porcelain. "Larks Celebrated Roasters." We have exclusive sale on these goods. Self basting. Ask to see them. Carving Sets—New designs in Cut Glass handles. Rogers Celebrated Silverware.

## Horse Wear

We have stable and outdoor Blankets, also Laprobes of different qualities.

## Harness and Saddlery

We have a large stock on hand, and can supply your wants.

## Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Wall Paper.

## FOR BARGAINS VISIT US.



## LEO HERSCH . . .

**FLOUR, HAY, GRAIN, POTATOES, SALT and SEEDS.**

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE GRAIN HO USE IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

## WE COUNT YOUR GOOD WILL.

much the largest asset we have in our business. To have our customers say to their friends, "Every statement made by S. Spitz can be relied upon" is the very best recommendation we can strive for. Reliability is our watchword and every sale we make is closed only after the purchase proves entirely satisfactory. It is a great satisfaction to buy at a store like this. Every article carries with it our guarantee.

**S. SPITZ, Manufacturing Jeweler, Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds.**

## A. F. Spiegelberg.

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## Indian and Mexican Wares and Curios

Blankets, Baskets, Rag, Wax, Feather and Linen Brown Work, Opals, Turquoise, Garnets and Other Gems. . . .  
OUR MOTTO: To Have the Best of Everything in Our Line.

## JUST RECEIVED

A large sample line of Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums. We take measures of rooms and halls and do the laying. All of these goods are sold at Eastern prices. No charge for freight.

Please Call and Examine Them.  
**A. ADOLPH SELIGMAN.**

**New Jewelry Catalog No. 49**

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS EDITION  
80 pages, 2,000 Illustrations. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware. The newest styles. The buying advantages of our three large stores mean a saving for you. The suggestions in this Catalog will make your Christmas shopping easy.

Write for it Today

No. 72, \$26.00  
14K Solid Gold  
Hunting Case. 15-Jeweled  
Elgin or Waltham Movement

**BROCK & FEAGANS**  
JEWELERS  
Broadway and Fourth St.  
Los Angeles, California

No. 72, \$5.00  
14K Solid Gold Brooch  
or Chatelaine Pin. Very  
Heavy. Exquisitely  
Carved. Rose Finish.

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Are you better off than you were a year ago?

Are you going ahead or falling behind?

Do you make each day count? Your whole life will be a great big success if you make each day of it a small success.

Manage to save a part of your earnings each day. Open an account with us where you can keep these savings absolutely safe.

**UNITED STATES BANK & TRUST CO.**  
SANTA FE, N. M.

**THE NORMANDIE HOTEL.**  
First-Class in Every Respect.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
Corner Don Gaspar Avenue and Water St.  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
**Bon Ton Restaurant**  
BEST MEALS IN THE CITY.  
Short Order  
11fe 1 . . . **John V. Conway.**

**LIVERY STABLE**

FINE RIGS, RELIABLE HORSES, SINGLE BUGGIES, SURRIES, HACKS.

CALL UP 'PHONE NO. 9

When in Need of Anything in the Livery Line. Drivers Furnished. Rates Right.

**CHAS. CLOSSON.**

**The Largest Stock of RUGS**

Ever Shown in Santa Fe at the

*The Cash Store*  
JULIUS H. GERDES.



## DENVER & RIO GRANDE SYSTEM

"Scenic Line of the World."

### SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE

TO

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Connection at Denver with all lines East and West. Time as Quick and Rates as Low as Other Lines.

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## EL PASO ROUTE



This handsome solid vestibuled train runs through to New Orleans, Shreveport and St. Louis without change. Carries through sleepers Los Angeles to Chicago and intermediate points. Direct connections made for all points North, East and Southeast.

TAKE THE NIGHT EXPRESS. FAST TRAIN.

### NEW TRAIN SCHEDULE EQUIPMENT NEW

Leaves El Paso at 6:50 p. m. Mountain Time

For schedules, rates and other information, call on or address, R. W. CURTIS,

Southwestern Passenger Agent,

EL PASO, TEX.

Traveling Passenger Agent, El Paso, Texas.

E. P. TURNER, Gen. Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

## Santa Fe Central Railway System.

SUNSHINE ROUTE, via TORRANCE GATEWAY.

FAST PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE. STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



Connections at Torrance, New Mexico, with El Paso & Southwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways. At Kennedy and Santa Fe New Mexico, with the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. At Santa Fe with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Special attention given to handling of passengers and freight. Route your freight via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, to Torrance, New Mexico.

Your business respectfully solicited by W. H. ANDREWS, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. S. B. GRIMSHAW, Asst. to Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

FRANK DIBERT, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

A. P. LYNG, City Freight and Pass. Agt. A. L. GRIMSHAW, Trav. Freight and Pass. Agt. General Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## WANTS

FOR RENT—Unfurnished house. Johnson St. L. A. Harvey

FOR RENT—Four-room house. Inquire "M", New Mexican.

FOR SALE—Fine business property San Francisco St. O. C. Watson & Co.

FOR SALE—Square Chickering piano; bargain. Inquire New Mexican.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Good location. M. C. Miller.

FOR RENT—The 5-room house on Arroyo St. known as the Townsend House, for my unexpired lease, term ending August 1, 1907. Price \$12.50 per month. Frank E. Owen.

HOUSES TO RENT. Houses to rent, lease or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, good locations. Call on the reliable firm, Hughes & Delgado. Office west side of Plaza

FOR SALE—General merchandise business on the El Paso & Southwestern in eastern New Mexico. Stock \$15,000, to \$20,000. Fine opportunity for right party. Can explain good reason for selling. Locality healthiest in New Mexico. Address inquiries to this paper.

BON TON RESTAURANT. SHORT ORDER BILL OF FARE. MEATS.

P. H. Steaks Pork Chops Veal Cutlets Ham and Eggs Liver and Bacon Mutton Chops Pork Sausage Wienerwurst Eggs, Any Style.

Red or Green Chile Con Carne Frijoles and Navy Beans

OYSTERS. Pozole, Tamales Fried, Stewed, Escalloped, Pan Roasted, Oyster Loaf, Raw, Any Old Style.

FISH. Spanish Mackerel Bull Heads, Red Snapper, Lobsters and Frog's Legs, Shrimps, Halibut, Salmon, Pike, Perch, Herring and Black Bass.

GAME. Spring Chicken

Santa Fe Central Railway TIME TABLE Effective Monday, February 26, 1906.

South Bound North Bound

No. 1	Stations	Alt.	No. 2
1:30 p	El Paso	7:00 a	4:30 p
1:35 p	Donnell	6:50 a	4:35 p
1:40 p	Yuma	6:40 a	4:40 p
1:45 p	Kenney	6:30 a	4:45 p
1:50 p	Clark	6:20 a	4:50 p
1:55 p	Stearns	6:10 a	4:55 p
2:00 p	Morality	6:00 a	5:00 p
2:05 p	Metolosh	5:50 a	5:05 p
2:10 p	Katashina	5:40 a	5:10 p
2:15 p	Willard	5:30 a	5:15 p
2:20 p	Progress	5:20 a	5:20 p
2:25 p	Blanco	5:10 a	5:25 p
2:30 p	Torrance	5:00 a	5:30 p

Connecting at Santa Fe, N. M., with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for all points in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and the Great Northwest.

Connecting at Torrance for all points east and west with Golden State Limited trains Nos. 43 and 44. Pullman berths reserved by wire.

For rates and information address S. B. GRIMSHAW, General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe To and From Roswell.

Connection made with Automobile Line at Torrance for Roswell daily. Automobile leaves Torrance for Roswell at 4 a. m. and arrives at Roswell at 12 noon. Automobile leaves Roswell for Torrance at 1 p. m. and arrives at Torrance at 10 p. m. The fare between Santa Fe and Torrance is \$6.65 and between Torrance and Roswell \$10. Reserve seats on automobile by wire.

J. W. STOCKARD, Manager Automobile Line



LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrive. No. 721.....12:10 p. m. No. 723.....6:50 p. m. No. 725.....11:15 p. m.

Depart. No. 7:20.....8:15 a. m. No. 722.....4:20 p. m. No. 724.....7:40 p. m.

No. 720 connects with Nos. 10 and 2 east and No. 3 limited west.

No. 722 connects with No. 1 west.

No. 724 connects with No. 7 and west.

No. 1 stops at all stations.

No. 7 will stop at all stations, Lamby to Albuquerque to discharge passengers from Santa Fe.

G. H. DONART, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

City Ticket Office, Craton Bldg., east side Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico

D. & R. G. SYSTEM

Santa Fe Branch.

Effective December 10th, 1905.

FAST BOUND WEST BOUND

No. 435, Miles	Stations	No. 435
11:00 a	El Paso	5:30 p
11:05 a	Donnell	5:35 p
11:10 a	Yuma	5:40 p
11:15 a	Kenney	5:45 p
11:20 a	Clark	5:50 p
11:25 a	Stearns	5:55 p
11:30 a	Morality	6:00 p
11:35 a	Metolosh	6:05 p
11:40 a	Katashina	6:10 p
11:45 a	Willard	6:15 p
11:50 a	Progress	6:20 p
11:55 a	Blanco	6:25 p
12:00 p	Torrance	6:30 p

Trains stop at Elmbudo for dinner where good meals are served.

At Alamosa for Durango, Silverton and intermediate points.

At Alamosa for Denver, Pueblo and intermediate points via the standard gauge line, via La Veta Pass or the narrow gauge via Salida, making the entire trip in daylight and passing through the FAMOUS ROYAL GORGE also for all points on Creede branch.

S. K. HOOPER.

(Continued From Page Three.)

we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force, and have put down lawlessness. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo-religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Philippine legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

Porto Rican Affairs. American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the Department of State or the Department of War.

Hawaii. The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters and coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American community. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat Territories contiguous to or surrounded by sister Territories or other States, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal improvements therein.

Alaska. Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your special attention to this. Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific Ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government eleven millions of dollars of revenue, and has produced nearly three hundred millions of dollars in gold, furs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific Ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars, of which the share of the United States is some seven hundred millions of dollars. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and producers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing States, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

International Morality. It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit of foolish cynicism, to maintain that all international governmental action is, and must ever be, based upon mere selfishness, and that to advance ethical reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more necessarily true of the action of governments than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always to ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation can afford to disregard proper considerations of self-interest, any more than a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average private individual in any really decent community does many actions with reference to other men in which he is guided, not by self-interest, but by public spirit, by regard for the rights of others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others, and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Similarly, a really great nation must often act, and as a matter of fact often does act, toward other nations in a spirit not in the least of mere self-interest, but paying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and as the centuries go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals comprising a nation to require that their action with justice toward their neighbors, steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own needs, and it is foolish—and may be wicked—to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But it is wicked for a nation only to regard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other nation. It should be our steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of individual action.

Not only must we treat all nations

fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the State, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every Government official, whether of the nation or of the several States.

Japanese in United States. I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind. Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the Middle Ages. During that fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military and industrial, in artistic development and achievement. Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unflinching loyalty, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the Loyal Romans; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in all lands. The industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal; greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time the advance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Thru the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become proverbial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Thruout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the Federal Government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several States have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government limited, not to preventing

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palace. Charles Waddles, St. Joseph; J. N. Wilson, Denver; L. A. Bland, Kansas City; J. P. Barrickson, Las Vegas; D. J. Herron, East Las Vegas; Mr. and

Claire Mrs. P. Boyle, Geo. Lovey, Raton. L. A. Owings, F. H. Strong, Albuquerque; W. C. Black, M. T. Root, Denver; Mrs. J. Frank Daily, Indianapolis; Mrs. T. J. Street, Miss Gallup, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Logan, Pierceton, Indiana.

Normandie. W. R. Bruner, McIntosh; Niko Vukovich, Milo Vukovich, Majk Djelicich, John Plame, Durango; William Radliff, Torrance; Halle May, Ethel May, Estancia.

Coronado. S. K. Zook, Estancia; Mrs. Isaac Zook, East Lynne, Missouri.

PASSED EXAMINATION SUCCESSFULLY. James Donahue, New Britain, Conn., writes: "I tried several kidney remedies, and was treated by our best physicians for diabetes, but did not improve until I took Foley's Kidney Cure. After the second bottle I showed improvement, and five bottles cured me completely. I have since passed a rigid examination for life insurance."

Foley's Kidney Cure cures back-ache and all forms of kidney and bladder trouble. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

### FOOD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Minnesota Dairy and Food Commission's analysis shows that Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar and Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar contained opiates and croton oil. Opiates are poisons and croton oil is a violent purgative. Refuse to accept any but Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow package. Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates or dangerous drugs and is the best cough and cold cure. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

Catarrh of the nose and throat should lead you to at least ask us for a free trial box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. Nothing so surely proves merit as a real actual test—and Dr. Shoop, to prove this, earnestly desires that we let you make that test. This creamy, Snow White healing balm, soothes the throat and nostrils, and quickly purifies a foul or feverish breath. Call and investigate. Fischer Drug Co.

## PUBLIC SPEAKER INTERRUPTED.

Public speakers are frequently interrupted by people coughing. This would not happen if Foley's Honey and Tar were taken, as it cures coughs and colds and prevents pneumonia and consumption. The genuine contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. Ireland's Pharmacy.

## Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 50c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## FINE FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE.

One of the best fruit ranches in northern Santa Fe County, about twenty miles from this city, is for sale, at a bargain. For particulars apply to Max Frost, Box No. C-2, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR RATES SANTA FE CENTRAL.

During the 1906-07 Christmas and holiday season, the Santa Fe Central has instructed its agents to sell round trip excursion tickets under the following conditions: Tickets for round trip between points on the Santa Fe Central may be sold by the agents at the rate of one regular first class fare between December 22 and December 31, 1906, and on January 1, 1907. The tickets so sold shall be good for continuous passage in each direction, the start to be made on the day the ticket is sold. Tickets will be good for return until and on January 4.

The American Collection Agency. No fee charged unless collection is made. We make collections in all parts of the U. S. ANTHONY P. WILSON, Attorney. 413 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Go Santa Fe To Chicago. In that way you'll learn just how good its service is. There is no other way. You'll find modern equipment—Chair cars and Pullmans; and Harvey meals. Several trains to choose from. A low rate will be made from December 1st to 4th inclusive, final return limit December 10th. \$41.30, to be exact. Why not make your trip then? International Live Stock Exposition, December 1-8. G. H. DONART, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

New Mexico Employment Bureau AND REALTY COMPANY. Morton C. Miller, Secretary and Manager. Situations of all kinds Secured, Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Money Lent on Approved Security. RENTS COLLECTED AND TAXES PAID. Business of Non-Residents Attended to. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN: A Nice 7-Room House. Large Lot. Good Location. Plenty of Fruit Trees. 103 Palace Avenue. Phone No. 188.

Kentucky Saloon. J. BERARDINELLI & CO., Proprietors. 261 San Francisco St. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Only the finest of imported wines and cordials served to customers—the best of whiskies and brandies, domestic and imported, a specialty. Superior brands of cigars.

Roswell Automobile Co. Mail and Passenger Line between Roswell, N. M., and Torrance, N. M. Running time between the two daily Sunday included, connection with all trains on the Rock Island and Santa Fe Central Railways. Leave Roswell at 1 p. m. Leave Torrance on arrival of Rock Island train due at 2 a. m. Running time between the two points 5 hours, meals furnished at Camp Needmore, free of charge. Excursion parties accommodated by notifying the company two days in advance. AGENTS FOR THE BUICK AND POPE TOLEDO AUTOMOBILES. Two of the best known and best machines for all purposes on the market. Address all communications and inquiries to the Roswell Automobile Co. Roswell, New Mexico.



# The NEW MEXICAN Daily SHORT STORY

Specially Selected From Among Best  
Short Story Writers of the Day.  
All Are Bright, Catchy and  
Entertaining.

## A Matter of Standard.

BY JESSE STRONG.

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)  
Bill Mapes did not belong to the  
"uplift." Far from it. Indeed Mapes  
was one of the citizens of the semi-  
world against whom the very strong-  
est anathemas of the better classes  
were directed.

Nor was Mapes on cordial terms  
with the police. In fact he would go  
to some considerable pains to avoid  
social intercourse with the guardians  
of the law. And by the same token  
the blue-coats would move rather  
faster than usual to enjoy the pleasure  
of Mapes' society. But then Bill had  
an innate prejudice against blue-  
coats and brass-buttons and stars and  
clubs and all that sort of thing. Per-  
haps he was not wholly responsible  
because the prejudice may have been  
inherited.

It is to be recalled that his father  
"Plug" Mapes was constitutionally  
opposed to the police before his un-  
happy taking-off at the end of a rope  
in a quiet jail-yard on one memorable  
day after the society of the blue-coats  
had been thrust upon him in a most  
shameless manner.

It is also a matter of history that  
the gentlemanly wearers of the blue  
gave a great sigh of relief upon this  
occasion and congratulated themselves  
openly and often until some months  
later when it was borne to their in-  
telligence that young Bill Mapes had  
succeeded to his respected sire's es-  
tate and was following, in no unwor-  
thy manner, in the paternal footsteps.

From all of which it may be de-  
duced that Bill Mapes lived and  
breathed and had his being without  
the law of the land and that he would  
not have been a welcome visitor at  
your home at the witching hour of  
midnight.

Yes, gentle reader, you have guessed  
right; Bill Mapes was a burglar, a  
thief, a crook and earned his bread by  
appropriating the product of the sweat  
of the other fellow's brow.

And yet Mapes was not a bad sight  
to look upon. He was a well-built,  
sturdy, young fellow handling his  
splendid strength with marked grace  
of action. His features were rather  
well-formed and his eyes clear and  
blue and laughing. He was not a fear-  
some object to look upon—excepting  
when desperate or angry, and then  
he was a thunderbolt of action and  
of passion.

It was inevitable, of course, that  
Mapes should occasionally be the  
guest of the police, but despite all  
their most energetic invitations he  
had successfully maintained his mod-  
esty and evaded any considerable  
strain upon their hospitality.

Upon his every appearance in the  
police court, however, there had ap-  
peared also a most charming feminine  
vision—a delicate, modest, brown-eyed  
girl whose beauty won all hearts and  
whose tears moved the sternest police  
justice to sympathy. She was a mys-  
tery to the police court and inspired  
more interest than the prisoner in  
whom she seemed to have such deep  
interest, so to concern. After full  
and free discussion it was duly de-  
cided that she was a settlement work-  
er or something of the sort of that sort  
who was grieved over Bill Mapes' soul  
and was trying to save him.

And while they berated him as a  
dog they all bowed before the dainty  
brown-eyed divinity.

Now it must be evident to the read-  
er at this point that Bill Mapes was  
not an idealist, nor a leading citi-  
zen, nor a pillar of society, nor any-  
thing of that sort, but this simple tale  
is written to show that every fellow  
has his own standards and his own  
ideals.

One soft summer evening Mapes ap-  
peared at "Brown's Triangle," a rather  
bad place in a very bad neigh-  
borhood—a spot which policemen avoid-  
ed when on a lonesome beat and a  
section most prodigiously berated by  
the Anti-Crime society. He did not  
enter the flat-iron shaped saloon but  
going into one of the darkened streets,  
emitted a shrill whistle. Presently  
a curtain upstairs was cautiously  
pulled and a face peered forth. Upon  
a further signal the curtain dropped  
and a moment later a street-door  
opened and Bill faced his brown-eyed  
divinity of the police court. Lo and  
behold, far from being a settlement-  
worker she was only the daughter of  
like Brown, the keeper of the notori-  
ous "Brown's Triangle" where, accord-  
ing to the police, more robberies had  
been planned than in any other spot  
in the city.

"Howdy, Nan," said Mapes in a voice  
somewhat strained with embarrass-  
ment and taking the girl's extended  
hands awkwardly. "Nice evenin'."

"I didn't expect you," exclaimed the  
girl beaming upon him with the glori-  
ous love-light, which, after all, is all  
there is in life.

"Now, but I'm here," he responded,  
comfortably.

There were some moments of si-  
lence during which Bill's reaching  
paw accumulated the slender hand  
of the girl. A busy policeman wan-  
dered by and Bill was scarcely quick-  
er than the girl to shrink into the  
shadows.

"D— him, I'll get his job," grum-  
bled Mapes.

"If you don't, dad, will," replied the  
girl. "I got his number—4714. I  
know him."

"Say, Nan, what'd he say to get  
married, buyin' a house and settlin'  
down?"

This very bravely said but in a  
voice betraying love, mystery and  
surrender.

Nan looked him over most shrewdly.  
"What'd he mean, Bill?" she asked,  
good-naturedly.

"Nan," he said, leaning toward her

# COME TO BELEN, N. M., Future Railroad Metropolis of New Mexico. Located on Belen Cut-off of Santa Fe R'y.

Belen is 31 miles south of Albuquerque, N. M., at the jun-  
ction of the Main Line of the Santa Fe System—leading  
East and West from Chicago, Kansas City, Galveston and  
points East to San Francisco, Los Angeles, El Paso and  
Old Mexico.

1,000 business and residence lots, size 25x140 feet, laid  
out with broad 80 and 70-foot streets, with alleys 20 feet  
wide, with beautiful lake and public park and grand old  
shade trees; public school house, costing \$16,000; church-  
ee; Commercial Club; a population of 1,500 people; sev-  
eral large mercantile establishments; the Belen Patent Roll-  
er Mill, capacity 150 barrels daily; large winery; three ho-  
tels, restaurants, etc., Belen is the largest shipping point  
for wool, flour, wheat, wine, beans and hay in Central New  
Mexico. Its importance as a great commercial railroad  
city in the near future cannot be estimated.

## The Belen Town and Improvement Company are owners of the BELEN TOWNSITE

JOHN BECKER, President.

W. M. BERGER, Secretary.

## The Belen Town and Improvement Company

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

The lots offered are in the center of the city, well grad-  
ed (many of them improved by cultivation); no sand or  
gravel. We need a first class bakery, tailor shop, shoe  
house, jeweler, plumbing shop, planing mill, coal and wood  
yard, drug store, harness shop, etc., etc., also a first class,  
modern hotel.

Our prices of lots are low and terms on easy payments;  
title perfect; warranty deeds. One-third purchase money,  
cash. Two-thirds may remain on note, with mortgage se-  
curity, for one year, with 8 per cent. interest thereon.

Apply at once for map and prices, if you want to secure  
the choicest lots, to

and placing his arms half way around  
her "I've got the game beat. Come  
on and let's live like nine-time sports."

"How'd ye do it, Bill?" she asked,  
quietly.

"Look here, gal," he replied, soberly  
but passionately, "I've been tryin'  
to get things right for you and me—  
but it's been hard. Now last night I  
happened onto a most exclusive party  
of gents—the real kind. I wasn't ex-  
actly invited, you know—but just hap-  
pened in through the window. Gee,  
but de sparklers der was in the cuffs  
on de tables and de shirts in de  
closet."

"Did ye get 'em?" asked the girl  
leaning forward eagerly.

"Naw," replied Mapes leaning back  
comfortably. "I heerd somethin' dat  
wort' more'n all de sparklers I ever  
seen."

"Yes," encouraged the girl.

Mapes settled himself comfortably  
in the doorway. "Well," he said with  
provoking deliberation, "there was  
a couple of swells talkin' right in front  
of me before I broke past de curtains."

"Well?" encouraged the girl with  
shining eyes.

"Well," responded Mapes, "I had to  
quit and I had to listen. Gee, but it  
was fine listenin'."

"Well?" interjected the girl.

"Well," responded Mapes, "it was  
old Strausling, de president of the Cin-  
cinnati Avenue bank and Knute  
Augessen, de swell young teller—an-  
dey was talkin' brass tacks fer sure."

"Well?" was all the girl said.

"Well," responded the man with a  
show of irritability, "it's just dis way.  
These wise guys are goin' to bust de  
bank day after to-morrow an' get  
away with \$200,000 or \$300,000. I  
hearn all about it."

"What did you do?" asked the girl.

"What did I do?" he replied, scorn-  
fully. "I sneaked away. There's a  
bigger game in this dan to pinch a  
few hundreds, I guess," and Mapes  
laughed scornfully. "If I don't get  
our house and lot and all de trimmings  
and a few thousand in de bank on de  
side, on dis deal—well, I ain't Bill  
Mapes—dat's all."

There was a long silence.

"Bill," the girl said, presently in a  
most gentle voice, "ain't that the  
bank that all the people on the avenue  
have their savings?"

"Of course," replied Bill.

"And they are all going to lose their  
savings," pursued the girl.

Bill scratched his head savagely.

"I suppose so," he said.

"There's old Sluski," said the girl,  
reminiscently. "He's saved pennies  
for 40 years for Polly—and she's go-  
in to lose it?"

"Yes," replied Bill, sentimentally.

"And all these poor people and all  
these struggling business men are go-  
in to lose?" she asked.

"What'd de hotel bill do you and I  
care?" snarled Bill. "We will git ours  
and not take a chance on the pen."

"Bill," said the girl, taking both his  
hands in hers. "Can you let this hap-  
pen to all our people on the avenue?  
Can you, Bill; can you?"

"Why, Nan," he stammered, "I  
thought you said you wouldn't marry  
me until I had a home paid for and a  
bank account."

"Yes, Bill," she replied. "But not  
with the blood money of our own peo-  
ple."

The man put his head in his hands  
for long minutes. Finally he said:

"Nan, you are de real ting. I am  
goin' to cough up what I know to de  
states attorney. Dat will save our peo-  
ple. But," and his voice grew hope-  
less, "I don't know how I'm goin' to  
make good fer you."

The girl flung her arms around his  
neck.

"Bill, Bill," she cried, "I will marry  
you to-night. I will go with you any-  
where and help you all I can—because  
you are on the square—and because I  
love you."

"Blue Stockings."

The term "blue stockings" is given  
to learned and literary ladies who  
display their acquirements in a pedantic  
manner. The name is derived from  
a literary coterie formed in London  
about the year 1750. A distinguished  
member of the society was a certain  
Mr. Stillington, who was in the habit  
of wearing blue stockings—knee  
breeches and stockings were then the  
characteristic dress of gentlemen—and  
all the ladies connected with it  
voted that he should be the only male  
creature admitted to their society.

The story getting abroad, the literary  
society was called the Blue Stocking  
society, and finally literary and  
learned women like Mrs. Chapman

Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Martineau  
were called "blue stockings."

Record Sentence for Errors.

A grammarian was talking about  
grammatical slips that, through their  
magnitude, merited immortality.

"There is one sentence," he said,  
"that has lived for a hundred years on  
account of its tremendous incorrect-  
ness. In this sentence every word,  
every single word, is ungrammatical."  
"The sentence was spoken by a lit-  
tle girl in a sheep pasture. Looking  
at the flocks, she said to the shep-  
herd:

"Is them sheeps yours?"

"This sentence holds the record in  
its class."

Bishop Has Large Diocese.

Bishop Moule of mid-China has been  
in charge of this diocese of 100,000-  
000 souls for over 25 years. The first  
European missionary to settle in an  
interior Chinese city away from an  
easy port. Bishop Moule made Hang-  
chow his headquarters. Thence year  
by year he made his wearisome cir-  
cuit, sometimes on foot, sometimes in  
Sedan chairs, sometimes in his pic-  
turesque but not palatial Chinese boat  
—3,000 miles every twelve months.  
He speaks Chinese like a native.

## MOUNTAIN OF IRON

GREATEST MASS OF THE METAL  
THE WORLD KNOWS.

Located Near Vienna, in the Duchy  
of Styria, Austria—A Solid Mass  
of Iron—Supply for 1,000  
Years.

Vienna.—This picture shows what  
appears to be a giant stairway extend-  
ing up the side of a mountain. Many  
men have been at work for more than  
a generation carving the slope of the  
mountain as it appears in the illustra-  
tion, and when their work is finished  
the mountain will have disappeared.

This is the famous Erzberg, about  
90 miles southwest of Vienna in the  
Austrian duchy of Styria. It is in the  
center of the great iron mining region  
of Austria and around it smoke many  
blast furnaces, all of them fed by the  
ore which this mountain supplies. For  
the Erzberg is a mass of solid iron ore  
more than 5,000 feet in height. The  
ore is extremely rich and yields from  
25 to 45 per cent. of pure iron.

There are a few similar masses of  
iron ore in the world, but not many.

Near the City of Durango, in Mexico,  
is a small mountain of ore and near  
the east coast of Queensland is a small  
island in the Duke group that is all  
iron ore, and it is estimated that it  
will yield a total of 2,250,000 tons.

Miners are cutting the ore out of  
the Erzberg at the rate of 6,600,000  
pounds a year, and it is estimated that  
at this rate it will take them 1,000  
years longer to dig the mountain en-  
tirely away. If this estimate is cor-  
rect there still remains in the Erzberg  
2,000,000 tons of ore.

In Lapland, along the line of the  
Arctic railroad, between Gellivare and  
the Atlantic railway, is another moun-  
tain of iron ore, but it is smaller than  
the Erzberg, which is the largest solid  
mass of iron ore rising in the form of  
a mountain that has yet been discov-  
ered.

For centuries more or less mining  
has been carried on along this moun-  
tain slope, but it is only within 50 or  
60 years that the work has been regu-  
larly prosecuted on a large scale.

From 2,000 to 3,000 miners dig these  
terraces on the mountainside during

the summer months, but for three  
months in winter work in the open air  
is entirely suspended, as the winds  
and snowstorms make the labor too  
severe and expensive, but the work

still goes on in winter, for about 1,000  
to 1,500 men are then engaged in un-  
derground mining along the sides of  
the mountain where they have dug  
deep into the solid ore.

Thus the mountain is being gradu-  
ally reduced by lowering its height and  
by digging into its heart and legions  
of men will keep at the work till the  
mountain has been wiped off the sur-  
face of the earth and the vast quanti-  
ties of iron it contained have been  
scattered far and wide in various  
forms of manufacture.

Sawdust as a Fuel.

"Little material goes to waste in  
any kind of manufacture nowadays,"  
said Gus Kissinger, of Ludington,  
Mich., at the Plankinton house. "Years  
ago tremendous loss was incurred in  
the sawing of logs, but in many of  
the Michigan sawmills, including  
those at Ludington and Manistee, slabs  
and sawdust are now of value.

"The dust once collected in such  
quantities as to be a hindrance to  
work in the mills. It occupied much  
space on the surrounding grounds.  
The slabs were piled in all directions.  
They were free to anyone who would  
be accommodating enough to haul  
them away by the wagon load.

"After the sawmills had run for  
many years salt was discovered and  
wells were bored. Now some of the  
largest salt 'blocks' in the world are  
along the western coast of Michigan,  
and the fuel used in running their ma-  
chinery comes from the sawmills. In  
most cases the owners of the large  
sawmills became the owners of the  
salt wells, and the two enterprises are  
run as one plant."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

In Praise of Kitchen Gardens.

Whoever turns his skill and patience  
to account in the creation of the ma-  
terial necessities and luxuries of life  
finds a source of special enjoyment in  
the work, as well as a welcome addi-  
tion to the family meals. To be sure,  
there are people who say that a kitchen  
garden is an expensive affair, but  
whether it shall be a gain or a loss  
depends entirely upon how it is man-  
aged—whether the owner tills the  
ground with his own hands or leaves  
it to a jobbing gardener to fork the  
soil over occasionally, and charge his  
own prices for seeds and plants that  
may be incapable of attaining a profit-  
able perfection. By right manage-  
ment, on either a large or small scale,  
the kitchen garden is immensely profit-  
able.—Garden Home.

GOATS CLEAR BRUSH LAND.

Flock Quickly Makes Aways with Tan-  
gle of Briars.

A flock of Angora goats was put  
on a rocky hillside that it was de-  
sired to have cleared and put into  
grass. It was such a tangle of brush  
and briars that it was with difficulty  
one could make a way through it.  
The goats actually ate their way in  
until it was penetrated with paths in  
all directions. After the leaves with-  
in reach were eaten they would stand  
on their hind feet with their fore-  
feet in the branches and so eat the  
leaves higher up, or, if the brush  
was not too large, would throw their  
weight against and bend it to the  
ground, where others of the flock  
would help strip it of its foliage. The  
leaves would come out again only to  
be eaten off, then sprouts would  
come from the roots to share the  
same fate, until at the end of the  
second summer everything in the  
shape of a brush not over six feet  
tall, except the pines and laurel,  
were completely killed and white  
clover was beginning to appear. These  
goats, with their long, curly white  
fleeces, attracted more attention  
than anything else on the place, but,  
as can be imagined, they had to be  
well fenced in for they would run  
over a stone wall like dogs.

WHY THE BABY YELLED.

Its Loyal Mother Got Even With Two  
Grouchy Passengers.

Recently a wearied-looking little  
mother, carrying a small baby, board-  
ed a Rapid Transit-car at Broad and  
Chestnut streets, and took a seat next  
to two men who were earnestly en-  
gaged in conversation, relates the  
Philadelphia Telegraph. Neither of  
the men was very handsome, and it  
must have required considerable nerve  
on their part to hand out their photo-  
graphs among their friends, unless

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Absolutely Reliable, Always.  
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,  
327 Broadway, New York

Work Well  
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Typewriters  
Wear Well

The pictures had been previously re-  
touched with sandpaper.

In a few minutes the baby began to  
cry with a reliable yell that could be  
heard above the din of the street gab-  
ble for half a block, and with a  
grouchy glance at the youngster, one  
of the men arose and peevishly re-  
marked to his pal:

"I think we had better sit over here,  
Jim."

This ungallant act plainly embar-  
rassed the little mother, but she was  
equal to the occasion.

"It won't do a bit of good to change  
your seats, gentlemen," said she, in a  
finely sarcastic voice. "The baby can  
see you quite as plainly over there as  
he could here."

No More Arguments for Him.

It was the blisful half-hour after  
dinner and a group of workmen were  
beguiling the time with an argument  
on some question or other.

An interesting deadlock had been  
reached when one of the men on the  
losing side turned to a mate, who had  
remained silent during the whole of  
the debate.

"Ere, Bill," he said, "you're pretty  
good at a argumt. Wot's your opin-  
ion?"

"I ain't a-goin' to say," said Bill. "I  
threshed the matter out afore with  
Dick Grey."

"Ah!" said the other, artfully, hop-  
ing to entice him into the fray, "and  
what did you arrive at?"

"Well, e-ventually," said Bill.  
"Dick e- arrived at the ospital an' I  
arrived at the perlice station."—Stray  
Stories.

Coal Mining in India.

All the coal of India is bituminous.  
Some of it is hard and glossy, like  
Rock Springs, Wyo., coal. It sells for  
from \$2.95 to \$2.24 a ton. It only  
costs fifty-five cents a ton to mine,  
screen and load in the cars.

The coal fields now operated are in  
Bengal, the native states of Central  
India, and Hyderabad. India is first  
among the coal producing dependen-  
cies of Great Britain, and its coal field  
covers 35,000 square miles. The total  
output in 1905 was 1,762,779 tons. Ben-  
gal supplied about 93 per cent. of the  
amount.

India has abundant labor, capital,  
and convenient water transportation to  
the sea. The hauls by rail are short  
and comparatively inexpensive.

The consul general thinks that even-  
tually India and not Japan will control  
the coal market of the Eastern world.

PRICE-LIST

One-line Stamp, not over 2 1/2 inches long ..... 15c  
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 10c.  
One-line Stamp, over 2 1/2 and not over 3 1/2 inches long ..... 20c  
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 15c.  
One-line Stamp, over 3 1/2 and not over 4 1/2 inches long ..... 25c  
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 20c.  
One-line Stamp, over 4 1/2 inches long, per inch ..... 30c  
..... Each additional line, same price.  
Curved lines on Stamp count as two lines.  
Borders of all shapes, under 3 inches long way, 25c extra.  
Larger sizes at proportionate prices.  
Where type used is over one-half inch in size, we charge  
for one line for each one-half inch or fraction.  
DATES, ETC.  
Local Dater, any town and date for ten years ..... \$1.30  
Ledger Dater, month, day and year in 1/4-inch ..... 50c  
Regular line Dater ..... 35c  
Defiance or Model Band Dater ..... \$1.50  
Fac Simile Signatures, Rubber Stamp and Wood Cut, 1.50  
Pearl Check Protector ..... 1.00  
SELF INKING STAMP PADS.  
1 1/2x2 1/2, 10c; 2x3 1/2, 15c; 2 1/2x4 1/2, 25c; 3 1/2x4 1/2, 50c;  
4 1/2x7 1/2, 75c.

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

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machine.

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printing and binding in the Territory—says it makes a specialty  
of better grades of printing and binding—caters particularly to  
people who want something a little out of the ordinary or a little  
better than the average—does not claim to be the cheapest in the  
Territory, but does claim that its work is always worth the price  
asked for it, and this price is based on accurate knowledge of the  
cost of material and skilled labor; communicate with the Com-  
pany in regard to the next lot of printing. Address The New  
Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe, N. M.

## Rubber Stamps

WHEN YOU FIND YOURSELF WRITING THE  
SAME THING FREQUENTLY IN THE COURSE OF  
YOUR BUSINESS, REMEMBER A RUBBER STAMP  
WILL SAVE YOU A GREAT DEAL OF TIME. BUSY  
PEOPLE ARE USING RUBBER STAMPS MORE  
NOW THAN EVER BEFORE BECAUSE THEY SAVE  
TIME, AND TIME IS MONEY THESE DAYS.

### PRICE-LIST

One-line Stamp, not over 2 1/2 inches long ..... 15c  
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 10c.  
One-line Stamp, over 2 1/2 and not over 3 1/2 inches long ..... 20c  
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for one line for each one-half inch or fraction.  
DATES, ETC.  
Local Dater, any town and date for ten years ..... \$1.30  
Ledger Dater, month, day and year in 1/4-inch



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Grocery Telephone No. 4. Meat Market Telephone No. 40.

## CHRISTMAS POULTRY.

Our best attention will be given to all future orders placed with us for Xmas turkeys or geese. Poultry at Christmas time is fatter than at any time of the year.

## NEW DATES AND FIGS.

Advance shipments of new dates and new imported layer figs are now in. Dates 2 lbs. for .....25c. Extra large and fine figs, per pound.....25c.

## COCONUTS.

A shipment of very nice coconuts now on sale, each .....10c and 15c.

## CELERY.

Native celery is now sufficiently bleached to be desirable, 2 stalks for 15c, unsurpassed.

## SEALSHIP OYSTERS.

We now have sealship oysters on sale nearly or quite every day in the week. Blue Points direct from Long Island, 35c pint.

Selects from Louisiana, 65c quart. No ice or ice water touches these oysters from the time they are shucked until you receive them in your kitchen. Salty tang of old ocean is fully retained.

## MEAT MARKET.

At this time of year native grass

fed beef begins to get poor and stringy. We receive regular shipments of corn fed beef, as well as pork, veal, mutton and lamb. Breakfast bacon, sliced boiled ham, etc., we now cut on our new slicer which is the best ever. Each slice of uniform thickness and just to please you.

## CANDY.

We are receiving almost daily additions to our stock of candy. Many beautiful boxes at moderate prices. A number of new things in fancy designs empty which you may fill yourself. Our line of Xmas candy at 15c per pound is a handy. Some additions will be made to that from time to time.

## ORNAMENTS.

We are opening up our tree ornaments and it would be well to look them over soon so as to get first choice.

## CANNED TOMATOES.

Canned tomatoes are very high, much higher than when we bought ours. We will give our customers a chance to buy by the case at a very low price if done soon.

2 cans Golden Elk Tomatoes.....25c  
1 doz. cans for.....\$1.35  
1 case, 2 doz. cans, for.....\$2.50.

## HEADQUARTERS

for Wedding Cards and Announcements at  
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301-303 San Francisco Street.

J. S. CANDELARIO, Proprietor.

(Continued from Page 4)

the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

## Cuba.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban Government was powerless to quell. This Government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban Government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry on the Government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this Government to try to restore order, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our Navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions, by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the President of the Republic resigned. The quorum of Congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the Government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magan, the late minister to Panama and governor of the Canal Zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the Navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, a new government inaugurated.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island.

## The Rio Conference.

The Second International Conference of American Republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-2, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years, and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil, the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates.

## Central America.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the Republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans, and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this Government, and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring Republics; which mediation resulted, not without long-continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded; a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio Conference past the following resolution in reference to this action:

"That the Third International American Conference shall address to the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador."

## Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama Canal.

## The Navy and Army.

The United States Navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the war of 1812, as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have

been avoided. If during the preceding twelve years a navy relatively as strong as that which this country now has had been built up, and army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war; and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended without speedy and overwhelming triumph.

In both the Army and the Navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the Army and the Navy, including the Marine Corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given, in pay and otherwise, and everything practicable done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty, if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation; and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they can not be promoted from the subordinate ranks, and which will bring into the higher ranks fewer men, and these at an earlier age. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the Navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the Navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades, and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining to these senior grades until they are too old to be of real use in them; and if they are of real use, being put through so quickly that little benefit to the Navy comes from their having been in them at all.

The Navy has one great advantage over the Army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties; that is, in the management of the battleships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish war showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance, and the inefficiency certain to result, if during peace the high officials of the War and Navy Departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practise command. For years prior to the Spanish war the Secretaries of War were praised chiefly if they practised economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved. There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses; these men should be of the right type and properly trained; and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery.

The Congress has most wisely provided for a National Board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our Regular Army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little Republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, December 3, 1906. Appended to the President's message is the address of Ellhu Root, delivered before the Third Conference of American Republics, in which he makes a strong appeal for closer peace and trade relations between the countries of the Americas.

President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress occupied the attention of the Senate at the conclusion of the opening preliminaries today. The reading of the President's message in the Senate began at 12:11 o'clock this morning. Many Senators were in their seats and the message was received with careful attention. The reading of the President's message in the House was concluded at 2:50 p. m. The House adjourned until tomorrow.

## California Resent Japanese Naturalization Clause.

The suggestion in President Roosevelt's message that naturalization be extended to the Japanese is extremely distasteful to the California delegation in Congress. They will hold a meeting to discuss the San Francisco situation.

## Representative Cousins on Foreign Affairs Committee.

Speaker Cannon today announced the promotion of Representative Robert G. Cousins to the chairmanship of the House committee on foreign affairs, made vacant by the death of Representative Hitt.

## Personal Mention.

(Continued from Page Four)

Gordon Goebel and William Goebel, the young sons of W. H. Goebel, have returned after a week's hunting trip in the vicinity of Cow Springs. They succeeded in bagging one wild turkey which was forwarded by express yesterday to their mother at Belen. They are planning to leave on another hunting trip in a few weeks, having discovered a place where wild turkeys are reported to be plentiful.

## Minor City Topics.

(Continued from Page Five.)

Last evening was the regular meeting night of the city board of education but the meeting was postponed pending the arrival here of Architect I. H. Rapp. Mr. Rapp was expected to reach the city yesterday but did not come for some reason or other. The high school heating plant is not satisfactory as the school building can not be heated sufficiently in cold weather and the members of the school board want to consult with Mr. Rapp about it.

Train report at 3 p. m., Santa Fe train No. 8, of last evening, arrived today at 11:30 a. m., at which time also arrived train No. 10. Trains Nos. 2 and 3 were four hours late. Train No. 1, is an hour and a half late. Train No. 9 half an hour late and train No. 7 is reported on time. No report from tonight's train No. 8. The Denver and Rio Grande train was four hours late last evening but is reported on time today. The Santa Fe Central was an hour late last evening but arrived without eastern connection which is delayed by a freight wreck near Santa Rosa. No report was received of today's train as last night's high wind put the telegraph wires out of business.

Last night's rain, instead of augmenting the water supply for next year, decreased it, for it washed the mountain slides and foothills clear of snow and today the Santa Fe River is carrying to waste a large volume of water. However, the large reservoir of the Santa Fe Water & Light Company is filled to the brim, holding enough water to supply the city for a year and a half, and the higher mountain peaks are still snow covered.

## MEMORIAL BELFRY AT CARLSBAD

To Be Erected By Grace Episcopal Church—Contracts Awarded.

Carlsbad, N. M., Dec. 4.—Grace Episcopal church of this city will soon have a memorial belfry and a memorial bell which will summon the parishioners to worship. Contracts have already been awarded for the erection of the tower which will be built of stone and the installing of the bell. The belfry will be a memorial to the late Marie Graves Harjes, and is a gift from H. H. Harjes. The bell will be a memorial to the late Mrs. E. P. Bujac, and is a gift from a sister, Mrs. Harjes. John Snailson of Roswell has been given the contract for the stone construction of the belfry, and the wood work will be done by Lucius Anderson of Carlsbad.

## TRAMPS INJURED IN DISASTROUS TRAIN WRECK.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—An unknown tramp was killed and three others were injured in a freight wreck which occurred Sunday evening on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad between Duran and Helena. Fourteen cars loaded with merchandise, together with the locomotive and tender of an extra freight train were derailed at bridge 210. The engine left the track just before the bridge was reached, pulling off the tender and fourteen cars. The bridge collapsed under the strains of the engine and cars being dragged across off the rails, and part of the train went into the ravine spanned by the bridge. That the engine crew escaped injury is little less than a miracle. The four tramps were stealing a ride in one of the cars.

## STAYED WITH SHEEP, PERISHED IN STORM.

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 4.—When the body of Jesus Leon Baca was found frozen stiff, beside a herd of sheep for which he had been caring, another chapter was added to the list of deaths resulting from the recent blizzard. Baca was employed by Walter Miller, a sheep raiser of Chavez County, and was a faithful employee. His death was doubtless due to the fact that he was poorly clothed. The body was brought to Roswell and buried in the Catholic Cemetery here.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—The executive committee of the National Editorial Association met here today in annual session. The two most important topics that will be discussed will be the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding railroads to issue transportation for advertising space and a proposal to increase the postal rate on newspapers from one to four cents per pound.

## TWELVE OUT OF TWENTY, FOUR DIED OF CHOLERA.

Manila, Philippine Islands, Dec. 4.—Twelve prisoners in Bilibid Prison out of twenty-four patients inoculated with cholera serum have died. In explanation it is stated that the tubes containing the cholera serum were accidentally mixed with others filled with plague virus and presumably the latter were used in some cases.

## OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Notaries Public Appointed. The following have been appointed notaries public by Acting Governor J. W. Reynolds:

## Dr. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Pure, Healthful, Dependable

Known everywhere and guaranteed a strictly cream of tartar baking powder; no alum—no ammonia—no phosphatic acid.

Low-priced powders and those which do not give the cream of tartar guarantee are made from alum.

Of what use to give 25 ounces of baking powder for 25 cents if 8 of those ounces are alum?

## STUDY THE LABEL

James A. Hall, Elida, Roosevelt County; Agnes M. Jacques, Socorro, Socorro County.

## Investigating Escape of U. S. Prisoners.

U. S. Attorney W. H. H. Llewellyn was engaged today in making an official investigation for and on behalf of the Department of Justice into the circumstances attending the escape from the Territorial Penitentiary of two United States prisoners during the present year. Major Llewellyn is acting under the authority of the Attorney General of the United States and will make report of his investigation to that official. It seems that the two escaped prisoners were dangerous criminals; one of them, it is said, is a counterfeiter and hence the great interest taken by the department in the affair. Major Llewellyn was also directed to report if the New Mexico Territorial penitentiary was a safe and proper place for the confinement of U. S. prisoners generally. These investigations were ordered some time since, but press of other official business and the manifold duties of the office prevented them being carried into effect.

## MARKET REPORT.

## MONEY AND METALS.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money on call strong 13 1/2%.

Prime mercantile paper 6 1/2% 1-2.

Silver 69 1-8.

## WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—Wool steady, unchanged.

## STOCK MARKET.

Atchison 103 3/4; pfd. 101 3/4.

New York Central 135 1-8.

Pennsylvania 137.

Southern Pacific 94 3-8.

Union Pacific 186 7-8; pfd. 93 1-4.

Amalgamated Copper 113 5-8.

Steel 47 7-8; pfd. 105.

## LIVE STOCK.

Kansas City, Dec. 4.—Cattle receipts 4,000, including 600 southern, steady to 10 cents higher; native steers \$16 1/2-17; southern steers \$3 1/2-5 1/2; southern cows \$2 1/2-3 1/2; native cows and heifers \$2 1/2-3 1/2; Stockers and feeders \$2 1/2-3 1/2; bulls \$2 1/2-3 1/2; calves \$2 1/2-3 1/2; western cows \$2 1/2-3 1/2; western steers \$3 1/2-5 1/2; western cows \$2 1/2-3 1/2.

Sheep receipts 6,000, strong; muttons \$4 50-5 75; lambs \$6 1/2-7 1/2; range wethers \$4 50-5 50; fed ewes \$4 1/2-5 1/2.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4.—Cattle receipts 7,000; steady. Beef, \$4 1/2-7 1/2; cows and heifers, \$1 50-5 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 35-4 50; Texans, \$3 75-4 60; Westerners, \$3 90-6; calves, \$5 25-7.

Sheep receipts 18,000; strong. Sheep, \$3 75-5 50; lambs, \$4 50-7 64.

## DIPHTHERIA AT FORT DEFIANCE.

A number of cases of diphtheria are reported at Fort Defiance and several of the patients are very ill. Precautions have been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

## WEATHER TO BE COLDER.

It seemed good to see the sun out today after a week of gloomy weather. The prediction of the local weather man today was rain and colder to night; Wednesday clearing and colder weather. Nearly an inch of rain fell last night.

The temperature at 6 o'clock this morning was 44 degrees. The lowest temperature during last night was also 44 degrees. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53 degrees at 11 p. m., and the minimum temperature 36 degrees at 6:25 a. m. The mean temperature was 44 degrees with a relative humidity of 83 per cent. Precipitation, .85 of an inch.

Reprint News-Herald: "There is at least one effective, safe, and reliable Cough Cure—Dr. Shoop's—that we regard as suitable, even for the youngest child. For years, Dr. Shoop bitterly opposed the use of opiates or narcotics in medicine, offering \$10 per drop to any one finding Opium, Chloroform or any other poisonous or narcotic ingredient in Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And the challenge is as yet unanswered. Here is one manufacturing physician, who welcomed with much satisfaction, the new government Pure Food and Drug Law. The public can now protect itself at all times, by insisting on having Dr. Shoop's when a cough remedy is needed." Sold by Fischer Drug Co.

Millions of bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar have been sold without any person ever having experienced any other than beneficial results from its use for coughs, colds and lung troubles. This is because the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package contains no opiates or other harmful drugs. Guard your health by refusing any but the genuine.

For sale by Ireland's Pharmacy.

## Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup, the new Laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best Laxative. Guaranteed or your money back. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

## DANGER IN ASKING ADVICE.

When you have a cough or cold do not ask some one what is good for it, as there is danger in taking some one's advice. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs, colds and prevents pneumonia. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. For sale at Ireland's Pharmacy.

## COAL AND WOOD

Raton and Monero Screened Lump, per ton.....\$5.50

Good Commercial Raton Nut.....5.00

Screened Domestic Lump, Trinidad Smithing, Kindling, Grate and Cord Wood. All orders receive prompt and careful attention.

## CAPITAL COAL YARD.

OFFICE: Garfield Ave., Near A., T. &amp; S. F. Depot. Phone No. 85.

Subscribe for the Daily New Mexican and get the news.

The Legislative Manual for 1906 or Blue Book for New Mexico, historical and official compendium of value to every business man and officer and interest to every citizen, 304 pages. Price \$1.50. Address The New Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe.



## DR. DIAZ'S SANITARIUM.

Cor. Water St. and Gaspar Ave.

SANTA FE - NEW MEXICO.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED. STEAM HEATED. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES FOR SICK PEOPLE.

PRICES—\$16 to \$50 per Week. Payment invariably in Advance.