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Santa Fe New Mexican, 01-22-1907

New Mexican Printing Company

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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; Daily, per week, by carrier, \$2.25; Daily, three months, by mail, \$2.00; Weekly, per month, by carrier, \$1.00; Weekly, six months, by mail, \$1.00; Daily, per month, by mail, \$1.00; Weekly, per quarter, \$1.00; Daily, one year, by mail, \$7.50.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

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.



AGAIN, PASSES AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Attempts are being made to change the proviso in the Hepburn railroad regulation law referring to the pass system as far as it applies to paying for advertising in newspapers with railroad transportation. The attempt should be squelched and that promptly and conclusively. There is no need for any change. It is best all around that no passes should be issued for advertising and that whenever railroad companies desire to advertise they should pay for such in cash just as do other advertisers. This will prove the best all around. Newspapers that deserve it and that have a circulation that can do railroads good, will receive cash for their services and will be under no more obligations to railroad companies than they would be to their other advertisers. The railroad companies will pay cash for all advertising and will have value received, and all concerned will keep their self-respect and feel the better.

The Topeka State Journal treats the question in the right light when it says that at the request of some newspaper editors who are disgruntled because they have lost their railroad transportation, an amendment to the Hepburn act has been introduced into both houses of Congress declaring that nothing in the law shall be interpreted as prohibiting such contracts between railroads and newspapers.

Newspapers that value their own space at the rates which they charge for it and which do not wish to sell their supposed influence for transportation are well enough satisfied with the present arrangement. Among other papers that take a stand against this proposed amendment is the Los Angeles Express, and it urges Congress to defeat it.

"There is no more reason," says the Express "why newspaper men should be furnished with free transportation on the railroads than any other class of citizens. Insofar as the new law prohibits railroads from issuing free transportation to newspaper men or other persons who actually do or are supposed to possess more or less influence in the community in which they reside, it is a worthy law and should receive the support of all citizens."

"If railroads desire to use the advertising columns of the newspapers there is no reason why they should not pay for such space in cash, the same as any other advertiser. On the other hand, the newspaper should pay in cash for such transportation as it needs."

"The real reason," continues the Express, "that so many publishers wish to be left free to exchange advertising space for railroad transportation probably is that much of the so-called 'railroad advertising' is not advertising at all, and the railroads would not enter into contracts with many of these newspapers if compelled to pay in cash instead of in transportation. No newspaper should seek advertising upon any basis other than the plain business proposition that such advertising is profitable to the advertiser."

That last sentence is good business doctrine. There has been, however, this extension for granting a limited amount of free transportation: Much of the railroad news which a newspaper publishes advertises the railroads. It is free advertising but it is also news to which the readers of the paper are entitled. The building of new lines, the changes in time cards, the putting on of new trains, these and many similar items, necessarily advertise the railroads but they are also of interest to the paper's readers. It is in recognition of such matter that the only sort of legitimate free transportation could be issued, but this is open to such abuses that it is far better to cut it off altogether, although the newspaper, in justice to its readers, must continue to publish this class of free advertising for the railroads. The same thing holds true with the exchange of regular advertising for transportation. It opens the way to abuses so that it is better to abolish such trades and put both advertising and transportation on a strictly cash basis.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It is lengthy and yet, leaves many things unsaid.

It takes up and recommends many of the legislative changes and improvements that the New Mexican has been advocating for years.

It approves the most important legislation of the Thirty-sixth Legislative Assembly, thus proving what the New Mexican has maintained right along, that the work of the legislature passed by that Assembly would find general recognition.

It repeats some of the recommendations made by ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero two years ago and quotes from his message at length.

As is proper, the message is general in its terms with few exceptions and contents itself with broad recommendations rather than with specific propositions.

The New Mexican regrets that in a few instances, the message gives evidence of bias influenced by misinformation and falls into positive error which is bound to prejudice opinion against it in other respects.

The paean of prosperity, with which

it opens, is to be commended. The story of prosperity brought to the Territory by the last ten years of Republican administration is not new but it bears repetition, even if only for the benefit of the knucklers. The fact that finances have improved wonderfully since the Democrats went out of office, and the further fact that the bonded indebtedness has been reduced almost half a million dollars with a decrease in interest charges of almost \$75,000 per annum, since Governor Otero took the reins of the ship of state in hand, should not be forgotten and it is commendable in the message that it dwells upon this at length.

The recommendations for a new revenue law meet with the hearty approval of the New Mexican. So do the recommendations for revised school laws, an amended irrigation law, a game license law, the completion of the Scenic Highway between Santa Fe and Las Vegas; the building of a territorial road from Las Vegas to Mora, from Las Cruces to the Texas state line and from Raton to the Colorado state line. The need for new election, registration and primary laws is undisputed. The plea for the abolition of licensed gambling will find a ready ear in the Assembly. The necessity for revising the laws of the Territory and compiling them skillfully, has been dwelt upon at length again and again by the New Mexican. That New Mexico should accede to President Roosevelt's wish and adopt the proposed uniform divorce law, has been maintained repeatedly by this paper. There are but few things in the message with which the Legislative Assembly and the New Mexican will take issue and will not heed. It is a matter of congratulation that Governor Hagerman has disappointed those who were looking for a sensational document that would have produced bitter feeling and dissension in Republican ranks. In but two or three instances, does the message depart from its tone of judicious calmness and that is more to be blamed upon the advisers of the chief executive than upon himself, for he evidently did not have the time nor the inclination to go into those subjects deep enough to do justice all around.

THE FACTS AS THEY ARE.

The organization of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly has been completed. It starts off under most auspicious and favorable circumstances. It consists of as fine a body of men as can be found in any state of the Union and its membership gives the lie direct to those false statements derogatory to the good name of New Mexico, that have been circulated in various newspapers throughout the country that New Mexico was not 'American in sentiment, in population, in language, in methods, in legislation, in administration, but that it was Mexican and foreign. In the Legislative Council there are three natives of the Territory of Spanish-American descent. They are: Malaga Martinez, of the district composed of Taos and Mora counties; E. A. Miera, of the district composed of Santa Fe and Sandoval counties; and Jacobo Chavez, of the district composed of Valencia and McKinley counties; these three men are in the prime of life and each of the three understand, read and write the English language. No interpreter is necessary in the Council.

In the House there are nine members of Spanish or Mexican parentage and natives of New Mexico. They are: Ramon Sanchez, of Taos; Trujillo, of Rio Arriba; Herrera, of San Miguel; Sanchez, of San Miguel; Baca, of Santa Fe; Montoya, of Bernalillo; Mirabal, of Valencia; Padilla, of Union, and Gallagos, of Quay. All these but two understand, read and write the English language, in addition to their mother tongue, Spanish. The two who do not speak, read and write the English language, are very intelligent and understand a good deal of it. They are past the prime of life and hence did not have the chance in their early boy and manhood to obtain a knowledge of English, as thirty years ago there were absolutely no public schools in the territory and teachers were scarce. These are the facts as they are and the people of the Sunshine Territory need not be ashamed of them. These facts also conclusively disprove the assertions made in Arizona during the statehood fight that were joint statehood to be adopted, the new state of Arizona would be "under Mexican domination." Out of thirty-six members of the Assembly, but twelve, or one-third, are natives of New Mexico, of Spanish-American descent, and every one of them is imbued with the true spirit of American patriotism and citizenship, and a true believer in the greatness, in the indivisibility and sublime destiny of the American nation. The natives of New Mexico in this Assembly are all descendants of old and well known families whose ancestors settled here hundreds of years ago and whose forefathers battled for many decades for their new country, for freedom, for liberty and who, when the flag of the Union was unfurled in the Plaza of Santa Fe by General Stephen W. Kearney, vowed allegiance and true faith to the United States of America, and who have shown their faith and allegiance by their work and by their standing

closely by this great country in every instance when necessary since the days of 1846.

THE LITTLE NAPOLEON OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The Speaker of the Legislative House, Hon. R. L. Baca, is known among his home people as "The Little Napoleon." He has proven himself invincible at the polls and if there is any truth in the old saying that if you want to find out all about the character of a man, do not ask him but ask his neighbors, then Mr. Baca can produce a pretty good certificate. Many have been the attempts to defeat him, to bury him in his own precinct, but he always came out victorious for his neighbors have confidence in his ability. Thus he has been elected again and again to office, from member of the City Council to member of Legislative Assemblies, generally despite determined opposition. That emphasizes Mr. Baca's most noticeable attribute, that of aggressiveness. He is a born fighter who knows what he wants, goes after it and gets it. That is what makes him very valuable to his constituents. He is intensely loyal to their interests. But more than that, he is also a diplomat. He can pour oil on troubled waters and this characteristic will stand him in good stead as presiding officer of the House, whose sessions may become more lively even than a Republican ward meeting in Santa Fe. Mr. Baca has undeniable ability and if there is something in blood, then it comes to him naturally, for his father was one of the leaders of his day in New Mexico. The House will not regret having elected him Speaker and his constituents will have reaffirmed to them, that as a representative, Mr. Baca will stand for their interests, which are also the interests of the commonwealth.

"THE BLACK EAGLE OF SAN MIGUEL."

The New Mexican does not claim special credit for having first suggested Hon. Charles A. Spiess for President of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly. Mr. Spiess' name naturally suggested itself, not only to this paper but to others. Pre-eminent in his chosen profession, and with a fine record as a constructive statesman, unexcelled as a parliamentarian, he was a candidate for the honor who could not be defeated if fitness, service and brilliancy of attainments were to be the deciding factors. As presiding officer of the last territorial republican convention he gave proof of qualities that stamped him as a leader of men, as an ideal presiding officer over gatherings of strong men. The next sixty days will prove that the New Mexican's estimate of the man are not overdrawn but that they hardly approach the full measure of praise that will be given him by all alike. That Mr. Spiess has within his reach other and higher honors even than the Presidency of the Council of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly, great as is that honor, is an undisputed fact that will become more apparent as the next few years roll by. New Mexico is to be congratulated that it has strong men, like Mr. Spiess, whose attainments make them tower in any Assembly, be it in New Mexico or at Washington or elsewhere.

AN IMPORTANT RIVAL TO THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal already has a serious rival. The Tehantepec Railway has been completed at last after twenty-five years of construction. It is only 189 miles long and crosses the Continental Divide at an elevation of only 800 feet. Its eastern terminus is less than half the distance from New Orleans to Colon and its western terminus is correspondingly nearer to San Diego and San Francisco. At the termini every facility for docking and loading and unloading vessels has been provided. The cost of the railroad is only \$25,000,000 and therefore the interest charges are low. The road is owned by Englishmen but provisions have been made to cede it to the government of Mexico after fifty years. Already the road is carrying trans-continental freight at the rate of 600,000 tons a year and it will constantly increase its facilities for handling larger tonnage. All in all, the Tehantepec Railway will cut seriously into the business that it is estimated will fall to the Panama Canal.

President Charles A. Spiess, of the Legislative Council, "The Black Eagle of San Miguel," said the right thing at the right time in his speech yesterday concerning legislation by the present Assembly to stamp out public gambling in the Sunshine Territory. The New Mexican was the first paper in New Mexico to broach this subject one and a half years ago. Mr. Spiess voiced public sentiment strongly and unequivocally in his declaration that the time had arrived for New Mexico to align itself with the remainder of the American commonwealths in this great country and to declare against gambling. The best sentiment of this commonwealth, regardless of political affiliations, will approve of the declaration made by Mr. Spiess and the Assembly will do mighty well to carry it into effect by proper legislation.

The message of Governor Hagerman is a lengthy document. It covers fifty-two pages of book size and about four pages of this issue of the Daily New Mexican. Many recommendations contained therein are in line with objects and projects advocated by the Daily New Mexican during the past two years. Some are not. The message will be fully discussed hereafter at the proper time.

Quite a number of recommendations in Governor Hagerman's message to the 37th Legislative Assembly have been advocated in these columns for many and many a day and very often. Therefore, they are good and the New Mexican cheerfully and promptly commends them and will aid in any possible way towards their adoption and enactment into laws by the Assembly.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN

By M. F. OETHEN

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"The rail from Bayonne was not then laid, but the drive by diligence was sufficiently enjoyable. My aunt (Lady Jane) and I reached St. Jean Pied de Port late one evening, and that little town seemed wrapped in slumber. On the following morning—I am going to take you over the Pyrenees into Spain," asserted my aunt.

"Really and truly? I remember exclaiming.

"Yes, I know all about it; we've only to get to Bourgette, and then it's quite easy," she said confidently.

A carriage was secured, the morning was lovely, and the French frontier was soon passed, for we had very little luggage, and nothing on which to pay duty. A few miles further, at a lonely kind of an inn, the coachman insisted on our descending from the carriage and paying his fee. Having no choice, we consented, and then entered into the lonely little inn in search of breakfast. After eating with good appetites some well-cooked foods, we discovered that the carriage had been replaced by a couple of rough ponies, with even rougher attendants of the boy tribe. The road beyond was considered too steep for vehicles, so we mounted in silence.

"Please, our bags," pleaded I, feeling disturbed by our landlord's smiling detention of our light luggage.

"He says they must be sent on by the mule train," exclaimed Lady Jane. The straps of her pony's saddle broke before we had gone a mile and had to be mended with a fragment of string, and a good deal of "language," which we fortunately could not comprehend, was leveled at the four-legged members of the party. Then our little cavalcade proceeded onward and upward, passing by many wayside crosses, and encountering wild-looking harmless peasants with trains of mules, and then again we noticed more of the rough crosses.

"What in the world makes the people put up so many wooden crosses?" asked Lady Jane at last, looking rather nervous. You must know that, although she was our own aunt, we generally called her Lady Jane. She was very kind, but rather odd.

The boy managed to make us understand that the crosses were erected to mark spots where murders had been committed, but of course, we didn't know if this was true.

"Don't you think we had better go back?" remarked Lady Jane, on hearing this explanation.

"Perhaps it isn't true; at any rate, don't let us look frightened," was my valiant reply, for turning back was easier said than done on such a difficult path.

Higher and higher we wound, zig-zagging through the glorious forest, and steeper and steeper grew the road. The boys walked on silent and sullen, and the sun began to quite scorch our skins. Suddenly the ponies stopped at the summit of the mountain, and the boys pointed to some far distant buildings. Without a word they lifted us from our saddles, demanded the promised fees, which Lady Jane at once gave, and set forth on their return journey before we had gathered courage to protest.

At last we arrived at the village, which appeared to possess but one street. We were courteously welcomed by the innkeeper. A Spanish dinner was shortly served, and we were glad to retire to rest soon afterwards.

"I wish we were safe at home," ejaculated Lady Jane. "There is no bolt to the door," he cried, when we found ourselves in a bedroom containing two beds. So she insisted on piling the somewhat scanty furniture against the door, "in case anyone should try to rob us," she said fearfully.

"I've put the water jug ready to throw at any intruder," said Lady Jane, who appeared brave now she was under the bedclothes, "and I've hidden my purse in the toe of my shoe."

At last we both slept, and the last sound we heard was the wind whistling round the thick stone walls.

A knock at the door disturbed but failed to arouse us. Then, to the accompaniment of a muttered exclamation, the latch was lifted softly and the door pushed gently. With an awful clatter the barricade gave way and out of the darkness ejaculations loud and deep reached our ears.

"I've got the jug," said my aunt, and feeling no doubt that her courage equaled that of Nelson at least, she sprang up and, in the dark, cast her pitcher in the direction of the voice.

"Oh, what a crash there was! Then hurried footsteps came along the passage, and a lantern showed the innkeeper fully dressed and his wife in a wondrous dhabille. The worthy couple, scolding and questioning in turn, soon rescued from amidst scattered chair legs and fragments of pottery, a poor half-drowned wholly frightened young man.

It was the honest Boots of the establishment, the general factotum who, according to orders, had come to warn us that the omnibus, which was known as the Mall, would arrive in half an hour, and the driver would wait for nobody.

Oh, guess, how foolish we felt! Lady Jane gave the Boots a handsome present, and he said he hadn't been hurt, only his clothes were drenched through, and he had a great fright. I expect he thought we were crazy, and really at the time he wasn't far wrong.

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JOYS OF TRAVELING BY AID OF A MAP

He unfolded the map carefully, and spread it out. "That's what I like about a map," he said. "You never need to ask your way. It makes you so much more independent. Doesn't it, darling?"

"Yes, dearest." A gust of wind swept down and tore the map—in two pieces, as the auctioneers say. "You should have pasted a bit of tape at the back of the folds," he said. "Then it wouldn't have torn."

"I would have done it with pleasure, if you had asked me."

"I can't think of everything. However, the first thing to do in using a map is to find out where you are on it. Now, as you see, we are here." He pointed to a spot on the map with his pencil.

"This is the road we are now on, and that is the cross-road just in front of us."

"O, no! That's all wrong."

"In what way wrong?" he asked, coldly.

"Because the cross-road is a canal." "I fail to see how a cross-road can be a canal. Besides, you can see the road for yourself—ordinary hard high road, and no canal about it."

"Don't be silly, dear. I didn't mean the crossroad on the map—earth. I meant the crossroad on the map that isn't the crossroad."

"Very lucid, indeed," he observed, even more coldly.

"When you try to be sarcastic, you only make ugly faces, and don't say anything really good. Look here. You think that we are at this point on the map, don't you? Very well. And you think this line represents the crossroad in front of us, don't you? Very well, it doesn't. Because that line isn't meant for a road, but a canal."

"How do you know?"

"Because it's colored brown."

"It is. I hadn't noticed it."

"I knew you were in the wrong, but you are always so obstinate. Now, as a road isn't a canal—"

"Wait a minute"—rather angrily. "You're quite as wrong as I am. The brown line means a railway."

"It's all the same thing. I can't walk on a canal and I can't walk on a railway. At any rate, I won't. I suppose you want me to be run over."

"My dear girl, do be reasonable. I can't ask you to walk on a railway when there isn't any railway."

"You said the brown line meant a railway, you know you did"—very emphatically.

"So it does on the map."

"We're not walking on the map. We're walking on the—land."

"That's precisely what I was trying to explain to you. There is no railway in the—reality, and, therefore, we can't be at the spot where we thought we were."

"Where you thought we were. I knew you were wrong all the time. It's no good having a map if you don't know how to use it. Give it to me."

She took it and screwed her eyes up, examining closely. "I've got it!" she cried, with triumph. "This is Pilling."

"But we left Pilling an hour ago." "Of course, I'm going to trace our road from there. Now, look. Here is the name Pilling. And the little black spot at one end means the village itself, the exact position of it."

"Thanks for the information." "Wait, there's a black spot at each end of the name. There must be some mistake. O, I see, it's all right. One of the black spots is a smut. Poof! Now I have blown away the spot which wasn't Pilling."

"Go on. Blow away the spot which is Pilling. Blow the whole concern, I say. I'm sick of it."

"If you wouldn't lose your temper, and would have a little patience, I should be able to put you right." She traced with a pin. "We left Pilling—so. Then we turned to the left—so. So we must be just here now, and she dug her pin triumphantly through the map at the point, and it went right through and pricked her knee and hurt her."

"It that is so," he said, "I have only one thing to ask. It's not important, of course, but where's the cross-road?"

"In front of you, with a white fence on each side of it. It's plain enough."

"Why do you keep confusing between the road on the map and the road on the—er—well, the other road?"

"It's you who make the confusion," she said, "mixing up railroads with railways—I mean, of course, railroads with canyons—O, you know what I mean!"

"I'm blessed if I do. I only know there's a cross-road here, and there's no cross-road on the map. The map can't be wrong."

"Then the real road must be," she replied, bitterly. "Get a piece of india-rubber and rub it out and make it fit the map."

There was a moment's pause, and then they both happened to look up at the same moment, and both exclaimed, joyously:

"Here's a boy!"

So they asked the boy the way, and went on in rejoicing, and peace reigned again.

They left the map behind them by accident. Afterward they both said that was a pity.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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This company owns and controls four separate groups of mining claims—The Columbia, the Iron Mask, the Gallinas and the Hanover-Santa Rita; and a brief description of each follows:

The "Columbia."

This group embraces nine (9) claims, situated in Good Fortune Canyon, San Andres mountains, thirty miles west of Three Rivers, a station on the El Paso & Southwestern Railway system. The development consists of a tunnel or, more properly speaking, an incline, varying from 5 to 10 degrees of the horizontal, driven for a distance of 300 feet; a shaft sunk about 80 feet from the entrance and to a depth of 52 feet; an upraise from this point to surface and an 18 foot cross-cut driven near the face of incline. Quoting from the engineer's report:

"The formation at and around these claims is a sedimentary limestone, slightly tilted by the underlying igneous granitoid, with which it of necessity forms a contact giving the bending planes of the lime a slight inclination to the north-west, about ten degrees of the horizontal. This contact is the mineralized zone in this instance. A bed of ferruginous material, containing from 30 to 40 per cent iron, and from 4 to 10 feet in thickness, lies between the granite and the limestone * * * copper ore is in evidence throughout the workings in the shape of chalcocite, chalcopryite, cuprite, and malachite, apparently formed in the vertical vein which was followed, but showing a tendency to follow the ferruginous contact * * *

"The vein or faulting plane has, beyond a doubt, served as a conduit for the copper-bearing solutions, and the iron strata through which it cuts has furnished an admirable precipitant for the copper, and some good ore-bodies may reasonably be expected along that zone * * * The somewhat important question as to whether the metal has been leached out of the overlying limestone and deposited by descending surface waters, or derived from ascending solutions from below, through the granite, can only be determined by further development. If the latter is the case, then bodies of copper ore may be found in the underlying granitoid. The streaks and seams of copper (green carbonates) now in evidence in the granite at the bottom of the present shaft may be the result of either cause, and nothing but additional depth—from 50 to 200 feet deeper—will tell the tale. In any event the present showing is such as to reasonably expect paying bodies of copper ore along the granite-lime contact, and the judicious expenditure of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in intelligent exploitation should give good results."

The average of all samples taken throughout the tunnel and shaft, carefully omitting all rich streaks and chambers, shows 6.45 per cent copper and 1 ounce silver. A select sample taken from a rich chamber in roof of tunnel about 150 feet from entrance gave the following returns: Copper, 39.10 per cent; silver, 4 ounces; gold, 0.2 ounces. Several cars of good ore, averaging in excess of \$40.00 per ton, have been shipped to the smelter. In June, last, 2,200 pounds of ore were selected from the dumps and shipped to the smelter in El Paso. This shipment netted \$78.30. The company owns this property absolutely, and the deed is duly recorded in the office of the probate clerk of Socorro county, New Mexico.

The "Iron Mask."

This group consists of ten (10) full claims, located in the White mountains, near the western boundary of the Mescalero Indian reservation, and about ten miles due east from Temporal, a

station on the El Paso and Southwestern system. Development work has been commenced on this property, and will be continued. To quote from the engineer's report:

"This is the largest outcrop of limonite (brown hematite) I have seen in the southwest. Surface samples give analytical returns of 40 per cent to 60 per cent iron, practically free from sulphur, phosphorus and titanium, and contain traces of copper and silver. If the iron continues with depth it will prove a most valuable property. Besides, there is a great probability of encountering other values as the iron deposits, showing on the surface may prove to be the capping of bodies of copper ore."

The company owns this property absolutely and the deed is duly recorded in the office of the probate clerk for Otero county, New Mexico.

The "Gallinas."

This group embraces 12 full claims in the Gallinas mountains, Lincoln county, and about seven miles from Gallinas a station on the El Paso and Southwestern system. Five of these claims have been patented. The workings in these properties have reached a depth of 200 feet. Drifting and tunnel work has been done to the extent of 720 feet. From five smelter tests of ore shipped from these properties an average of \$22.96 per ton was realized. It is a copper-lead-silver ore, and more than 100 tons of good ore has been shipped from there. Mr. Frederick S. Harris, a mining engineer of Chicago, examined the properties in 1905. Among other things he says: "Conditions are favorable for the occurrence of large bodies of copper-silver ore."

The company's engineer made an exhaustive examination of the properties, and his report, too voluminous to give here, clearly and plainly shows where and why this district in general and this property in particular will, within a short time, become a heavy producer of copper ore. In a letter to one of the officers he said: "I advise that you secure control of this property at once. The essential thing is to get sufficient time in which to exploit it." Suffice it to say the company controls this property under lease and bond. The price agreed upon is reasonable, the deeds are in escrow with the First National Bank of El Paso, and the company has 18 months in which to avail itself of the option.

Contiguous to the Gallinas on the north is the "Corona Queen" group of claims, a property which has, it is reported in the public prints, been recently sold for a large amount to an English syndicate.

The "Hanover-Santa Rita"

This group is located in the central mining district, Grant county, New Mexico, in the center of what is at the present time the most developed and productive copper mining district in New Mexico. Considerable high grade ore was shipped from this property some years ago, but the main body of ore being too low grade to handle profitably at that time—4 per cent to 8 per cent—the mine was shut down and allowed to remain so until now. There is a large body of 5 per cent copper ore, which will be opened up as fast as economic development will permit.

Freight from the property to the copper smelter at Silver City is but one dollar per ton, and under existing conditions 4 per cent ore can be handled with a good margin of profit from this property.

The company has secured this property under a two-year working option, and some excellent results are looked for when the company's plan of development is under way.

Complete reports on the respective properties will be sent on application.

The company does not claim to own a copper mine. It makes no attempt to disguise the fact that, in every mining venture, there is necessarily an element of risk. The human eye cannot see into the bowels of the earth, nor has the ingenuity of man devised an x-ray apparatus that will reflect latent bodies of ore. And, while it is not within the range of human possibility to entirely eliminate this risk, it is possible to so reduce it as to render it legitimate. This the company has done. For several months its engineer was in the field in Mexico, in Arizona, in New Mexico. More than a hundred properties were examined. Less than a dozen received a favorable report at his hands. Even those that were considered worthy of development were again sifted, so that the company's holdings may be truly said to embrace four of the most promising prospects in the southwest—every one a legitimate mining risk, and every one a possible mine. Here's the engineer's opinion of the company's properties:

El Paso, December 22nd, 1906.

To whom it may concern:

The several copper properties owned and controlled by the Columbia Copper Company were selected during a most scrutinous search throughout the southwest, covering a period of several months.

While none of them, in their present state of development, are steady producers or have definite ore-bodies blocked out, they all possess the features and conditions necessary to the formation of commercial quantities of copper ore; and although it is beyond the power of the most competent engineer and geologist to state definitely what the extent and value of the unexplored ore-bodies will be, all precautions guarding against failure have been taken, so far as it is possible for human judgment to do it, and I have recommended these properties, believing that proper development will make them profitable producers.

None of the famous copper producers of today presented a more encouraging future during their prospective stages than do the present holdings of the Columbia Copper Company.

Respectfully,

(Signed) MARTIN FISHBACK.

Two of the company's properties were purchased outright; two are held under bond and lease. In lieu of expenses incurred in examination of the properties, of cash advanced in their purchase, and a considerable amount expended in development work, 334,000 shares of stock have been issued, and this entire issue has been pooled for one year. There remain, therefore, 666,000 shares in the treasury; and, of this amount, the Board of Directors has authorized the sale of 300,000 shares at 25 cents per share. With the proceeds of this sale the company will proceed to further explore its several properties. The development work so far done has not sufficiently proven the extent of the ore-bodies. No machinery other than that actually required in development will be purchased. When the ore-bodies shall have been proven, then, and not till then, will the company invest in expensive machinery for the proper handling and treatment of its ores. All exploration work will be done under plans and specifications prepared by the company's engineer and under his immediate supervision.

The company is convinced that its properties possess merit; the directors believe that some one of these properties will become a mine. They invite you to assist in the development of these properties. They assure you that you will be given a square deal—that every dollar expended will be employed in actual development work. If

the venture should prove a failure, 'twill be an honest failure—if it should prove a success, 'twill be an honest success.

The copper mining industry has made, and is making more millionaires than any other single industry in the world. The enormous increase in the consumption and the rise in price of this metal have been coincident with the vast extension of the uses of electricity throughout the United States and, in fact, the whole world. No metal of all the metals is in such universal demand as copper. The consumption of brass is growing rapidly, and, as brass is two-thirds copper, its extensive use can bring about but one result—the continual rise of the price of copper and the rapidly growing profits of those who own stock in paying copper mines. Dividends paid on copper properties last year in the United States amounted to more than half (over 50 per cent) of the total dividends paid by gold, silver, copper lead and zinc mines. No single industry in the world is now paying as large a profit on the amount of money invested as the copper mining industry—no single field of activity is making fortunes so rapidly, particularly in the United States. During the past twenty years the copper mines of the United States have paid in actual dividends \$334,970,446. The dividends paid by copper mines during the year 1906 have amounted to more than \$56,000,000. You will doubtless be surprised to know—

That \$100.00 invested in Michigan copper mines in their early history is worth today \$10,000.

That \$100.00 invested in Anaconda in its prospect stage has a value today of \$25,000.

That \$100.00 invested in Green Consolidated only a few years ago is worth today \$30,000.

That a share of Calumet & Hecla, which cost 10 cents, has a present market value of \$780.00.

That the man who invested \$1,000 in Calumet and Arizona four years ago now has a snug fortune of \$35,000 and is receiving annual dividends of \$4,800.

The only opportunity the man or woman of limited means has to acquire a large interest in a copper mine for a small investment is before the property is on a dividend-paying basis. Copper mines are not for sale—the stock of such properties is not on the market.

To summarize, the company owns and controls four groups of claims, altogether 720 acres. The care exercised in the selection of these several properties reduces the element of risk to a minimum. The copper properties are already developed to a point where they may almost be said to have passed the prospect stage. Ore is in evidence throughout the workings. If it continues with depth, the profits to the stockholder cannot be estimated except by comparison with other famous copper mines. The iron property, if proven to be of sufficient extent, will make money from the start.

The present stock offering will be limited to 300,000 shares, when this allotment is disposed of, there will still remain in the treasury 366,000 shares. This reserve will be available when it becomes necessary to equip the company's proven properties with machinery for successfully handling and treating the ore-bodies.

As to the character and business integrity of the company's directorate, the public is referred to the First National Bank of Roswell, First National Bank of Alamogordo, First National Bank of El Paso.

Remittance should be sent by express or postoffice money order or bank draft. Where the responsibility of the subscriber is known, stock may be ordered sent with draft attached.

COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY.

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PERSONAL MENTION

Elias Clarke, merchant at Alcalde, attended to business in the Capital today and incidentally took a look-in at the legislature.

Chief Justice W. J. Mills who has been presiding over the sessions of the Territorial Supreme Court, left this morning for his home at Las Vegas.

Silva Heimann, a cigar drummer hailing from Cincinnati, Ohio, called on the local trade today. Mr. Heimann visits Santa Fe several times a year.

Robert Ruith of Chamita, a business partner of Samuel Eldott, was in the city yesterday and today. He came on business. Mr. Ruith left this forenoon for home.

Hon. Amado Chaves, of Albuquerque, who has been in the city for several days on legal business and watching legislative affairs returned to his home last evening.

M. W. Mills, the well known attorney of Springer and one of the most successful fruit raisers in the territory who attended the sessions of the Territorial Supreme Court yesterday, returned home this afternoon.

Hon. W. D. Murray, member of the Legislative Council from the district composed of Grant and Luna counties and president of the Silver City National Bank, reached the city yesterday and is registered at the Claire Hotel.

Mrs. Jefferson G. Wingert, of Punsu-watney, Pennsylvania, is among the new arrivals in Santa Fe. She came here for the benefit of her health and expects to remain several months and perhaps longer. She has taken apartments at the Palace Hotel.

Representative W. E. Denniston of Las Vegas, member from the Twentieth district composed of San Miguel County, arrived in the Capital today and registered at the Claire. He was unable to reach the city yesterday on account of the delayed trains.

Mrs. David Hersch of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, accompanied by her two children, is in the city visiting her husband's mother, Mrs. Joseph Hersch. Her husband is on a tour of Mexico, accompanied by J. S. Hatcher, also of Pagosa Springs.

Walter O'Brien, a cattle inspector in the employ of the Territorial Cattle Sanitary Board, was attending to official business here today. He arrived from Albuquerque last night and registered at the Palace Hotel.

Fred D. Michael of St. Louis, Missouri, formerly of Santa Fe, is in the city shaking hands with friends and renewing acquaintances. Mr. Michael is an erstwhile boniface of the Hotel Claire. He is now proprietor of the Claire Hotel, a new hundred room hostelry in St. Louis.

W. A. Sodeburg has arrived in Santa Fe and is looking for a location in the Capital. He is making preparations to open an ice cream parlor and candy store. He was engaged in a similar business until recently at La Junta, Colorado. His wife and baby are here with him.

Professor J. D. Tinsley, of Mesilla Park, a member of the faculty of the New Mexico College of Agriculture College and Mechanic Arts, was an arrival yesterday in the Capital. He left this afternoon for Estancia where he is scheduled to deliver an address before a gathering of farmers and persons interested in agricultural pursuits.

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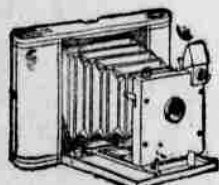
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Proof of Labor, 14 sheet.
Notice Mining Location, 12 sheet.
Placer Mining Location, 14 sheet.
Title Bond of Mining Property, 12 sheet.

Mining Deed, 12 sheet.
Mining Lease, 12 sheet.
Coal Declaratory Statement, 12 sheet.

Coal Declaratory Statement with Power of an Attorney, Non-Mineral Affidavit and Corroborating Non-Mineral Affidavit, 12 sheet.

Notice of Right to Water, 14 sheet.
Title Bond and Lease of Mining Property, 12 sheet.

Forfeiture of Publishing Out of Notice, 14 sheet.
Affidavit of Assessment, 12 sheet.

Stock Blanks.
Bill of Sale—Animals Bearing Vendor's Recorded Brand, 14 sheet.
Bill of Sale in Books of 25 Blanks, 10c per Book.

Bill of Sale—Animals Not Bearing Vendor's Recorded Brand, 14 sheet.
Bill of Sale—Range Delivery, 14 sheet.

Bill of Sale, 12 sheet.
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Commitment, 14 sheet.
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Attachment Bond, 14 sheet.
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Attachment Summons as Garnishee, 14 sheet.

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Summons, 14 sheet.
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Declaracion Jurada, 14 pliego.

Certificado de Nacimiento, 14 pliego.
Fianza Oficial, 12 pliego.
Fianza Oficial y Juramento, 12 pliego.

Contrato de Partido, 12 pliego.
Fianza para Guardar la Paz, 12 pliego.
Escritura de Renuncia, 12 pliego.

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Lease of Personal Property, 12 sheet.

Chattel Mortgage, 12 sheet.
Warrant to Appraisers, full sheet.
Power of Attorney, 12 sheet.

Renewal of Chattel Mortgage, 12 sheet.
Acknowledgement, 14 sheet.
Mortgage Deed, 12 sheet.

Mortgage Deed Without Insurance Clause, 12 sheet.
Official Bond, Road Supervisor, 12 sheet.
Option, 12 sheet.

Notice of Protest, 14 sheet.
Notaries' Notice of Publication, 12 sheet.
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Township Plats, 14 sheet.
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Release of Deed of Trust, 12 sheet.
Relinquishment, 12 sheet.
Homestead Affidavit, 4-063, 12 sheet.

Homestead Application, 4-097, 12 sheet.
Non-Mineral Affidavit, 5-062, 12 sheet.
Small Holding Proof, full sheet.

No. 1 Homestead, 4-348, 12 sheet.
Desert Land Entry, 4-074c, 12 sheet.
Affidavit Required of Claimant, 4-069 12 sheet.

Affidavit, 4-102b, 12 sheet.
Final Proof of Desert Land Entry, 4-373a, 12 sheet.
Claimant's Testimony, 4-074b 12 sheet.

Declaration of Application, 2-274, 12 sheet.
Final proof, 4-372a, 12 sheet.
Affidavit of Witness, 4-074, 12 sheet.

Affidavit to be Filed Before Contest, 4-072, 12 sheet.
Affidavit and Order for Publication of Notice of Contest against a Non-resident Entryman, 4-628, 12 sheet.

Final Homestead Proof, 4-369, full sheet.
Sheep Contracts, 12 sheet.
1903, English or Spanish, pamphlet, \$2.25; full Leather \$3.00; 1905 English or Spanish, pamphlet \$2.75; full Leather, \$3.50. Postage, Leather, 16c, paper, 14c.

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New Mexico Supreme Court Reports Nos. 1 and 2, full Leather \$6.50 a volume; 3 to 11, inclusive, price, \$3.30 each. Postage 25c.

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(Continued on Page 5.)

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MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HAGEMAN TO 37th LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the Thirty-Seventh Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

It is the duty of the Chief Executive of New Mexico upon the convening of the Legislature to furnish such information as is at his disposal concerning the condition of the Territory, and to offer such suggestions and recommendations concerning new legislation as he may think advisable. In doing this I wish to assure you that it is my most earnest desire to fully and sincerely co-operate with you in the enactment of such legislation as will result in the advancement of the Territory and in bettering the condition of your constituents.

The people of the whole nation have, during the past two years, been blessed with a prosperity rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of the United States, and in this prosperity the people of New Mexico have had their full share. The Territory was never in a more prosperous condition. Our largest industry, that of sheep raising, has from every point of view, been unusually fortunate; the ranges have been good and the crop of lambs large and the prices of wool and sheep unusually high, conditions which, from the present outlook, promise to continue. The cattle industry from the standpoint of prices has not been so remunerative but otherwise has been very satisfactory. Very few people have grown, great areas of public lands have been taken up and sources of New Mexico and, during the past two years very great strides have been made in its development. Our towns and cities have grown, great areas of public lands have been taken up and much of it put into cultivation by new settlers, hundreds of miles of new railroads have been constructed to meet changed conditions and develop our resources.

While much has recently been accomplished in the exploitation and development of our coal lands, they are of such vast extent that it will take many more lines of railway than now exist to furnish outlets for the coal and coke produced from them, products for which there is an ever increasing demand throughout the country. There have been many new banks established in the Territory and the deposits during the past two years have more than doubled.

Through the National Reclamation Service and Private enterprise many new irrigation projects, which will reclaim great areas of land have been decided upon and the work on some of them commenced.

The people of New Mexico have every reason to be gratified at the material progress which has been made since the meeting of the last legislature, and it is the duty of all three branches of the government, the legislative, executive and judicial, to unite in a common effort to bring about such necessary changes in the form and execution of our laws as are necessary to meet the rapidly changing conditions. In such co-operation it should always be borne in mind that controversies inspired by personal, local and transitory causes should, as far as possible, be eliminated, as such controversies consume much valuable time, and if allowed to become virulent and bitter, can only result in harm to the community.

The Federal Government, to which the executive is largely responsible, and the people of the Territory, to whom the legislature is entirely responsible, have a right to expect that the sixty days during which the legislature sits, will be used to the utmost in sincere, conscientious and untiring efforts to enact legislation which will be permanently wise and result in the greatest good to the greatest number of voters and taxpayers of the Territory.

A measure of supreme importance to New Mexico was passed by the Federal Congress and approved by the President June 16, 1906. This provided for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as one State and was the first enabling act ever passed by Congress under which the long sought privilege of statehood could have been acquired by the people of these Territories. The bill provided that the question "Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?" should be voted on at the next general election by the qualified voters of both Territories and that, if a majority of the votes cast in either Territory should be against the jointure, it should be defeated. At the general election held on the sixth day of November, 1906, there were cast in New Mexico on the question 40,930 votes, of which 26,195 were in favor of jointure, and 14,735 against. In Arizona there were 3,141 cast in favor of the measure and 16,265 against it.

Through the adverse vote of Arizona the measure was therefore defeated, and the people of both Territories are again in the same situation they were before the bill was passed. Through the large favorable majority in New Mexico, her people showed that they were willing to accept the terms offered by the Federal Congress, in whose hands our fate lies. As the people of Arizona, however, did not deem it advisable to accept the offer extended to them by the Act of Congress, the realization of the hope and ambition of the inhabitants of both Territories to obtain a state form of government is again indefinitely postponed. At the present time the meeting of a constitutional convention composed either of the delegates elected in New Mexico under the joint statehood act or of others, would not, in my opinion, be useful, and I believe that in the opinion of a large majority of the taxpayers of the Territory, the appropriation by the legislature of money to defray all or part of the expenses of such a convention would be unwise.

The last apportionment of the Territory for legislative purposes, previous to the one now in force, was made by Governor Prince in March 20, 1891. Since then the population of the Territory has vastly increased, the division of its population has very materially changed and many new counties have been formed. While the apportionment made by Governor Prince was undoubtedly just and equitable at the time it was made, that apportionment under present conditions was exceedingly unjust and unquestionably inequitable and contrary to the meaning and intent both of the Organic Act and the Territorial laws. Realizing this to be a fact and that a very deplorable condition existed as far as concerned the equality of representation throughout the Territory, and that a legal method of immediately remedying that condition existed, I adopted that method and, on the fourth day of November, 1906, issued a proclamation reapportioning the Territory for legislative purposes. The Territory was divided into twelve Council districts and twenty-one House of Representative districts, the attempt being to make the divisions as just and equitable as could be arrived at under the circumstances. In arriving as nearly as possible at the population of the various counties, the last United States census was taken as a basis of computation, and such other facts as the number of voters at the previous general election, and the school enrollment, were used to throw light upon the subject and contribute to the final result.

The new apportionment has been generally accepted as a fair one, and it has been affirmed both by a decree of court and by the election of the members of this legislature under its provisions.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The reports of the Treasurer and Auditor of the Territory are very full and complete, and will prove of great interest to the members of the Legislature.

On December 1, 1904, the commencement of the 56th fiscal year, there were balances in the various funds to the amount of \$249,147.95.

Receipts from taxes and other sources from December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1906, were \$1,442,615.65, making a total of \$1,691,763.60 to be accounted for.

Payments for the corresponding period amounted to \$1,331,762.70, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of business on November 30, 1906, of \$360,000.90.

All claims within the appropriations made were paid, and in

addition thereto the bonded debt has been reduced from \$949,300.00 to \$843,000.00, a reduction of \$106,300.00, as follows: Capital Building bonds, due March 1, 1905, redeemed, \$96,000.00 Current Expense bonds, due May 2, 1907, redeemed, 10,000.00 Casual Deficit bonds, due May 1, 1923, redeemed, 300.00

While the Territorial bonded debt is now \$843,000.00, there are balances in sinking funds available to redeem outstanding bonds aggregating \$103,302.82, making the net territorial debt \$739,697.18.

On May 2, 1907, \$40,000.00 six per cent current expense bonds will become due, for which there are funds on hand to pay, and on November 1, 1907, an additional \$50,000.00 current expense bonds mature, and payment will be promptly met. The remaining \$50,000.00 current expense bonds due May 1, 1908, will be paid, and after that no bonds will mature until May 1, 1919.

The bonded debt has been reduced \$106,600.00 in the last seven years, resulting in reduced annual interest charges from \$73,200.00 in 1899 to \$45,800.00 annual interest charge on the present outstanding territorial debt.

This gradual reduction of the bonded debt is being accomplished without hardship upon the taxpayers, and it is believed no better plan could be devised in relation to the bonded debt of the Territory than to continue the payment of bonds by direct tax for that purpose as they become due. In this manner the debt will be gradually wiped out and the taxpayers relieved of the interest charges.

There are now thirteen designated depositories in which the territorial funds are on deposit, entitled under their applications and bonds filed to have on deposit \$298,000.00, on which the Territory gets three per cent interest per annum, payable monthly.

Most of the depository banks have given surety company bonds to secure the territorial deposits, this class of security being preferable in many respects to a bond with personal sureties.

In this connection I would suggest that in the territorial laws concerning depositories, provision should be clearly made for the periodical examination of all collateral and security bonds filed, with a view to their renewal or replacement by others when it might be deemed necessary. The law of the Territory is entirely silent on this point, although the system was initiated nearly thirteen years ago, and it is probable that some of the original personal bonds filed in 1893 are still in force, although some of the signers may be dead and the others bankrupt.

The total tax levy for the 57th fiscal year ending November 30, 1906, was fifteen mills, and the appropriations for the same year for general territorial purposes \$219,920.00.

For the 58th fiscal year the rate of taxation is fourteen mills for all purposes; six mills to meet the appropriations for general territorial purposes amounting to \$208,110.00; six and thirty-one hundredths (6-30-100) mills for territorial and charitable institutions; one and seventy-one hundredths (1-70-100) mills for bond sinking funds and special purposes.

For the 56th fiscal year the total income from taxation was \$507,216.26, and from sources other than taxation including interest on deposits, convicts' earnings fund, district court fees, corporation fees, superintendent of insurance fees, and some other funds, \$153,026.31, making a total, according to the Auditor's report, of \$660,242.57.

For the 57th fiscal year the total income from taxation was \$535,661.58, and from other sources \$196,711.50, making a total of \$732,373.08, or an increase of \$72,130.51.

The Auditor reports that for the 57th fiscal year, under the direct levy of fifteen mills, one mill levy produced the sum of \$30,654.03, exclusive of the cost of assessment and collection, this being the amount derived from such levy up to and including the 30th day of November, 1906. The mill levy for the 58th fiscal year will probably produce more than this.

For the 58th fiscal year the fourteen mill levy, as certified by the different boards of county commissioners to the Territorial Auditor was as follows:

Territorial purposes	600
Territorial institutions—Appropriation bill	550
Charitable institutions	080
Carnino Real fund, Sec. 11, Chap. 7, Laws 1905	35
U. S. Land Fees fund, Sec. 50, Chap. 111, Laws 1905	12
Mounted Police fund, Sec. 13, Chap. 9, Laws 1905	50
Current expense bond sinking fund, Sec. 384, C. L. 1897	66
Provisional indebtedness bond sinking fund, Sec. 4176, C. L. 1907	10
Terr. Institutions bond sinking fund, Sec. 3691, C. L. 1897	3
New Mexico Military bonds sinking fund, Sec. 3667, C. L. 1897	2
Insane Asylum bonds sinking fund, Sec. 3625 C. L. 1897	2
	1400

Out of the total amount of this levy six and three-tenths are for territorial institutions and charitable institutions, the sum to be produced for territorial institutions being \$177,000.00 and for charitable institutions \$25,600.00.

BONDED DEBT.	
Bonded indebtedness, Nov. 30, 1904	\$949,300.00
Capital Building bonds redeemed	\$96,000.00
Current expense bonds redeemed	10,000.00
Casual deficit bonds redeemed	300.00
	106,300.00

Total indebtedness Nov. 30, 1906	843,000.00
Deducting amount of various sinking funds	103,302.82

NET DEBT \$739,697.18

GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

Balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1904	\$249,147.95
Receipts from Dec. 1, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1905	\$685,242.57
Receipts from Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906	757,373.08
	1,442,615.65
Payments from Dec. 1, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1905	\$703,596.89
Payments from Dec. 1, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906	628,165.81
	1,331,762.70
Balance in Treasury at close of business Nov. 30, '06	\$360,000.90

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The Honorable Miguel A. Otero in his message to the 36th Legislative Assembly, said in regard to this important subject:

"The proper assessment of taxable property and the prompt collection of taxes is of vital importance to every commonwealth or community. Of late years there has been some improvement in both, in this Territory, especially since the enactment of the traveling auditor's law, but it is still not what it ought to be. It is recognized that the collection of taxes, although distinct from the duty of assessing property for taxation, is nevertheless very much dependent upon the latter. It is no consolation to New Mexico taxpayers to know that other commonwealths contend with the same difficulty and are also still far from having solved the problem of equitable assessment and taxation, for it is a function that lies at the root of all good government and I look to this legislative assembly to enact legislation that will go further towards solving this problem for New Mexico than has ever been done before. During the past two years a trial has been given by the Board of Equalization to the Sections of Chapter 88 of the laws of 1903, which empower it to apportion and adjust in a lump sum the amount of taxes to be raised among the different counties, and the Board is frank to acknowledge that this method under existing circumstances, while correct theoretically, in practice has not abolished existing inequalities but has rather accentuated them, not to speak of the question of law that might be raised by one county levying a higher rate for

territorial purposes than another county upon the same class of property."

"The violation of duty by the assessors reduces the total assessed valuation to far below what it should be. This, naturally, makes a harmful impression abroad and results in a rate of taxation that seems comparatively high when considered independent of the imperfect assessment. Such a course deceives no one, benefits no one, and is utterly wrong in principle. A certain sum must be raised for administrative and other necessary public purposes, no matter what the total assessment, and the rate of taxation is fixed in proportion to the total assessment so as to yield approximately the necessary revenue, under-valuation demanding a high tax rate, while a just and equitable assessment would permit a low tax rate such as would improve public credit, attract capital for investment and would encourage property owners to make improvements."

"With fair assessment rolls it will be easier to hold the collectors to the prompt collection of taxes. In most other commonwealths collectors of taxes are charged and held responsible upon their bonds for one hundred per cent of the total taxes charged against property in their jurisdiction, and they can be exonerated from collecting any part of this for good reasons only, and upon specific action in each case by the Board of Equalization. Why cannot such a course be pursued in New Mexico? It is not only an insufferable evil but a public shame that it can be said that one portion of the Territory turns into the proper treasuries only sixty to seventy per cent of the taxes levied against it while another portion with a higher proportionate and actual assessment, collects ninety and more per cent of its taxes. It is a matter worthy of the undivided and careful attention of the law makers."

Since the meeting of the last legislature there has been considerable improvement in tax collections, the average percentages of taxes collected in the whole Territory being higher, and there being more uniformity as between the various counties as to such percentage. But very much remains to be done in the way of legislation before the statutes of the Territory, on the subject of revenue, are what they should be. I am aware that the subject is a difficult one and one which has taxed the resources of the ablest lawyers and legislators in nearly every state in the Union for many years, and while we cannot hope for perfection or the enactment of all necessary legislation at one session of the legislature, there are certain changes which it is extremely desirable should be made at once.

In order that a uniform and consistent law on this subject may be available for the guidance of the many territorial officials whose duty it is to see to the enforcement of the laws of assessment and taxation, and that the difficulties which now exist even in the minds of trained lawyers, as to the interpretation of the many acts which have been passed on the subject, may be partially, at least, overcome, I strongly recommend that you make a complete compilation and revision of all such laws, repealing all the laws now on the statute books and enacting one new one embracing all their provisions, with such amendments as you deem proper. This, I believe, should be done, even if the revision should not be as complete as might be desired at this session of the legislature. I suggest that in whatever revision of the session laws you are able to accomplish you bear in mind the three fundamental defects which, among a great many good provisions, are now generally apparent throughout these laws:

First: Defects relative to equitable assessment of property.

No system of taxation can possibly be just to the taxpayers if the valuation of the same class of property is fixed at a higher rate in one place than in another. Unfortunately, this is what repeatedly happens in the Territory. It is due to two causes, one being the failure of the assessors to properly classify the property, and the other failure of the assessors and county commissioners to place the proper valuation on the property, even if it has been properly classified. There are areas of timber land in the Territory which are classified as grazing lands, and assessed as low as twenty cents per acre. The valuation of timber lands as fixed by the Board of Equalization is from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, according to their location; and the valuation of grazing lands is from 30 cents to \$1.25 per acre.

There are large areas of coal and mineral lands, the real market value of which is many hundred per cent higher than the assessed valuation under an erroneous classification. The timber lands of the entire Territory were returned last year at the insignificant figure of \$231,165.50, when the amount of lumber produced during the year was valued at \$1,250,000.00. The coal and mineral lands were returned at only \$1,118,540.50, when the value of their product alone for the year was \$1,676,630.

My attention has been called to the valuation fixed by the Board of Equalization upon the property of banks as being inequitable. The Board has fixed such valuation at sixty per cent of the capital (at par) and the surplus, and, while the stock of banks is usually worth more than par, the bankers complain, with some justice, that they are compelled to pay taxes on a higher relative valuation than other property. The proper way, if possible to do so, to remedy this matter, is not to reduce the valuation on banking property or any other class of property which happens to be tangible and definitely accessible for assessment, but to raise the valuation relatively on all other classes of property and then reduce the rate of taxation.

The unequal assessment and wrongful classification of property can be remedied by clearly providing that the values as fixed by the Board of Equalization shall be enforced throughout the Territory and by establishing specific penalties against assessors and county commissioners who fail to enforce them. In order to aid in doing this I recommend that the laws concerning the Board of Equalization be amended so as to contain such specific grant of power, making it mandatory upon county officers to adopt such classifications and providing strong and specific penalties for their failure to do so.

I would also suggest that the law providing for the removal of officers, who have to do with the assessment and collection of taxes, by the court, be so amended that it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, in the name of the Territory, to bring action against such officers who fail to perform any of their official duties, including the duty of classifying and assessing property in accordance with the findings of the Board of Equalization, whether upon the affidavit of a taxpayer or not. The Board of Equalization should also have the power to review tax matters in the various counties regardless of whether such matters are brought before them upon appeal as is now provided.

Second: Defects relative to the making of proper returns by the property owner.

The law now provides a penalty for failing to render true lists, but there is great laxity in many parts of the Territory in the enforcement of such penalty, and new provisions which would make such enforcement more feasible and make such failure a misdemeanor, would be advisable.

Third: Defects relative to the collection of delinquent taxes.

The law now provides that on December 1st in each year half of the unpaid taxes for the year last past, and on June 1st of the following year the remaining half shall become delinquent; that on the second day of December and June one per cent of the amount of such delinquent taxes shall be added, that after a month more four per cent in addition to the one per cent shall be added. The amount of penalty so fixed is by no means sufficient, as, at the rate of interest prevailing in the Territory it is often to the financial advantage of taxpayers to put off the payment of their taxes, once they have become delinquent, just as long as they are allowed to do so through the neglect of the authorities to initiate proceedings for their collection.

I would recommend, therefore, that the law be so amended as to provide a penalty of one per cent for the first month, two per cent additional for the second month, and for each succeeding month that the taxes remain unpaid.

It is generally conceded that the method as now provided by our laws, for the collection through proceedings in court of delinquent taxes in amounts exceeding \$25.00, is exceedingly cumbersome and

unwieldy. I can see no good reason why all delinquent taxes could not be dealt with in a manner similar to that provided by our law for the collection of amounts less than \$25. Such a method has proven very successful in other states, and I would therefore recommend that a law to that effect be passed.

A substantial reduction in the rate of taxation is highly desirable, even if such reduction must be accompanied by a relative increase in the assessed valuation of taxable property, for two reasons: First, because a high tax rate deters prospective investors from bringing new capital into the Territory, and second; (and the much more important consideration) because with a high tax rate and a low valuation, favoritism and an unfair discrimination between taxpayers is much more easy of accomplishment than is possible when the tax rate is so low that it is necessary for the taxing officers to get the taxable property on the tax rolls in order to produce an adequate amount of revenue.

Under every system of taxation it is almost inevitable that the small property holder bears an undue proportion of the public burdens, because as a rule the holdings of such taxpayers are tangible and not readily concealed from the assessor, and therefore every glaring disparity between the tax rate and the actual value of the property which should be taxed but invites the taxing officer to favor the influential citizen as against his less fortunate neighbor.

If, therefore, a scheme of taxation can be devised whereby the tax rate can be reduced and assessed valuation increased in a corresponding ratio, it is reasonable to assume that the burdens of taxation will be to that extent more evenly distributed, while the aggregate amount taken from the people for the support of the government will not necessarily be increased, and prospective investors will have in the same degree a much desired assurance against the possibility of discrimination and favoritism.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Much complaint is made in the larger counties of the Territory as to the excessive amounts received in salaries and fees by the county treasurers, assessors and sheriffs, and there is a general desire among the people of the Territory that this matter be remedied by putting these officials upon a salary basis. I would suggest that if any legislation is enacted in this regard, concerning assessors and treasurers, such legislation be included as a part of the revenue law referred to above, if the same shall be enacted.

The matter of placing treasurers and assessors on a straight salary basis gives rise to many difficulties. It has been carefully considered by the Attorney General, the Traveling Auditor and other territorial officials, and they have recommended to me a plan of avoiding these difficulties, which it seems is well worthy of your careful consideration. In this connection I quote from the report of the Traveling Auditor:

"The treasurers and assessors receive as compensation for their services, the former four per cent on all taxes and licenses collected or received by them, and the latter four per cent on all taxes collected under assessments made by them on taxable property, and in addition four per cent on all merchandise licenses assessed by such assessors."

It was thought at the time that chapter 60 of the laws of 1905, making graded classifications of the counties on the basis of the territorial tax collected and remitted to the territorial treasurer, that such act would provide an equitable basis for fixing the compensation of county officials. However, after observing the workings of this act during the past two years it appears that in many of the counties the salaries of the officials are entirely out of proportion to the services rendered, due in my opinion to the faulty method of classification.

It was the intention of the law to base the classification of counties upon the volume of business transacted in the various counties as shown by receipts, and the territorial levy being the same in all counties was taken as an index as to the volume of such business. It can be readily seen that this view is not a correct or equitable one. Many of our counties have within their boundaries no incorporated towns for which special taxes are levied, collected and disbursed, and this is also true with regard to other special levies for schools, roads, bridges, etc., and in such counties that levy and collect these special taxes, the receipts are greatly increased, and it naturally follows, the services and responsibility of such county officials are correspondingly increased.

At the same time the classification of counties being based on territorial collections, a small county, (and a majority of our counties are small and do not levy these taxes) is naturally forced into a higher class and has to pay the higher salaries than it should if the classification were based on all collections, proceeds of levies for territorial, county, municipal, school and all special taxes; also liquor, gambling and merchandise licenses. All of which are regular and fixed sources of revenue in all counties of the Territory.

As a suggestion, I believe it would be wise to consider carefully the changing of the classification of the counties from the present method, namely, from the territorial tax collection alone, to all fixed and stable sources of revenue as mentioned above."

It is suggested that when, on the basis above mentioned, the collections of the county treasurer shall exceed the sum of \$200,000 annually such county shall be classified in class "A," over \$150,000 and under \$200,000, in class "B;" over \$100,000 and under \$150,000, in class "C;" over \$75,000 and under \$100,000, in class "D;" over \$50,000 and under \$75,000, in class "E," and under \$50,000 in class "F."

The grading having been fixed according to this classification, it is suggested that the compensation of the assessor and treasurer be fixed on a graded scale of percentages: Two per cent in the case of counties in "A" class up to four per cent in counties of the "F" class. By this method the compensation of these officers in the richer counties, while not excessive as is now the case, would be reasonable for the amount of work done; while their compensation in the counties receiving smaller incomes would, on account of the larger rate paid them, receive compensation commensurate with the amount of work done by them.

The amount received in one of the larger counties, under the existing law, was nearly \$8,300.00 last year, which is manifestly excessive and a hardship on the taxpayers. Under the new arrangement the same treasurer would have received about \$4,200.00 on the two per cent basis. In counties of class "E" and "F" under the new classification the treasurers and assessors would receive practically the same as they do now.

I believe that this suggestion is a good one and that a law passed on the basis of the classification proposed would be acceptable to the people of the Territory. The salaries of the county officials as fixed under the classification contained in Chapter 60 of the laws of 1905 being in some cases manifestly unjust, it would be advisable in amending the law as to the classification to also make new provisions in regard to salaries of officials outside of assessors and treasurers. In reaching a basis upon which to compute compensation for these officials, care should be had to take into consideration all the statistics and every source of information available, keeping in mind both the work to be performed and the financial capacities of the various counties to pay salaries.

Care should be taken in the adjustment of salaries, not to reduce them so much as to prevent competent men from accepting important offices, and not to so increase them as to make them rich political prizes.

MAINTENANCE OF TERRITORIAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

As will be seen from the above, a large share of the taxation to which the people of the Territory are subject, is imposed in order to maintain the territorial institutions and the charitable institutions of the Territory. The Territorial Auditor in the suggestions contained in his report says:

"The territorial institutions should be liberally maintained, but it occurs to this department that, when the liberal manner in which the institutions were dealt with two years ago in the way of appropriations and parsimony should be struck, and that the legislature will see the necessity of hewing close to the line in this respect."

"In my opinion charitable institutions are purely local in character, and should not be a charge on the Territory, as a great number of counties contribute to their support without deriving any benefit from them. I will suggest that the county commissioners of the various counties in which these institutions are located be authorized to fix a levy for the maintenance and carrying out of the object for which these institutions were established."

It is undoubtedly true that in some instances the Territory is, on account of the large number of territorial educational institutions, paying out more money for the education of the individual student than would be the case if the educational institutions were more concentrated. Several of these institutions with a limited number of students duplicate the departments of learning, which if concentrated into one institution would require no greater equipment than is now necessary for each of such departments. With the expenditure of a less amount of money, more efficient instruction could be accomplished through the amalgamation of such departments. One efficient professor of chemistry or metallurgy, for instance, should be capable of properly taking care of and instructing thirty as ten students, and the necessary material equipment for their instruction would not be much greater. With fewer instructors, and the same amount or even less money than is now used for paying their salaries, more efficient men could be secured.

I consider it unfortunate, with the resources available for their maintenance, that so many territorial educational institutions have been established in New Mexico. In order to maintain them all up to a standard which would be really creditable to the Territory, nearly every one of them should have large additional equipment and endowment, which it is absolutely impossible to secure from the Territory at the present state of its development. If the efforts of previous legislatures had been concentrated on fewer educational institutions, with a view to the greater efficiency of each, we would be at the present time in an infinitely better situation in regard to higher education in the Territory than is now the case. These are manifest truths which cannot be denied, and while I realize the difficulty, on account of local influences, of bringing about the desired concentration, I believe that such difficulty is not too great to be overcome, and that it is the duty of the legislature, representative as it is of the interests of the people of the whole Territory, to take this matter under serious and careful consideration.

The suggestions of the Territorial Auditor in regard to charitable institutions is also one which merits much careful thought. It is undoubtedly true that all the charitable institutions which receive appropriations from the Territory are very worthy in themselves and accomplish most excellent results; it is also true that some of them are more than local in their character, and do not confine their operations to any one county or municipality. There are others, however, that are almost purely local, and it does not seem that all the taxpayers of the Territory should be called upon to support them. If the policy of supporting such local institutions at territorial expense is continued, its limitation, with the continuous growth of the Territory, will be very difficult. It is not unnatural that every new charitable institution that is organized in any part of the Territory should make application for Territorial aid on the ground that others, no more worthy, are receiving similar aid. I have received applications from various of such new institutions, which I know to be worthy, asking me to recommend appropriations for them, but I cannot do so, because I believe the system should not be indefinitely extended.

I am not in any way desirous of belittling the good work which is being done by our territorial educational institutions. On the contrary, I fully realize that, under the difficulties many of them have had to work, the results are very gratifying. It should, however, be borne in mind that until the population and wealth of the Territory is considerably greater than at the present time the sums necessary to bring them up to the standard desired by their friends and boards in charge of them cannot be afforded by the taxpayers. The amount asked for by five of the educational institutions, through the reports hereto annexed, for necessary improvements, amounts to about \$200,000, and for increased appropriation for maintenance over that granted by the last legislature \$32,500 more.

The burdens and handicaps under which these boards, whose members are usually enthusiastic and energetic, must work, are enhanced by this state of affairs, and it should be the desire and duty of the legislature and the Governor to find methods to lessen these burdens and handicaps. One method, if it were possible to accomplish it, would be consolidation; another is to eliminate as far as circumstances will permit, the preparatory departments, and concentrate the efforts of each particular institution on the line for which that institution was presumably created. To do less and to do it more thoroughly.

Whatever appropriations are made for territorial and charitable institutions I would call to your attention the fact that the system adopted by some of the past legislatures of appropriating to the different institutions the product of a certain levy for their maintenance, is very unsatisfactory. I believe that the course taken by the thirty-sixth legislative assembly in appropriating a specific amount for the use of these institutions, is a step in the right direction. Under this system the institutions are at all times in a position to know what amount they can actually depend on for any one year. I strongly recommend, therefore that this system of appropriating money for the institutions be continued.

INSANE ASYLUM.

I recommend to your special consideration reports relative to the Insane Asylum of New Mexico which show that the institution while costing the Territory a considerable sum yearly, has been efficiently and economically managed. The total cost of maintenance for the past two years was \$104,875.63. Of this \$47,162.77 is for charges in the nature of permanent improvements, furnishings and additional land purchases, leaving a balance of \$57,712.86 for the actual running expenses of the institution. The daily attendance increased from 113 to 145 for the last biennial period and is constantly increasing with the growth of the Territory. The expense of maintaining each patient has been considerably reduced owing to the increase in farm and dairy products whereby the patients are better fed than previously and on a diet more suitable to their needs. Much credit is due to the competent officers for their efficient management and the faithful service of the employees.

The management recommends the early construction of another ward for the exclusive use of women patients, more dining-room space and various other improvements, all of which would be taken care of by the bond issue of \$105,000 authorized by the legislature if said issue shall be approved and legalized by act of Congress. Such approval is being very strongly urged by the Delegate to Congress and territorial officials.

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARY.

I invite your careful consideration to the report of the Superintendent and Commissioners of the New Mexico Penitentiary, which shows that financially there has been a rapid improvement in the condition of the institution during the past two years.

On December 1, 1904, there was a net deficit of \$17,784.45, which deficit had decreased on December 1, 1905, to \$12,499.64. On December 1, 1906, at the close of the 57th fiscal year there was a net credit balance of \$9,374.14.

The balance in the Treasury on December 1, 1904, was \$1,074.02.

The total receipts for the 56th and 57th fiscal years were \$186,321.69, of which \$85,275.57 was for the 56th fiscal year and \$101,046.12 for the 57th fiscal year.

The total disbursements for the two years was \$183,317.33, of which \$86,274.52 was for the 56th fiscal year, and \$97,042.81 for the 57th fiscal year.

The balance in the Treasury on November 30, 1906, was \$4,078.38.

Of the \$86,274.52 disbursements for the 56th fiscal year, \$18,858.47 was for expenses incurred during the 55th fiscal year; and of the \$97,042.81 disbursements for the 57th fiscal year \$12,524.71

was expended for bills incurred in the 56th fiscal year.

The amount of the appropriation for the 56th fiscal year for the maintenance of the penitentiary was \$30,000.00, and the convicts' earnings fund for that year was augmented by an appropriation of \$8,000.00, made by the appropriation act of 1905 for the reimbursement of the penitentiary for brick and other materials furnished other institutions.

The appropriation for maintenance for the 57th fiscal year was \$35,000.00.

The earnings of the convicts for the 56th fiscal year was \$24,418.87, and for the 57th fiscal year \$35,196.11.

On December 1, 1906, the balance on hand in all funds was \$4,078.38; accounts receivable \$6,676.28; accounts payable \$702.92.

Interesting statistics are given in the report as to the cost of maintenance.

The average cost per man for the feeding of officers, employees, guards and prisoners during the 56th fiscal year was \$55.17, and during the 57th fiscal year, \$52.39.

The actual cost of maintaining the penitentiary for the 56th and 57th fiscal year is shown to be \$79,330.60, or an average cost per day, per man, for the total period of about forty-nine cents.

The cost of those employed on the Scenic Route is higher.

The average number of convicts per day for the 56th fiscal year was 220; for the 57th, 235, making an average for the two years of 227.

Exclusive of jail prisoners and United States prisoners there were on hand December 1, 1904, 233 prisoners, and on December 1, 1906, 259.

During the two years 249 new prisoners were received and 213 were discharged.

While the financial condition of the institution is now satisfactory, its physical condition, in view of the constantly increasing number of convicts, is not what it should be. The capacity of the prison is at the present time severely taxed and it is necessary to put two prisoners in almost every cell, which is not wise. Unless the south wing cell house is quickly completed, there will soon be more prisoners than can possibly be cared for.

Much has been done in the past year toward making necessary improvements and general repairs. The roofs and exterior wood-work have been re-painted, hundreds of broken window panes replaced, a steam laundry installed, the kitchen equipment greatly increased, a new store-house built, as well as two new brick kilns. The commissioners recommend an appropriation for maintenance for the 59th and 60th fiscal years the same as was made for the 57th and 58th. With such an appropriation and with the receipts for convicts' earnings, it is believed that the increasing number of inmates can be cared for, the south wing cell house completed and further urgent repairs made possible.

Outside the completion of the new cell-house, other improvements are very necessary. At the present time the prisoners are fed in the corridors of the cell-house, which is not conducive to proper sanitation. The kitchen is entirely too small for the requirements of the institution. The installation of an electric power plant is necessary and it would soon pay for itself.

All of these improvements, it is believed, can be completed within two years, if the appropriation for maintenance be made as recommended, and I therefore urge that such recommendation be adopted by the legislature.

The main productive work of the prisoners consists in brick-making and in road building, as has hitherto been the case. There is a constant demand for the brick, the quality being excellent. Every month shows a gratifying increase in the output.

Satisfactory progress has been made upon the Scenic Route, between Las Vegas and Santa Fe. According to the provisions of the law of 1905 it was mandatory upon the prison management to build to the line of the forest reserve on the west, and then to the line of the forest reserve on the east, after which it was required that the road from Raton to the State line be constructed. Owing to the fact that the Santa Fe-Las Vegas Scenic Route, especially those portions of it the building of which has been authorized is of very difficult construction, the total mileage built with the number of convicts available has not been great. That which has been built, however, is very well done, and passes through one of the most beautiful sections of our country. The most difficult parts, however, have been completed, and I am of the opinion that it would be wise for the legislature to provide for its completion through the forest reserve, after the short road from Raton to the State line, as now provided for, shall have been completed, before the construction of any other parts of the Camino Real is inaugurated.

There are many parts of the Camino Real which if built would doubtless be of more commercial value to the inhabitants of the country through which they would go, than the road between Las Vegas and Santa Fe, and there are many demands that the construction on such parts of the road be begun. Among them is that place between Las Vegas and Mora and the road from Las Cruces to the Texas boundary. In the building of the latter piece we would have the hearty co-operation and support of the people of El Paso and the Mesilla Valley, who are ready to help in its construction.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND FOR THE BLIND, AND THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The New Mexico Institute for the Blind is located at Alamogordo, and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is at Santa Fe. Both institutions have very handsome, well constructed buildings, modern and up-to-date in every respect. Neither one is entirely finished and both are larger than necessary for the purpose for which they were established.

The Institute for the Blind was accepted from the Contractors on June 2, 1905, and was opened for school in September, 1906. There are now sixteen scholars in the Institute, eight boys and eight girls.

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was closed for lack of appropriation in 1902 and 1903; was opened from September, 1905, to June 30, 1906, and again in October, 1906, and now has an attendance of nineteen.

Both institutions are very carefully, conservatively and economically managed under efficient boards who have secured the services of persons well fitted for their particular lines of work. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, however, is seriously handicapped on account of the inadequate appropriation, and the Board conclusively shows that if the appropriation is not increased, it will be necessary to close the school. Twenty-eight hundred dollars was the appropriation made by the last legislature and, according to the report of the Board, an appropriation of \$7,500 would be necessary to properly continue its operations. With twenty-five pupils, which would perhaps be difficult to secure, this would mean a cost of \$300 per year to the Territory for each pupil.

In most of the large States the deaf and dumb and blind are cared for in one institution. There is no reason why they should not be so cared for in New Mexico and many reasons why they should. Either of these buildings would be quite sufficient to take care of all the deaf, dumb and blind children whom the Territory should be called upon to educate, for many years to come. The two efficient chief teachers now employed in both should be able to successfully educate their respective classes of unfortunate children in one, and the expense of maintenance per capita, with the same food and comforts, would be greatly reduced. Certain of the teachers and all of the employees could administer to the needs of all the inmates.

I therefore strongly recommend that these two institutions be amalgamated into one; that the Institute for the Blind at Alamogordo be changed into the "Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind," and that the laws necessary to bring about this change be enacted.

With the growth of the Territory the increasing need of a Reform School, properly conducted, is felt. A considerable sum of money has been spent for the building of such a school at El Rito, and, according to the meagre reports available in regard to the matter, it is still incomplete and would require further appro-

priations to finish it. The building, as far as constructed, is said to be excellent, but its location is almost universally conceded to be excessively unfortunate. It is far from a railroad and even if it were completed, would be difficult and expensive to operate. Supplies would cost much more, the transportation of its inmates to and from more costly, and on account of its more remote situation it would be difficult to secure the services of the proper sort of employees and teachers and to carefully supervise it in the way such an institution should be supervised.

There are a number of inmates of the penitentiary at the present time who should be in a reform school, and I am told by the Judges of the District Courts that there are a good many youthful delinquents in various parts of the Territory who cannot be sent to the penitentiary but should be in such a school.

The building at Santa Fe now used for the deaf and dumb could readily be adapted to a reform school with comparatively little expense. Its location is appropriate for such a purpose and the advantages of so using it and of having the institution at Santa Fe and on the railroad are manifest. While it may seem at first deplorable to abandon the building at El Rito, after the amount of money that has been spent upon it, it is still more deplorable to follow up one mistake by a constant and continuous mistake at the cost of the taxpayers of the Territory. The building could be cared for and prevented from deteriorating and doubtless before long be put to a better and more appropriate use for the Territory or the County of Rio Arriba, than that for which it was first intended.

I therefore respectfully recommend that provisions be adopted by you for the establishing of the Reform School at Santa Fe in the manner indicated, for the reason that I thoroughly believe such an arrangement would result far better from a territorial point of view and from the point of view of the economical and efficient management of the institution and the welfare of its inmates, than if the present status of affairs is maintained.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Territorial Normal Schools situated at Las Vegas and Silver City are institutions which undoubtedly deserve the continued support of the people of New Mexico. Properly educated teachers for the instruction of our rural population, and especially of the children of Spanish and Mexican descent in the more remote sections of the Territory, are urgently needed. Many such teachers are being educated at these institutions. Both of the institutions, however, receive a larger number of local pupils who are instructed in lines not calculated to prepare them particularly for the profession of teaching than would seem desirable. While the very illuminative discussion of this phase of the situation, contained in the report of the Regents of the Normal University at Las Vegas, throws much light on the question and would seem to indicate that it is a situation made necessary to some extent by the peculiar educational conditions existing in the Territory, I believe that it should be the constant effort in these, as in other territorial institutions, to confine their activities, as far as possible, to the lines of instruction for which the schools were created. The constant policy of the Regents of the schools themselves, and of the legislatures who enact laws for their maintenance should, in my opinion, be directed towards this end.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

I invite your careful consideration to the comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration for the period commencing December 1, 1904, and ending November 30, 1906.

There are six members of the Bureau and a secretary not a member, who is appointed by the Bureau, and is the executive officer thereof. The work of the Secretary consists in the preparing, printing, publishing and distribution of books and pamphlets descriptive of the resources, conditions, climate, lands, and other phases connected with the advance and progress of the Territory, for the purpose of inducing immigration and capital into New Mexico. The work of the Bureau for the ensuing year, the disposition of its funds and its general policy are, it is said in the Secretary's report outlined and decided upon by the members of the Bureau at their meetings.

According to the report there were, during the period for which the report is made published and distributed by the Secretary of the Bureau 300 copies of a book called "Mines and Minerals of New Mexico," 14,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Ho, to the Land of Sunshine," 1,000 booklets entitled "How I cured myself of consumption in New Mexico," 3,000 Bernalillo county pamphlets, 5,000 San Juan county pamphlets, 2,000 Santa Fe county pamphlets, 500 pamphlets on New Mexico mines, and 3,000 copies, second edition, of the 446 page book called "To the Land of Sunshine."

The book "To the Land of Sunshine," was originally prepared and published by Mr. Max Frost and others for distribution at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and cost the Territory through the Board of Exposition Managers the sum of about \$1,500.00. There was then prepared by the Bureau of Immigration another edition of the work which was the name as that used for the Exposition Board with the exception of a few pages; for which there was paid the publisher by the Bureau of Immigration about \$300.00. During the past year the new edition mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Bureau was prepared. Towards the expenses of the publication of this edition the Bureau paid, according to the report of the Public Printer, the sum of \$2,148.16. This book has cost the Territory in one way and another \$4,000.00 or more. Many testimonials as to its merits are contained in the report of the Secretary of the Bureau of Immigration.

Over 1,200 copies of the book were distributed by Delegate Andrews, and letters commending it written by him, by Senator Penrose and the Hon. E. L. Hamilton are included in the report.

The valuable book on Mines and Minerals of New Mexico, by Professor Fayette A. Jones, was also originally compiled, published and paid for by the St. Louis Exposition Board.

There can be no doubt, as the many testimonials contained in the Secretary's report attest, but that both of these volumes are interesting and instructive and that they contain considerable valuable and accurate information. Pictorially they are attractive, being full of illustrations furnished by the New Mexican Publishing Company of Santa Fe.

Outside of the county bulletins on San Juan, Santa Fe and Bernalillo counties published and distributed during the last two years, there were several thousand copies of old bulletins on various other counties of the territory distributed during the same period.

The booklet "Ho, to the Land of Sunshine" has been generally commended by the passenger and advertising agents of the railroads and by others, and is an excellent publication for advertising purposes. The railroads could well afford to buy thousands of copies of this pamphlet to increase the business on their lines.

The question as to whether the Territory is justified in appropriating considerable sums of money to pay for the compilation and printing of publications of this nature, is one which merits your serious consideration. Since 1890 about \$60,000 has been appropriated and spent for the maintenance of this Bureau. Many thousands of pounds of various kinds of matter have been sent out by the Bureau and large quantities are still on hand. Much of this matter has been good, but a great deal of it inaccurate and exaggerated and not up-to-date. All parts of the Territory have not been equally well treated as far as county bulletins are concerned. It would be impossible without even a far larger appropriation for the Territory to pay for all the publications useful in advertising the resources of the different rapidly developing and changing counties of the Territory.

The Boards of Trade of the various Cities and Towns, the various county organizations, the land companies, the railroad companies and all who immediately profit by such advertising matter, are much better fitted to prepare it than a central official located at the Capital, where interest in the publications cannot be the same as those more intimately concerned in the results of the advertising itself.

There is no good reason why the taxpayers should be subject to a territorial tax for the payment of this sort of expense, inas-

much as in most of the progressive counties the necessary advertising is being done in a much more thorough way than it can be by the Bureau in whose successive publications there is necessarily much repetition in text and illustration.

The Secretary of the Bureau reports that during the past two years over 5,000 letters had been answered by him. Many of these have been sent him by territorial officials who in case the Bureau did not exist could doubtless have answered themselves, it would not be impracticable for all territorial officers to be furnished with pamphlets much in the nature of the one entitled "Ho, to the Land of Sunshine" which could be bought direct from the publisher, and could be used in answer to general letters of inquiry.

While I am desirous of giving full credit for the good that may have been accomplished by this Bureau, I am of the opinion that the expense of its support and maintenance is not a proper one for the Territory to incur, and I therefore recommend that such expense be discontinued and that the Bureau be abolished.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Sections 2611 to 2616 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 provide for a Public Printer to be elected by the joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. Section 2612 requires that all territorial officers shall give their printing to the Public Printer, and contains no other provision for the payment of such printing except that the Public Printer may exact the same rate as that charged by the United States for similar printing, and for binding not more than twenty-five per cent in excess of that charged by the United States Government for similar work. While this section of the Act provides that all printing shall be given the Public Printer, section 2615 is inconsistent therewith, and sets forth that it shall be the duty of all territorial, county, and municipal officers, who purchase or contract for official printing to procure the same to be done within the Territory upon the lowest and best terms possible.

However, it seems to have been the custom for several years past for most public officials to act in accordance with section 2612 and give their work to the Public Printer appointed by the legislature, or his deputy. The report of the Public Printer hereto annexed shows that from March 1905 to December 1906 the total amount expended by the Public Printer was \$16,699.72, between \$8,000 and \$9,000 per year. This amount was divided between twenty-three offices and boards, but of the total amount about three-fourths comes under three departments, namely "The Territory of New Mexico," The Bureau of Immigration, and the Weather Bureau. Four thousand three hundred ninety-three dollars and eighty-eight cents was spent by the Bureau of Immigration.

It seems to have been contemplated by the act in question that the territorial printing and binding should be done by the Public Printer himself, inasmuch as the act provides that he shall do all such public work promptly and no other person shall receive payment for such printing or work.

The amount of printing necessary to carry on the business of the Territory is not great. If the Bureau of Immigration expenses were excluded and the lowest commercial prices obtained, it would probably not amount to more than \$3,500 per year. It does not seem that this amount of work necessitates the somewhat elaborate machinery provided by the first part of this law. I cannot see why the Territory should be in any different position in this respect than an individual or private business corporation. By a careful investigation of the many items contained in the Public Printer's report I find that the prices charged by him are greatly in excess of what the same work could have been done for elsewhere and if awarded by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, or what it would have been done for by the same establishment that performed the work for the Territory if the printing had been awarded under the system of competitive bids. The percentage of excess in the prices charged by the Public Printer for the work done for the various public departments, over what the same work could have been done for elsewhere, is as follows:

Superintendent of Public Instruction—From 10 to 168 per cent.

Commissioner of Public Lands—From 62 to 135 per cent.

Weather Bureau—From 5 to 92 per cent.

Insurance Commissioner—From 5 to 245 per cent.

"Territory of New Mexico"—About 40 per cent.

Bureau of Immigration—From 63 to 124 per cent.

These represent items taken at random from the report of the Public Printer.

If the Public Printer elected by the Legislature farms out the work to others, it is presumably necessary that both he and the party who actually does the work make a reasonable profit. There is absolutely no necessity that a greater profit should be paid by the Territory than by the individual. Outside of certain large and rich States such as Kansas and California, which have their own printing establishments, there are very few States in the Union at present that do not let their printing contracts to the lowest bidder. The detail provisions under which this is done differs in different States, but the object to be obtained is the same, that is to say, to secure the best work for the lowest possible price. I am of the opinion that this might easily be done in the case of New Mexico, by the repeal of all the sections referred to above except section 2615, of the Compiled Laws of 1897. This would be the simplest way of adjusting this matter to the satisfaction of the taxpayers.

If, however, it should not be your desire to adjust the question in this manner I would suggest that the present law be entirely repealed and another one enacted in its place which will in a feasible way bring about the desired result, and I would suggest that after careful study of the question the laws of New York and Colorado have many excellent provisions which would be of much use in the drawing up of such a bill.

CATTLE AND SHEEP SANITARY BOARDS.

The raising of sheep and cattle are the two most important industries in the Territory. The organization and conduct of the Sheep and Cattle Sanitary Boards is a matter of much importance not only to the stock-raisers but to the Territory at large. I invite your careful attention to the very thorough reports of these two boards.

The report of the Sheep Sanitary Board gives a full account of the methods of carrying on its business, and of the receipts and expenditures of that board, not only for the last two years but since the law was enacted creating it. Since its organization \$88,597.96 have been received from fees on outgoing and incoming sheep, from the territorial tax on sheep, from fines and other sources; and \$72,898.54 have been expended for inspectors' pay, salaries and other expenses. There is on hand a surplus of \$15,699.42. Fifty-two inspectors are employed in various parts of the Territory. There has been thorough co-operation between the board and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, in the fight to eliminate diseases from the sheep of the Territory, and the amount of surplus has been allowed to accumulate in order that when the Bureau of Animal Industry shall be ready to start a vigorous and final movement for the eradication of scabbies throughout the Territory, the board may have sufficient funds on hand to supply the extra employees which will be necessary to bring all the sheep to the dipping plants where the government supervisors are directing the operation of dipping. Assurance has been given that this will take place next year.

The sheep grower of New Mexico, like all other business men who depend upon the railroads for transporting their product, has during the past year suffered great financial loss through inability to secure cars, and the board suggests that the territorial legislature, if it has any power to pass laws on this subject, should enact legislation either in the way of compelling the railroads to furnish cars upon reasonable notice, or in the way of giving intending shippers a right of action for damages actually suffered. Similar conditions have existed during the past year in regard to cattle shipments, and cattle raisers have suffered severe losses on account of the lack of cars. This is a grave matter which is

being thoroughly investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and before any legislation is passed, thorough examination of the hearings of that Commission on the subject would be advisable.

The Cattle Sanitary Board, which has also been very efficiently managed, recommends the amendment of the law governing the sale of a strays, as the present procedure is so long, cumbersome and expensive that few persons take advantage of it. The board also recommends certain amendments to the mange law. There is also a general demand from the stockmen from all over the Territory that the hide law be so amended that hide buyers shall be forced to mark each hide purchased before inspection with some mark or tag showing from whom the hide was purchased. I would respectfully recommend such amendment.

The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture of the General Government has also recommended to me, upon my request for his opinion, certain changes in our inspection laws, and as it is to our greatest interest to co-operate in every way with the Bureau, I recommend that such suggestions be adopted.

EDUCATION.

In connection with the cause of education many gratifying things may be said, but it is wise for us to know the exact conditions. Our educational interests as they now exist are the creation of a comparatively few years. During this period the school laws of New Mexico have been frequently revised and remodeled. In doing this they have become unnecessarily bulky; many contradictions and inconsistencies can be found in them. In some places the language is such that the trained lawyer interprets it doubtfully. The law has served a good purpose, but it would do much for the cause of education if the legislature would create a small, competent commission to co-operate with the Territorial Board of Education in making a complete revision or re-writing of the existing laws.

In every enterprise, no matter what its nature, the most important factor is competent supervision. Whether there be ten employees or one hundred or one thousand, the proprietor is chiefly anxious that he may get a competent foreman. This principle applies with great force to the work of education. In city schools the most important employee is the superintendent. The same is true for a county with its ten, twenty, or seventy teachers. The county superintendent is the most important factor in our school administration. The most competent, from an educational standpoint, should be placed in this office. The tendency in all the older States is to remove this office from politics.

I recommend that such legislation be had as will, at the close of the terms of the present incumbents, secure the most competent, regardless of political affiliation; also legislation that will make women eligible to this office.

The salaries of county school superintendents should be readjusted. At present the salary is gauged by the legal classification of the county. The amount of tax that a county pays into the territorial treasury is no criterion as to the duties and services demanded of a county superintendent. For instance, Luna County is classed "C" and the superintendent receives \$900 salary per annum. Outside the corporation of Deming, over which the county superintendent has no jurisdiction, there are but four schools, thus giving the superintendent \$225 for each school. Besides, this county is one of the smallest in area. Rio Arriba County is said to be nearly 200 miles long and 100 miles wide, and has in it about sixty districts, yet the superintendent's salary is only \$400. Thus the superintendent receives \$7 per district, to reach which he must travel long distances at considerable expense. Much the same comparison may be made with McKinley county, which has but four schools outside the corporation of Gallup; yet the superintendent receives the same salary as that of Rio Arriba county.

The present system of examining and certifying of teachers is neither entirely satisfactory nor efficient. The boards of examiners are rarely sufficiently familiar with modern educational conditions and methods to judiciously pass upon the qualifications of teachers. As there are twenty-five such boards there can hardly fail to be twenty-five standards for marking the answers to the same questions. Statistics show that these examinations have cost during the past year a little over \$2,000. Conditions in New Mexico differ so widely that it is impossible to frame legislation with sufficient elasticity to properly meet those different conditions. In some of the States, this whole matter of examining teachers is given into the hands of either the State Board of Education, or a Board of Examiners created especially for this purpose.

I recommend that the powers and duties of the Territorial Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction be enlarged, and this matter be entrusted to them. By doing so it may be more satisfactorily done, and at least 60 per cent of the expense will be saved.

It is a well recognized principle that a free democratic people must be educated. It is well for us, humiliating though it may be, to know just where New Mexico stands in intelligence. According to the reports of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1900, New Mexico stood 47th in a column of 50 for illiteracy. The per cent of the illiterate population above ten years of age in New Mexico was 33.2 whilst the average of the whole United States was about 10 per cent of the entire population. It is gratifying to state, however, that between 1890 and 1900 the percentage of illiteracy decreased from 44.5 to 33.2 per cent and has doubtless decreased since 1900. In a commonwealth every citizen is directly interested in the education of every other. To have universal education the rich must help the poor, the strong the weak. In some states a state tax is collected in proportion to the assessed valuation, and distributed in proportion to the school enumeration. In Indiana, for instance, a tax of 11 cents on the \$100 is assessed and distributed in this manner. A letter just received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction gives the following concrete examples of taxes paid in and received in return. These statistics are taken from his late January apportionment:

County.	Amount paid into Treasury.	Amount received in return.
Henry	11,690.80	9,712.56
Marion	95,936.52	79,910.95
Montgomery	14,123.64	11,793.21
Warren	6,250.69	4,292.86
Clay	7,702.42	15,405.39
Crawford	1,565.38	6,001.71
Dubois	3,885.06	9,972.51
Perry	2,180.72	9,233.51

These are samples only. Thus the strong helps the weak, the rich the poor, and the whole people become educated. Before there can be even an approximate uniformity of education in New Mexico, something of the same principle must be resorted to.

Experience shows that the best system of raising money for educational purposes is a judicious combination of State and National aid with local taxation. This territorial appropriation might be made on condition that it be reasonably supplemented by local levies. Our laws providing for special levies are amply sufficient, if the people will use them. But, only a comparatively small portion of country districts avail themselves of this privilege. In short, local taxation for school purposes is very small. But some people do not know the value of education. Those that do cannot afford that these, their neighbors and fellow citizens, remain ignorant. Therefore, as a matter of self protection, they must help to get the ignorant wakened up to their privileges.

MILITIA.

While the force of the National Guard of the Territory is in number not great, the officers and men deserve much credit for the way in which they handled themselves both at the practice encampment which took place with the members of the National Guard of other States and troops of the Regular Army at Austin, Texas, in August last, and at the rifle competition at Seagirt in September.

Members of our militia were deservedly complimented by the United States officers on both of these occasions.

It is in spite of many handicaps that the Territorial Militia is kept up to a state of efficiency in time of peace, and much credit is due to the efficient supervision of Adjutant General Tarkington. The War Department at Washington is taking increasing interest in the military organizations of the States and Territories, and the amount appropriated by the Federal Government for New Mexico has been increased during the past year. This appropriation, however, can be used only for certain specific purposes, and in order to continue the receipt of it it is necessary that our militia pass rigid annual inspections.

One of the gravest drawbacks against the maintenance of our military organization is the lack of armories. I therefore join in the recommendation of the Adjutant General that the appropriation for armory rents be increased, also that a reasonable appropriation be made enabling him to employ clerical assistance for part of the year.

Slight increases in these two respects would result in greatly increasing the efficiency of our militia.

IRRIGATION LAWS.

The last legislature passed a very comprehensive law creating the office of Territorial Irrigation Engineer and to promote irrigation development. In many respects the law was a good one, but from the experience of the past two years it has in general proven too extensive to be properly carried out in New Mexico. Its general provisions as to water rights, appropriation and eminent domain, etc. are satisfactory. The provisions as to the duties of the engineer would be useful if the duties defined were carried out. The law further provides for dividing the Territory into water divisions, and for the appointment of an irrigation commissioner from each division, which commissioner with the engineer shall constitute a board of control. These commissioners are given a great many specific duties which, if fulfilled, would necessitate that each one of them should be an irrigation engineer of experience, and also that they should give their full time to the duties of the office. Such men cannot be obtained and therefore that part of the law, in regard to the board of control has, according to the opinion of its members themselves, proven futile and almost entirely barren of results. The meetings of the board as provided by law incur an unnecessary expense to the Territory.

The most useful work that can be done by the Territorial Irrigation Engineer is to obtain and compile full and accurate statistics in regard to the flow of streams and irrigation possibilities of the Territory, for the purpose of encouraging the construction by private capital, or otherwise, of irrigation enterprises, which will inure to the benefit of the Territory. The law provides for such work, but very little has been done. Much of the future prosperity of the Territory depends upon the work done within her boundaries by the National Reclamation Service. Already several very important projects have been inaugurated by that service, and it is reasonable to expect that others will be. Their investigations result not only in the building of projects by the Federal Government, but in the encouragement of private corporations to build them.

I have received intimations from the Engineer in charge of the Reclamation Service, that he would be willing to co-operate with the territorial authorities in hydrographic work and in investigations of matters pertaining to irrigation. In a number of western States they have already arranged a satisfactory form of co-operation with the State Engineer. In such co-operation the Federal Government generally contributes one-half of the expenses and the State or Territorial Government the remainder, frequently by utilizing suitable appropriations made for State engineering operations. In this way, by having a systematic organization, and by following methods of work developed through years of experience, be able to produce results of value to the State or Territory and to the Government with the highest economy.

The Reclamation Service indicates that it would be practical for them to aid in greatly increasing the value of investigation of water resources of New Mexico, and obtain facts of vital importance to the Government and the Territory in this manner.

I deem it highly desirable that this co-operation between the territorial government and the National Reclamation Service be brought about. In order to bring it about with the best economy, our law should be changed in certain respects to conform more fully with the law suggested by the Reclamation Service, which is in many respects similar to the act passed by the last legislature.

I recommend that all that part of our law relating to the Board of Control be repealed and that our efforts, at present at least, be confined to the operations of the Irrigation Engineer himself, on such lines as will bring about the desired co-operation with the Federal Government.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The law providing for the inspection of Artesian Wells and the creation of artesian districts passed by the last legislature, has proven a very wise and useful one. The constitutionality of part of the law was questioned, but was confirmed by the Court. One district comprised of Chaves, Eddy and Roosevelt counties was created and an inspector appointed. There are no wells in Roosevelt county. The artesian district in Chaves and Eddy counties is about 60 miles long and 10 wide and comprises about 600 square miles.

There are now 301 wells in Chaves county and 166 in Eddy county. Careful quarterly inspections made of the wells in both counties show considerable variance in the pressure at different times of year, dependent apparently, in some degree at least, on the amount of water used. The change in pressure varies in different parts of the district but the result of the observations for the past two years undoubtedly shows a somewhat decreased flow throughout the district, slight in some places and more pronounced in others. Whether this decrease will continue is not certain. If it does, the suggestions made that action should be taken to limit the number of wells drilled should be considered.

Various minor changes should be made in the law to make its enforcement more effective. Very great good has resulted in the law in forcing the capping of uncapped wells and preventing waste.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

The law creating the department of Superintendent of Insurance became effective on March 9, 1905, and has proven a source of considerable additional revenue to the Territory. Since its creation up to November 30, 1906, the sums received by the office have amounted to \$34,073.59.

It has also proven effective in forcing a proper supervision on the class of companies doing business in the Territory.

COAL OIL INSPECTION.

With thoroughly efficient inspection which it is possible, although difficult, to obtain under the provisions of the coal oil inspection law passed by the last legislature, the quality of coal oil and gasoline sold in the Territory can undoubtedly be kept up to a higher standard than would be the case if such a law did not exist and were not enforced. It is undoubtedly true that the general quality of both coal oil and gasoline now sold in the Territory is considerably superior to that in use a year ago. This is due to the fact that a more thorough inspection, under the provisions of the act, was inaugurated in May, 1906. The Territory was divided into fourteen districts and a resident deputy inspector was appointed in each district. A specific set of rules and regulations for the guidance of deputy inspectors was drawn up and each was furnished with a full set of testing instruments. Most of these deputies have conscientiously carried out their instructions and carried on careful inspection. A good many shipments of oil have been condemned, resulting almost invariably in go more such shipments to the points where such condemnation took place. A relaxation in the vigilance of the deputies naturally results in the shipment of oil of less good quality into the districts under their charge.

The Oil Companies are quick to respond if they understand that the law is to be enforced, because the fire test imposed by the law while sufficiently high to insure a fairly good quality of oil to the consumer, is not high enough to impose any hardship on the manufacturers. If, however, the inspectors sometimes relax their vigilance, the companies never do.

The usefulness of the law depends entirely, as is the case with most laws, upon the manner in which it is enforced. With good deputies properly and carefully supervised the law is a good one, otherwise it is a bad one, because it would sometimes result in putting an official territorial quarantine on a dangerous product. Should the law continue on our statute books, various minor amendments should be made to it.

The Coal Oil Inspector reports that during the year 1906 there were inspected 744,140.9 gallons of coal oil, and 243,857 gallons of gasoline. Of this 720,111.9 gallons of coal oil, and 239,087 gallons of gasoline were shipped into the Territory by the Continental Oil Company.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The organization of a force of Territorial Mounted Police by the last legislature has proven to be a wise measure and one which has resulted in great good to the people of the Territory. As shown by the report of the Captain of the Force the total cost of the company from April, 1905, to January 1, 1907, was \$22,981.46, or an average of \$1,094.33 per month. As the Captain remarks in his report, this would appear at first glance as a new charge to the taxpayers of the Territory, when in reality a large portion of this money would have been paid by the counties to their local officers had the mounted police not been in existence. The number of arrests by the members of the force has been large which, in itself, shows great activity. But aside from the good effects of the organization in materially aiding in the enforcement of the law, the great good which has been accomplished is in preventing infringements of the law. This has resulted not only in a much larger financial saving to the Territory than the amount paid out for maintaining the organization, but what is of much more importance, in the saving of life and property and instilling into bad people of many parts of the Territory, a greater fear of the law and assuring to good citizens a greater degree of safety and confidence. There are now very few of the local officers in the various counties who do not welcome the aid of the members of the force. The latter respond as promptly as possible when they are called upon by such local officers; but they do not in any way force their service unless the exigencies of the case make it imperative.

I believe a large majority of the people of the Territory are strongly in favor not only of seeing the organization continued, but of giving it somewhat more power for good. I therefore join in the recommendation of the Captain of the Mounted Police that the salaries of the privates may be slightly increased and that three more men and a clerk be added to the force.

TERRITORIAL DEPOSITORIES.

Section 255 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 provides that only banks with a paid up capital of \$50,000 are entitled to become depositories of territorial funds, and as the national banking act allows the organization of national banks with a paid up capital of \$25,000, and our territorial laws provide for the organization of banks of discount and deposit with a \$30,000 paid up capital and also allow the establishment of savings banks with as low a paid up capital as \$15,000, all of these banks located in the more sparsely settled communities of the Territory, and having small capital, are barred, under the said section 255, from making application and qualifying as territorial depositories. As a result the Territory has at all times more or less funds on hand that do not draw interest, for the reason that we do not have in the Territory a sufficient number of larger capitalized banks to apply for the cash balances carried on an average in the hands of our territorial treasurer.

At the present time the treasury has funds to the amount of about \$90,000 in excess of the applications of the banks of the Territory which are eligible to become depositories. During the years 1907 and 1908, \$150,000 of territorial bonds will mature; \$50,000 May 1907, \$50,000 November 1907 and \$50,000 May 1908, after which time no more territorial bonds will become due and payable until 1919, and the sinking fund for the redemption of bonded indebtedness will continue to grow until that date, and in view of this condition I would recommend that section 255 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 be amended as follows: By striking out the words "fifty thousand" in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five thousand." This would largely increase the number of depositories and would insure that all funds in the treasury not needed for immediate use could draw interest, and mean an increased revenue to the territory of at least \$1,500 per year.

I further recommend that an act be passed making it the duty of the several Boards of Regents of the several public institutions to designate one or more depositories for the moneys of such institutions, which depositories shall be either a national bank, or a bank organized under the territorial laws, and that each such depository shall give a bond to the Territory in a sum equal to the probable amount such depository may have deposited with it at any one time, and such depository shall pay interest on monthly average balances, as may be agreed upon by such depository and such bonds.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I invite your very close and serious consideration to the comprehensive report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, in which he fully sets forth the conditions now existing in regard to the lands granted to the Territory for the benefit of territorial institutions under the Act of Congress of June 21, 1898. He shows the inconsistencies in the territorial laws relating to the management of these lands and makes full recommendations for the amendment of these laws, and for the enactment of new ones, some of which it is absolutely necessary should be enacted in order to bring our statutes into harmony with rulings which the Department of the Interior has made during the past two years.

This is a matter which naturally concerns the welfare and future prosperity of all our public institutions, and which it is essential should be properly adjusted at this session of the legislature. Many of the lands selected by the Territory under the Act of Congress are rapidly increasing in value with the constant influx of new settlers into the Territory, and every possible precaution should be taken to make our lands produce as large an income as possible for the institutions, for the benefit of which they were granted to the Territory. This cannot be done without some radical changes in the laws.

FOREST RESERVE TEN PER CENT FUND.

In the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1907, approved June 30, 1906, found on page 17 of the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, the following provision is contained:

"That ten per centum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June 30, 1906, shall be paid at the end thereof by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State or Territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the State or Territorial Legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated: Provided, That when any forest reserve is in more than one State or Territory or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportioned to its area therein: And provided further, That there shall not be paid to any State or Territory for any county an amount equal to more than forty per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources."

This provision of the federal law was called to my attention by the Comptroller of the Treasury who decided that the provisions contained in said Act did not authorize the payment to any State or Territory of an amount greater than 40 per cent of

the total income from all sources of the counties in which the forest reserves are located.

In order to carry out the provisions of the Act I was requested by the Federal Government to furnish a statement showing the total income for the past year, from all sources, of the counties in this Territory in which reserves are located in whole or in part, and upon investigation found the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, of such counties were as follows:

Grant	\$112,526.01
Lincoln	42,505.73
Mora	39,009.83
Otero	83,023.67
Rio Arriba	50,752.91
Roosevelt	26,329.38
Sandoval	32,351.19
San Miguel	151,188.10
Santa Fe	92,941.43
Sierra	42,284.64
Socorro	92,979.18
Taos	29,784.65

The Federal Government being satisfied that the amount available under the Act cited above, for the Territory of New Mexico, did not exceed 40 per cent of the total income of such counties, the Treasury Department on December 12th last sent to me a warrant for \$4,672.50, representing 10 per centum of all money collected from forest reserves located in New Mexico. This sum was received from the said forest reserves as follows:

Gila	\$2,479.07
Jemez	1,520.55
Lincoln	256.78
Pecos River	226.72
Portales	189.58

The amount has been deposited with the Territorial Treasurer with instructions to hold same pending its proper disposition under the Act of Congress by the Territorial Legislature.

It therefore becomes the duty of this Legislature to pass a law for the disposition of this money, and of all further sums of money which shall be paid in the future to the territorial government for the same purposes, and I desire especially to call your attention to that provision of the law which says that the legislature may expend these sums for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the reserve is situated. The law also limits the action of the legislature by providing that when a forest reserve is in more than one county, the distributive share to each county from the proceeds of said reserve shall be proportional to its area therein. As the amount of income from this source will doubtless greatly increase from year to year, both on account of the larger amount of fees received from the reserves which were established when last year's distribution was made, and because of the large acreage of new reserves which have since been established, I recommend your careful consideration in the preparation of a law for the disposition of this income. The total acreage of forest reserves in New Mexico at present is 6,982,406.

GAME LAWS.

Conditions in the Territory in respect to the protection of game and fish have somewhat improved in the past two years, and many of our game birds and animals are now more numerous than for some time, but, owing to the fact that the Territorial Game Warden has not received sufficient support from the territorial and county peace officers and from the courts, and because of defects in our laws, such improvement is by no means what it should be.

The passage of a new game law providing for the license system, which has been adopted in thirty-six States, is urgently needed. The plan for raising funds for the protection of game by the sale of licenses, has proven the most successful thus far devised. The funds derived from this source are in many States very considerable and are usually used directly for the protection of game. The protection of our wild animals and birds is a matter of great importance, and I urgently recommend that you pass a license law, which will make it possible for the Game Warden to afford such protection in fact as well as in theory.

MEDICAL LAW.

The Territorial Board of Health strongly recommends certain changes in the present law regulating the practice of medicine in New Mexico. A large majority of the States of the Union have laws providing that applicants for license to practice medicine must present a diploma from a reputable medical college and also pass a satisfactory examination. The New Mexico law requires only that the applicant shall be a graduate of one of the medical colleges listed by the Board of Health, and makes no provision for any kind of examination, a situation which for several reasons frequently results in great injustice to worthy applicants, and also in the issuance of licenses to some unworthy ones. In this Territory applicants for the practice of law, of dentistry and of pharmacy must submit to examination, and I heartily concur in the recommendation of the Board of Health that a law be passed making it necessary that applicants to practice medicine shall not only have certificates from reputable medical colleges, but also pass examinations satisfactory to the Board.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAW.

The President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 30, 1905, said:

"The institution of marriage is of course at the very foundation of our social organization and all influences that affect that institution are of vital concern to the people of the whole country. There is a widespread conviction that the divorce laws are dangerously lax and indifferently administered in some of the States, resulting in a diminishing regard for the sanctity of marriage relation. The hope is entertained that co-operation amongst the several States can be secured to the end that there may be enacted upon the subject of marriage and divorce uniform laws, containing all possible safeguards for the security of the family."

And again in his message of December 3, 1906, he said:

"At present the wide differences in the laws of the different States on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation; nothing around which the nation should so bind itself to throw every safeguard as the home life of the average citizen."

In accordance with the suggestion of the President, Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania called a congress of the various States to meet at Philadelphia on November 13, 1906, to draw up a divorce law to be submitted to the legislatures of the various States, in order to secure, as nearly as might be possible, uniform statutes upon the subject of divorce throughout the nation. Delegates from over forty States and Territories were represented at the Congress including among their number many statesmen and lawyers of prominence. New Mexico was very worthily represented by Mr. Francis Tracy Tobin who deserves much credit from the people of the Territory for the part he took in this important congress. The Congress after sitting from February 19 to February 23 and on November 13 and 14, 1906, and after careful consideration drew up a uniform law relating to the annulment of marriage and divorce, to be submitted to the legislatures of the various States. This proposed law, as well as one providing for the return of statistics relating to divorce proceedings, has been published by the officers of the Congress, and is submitted herewith as part of this message.

There can be no doubt as to the great desirability of uniform laws throughout the United States in regard to this and some other important subjects, nor is there any doubt the proposed law is better than that now on the statute books of this Territory.

I strongly recommend that both the laws proposed by the National Congress on Divorce be given serious consideration by the Legislature, and that they be passed as nearly as possible in

the form recommended as may be found consistent with the special needs of this Territory.

POLL TAX.

At the general election held in 1904 there were more than 43,000 votes cast, and it is safe to assume that all these voters were liable to poll tax. At the same election about 65,000 voters were registered, and it is safe to assume that of the 22,000 in round numbers who did not vote, a large percentage were also liable for poll tax. However, notwithstanding these figures, for the year 1904 there was collected by the different clerks of the school districts of the Territory, and paid into the hands of the county treasurers, who are ex-officio treasurers of the various school boards in their respective counties, only \$11,891, and for 1905, \$11,952. From this showing it is apparent that a large amount of money, more than \$40,000 per annum, does not find its way into the hands of county treasurers for the benefit of school funds, either through failure to collect by clerks of the different school boards, or if collected, not properly accounted for.

This condition is no doubt partially the fault of our statutes, and I would therefore recommend that the law as it now exists be so amended as to insure a better collection of this tax.

COUNTY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The records in the several counties and school districts, in reference to county and school district bonded indebtedness in past years, has been very loosely kept. The proper records are now being placed in the offices of the respective county treasurers; but to insure proper records I would recommend that a law be enacted requiring proper officers of both county and school districts, when issuing new bonds, refunding old bonds or funding floating indebtedness, to file in the office of the Traveling Auditor a certificate setting forth in full the transactions, and giving full data regarding the amount of the issue, the law under which issued, the number and amount of respective bonds, date, maturing and optional period, rate of interest and purpose for which bonds were issued. In the case of refunding floating indebtedness, a full and complete list comprising such indebtedness, and such information and data to be entered in a record provided for that purpose in the office of the Traveling Auditor.

BONDS OF TERRITORIAL AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

I would recommend that Section 1, Chapter 106, laws of 1905, entitled "An Act to provide for the Furnishing of Proper Bonds by Territorial and County Officials," be amended by adding after the word "given" at the end of the twelfth line a comma in place of the colon and adding the following words: "and all such bonds shall be in form as prescribed and approved by the Attorney General."

And I recommend that Section 2 of Chapter 106 of the laws of 1905, relative to the bonds given by municipal and county treasurers be amended to include the bonds given by such county treasurers as custodians of the school funds, and that the amount of all bonds for municipal and county treasurers, and for county treasurers as custodians of the school funds, be thirty-five per centum of the aggregate collections made during the preceding year, instead of twenty-five per cent. At some seasons of the year there is more money on hand than twenty-five per cent of the yearly collection.

I would also recommend that Section 3 of said Chapter 106 be amended as follows: By striking out the words, after the word "of" in the fifth line, "four dollars per one thousand dollars for any amount less than one thousand dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand for any amount less than three hundred thousand dollars and more than one hundred thousand dollars, and for amounts less than one hundred thousand dollars and more than fifteen thousand dollars, the rate per one thousand shall not exceed the sum of three dollars, and for amounts less than fifteen thousand dollars, the rate per one thousand shall not exceed the sum of three dollars and fifty cents."

DISQUALIFICATION OF WITNESSES.

I recommend that Chapter LVIII of the Session Laws of 1901 be repealed. This Act repealed Section 3016 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 providing for the qualification of witnesses and contains a provision that no person offered as a witness shall be competent to give testimony in any case who shall have been convicted and sentenced for the commission of any felony or infamous crime, unless he shall have been first pardoned or restored to full rights of citizenship.

It frequently happens that, in criminal cases, the most important witness for the Territory is himself already convicted of crime and that, the disqualification under this Act preventing him from testifying, a criminal actually guilty of an equally or more heinous offense cannot be convicted for lack of evidence. The state of affairs brought about by this law is repeatedly used as a lever to induce the governor to pardon a criminal already in the penitentiary in order to attempt to convict another criminal not yet put to trial. When such a pardon is issued the credibility of the witness receiving it is, in the mind of the average juror, not as great as it would be if he were taken from the penitentiary for the purpose of giving his evidence and returned there after such evidence had been taken. In the one case he will be subject to the suspicion that he was pardoned for a specific purpose and on condition that he give particular testimony, while in the other the truth and sincerity of his testimony and his general attitude on the witness stand would doubtless be taken in consideration by the penitentiary authorities and the Governor in making up his record, and at the same time his testimony would carry more weight than if he had been pardoned for the purpose of giving it. I am informed that this law is one of that pernicious class which was passed to meet a specific case irrespective of good or bad effect upon the general welfare of the Territory. If this is true it should be repealed even if there were no other reasons for doing

so, as nothing is more demoralizing to the jurisprudence of any nation or any community than the passage without care and full consideration of laws, general and comprehensive in their effect, for the purpose of meeting some personal, temporary or local case or condition.

Such laws are almost sure to react disastrously to the best interests of the whole people, and I very earnestly urge upon you that, in the important deliberations you are about to commence, you always bear in mind that, as a body, constituting the legislative branch of the Territorial Government, you cannot better deserve the gratitude of the people of the Territory whom you represent, than by constantly guarding against the passage of inconsidered, selfish and, in effect, special legislation.

From the point of view of the reputation and pride of the individual members of any legislature it is doubtless well worth while to bear this constantly in mind, as there is nothing that so arouses the antagonism of the people as the inevitable discovery, sooner or later, after such a law has been passed, of the real motive for its enactment.

NEW COUNTIES.

I call your attention to that part of the message of Governor Otero to the Thirty-sixth Legislative Assembly, in which he says in regard to new counties:

"If the Legislative Assembly should deem it expedient to create new counties, care should be taken that such districts as are set apart for this purpose possess sufficient assessed valuation to yield the needed revenues for county government, and that such counties are created to answer a real need and wish of the taxpayers. In drafting the acts for the creation of new counties, care should be taken that they cover every contingency which is apt to arise in organizing these counties, as in the past such acts have been at times drawn very loosely, giving rise not only to embarrassment but to serious legal questions which might affect future actions by the officials of such counties."

Which I most heartily endorse. It is manifestly unwise to create new counties as has sometimes been done before there is a sufficient population or enough property to properly support them. The results in such cases are grievous, often resulting in a great degree of lawlessness and disorder, which might have been avoided if the counties had not been prematurely created. The burden of taxation on the individual taxpayer is greatly increased as two sets of county officers, two courthouses and two jails, must be maintained where one set would have been sufficient. The zeal of the people who desire their home towns to become county seats should not blind them to the burdens they are imposing upon themselves by hasty action without due care and consideration.

ELECTION LAWS.

The enactment of new election laws is a most urgent necessity. Without just election laws, honorably and fairly executed, one of our most cherished rights a government by the people, is lost.

The present election laws were enacted piecemeal, commencing with the legislature of 1865, and by successive legislatures to and including the session of 1905. Many sections of the present law are inconsistent with others, and it is quite difficult for those charged with the duty of carrying on the elections to determine the correct procedure, in many instances.

The act relative to elections passed in 1905 is found to be especially unsatisfactory, as might be expected from the hurried manner in which the act was passed in the closing days of the session.

I recommend that a new and complete system of election laws be passed, incorporating therein those features of the present system applicable and desirable, but proceeding step by step in logical order until including the provisions of final count and issuance of certificates of election.

I call special attention to the importance of having incorporated in this law provisions for impartial election boards. Under our present system the judges of election are appointed by the county commissioners. As a rule the members of the boards of county commissioners are all of one political party and in most instances they appoint judges of election of the same political faith. Undoubtedly a large majority of the judges so appointed are good and honest men, and perform their duties fairly; but the system is always unsatisfactory to the party not in power, and affords opportunity of abuse and dishonest elections, which may and do sometimes occur. I believe that this could be largely avoided, if provisions were made for the appointment of a judge by each of the board of county commissioners and the chairman of each of the two dominant political parties. Challengers at the polls should also be provided for by appointment by the county central committees of the several political parties.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The present law providing for the registration of voters is very lax, to say the least. I believe the law should be so amended as to provide for personal registration by each voter, so that on election day the registration lists will show no other names than those of qualified voters of the precinct.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The feeling seems to be almost universal in New Mexico, that a system of primary elections should be provided for by this legislature. I heartily recommend this and believe that it will, to a great extent, prevent many unfortunate and disagreeable contests in our territorial conventions, as well as provide a system for the nomination of county and district officers, which would give all the voters an equal right in the selection of such officers, by their party. It is a well known fact that under our present system, while the nominating conventions are supposed to emanate from the people, they are controlled by a few. This does not give the average voter a voice in the selection of nominees, which he should have, and which he would have under a fair system of voting in the primary elections.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

Our recent election has demonstrated that our present system

of balloting in elections is open to many abuses. In some counties it is reported that there were no printed ballots containing the names of candidates for Delegate to Congress or for members of the Legislature. In others, stickers were placed over the names of the regular nominees on every ballot before leaving the hands of the county central committee. This all tends to a result different from that which the people really desired to express at the polls. A system adopted in a majority of the States, known as the "Australian Ballot Law," seems to have given almost universal satisfaction wherever tried. Under such a law the voter expresses his own will absolutely, unknown to any other person. The plan is simple and easily comprehended; it eliminates bribery and vote buying to a large extent and can harm no one who desires an honest election. It has been urged that New Mexico is not yet ready for the Australian Ballot Law. To take this position is to say that we are not ready for honesty in our elections, for there can be no other valid reason for such a statement. We have an intelligent people, who are particularly apt in political matters, in which they take a great and commendable pride and interest, and I venture the assertion that the percentage of illegally cast ballots under the Australian Ballot Law would be as small in New Mexico as in any State or Territory of the Union.

I respectfully recommend for your consideration the adoption of this system for the Territory of New Mexico.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

With the exception of the proprietors of saloons and gambling houses themselves, the business men of New Mexico are, as far as I can ascertain from careful inquiry, almost unanimously in favor of the passage of a law abolishing licensed gambling. It is not remarkable that these two classes of men should be against it as their percentage of profit are very large. There is no business more surely profitable than the retail liquor business. Liquor is bought by the barrel and sold in the saloons by the glass; the percentage of profit is very large. As for gambling carried on as a business, the profits are enormous and sure. The games most general in New Mexico are so arranged that the chances are many times in favor of the proprietors. Some of those games, as played here afford the player over 250 per cent less chance of winning than similar games afford in the large gambling establishments of Europe, which pay enormous annual dividends to their stockholders. We are to expect, therefore, that the owners of saloons and gambling houses will from the point of view of self-interest, violently oppose any measure to abolish licensed gambling. They can well afford to use every effort to prevent the enactment of laws which will result in cutting off these large and sure profits.

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the people whom you represent, the question for you to consider is, whether gambling is a business which you can afford to recognize as legitimate, which you have a right to allow to continue in view of the enormous and unquestioned evils that result from it, the immense loss it entails upon the legitimate business of the community, and the large expense it puts upon the taxpayers of the Territory through the prosecution and care of criminals whose crimes are directly or indirectly traceable to it.

There are many evils which have existed throughout all civilization and even in the most advanced communities. Most of these evils can be restricted by legislation, but a time comes in every community when some of them can and should be abolished. That time has come in New Mexico in regard to licensed gambling. I would not advocate its abolition now, did I not feel sure that it is demanded by a large majority of the people of the Territory; for, if that were not the case, any law against it would be well nigh impossible to enforce. There are many people who for one reason or another do not care to proclaim their opinions in regard to the matter. It is my duty to proclaim what I am fully convinced is the real sentiment of the people and it is yours to enact laws which will uphold that sentiment.

The practicability of eliminating gambling even from communities in which for years it has held sway and where it was predicted that ordinances against it could not be enforced, has been demonstrated. This is true not only in cities outside of New Mexico, such as Tucson and El Paso, but in New Mexico itself. In Roswell and Artesia it has been absolutely prohibited, and not only the business men but every other class of the inhabitants, including most of those who were the worst victims of the habit, do not hesitate to express their satisfaction and relief at the expulsion of this incubus. I quote from a letter received from one of the largest business firms in the Pecos Valley, in reply to an inquiry concerning the effect of the prohibition, a firm of hard-headed, clear-sighted business men, whose views are not warped by any sentimentality of any kind:

"We note with much interest your inquiry of the 27th instant, as to what effect the abolition of gambling has had in the town of Roswell, and in reply beg to state that, in our opinion, not only has it proven beneficial in the way of improvement and development in the smaller homes but it has stimulated business, building, and all conditions generally. Collections are better and entirely more satisfactory, particularly from those people who were hard to collect from before."

"One of the very greatest blessings that we note is among our native people engaged in herding sheep for their livelihood. These men are now paying their legitimate debts, building homes and sending their children to the schools, and doing their work so that it is a credit to them and to the community, thus by eliminating licensed gambling have proven themselves a better and nobler people."

"We certainly hope that now this community is rid of licensed gambling, that it will never again be thrust upon us." One of the largest banks in Roswell informed me that they attribute fully twenty-five per cent of the increase in their deposits since July 1st, last, to the abolition of licensed gambling. The

number of depositors and amount of deposits in all the banks have greatly increased.

The number of retail liquor licenses issued in the various counties of the Territory in 1905 was 585, of wholesale liquor licenses 23, and of gambling licenses 360, and the amount of income from them all was \$164,412. Figures as to the exact proportion of this amount derived from gaming licenses are not at hand, but from similar statistics from all but five counties for the year 1906, it appears to be less than one-half. Two-thirds of the net amount received from the three sources is, by law, paid into the district school funds, and one-third to the general county school funds.

I am aware that one of the arguments brought against the abolition of licensed gambling is that it will cut off some of the income from our schools and increase taxation. If this were true it is an argument which should not be allowed for a moment to influence any of the taxpayers. The man who allows himself to be swayed by it, if in other respects he believes that gambling should go, is stultifying himself. But the manifest, acknowledged and unquestioned evils resulting to the youth of New Mexico in seeing openly maintained before their very eyes at every turn institutions sanctioned by the law, which carry on a business universally acknowledged to be vicious and deplorable to the last degree, are such as to make even the mention of such an argument unworthy.

Intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is deplorable and results in evil, but the abolition of saloons is not, in my opinion, practicable. The abolition of licensed gambling is. But the limitation of the retail liquor business is both desirable and practicable. I call to your attention the fact that an average increase of \$200 to \$225 in the retail liquor licenses throughout the Territory, while making a very desirable decrease in the number of saloons would, in all probability, more than make up for the loss to the school funds of the money now derived from gambling licenses. The saloons would not only be decreased in number, but with gambling eliminated from them would be much less objectionable. This is self evident.

I strongly recommend that a bill be enacted making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than one year for any person to conduct or carry on in any way, either as owner or employee, any sort of a game played with cards or any other device, for money, checks, credit or any other representative of value. A law less definite and stringent in its character would not result in abolishing an evil, which for the welfare, good reputation and fair name of New Mexico, is absolutely essential should be abolished.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The Congress of the United States by act approved March 3, 1905, authorized an appropriation to aid in the carrying on of an exposition at Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, in commemoration of the first settlement of English speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, from May 13th to November 1st, 1907.

In this exposition the Territory of New Mexico has been invited to participate. The President of the United States by proclamation dated May 28, 1906, has invited the Governors of the different States and Territories to participate in the celebration by sending such organizations of militia as may seem desirable. I present this matter to you for such action as you may see fit.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

An invitation has been received addressed to the people of the Territory of New Mexico, to take part in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in the City of Seattle, Washington, during the summer of 1909. The primary purpose of this exposition is to exploit the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon Territories in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and to make known and foster the vast importance of the trade of the Pacific Ocean and the countries bordering upon it.

Whether or not it would be wise for this Territory to take any active part in this exposition is a matter for the consideration of the legislature.

INTERNATIONAL MINING EXPOSITION.

The Territory has been invited to take part in an International Mining Exposition, which will be held in the City of New York early in 1908, under the auspices of the International Mining Exposition Company.

The object of the exposition will be the education of the people and the elevation and advancement of mining by showing it on a thoroughly practicable basis.

Whether or not you may deem it advisable, after inquiry, to make any appropriation for this exposition, I believe it would be wise to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of one or two persons to promote the interest and secure private exhibits for this exposition, from New Mexico.

REVISION OF LAWS.

There is an urgent necessity for the revision of the statutes of New Mexico. With the ending of the next Legislative Assembly we will have five volumes of session laws since the laws were compiled in 1897. Without an immense amount of labor it is almost impossible to state definitely what the law is upon any particular subject on our statute books. The repeals, amendments and reenactments are many, and one can hardly be certain that his examination has included everything upon the subject, in giving an opinion upon the statutes of any particular law.

I believe a revision of our laws would be best accomplished by the appointment of one competent attorney for that purpose, who is familiar with the legal history of the Territory, with power to employ competent assistants, and that he should be required to report to the next legislature the completed revision, together with a statement to the legislature showing what material changes have been made in particular sections of the laws.

H. J. HAGERMAN,
Governor.

PRINTERS
PUBLISHERS . .
BOOK BINDERS

The New Mexican Printing Company

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MANUFACTURERS
....

Best Equipped and Most Modern Book Bindery in the Southwest
Publishers New Mexico Supreme Court Decisions.
LEGAL BLANKS---Wholesale or Retail---A SPECIALTY
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All Work Guaranteed First-Class
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES.
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Santa Fe, New Mexico.

TIME TABLE ALL LINES.

Entering and Leaving Santa Fe—
Compiled According to Schedules
of Trains Now in Effect.

SANTA FE CENTRAL.
No. 1.—Southbound leaves Santa Fe 1:20 p. m.
No. 2.—Northbound arrives Santa Fe 5:40 p. m.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.
No. 426.—Eastbound leaves Santa Fe 11 a. m.
No. 425.—Westbound arrives Santa Fe 3:30 p. m.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.
Lamy Branch.

Arrive at Santa Fe Station.
No. 721..... 9:40 a. m.
No. 723..... 6:50 p. m.
No. 725..... 11:15 p. m.
Depart from Santa Fe Station.
No. 720..... 8:15 a. m.
No. 722..... 4:20 p. m.
No. 724..... 7:40 p. m.
No. 720 connects with Numbers 10 and 2 east and No. 3 limited west at Lamy.
No. 724 connects with No. 1 west at Lamy.
No. 724 connects with No. 7 and 8 southbound and 9 west at Lamy.
Main Line Via Lamy.
No. 1 stops at all stations.
No. 7 will stop at all stations, Lamy to Albuquerque to discharge passengers from Santa Fe.
No. 721 leaves Lamy at 9:40 a. m. and will not wait for No. 2 from the west at Lamy, waiting only for No. 10 from the south and No. 3 from the east.

MINOR CITY TOPICS

'Phone No. 132 for a carriage for the Colonial Ball. It is the newest thing in town.

William Parsons is back at his old position as clerk at the Palace Hotel. He started in last evening as night clerk.

John W. Dorman began work this morning as temporary bookkeeper for the United States Bank and Trust Company.

Mrs. A. J. Abbott, wife of Judge Abbott, who has been confined to bed for several days with a severe attack of tonsillitis, is recovering and is now able to be up around the house.

All are welcome at the Colonial Ball which will be given under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Palace Hotel, Thursday evening.

Attention is called to the change of advertisement in yesterday's New Mexican of the Sellman Brothers Company. The annual midwinter sale of the firm began Monday.

Epifanio Vigil has opened a tailor shop on Upper Palace Avenue in the rooms formerly occupied by the Ber-

FREE
Reading Rooms

EASY CHAIRS.
Choice Line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
—AT THE—
PLAZA
BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS

Why not spend an eve there? East Side Plaza.
GEO. O. CLARK.
Proprietor.

gere Insurance Company. Mr. Vigil was employed for seven years at the tailoring establishment of Julius Muralter.

Professor J. A. Wood, superintendent of the city schools, will conduct an examination Saturday for applicants for positions as teachers in the county schools. There are about fifteen teachers in the county schools whose permits will expire Saturday.

The High School students were dismissed at 10:30 o'clock this morning in order to give them an opportunity to hear Governor Hagerman's address at the joint session of the two branches of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly. They marched in a body to the Capitol building led by Principal W. E. Garrison and the other teachers.

Henry Gonzales of Taos, former county treasurer of Taos County, has accepted a position as cashier of the Taos Valley Savings Bank. Percy F. Knight, assistant cashier and teller of the United States Bank and Trust Company of this city is at Taos for the present "breaking in" Mr. Gonzales. Mr. Knight is expected to return in a few days.

Train schedules are as much out of gear as ever. Santa Fe trains Nos. 2, 3 and 1, due yesterday forenoon and last evening arrived this morning from nine to seventeen hours late.

Trains Nos. 7, 9 and 8 due last evening arrived this noon more than twelve hours late. Train No. 3, due this forenoon will be at least eight hours late. The Denver and Rio Grande train was two hours late last evening and the Santa Fe Central one hour late.

The New Mexican is in receipt of a very handsome calendar from James E. McCarty, a prosperous and extensive farmer and fruit grower residing near Farmington. The calendar was gotten out by the San Juan County Fruit Growers' Association, of which Mr. McCarty is a member. It is twenty-two inches long and fifteen inches wide and the picture on it is descriptive of the various fruits raised in San Juan County. The souvenir reflects much credit upon the enterprise of the association and makes an attractive wall decoration.

New Mexican Wants bring results.

A DOLLAR IN BANK

Is worth more to you than a dollar in your pocket, because—

You know it is safer;

You are not so liable to spend it needlessly;

You can make it earn for you 4% interest if you deposit it here for a given time.

Are these not excellent reasons why you should begin a deposit account with us?

Let us assist you with the many conveniences this bank affords.



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.

Lace Curtains

SPRING 1907.

Everything in Lace Curtains at

The Cash Store
JULIUS H. GERDES



Suits and Overcoats

Ready Made or Tailor Made.

We have a Big Line of Overcoats
Up-to-Date in Style and Fit.

Our New Spring Samples---Just Arrived

Now is the Time to Leave Your Measure for
One of those Nobby Suits that Ehle turns out.

Everything that is Up-
to-Date for
Men.



Dr. Delmel Linen Mesh Underwear Just in.
Orders Taken for Ladies' Underwear.

Santa Fe Haberdashery

ED EHLE, Manager.

LEGAL BLANKS.
(Continued from Page 4.)

Poll Books for Town Election, 8 pages, 40c.
Poll Books, Election of School Directors, 4, 6, and 8 pages, English and Spanish, 20c, 30c, and 40c.
Poll Tax List, 4, 6, and 8 pages.
Road Supervisor's Receipt Book, 50 in Book, Spanish, 25c each.
Signs, Card Board.
"For Rent".....15c each
"Board".....10c each
"For Sale".....10c each
"Lodging".....10c each
"For Rent or Sale".....25c each
"Board and Lodging".....25c each
"Minor's Law".....50c each
"Livery Law".....50c each
"English Marriage Laws" 50c each
"Spanish Marriage Laws" 50c each

School Blanks.
Oath of School Director, 1-4 sheet.
Certificate of Apportionment of School Funds, 1-2 sheet.
District Clerk's Annual Report, 1-4 sheet.
Enumeration Form, 1-2 sheet.
Teacher's Certificate, 1-2 sheet.
Certificate of Apportion, 1-2 sheet.
Contract for School Teacher, 1-2 sheet.

Contract Between Directors and Teachers, 1-4 sheet.
Teachers' Term Register, full sheet.
Contract for Fuel, 1-4 sheet.
Teachers' Monthly Report, 1-4 sheet.

Prices.
On 1-4 or 1-2 sheet each.....\$.05
Full Sheet, each......10
1-4 Sheets, per dozen......25
1-2 Sheets, per dozen......35
Full Sheets, per dozen......65
1-4 Sheets, per hundred.....1.75
1-2 Sheets, per hundred.....2.50
Full Sheets, per hundred.....4.00
100 Assorted Blanks take the 100 price.
On an order of 500 hundred blanks, customers' business card will be printed under filing without extra cost.

Size of Blanks.
1-4 Sheet, 7x8 1-2 inches.
1-2 Sheet, 8 1-2 x 14 inches.
Full Sheet, 14x17 inches.
Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

Letter heads, bill heads, note heads, envelopes, of all sizes printed and sold by the New Mexican Printing Company at low rates and in quantities to suit purchaser.

Blank Butchers' Shipping Certificates for sale by the New Mexican Printing Company.

Santa Fe Livery Stable

THEODORE CORRICK Proprietor.

LIVERY, BOARDING AND FEED STABLE

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE
GOOD SADDLE HORSES
FINE RIGS

120 San Francisco Street.

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.

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.

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, 35; Missouri Code Pleadings, 35; 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; Gherl's Flexible-Cover Pocket Docket, single, \$1.25; two or more books, \$1 each; New Mexico Supreme Court Reports, Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive \$2.30 each; Compilation Corporation Laws 75c; Compilation Mining Laws, 50c; Money's Digest of New Mexico Reports, full sheep, \$6.50; full list school blanks.

Butchers' shipping certificates, such as are required by law, printed in blank form by the New Mexican Printing Company.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The Santa Fe Filigree and Jewelry Manufacturing Company.

A fine and extensive assortment of the latest styles of jewelry has just been purchased and will be sold at the lowest possible rate for first class goods. Every article guaranteed as genuine and as represented. The manufacture of Mexican filigree jewelry is a specialty—the finest and best work in that line is turned out by this company at very reasonable rates. Brooches, bracelets, rings, lockets, hairpins, scarf pins, ladies' breast pins, in gold or silver, filigree work manufactured at home and in the shops of the company by special design and to suit customers in short order and from the finest gold.

Souvenir spoons, including steel Church stamps, in great numbers and at a low price. Store and factory 208 Don Gaspar Avenue, Laughlin building.

N. MONDRAGON, Mgr.

The New Mexican Printing Company is prepared to furnish cards de visite for ladies or gentlemen on short notice, in first class style at reasonable prices, either engraved or printed. Call on the New Mexican Printing Co.

The New Mexican Printing Company is prepared to fill promptly and satisfactorily all orders for engraved visiting cards, marriage announcements, invitations and all work of that kind. Prices as low as compatible with good work. Call at the New Mexican office and examine samples and prices.

The New Mexican Printing Company has on hand a large supply of pads and tablets suitable for school work, the desk, and also for lawyers and merchants; good anywhere. We will sell them at five cents in book form.

HENRY KRICK

Sole Agent For

Lemp's St. Louis Beer

Mails orders promptly attended to.
Montezuma Ave., Santa Fe, N. M.
Telephone No. 38

SODA WATER!

Any Flavor You Desire.
We will deliver Soda Water in any quantity to any part of the city.

CITY BOTTLING WORKS,
Telephone No. 38.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP

WILLIAM H. PARSONS, S. Prop.
Leading Tonsorial Parlor in Santa Fe.
Two Porcelain Bath Tubs.
Hair Cutting a Specialty. Three First-Class Barbers.
East Side of Plaza, South of Postal Telegraph Office.

KERR'S
Capital -:- Parlors

The only first class in city.
Second to none in Territory.
Four first class artists : :
Electrical Baths . . . \$1.50
Other Baths25
Parlors Located West Side Plaza
W. H. KERR, Proprietor

Timely Suggestions.

There is no part of the home, that should receive more attention, in equipping the same, than the kitchen.

This is true, whether we employ a chef or attend to the culinary duties personally, and much of the happiness of the home depends on the ability of the cook, for whether we are epicures or not, good cooking is indispensable.

An up-to-date household, uses up-to-date appliances, for, "That which today is a luxury, tomorrow becomes a necessity." In this progressive world, and this applies to the kitchen.

If you will allow us to show you some of these articles, we feel sure their utility and merits will be obvious.

Here are a Few Suggestions.

"ROME METAL WARE," TEA AND COFFEE POTS.	"BUFFALO" STEAM EGG POACHERS.
"PERFECTION" CAKE PANS.	"ANTI RUST," STOCK-BOILERS.
"UNIVERSAL" FOOD CHOPPERS.	"TURQUOISE" ENAMELED WARE.
"LA CROIX" IMPORTED COOK'S KNIVES.	"ELLIOTT" DIPPERS AND MEASURING CUPS.
"SHAKER" FLOUR SIFTERS.	"GEM" PLATE SCRAPPERS.
"DAISY" STEAK POUNDERS.	"AETNA" RICE BOILERS.
"GILMORE'S" IMPROVED GRATERS.	"BLUE DIAMOND" TEA STEEPERS.
"UNIVERSAL" BREAD AND CAKE MAKERS.	"LISK'S" IMPERIAL ENAMELED ROASTERS.
REAL BOSTON BEAN POTS.	"PENINSULAR" RANGES.

Our Furniture Department Offers
Some Exceptional Values in
the Following Items:

MISSION LIBRARY FURNITURE.	OAK BUFFETS.
MAHOGANY MUSIC CABINETS.	ARTISTIC HALL TREES.
BIRDS EYE MAPLE BED ROOM SETS.	OAK CHINA CABINETS.

Plumbing Department

We take pleasure in placing at the disposal of our patrons, the services of our Plumbing Department, under the management of Mr. J. Crowley, who has had wide experience in this sphere of activity, in New York City and Denver, and whose work we fully guarantee.

We will be pleased to submit estimates on proposed work.

'Phone 83.



LEO HERSCH . . .

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

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE GRAIN HOUSE 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-

257 San Francisco Street.

Indian and Mexican Wares and Curios

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

SPECIAL SALE

Toys, Fancy Goods and
Holiday Novelties.

NO FANCY PRICES; EVERYTHING SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.
ADOLPH SELIGMAN.

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, Thornton, 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.

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.

JOHN BECKER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
WILBUR A. DUNLAVY, Vice Pres.
WM. M. BERGER, Secretary.
LOUIS C. BECKER, Treasurer.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF SANTA FE.

The oldest banking institution in New Mexico. Established in 1870.
RUFUS J. PALEN, President. JOHN H. VAUGHN, Cashier.
LEVI A. HUGHES, Vice President. ALFRED H. BRODHEAD, Assistant Cashier.

Capital \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits \$65,000.

Transacts a general banking business in all its branches. Loans money on the most favorable terms on all kinds of personal and collateral security. Buys and sells bonds and stocks in all markets for its customers. Buys and sells domestic and foreign exchange and makes telegraphic transfers of money to all parts of the civilized world on as liberal terms as are given by any money-transmitting agency, public or private. Interest allowed on time deposits at the rate of three per cent per annum, on a six month or year's term. Liberal advances made on consignments of live stock and products. The bank executes all orders of its patrons in the banking line, and aims to extend to them as liberal treatment in all respects, as is consistent with safety and the principles of sound banking. Safety Deposit boxes for rent. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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MAX. FROST,
Attorney at law.
Santa Fe - - - - - New Mexico

H. B. HOLT,
Attorney-at-law.
Las Cruces, - - - - - New Mexico.
Practices in the district courts as well as before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

RICHARD H. HANNA,
Attorney at law.
Office, Griffo Bldg.
Phone 66.

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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, - - - - - New Mexico.
Office, Bona Bldg. Palace Ave.

CHAS. A. LAW,
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U. S. Land Office Practice, a Specialty
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WILLIAM H. H. LLEWELLYN,
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Las Cruces, New Mexico.
United States District Attorney.

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Attorney at law.
District Attorney, Luna County.
Deming - - - - - New Mexico

J. M. Bonham, - - - - - C. Wade
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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. - - - - - Las Cruces, N. M.

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Practices in the District and Supreme Courts. Prompt and careful attention given to all business.
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Practices in the Supreme and District Courts. Mining and Land Law a Specialty. Rooms 2-9 Bona Bldg. Palace Ave., Santa Fe, N. M.

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(Late Surveyor General.)
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Land and Mining Business a Specialty

FRANK W. CLANCY,
Attorney at law.
District Attorney for Second Judicial District.
Practices in the District Court and the Supreme Court of the Territory; also before the United States Supreme Court in Washington.
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 146

MINING ENGINEERS.
CONY T. BROWN,
Mining Engineer.
Secretary and Treasurer New Mexico Society of Mines.
Socorro, - - - - - New Mexico

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.
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 Griffo building, Washington Avenue, Santa Fe, N. M.

Why Suffer From Rheumatism?
Do you know that rheumatic pains can be relieved? If you doubt this just try one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It may not give you relief from pain but will make rest and sleep possible and that certainly means a great deal to any one afflicted with rheumatism. For sale by all druggists.

SHORT ORDER MEALS.
The best short order meals are now being served at the Bon Ton Restaurant. The best cooks and waiters are employed at this place.

WANTS

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms. Inquire at 120 Guadalupe St.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, near capital. M. G. Miller.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms at 222 Garfield Avenue. Housekeeping privileges if desired.

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-3, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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. 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, 32.
Venerable Master
PERCY FRANCIS KNIGHT, 14, Secy.

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 with Odd Fellows, San Francisco street. Visiting Knights given a cordial and fraternal welcome.
PAUL A. F. WALTER, C. C.
JOHN K. STAUFFER, K. R. S.
D. LOWITZKY, 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 at 8 o'clock p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall San Francisco street. Visiting brothers are welcome.
NORMAN L. KING, M. E.
A. J. FISCHER, Secy.

FRATERNAL UNION.

Santa Fe Lodge, No. 259, Fraternal Union of America. Regular meeting first and third Mondays in each month at 8 o'clock p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall San Francisco street. Visiting brothers are welcome.
MAGGIE G. MONTOYA, Fraternal Master.
BENITO ALARID, Secy.
GREGORIO RAEI, Treas.

Bad Stomach Trouble Cured.
Having been sick for the past two years with a bad stomach trouble, a friend gave me a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They did me so much good that I bought a bottle of them and have used twelve bottles in all. Today I am well of a bad stomach trouble. - Mrs. John Lowe, Cooper, Maine. These tablets are for sale by all druggists.

Why Colds Are Dangerous.
If you would be immune from disease, keep the system healthy. Each successive cold weakens the constitution and renders infectious diseases more liable. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold promptly and restore the system to its normal condition. For sale by all druggists.

The Hotel Normandie is now prepared to accommodate its guests in a first class manner. They have first class rooms, first class dining room service, and the prices are moderate. It will pay you to stop there.

LODGING PLACES ARE IN DEMAND

Claire Hotel Crowded to Its Capacity—Others Rapidly Filling Up.

Santa Fe's hotels and lodging houses are nearly all crowded to their capacities and it is almost impossible to find vacant rooms anywhere in the Capital. The legislature is responsible.

The Claire was the first of the hotels to turn away applicants for lodging. Early Sunday every room in this hotel had been engaged, and it was necessary to install cots in some of the rooms. A party of home seekers who returned last evening after inspecting the Estancia Valley were forced to put in several hours skimming around for lodging places.

"We haven't got a room left. They are all taken." This was the greeting Charles S. Peterson, circulation manager of the Las Vegas Optic, received when he started to register his name at the Claire.

Turning the pages of the register to satisfy himself that all of the rooms were really engaged Mr. Peterson came across the name of Hon. Charles A. Spiess, whom his colleagues in the Legislative Council are now pleased to address as "Mr. President." He noticed that Mr. Spiess had two rooms. A bright idea seized him.

"Hasn't Mr. Spiess two rooms?" He inquired of the clerk. "Well, I'm his private secretary," he laconically remarked when informed in the affirmative. "One of the rooms is for me."

His explanation was satisfactory and he was shown to the room which Mr. Spiess had engaged as an office during the session of the Legislature. He had the room all to himself.

WATER INTO HONDO RESERVOIR

Big Project at Roswell Completed—Approved by Reclamation Officials.

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 22.—Water is running into the Hondo reservoir today at the rate of 300 cubic feet a second and there are 2,000 acre feet of water in the reservoir at present. The capacity is 40,000 acre feet and it will undoubtedly be filled when the snow melts in the White mountains, 120 miles west of Roswell. The reservoir is nearly completed.

The cost of the project is \$326,000 and it will irrigate 12,000 acres of land. The reservoir was inspected Saturday by the following government officials: Arthur P. Davis of Washington, assistant chief engineer of the United States reclamation service; W. H. Sanders of Los Angeles, Calif., consulting engineer; B. M. Hall of El Paso, consulting and supervising engineer for Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico; and W. M. Reed of Roswell, district engineer for the Pecos valley. Their report on the project was that it is entirely satisfactory.

EASTERN GIRL SEEKS YOUNG MAN

Minnie C. Woodford of East Randolph, New York, Writes for News of George Darren.

Miss Minnie C. Woodford, of East Randolph, New York, wants to know something of the whereabouts of a young man by the name of George Darren. Any citizen of Santa Fe who has more time than money, likes to write letters and who wants to be real kind and make the acquaintance of a young lady, should reply to the following letter:

"Do you know of a young man by the name of George Darren. Any news of him would be thankfully received by Minnie C. Woodford, East Randolph, N. Y., Box 217."

We Offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and diabetes. The Ireland Pharmacy.

CUBA WOULD HAVE PROTECTORATE
Havana, Jan. 21.—A new party has been formed here which is arranged to adopt a platform demanding negotiations with the United States for a treaty of friendship, commerce and political relations guaranteeing independence to Cuba and also guaranteeing that the revolution shall be impossible. This platform is considered to mean a demand for a protectorate.

The Price of Peace.
The terrible itching and smarting, incident to certain skin diseases, is almost instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE

It Makes When Santa Fe Residents Testify.

It is pretty hard to prove the statement of some stranger residing in far away parts of the country, but the testimony of a Santa Fe citizen, that follows, should convince the most skeptical.

Hilario Sandoval, painter and paper hanger, San Francisco Street, says: "Anyone engaged in my calling requires a good sound back and if that part of his anatomy gives out or is weak, lame and aching for six or seven months, he cannot perform the ordinary day's work without great discomfort. My backache never compelled me to stop work, but to say the least it was decidedly irksome when in the acute stage. Gradually as I continued the treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Ireland's drug store, the aching ceased and in a comparatively short space of time totally disappeared."

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.

TOURISTS SPEND DAY IN CAPITAL

Party Stop Here to See Sights While on Way to Mexico—Traveling Leisurely.

Among the visitors last week in Santa Fe were a party of tourists en route to Mexico. The delegation was headed by Mrs. J. K. Macomber, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has traveled extensively on this continent and in Europe. Mrs. Macomber has piloted similar excursions to Mexico annually for the past ten years. She is familiar with all of the points of interest in the Southwest as well as in the Sister Republic and these trips generally consume from six to eight weeks. The present party spent Friday in viewing the many interesting sights in the Capital, including a trip to the old San Miguel Church. Besides Mrs. Macomber the excursionists include Mrs. S. W. Matteson, Miss Laura Hughes, Miss Alice P. Baker, Miss Kate F. Baker and A. C. Baker, of Decorah, Iowa; Mrs. W. H. Smith, and Miss Carrie A. Clarke, of Des Moines, Iowa; M. W. Matteson and Frank Y. Locke, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mrs. M. L. Evans, of Emerson, Iowa.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Santa Fe, N. M., for week ending Jan. 19, 1907. If not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington.

Atwood, Wm. C.
Albre, Gabriel.
Alvarado, Bartolo.
Abella, Tiodora.
Bargues, Fanny.
Bennett, Mrs. Edward.
Brooks, Henry.
Baca, Marcelino.
Chaffee, Judge E. A.
Coriz, Mrs. Martina R.
Davis, Nellie.
Edwards, A. M.
Gonzalez, Antonio.
Harwood, J. A.
Herrera, Inc.
Johnson, Mrs. H. W.
Jarrell, Mrs. Teresita.
Lucero, Bonifacio.
Moreno, Mrs. Santiago.
Mayo, T. W.
Mera, James.
Martinez, Florencio.
Martinez, Manuel (2).
Montolla, Anrellita Lucero.
Nagel Bros.
Nichols, J. W.
Ortega, Francisquita.
Ortiz, Candelario Ortiz de.
Ortiz, H. L.
Padilla, Patrocinia.
Padilla, J.
Quintana, Jose Maria.
Reinhard, Henry.
Robertson, Mrs. James A.
Rael, Bartolo.
Rivera, Monica.
Romero & Bro., Benito.
Rodriguez, Donaciano.
Simmons, Rosa.
Sandoval, Hilario.
Trapete, Miss Augusta.
Velarde, Adellina.
Williams, Ruth & Miriam.
Woods, Mrs. J. H.
Young, Mrs. W. F.
In calling please say "advertised" and give the date.

PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Postmaster

It's a pleasure to tell our readers about a cough cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in cough remedies. Dr. Shoop it seems, has welcomed the Pure Food and Drug law recently enacted, for he has worked along similar lines for many years. For nearly twenty years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure contains have had a warning printed on them against Opium and other narcotic poisons. He has thus made it possible for mothers to protect their children by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by the Fischer Drug Co.

AN INSIDIOUS DANGER
One of the worst features of kidney trouble is that it is an insidious disease and before the victim realizes his danger he may have a fatal malady. Take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first sign of trouble as it corrects irregularities and prevents Bright's disease and diabetes. The Ireland Pharmacy.

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.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway Company.

The line of this railway from Raton to Cimarron, N. M., including the Koehler Branch, is now open for FREIGHT AND PASSENGER traffic. Due notice will be given of opening of other extensions.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

Daily.

Train No. 1.	Dist. from Raton	STATIONS	Train No. 2.
3 30 p. m.		Leave (a) Raton. Arrive	12 30 p. m.
4 40 p. m.	7	Leave Clifton. Arrive	12 01 p. m.
4 25 p. m.		Leave Clifton. Arrive	
4 35 p. m.	13	Arrive Preston. Leave	11 40 a. m.
5 00 p. m.		Leave Preston. Arrive	
5 20 p. m.	20	Leave Koehler Junction. Arrive	11 10 a. m.
5 45 p. m.	23	Arrive Koehler. Arrive	11 30 a. m.
5 55 p. m.	33	Leave (c) Vermejo. Leave	10 25 a. m.
6 20 p. m.	41	Leave Cerritoso. Leave	9 45 a. m.
6 45 p. m.	47	Arrive Cimarron. Leave	9 25 a. m.

*Connects with El Paso & Southwestern Ry. Train No. 124, arriving in Dawson, N. M., at 6:10 p. m.

**Connects with El Paso & Southwestern Ry. Train No. 123, leaving Dawson, N. M., at 10:05 a. m.

(a) Track Connection with A. T. & S. F. Ry.
(b) Track Connection with A. T. & S. F. Ry.
(c) Track Connection with E. P. & S. W. Ry.
J. VAN HOUTEN, V. P. & Gen. Mgr. W. A. GORMAN, G. F. and P. A.
RATON, NEW MEXICO.

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.

H. C. Yontz

DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
and Hand Painted China.

MANUFACTURER OF

Mexican Filigree

JEWELRY

Repair of Fine Watches and Jewelry Work a Specialty. Navaho Rugs and Indian Goods. Filigree at Wholesale and Retail.
West Side Plaza, Santa Fe, N. M.

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 Barancho 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 around. 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 1,684 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 miraculous cures attested to in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, 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

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Proprietor.

Ojo Caliente, Taos County, N. M.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL OF NEW MEXICO

Established and Supported by the Territory.

RIGHT MEN INSTRUCTORS, all graduates of Standard Eastern Colleges. New buildings, all furnishings and equipments modern and complete; steam-heated, electric-lighted, baths, water-works, all conveniences.

TUITION, BOARD and LAUNDRY, \$250 per session. Session is three terms of thirteen weeks each.

ROSWELL is a noted health resort, 2,700 feet above sea-level; well-watered. Sunshine every day from September to June.

REGENTS—Nathan Jaffa, W. M. Reed, W. M. Atkinson, W. A. Finlay and E. A. Cahoon.
For particulars address
COL. J. W. WILLSON, Supt.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
January 12, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Tomas Vianueva of Galisteo, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 5476 made January 5, 1900, for the SE 1/4 Section 10, Township 13 N., Range 9 E., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on February 21, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Jose Alire, Marcos Anaya, Juan Vianueva, Juan Ortega, all of Galisteo, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

A DYSPEPTIC'S HORROR.
Is a 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 Table 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 38

NEAT LUNCH COUNTER.
The Bon Ton Lunch Counter has been repainted, and refurbished, and is now one of the best in the Territory. They handle everything in the eating line from both eastern and western markets. A call will convince you that they know the business.

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 today 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.

(Homestead Entry No. 6737.)
Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.
Jan. 2, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Juan Montoya of Pojoaque, New Mexico, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 6737 made December 21, 1901, for the SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SE 1/4, section 5, township 20 N., range 3 E., and that said proof will be made before register and receiver, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on February 13, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Elias Valdez, Esquilola, Juan, Manuel T. Roysal, Antonio A. Romero, all of Pojoaque, New Mexico.

MANUEL R. OTERO,
Register.

The NEW MEXICAN Daily SHORT STORY

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

What Was the Matter With Colonel Prim

(Original.)

Why Colonel Prim opposed Captain Plumer in his suit for the hand of the colonel's daughter Marian no one in the garrison could find out. Before the captain evinced such aspirations his commander showed an especial partiality for the young officer, who was the most popular man at the post. The change can only be accounted for in that distaste of a father to giving in that daughter to any man.

The colonel carried his antagonism against the captain so far as to keep his eye open for derelictions of duty on the part of his inferior. Did the captain when called upon to report in person at his commander's headquarters do so with a single button on his uniform coat unbuttoned he was sure to receive a snarled reproof. Was there a speck of dirt on any of the men composing the captain's company on parade the colonel declared the whole company a disgrace to the service. Plumer soon saw the necessity of constant watchfulness, but he was very absentminded, and no care was sufficient to head off the colonel's reprimands. The whole garrison was cognizant of this injustice, and, since all the world loves a lover, every one sympathized with the captain.

One morning when Plumer was officer of the day, Colonel Prim, looking out of the window of his quarters, saw him crossing the parade without his sword. Raising the sash, he ordered his subordinate to come up. Fortunately for the captain, an officer was passing, and Plumer, borrowing his sword, hooked it to his belt, then mounted to his colonel, whom he saluted respectfully.

"Captain," growled Prim, "why in— He stopped short, his eyes fixed upon the sword.

"Captain," he continued in a more subdued tone, "I didn't like the appearance of the men at guard mounting this morning. Tell the sergeant that if he marches a guard on again without every man's boots being blacked I'll break him.

"Yes, colonel. I didn't see you at guard mount."

"I wasn't there, sir, but I saw them from my window."

This was said shamefacedly, for the guards' backs were turned to the colonel's quarters.

The same afternoon the colonel again saw the captain from his window passing over the parade and again without his sword. He called the delinquent officer to come up. Before his arrival Marian came into the room.

"Sis," snapped her father, "do you see Captain Plumer coming?"

"Yes, papa."

"Has he a sword?"

The girl was about to say no when she remembered that for her lover to be without a sword while on duty would be a dereliction and would incur a reprimand. Then she wondered why her father asked such a question. The result was prevarication. She looked up in feigned surprise.

"What's the matter with your eyes, papa?"

The colonel sank into a chair. "I knew it. It isn't my eyes," he moaned. "I've had queer feelings in my head lately. Something's going wrong in my brain. I saw Plumer awhile ago crossing the parade. I thought he hadn't a sword and called him up here. He had his sword. Now I see him again, and he hasn't. But he's coming up. Not a word of this."

There was a knock at the door, and the captain entered. A sword—bowed again—hung from his belt.

"Captain," said his commander, "you may—I called you up to say—that there will be no dress parade this evening."

As soon as Plumer had gone the colonel turned to his daughter and in a faint voice said:

"Call my orderly, Sis, and send him for Todd."

Todd was the post surgeon, and Miss Prim, instead of calling the orderly, went to Surgeon Todd's quarters and told him the story about her father's sudden symptom.

"Leave him to me," said the doctor, and, first completing his uniform so as to be presentable to his colonel, he went to the latter's quarters.

"Todd," said Prim lugubriously, "I'm going down hill fast," and he told the doctor all the symptoms he had and more besides.

"Colonel," said the surgeon after asking a multitude of questions, "in case this should turn out as I fear, would you leave your family in comfortable circumstances?"

"You don't mean it?" gasped Prim. "Is it as bad as that?"

"It would be no harm to put your house in order."

"I haven't a cent in the world; pay accounts discounted."

"It's a pity Marian hasn't married."

"Marry that puppy Plumer! She shall starve first."

But the doctor was an old friend of the colonel's and knew his follies. The result of the interview was that the colonel was ordered to depart the next morning on surgeon's certificate for rest and change of air, and the news of Marian Prim's engagement to Captain Plumer was promulgated by Mrs. Todd as soon as her husband rejoined her after leaving his patient.

Before the colonel's departure Surgeon Todd, it being too late for Prim to recall his consent to his daughter's wedding, told him that he need give himself no uneasiness as to his condition, for rest and change would doubtless bring him back a well man. Indeed, he returned for the wedding greatly benefited. And now—well, now he swears by his son-in-law.

WINIFRED ROBERTS.

COME TO BELEN, N. M.

Future Railroad Metropolis of New Mexico.
Located on Belen Cut-off of Santa Fe R'y.

Belen is 81 miles south of Albuquerque, N. M., at the junction of the Main Line of the Santa Fe System—leading East and West from Chicago, Kansas City, Galveston and points East to San Francisco, Los Angeles, El Paso and Old Mexico.

1,000 business and residence lots, size 25x145 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; churches; Commercial Club; a population of 1,500 people; several large mercantile establishments; the Belen Patent Roller Mill, capacity 150 barrels daily; large winery; three hotels, restaurants, etc., Belen is the largest shipping point for wool, flour, wheat, wine, beans and hay in Central New Mexico. Its importance as a great commercial railroad city in the near future cannot be estimated.

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

JOHN BROCKEN, President.

W. M. BROCKEN, Secretary.

The Belen Town and Improvement Company

MEETING OF BOARD COMMISSIONERS

Recount Votes Cast in November and
Canvass Returns of Recent
Precinct Elections.

Considerable time was taken up at the special meeting of the county commissioners Saturday in recounting the votes cast in Santa Fe County at the general election last November for E. A. Miera and T. B. Catron, candidates for the Council, and E. C. Abbott and Esquivala Baca, nominees for the House of Representatives from the districts comprising Santa Fe and Sandoval Counties.

This was done in pursuance to a notice served on the board by the two contestants. Since the official canvass by the old board the ballots and poll books had been kept locked up in the ballot boxes until they were reopened Saturday. The recount showed practically no change from the result of the original official canvass when on the face of the returns Mr. Miera and Mr. Abbott were declared elected to their respective positions in the Legislative Assembly.

The filing of contests by Messrs. Catron and Baca made it necessary to secure additional ballot boxes for the election of justices of the peace and constables which was held last Monday. After recounting the ballots in controversy the county commissioners proceeded with the canvassing of the returns of the election for justices of the peace and constables. The results in the several precincts of the county where elections were held were as follows:

Precinct One—For justice of the peace, David Quintana, Republican, 51 votes; Ramon M. y Garcia, Independent, 51 votes. For constable, German Quintana, Republican, 55 votes; Alvan Romero, Independent, 47 votes. Quintana's majority, 8.

Precinct Three—For justice of the peace, Nicolas Sena, Republican, 204 votes; Jose A. Padilla, Democrat, 58 votes. Sena's majority, 146. For constable, Manuel M. y Colombo, Republican, 185 votes; Francisco Trujillo, Democrat, 78 votes. Colombo's majority, 107.

Precinct Four—Ricardo Alarid, Republican, 168 votes; Manuel Ortiz y M., 92 votes. Alarid's majority, 76. For constable, Jose Dominguez, Republican, 165 votes; Leonardo Lopez, Independent, 95 votes. Dominguez's majority, 70.

Precinct Five—For justice of the peace, Jose A. Romero, Democrat, 32 votes. For constable, Pedro Lopez, Republican, 32 votes.

Precinct Six—For justice of the peace, Bonifacio Narvais, Republican, 13 votes.

Precinct Eight—For justice of the peace, Vidal Mora, Republican, 47 votes; Justo Leyba, Democrat, 38 votes. Mora's majority, 9. For constable, Antonio Villanueva, Republican, 48 votes; Francisco H. Silva, Democrat, 37 votes. Villanueva's majority, 11.

Precinct Nine—For justice of the peace, Albino Montoya, Republican, 60 votes; Nepomuceno Valencia, Democrat, 44 votes. Montoya's majority, 16. For constable, Creenciano Serna, Republican, 60 votes; Severo Gonzalez, Democrat, 44 votes. Serna's majority, 16.

Precinct Twelve—For justice of the peace, Basilio Perea, Republican, 42 votes. For constable, Eusebio Gonzales, Republican, 42 votes.

Precinct Thirteen—For justice of the peace, Vidal Olivas, Republican, 25 votes. For constable, Enrique Rivera, Republican, 27 votes.

Precinct Fourteen—For justice of the peace, Reyes Ortega, Republican, 72 votes; Felipe Martinez, Democrat, 30 votes. Ortega's majority, 42. For constable, Francisco Espinosa, Republican, 69 votes; Nicolas Martinez, Democrat, 33 votes. Espinosa's majority, 36.

Precinct Fifteen—For justice of the peace, Jose A. Quintana, Democrat, 85 votes; Donaciano Madrid, Republican, 75 votes. Quintana's majority, 10. For constable, Fabian Lopez, Democrat, 85 votes; Jose Tomas Fresquez, Republican, 79 votes. Lopez's majority, 6.

Precinct Seventeen—For justice of the peace, Jose Ma. Garcia, Republican, 130 votes; Jose T. Sandoval, Independent, 51 votes. Garcia's majority, 89. For constable, Eusebio Escudero, Republican, 127 votes; Frank Hall, Independent, 55 votes. Escudero's majority, 72.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Pensions Granted.

The following pensions have been granted, as a result of the good work of Delegate Andrews:

Juan Victorino Montano, Cubero, increased pension \$12 per month from October 27, 1906.

Howard Keaser, Fort Bayard, pension at the rate of \$12 per month from September 18, 1906.

James H. Moore, Roswell, increased pension to \$12 per month from October 30, 1906.

Fred J. Derwin, Fort Bayard, pension at the rate of \$12 per month from September 17, 1906.

Charles J. Staehel, Fort Bayard, increased to \$12 per month from December 8, 1906.

Changes in Postoffices.

The following changes have been made in the postoffices in the Territory of New Mexico:

Blanco, San Juan County, William A. Creager appointed postmaster.

Carter, Roosevelt County, James S. Fraser appointed postmaster.

Postoffice has been established at Camp Monarch, Grant County and Wallace Perry appointed postmaster.

Postoffice has been established at Ogile, Quay County, and S. G. Adams appointed postmaster.

Postoffice at Carpenter, Bernalillo County, has been discontinued; patrons will be supplied from Albuquerque.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds:

Leon Mandell Company. Principal place of business at Albuquerque, Bernalillo County. Territorial agent, Leon Mandell, at Albuquerque. Capital stock, \$20,000, divided into two hundred shares of the par value of \$100 each, commencing business with \$100 each, general wholesale and retail business. Duration, fifty years. Incorporators: David Weiller, Solomon Weiller, Harry Weiller, Solomon Benjamin, Julius Mandell, Leon Mandell, all of Albuquerque.

The Cimarron and Northwestern Railway Company. Principal place of business at Raton, Colfax County. Territorial agent, Christopher N. Blackwell, at Raton. Capital stock, \$300,000, divided into 3,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Object, operating railroad between Cimarron and Van Buren, Missouri. Duration, fifty years. Incorporators: Theodore A. Schomburg, of Trinidad, Christopher N. Blackwell, of Raton; Frank Springer of Las Vegas; William H. Delecker and Albert A. Miller of Denver.

Standard Mining Company. Principal place of business at Orogrande, Otero County. Territorial agent, W. B. Brack. Capital stock, \$250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each, commencing business with \$2,000. Object, general mining business. Duration, fifty years. Incorporators: L. D. Baker of Lawton, Oklahoma, T. E. Ruby and W. B. Brack of Orogrande.

THAW'S TRIAL SET
FOR THIS WEEK

Wealthy New Yorker Will Be Tried
for Murder of Stanford White—
A Famous Case.

New York, Jan. 22.—Harry K. Thaw was arraigned before Justice Fitzgerald of the criminal branch of the supreme court yesterday for the murder of Stanford White on June 25th last in Madison Square Garden. Owing to a delay in finishing another case the court found it necessary to postpone the trial of Thaw until Wednesday. The trial promises to be one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of not only the state but the country as well, owing to the prominence of those involved.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palace.

Mrs. Jeff G. Wingert, Punksuway, Pa.; J. O. Cameron and son, Jamie, Carlsbad; Silva Hermann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward E. Cooley, New York; E. Clarke, Alameda; Robert Ruith, Chamita; J. D. Tinsley, Mesilla Park; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fullerton, Willard; Mrs. W. T. Darlington, Durango, Colo.; Walter O'Brien, Albuquerque; D. J. Herron, East Las Vegas; J. P. McNulty, Cerrillos.

Claire.

E. D. Holladay, Augusta, Kansas; R. C. Fields, Lee's Summit, Missouri; W. D. Murray, Silver City; Fred D. Michael, St. Louis.

Normandie.

J. C. Kingslayer, Kansas City; George Hogan, Raton; Frank Rodgers, Trinidad; F. C. Aldridge, Albuquerque; Bartolo Bustos, Jose Fresquez, Santa Cruz; Antonio Medina, Chispa; J. L. Merrill, San Juan; Leon L. English, Las Vegas; Sylvester Haywood, Raton; Simon Ortiz y Martinez, Socorro; Francisco Vianueva, Tucuman; F. E. Dunn, Tucson, Ariz.; H. Irie, Moriarty; Miss Fannie Murray, Mrs. John B. Murray, Albuquerque; Juan Martinez, Serrilleta.

Coronado.

William J. Wooden, Las Cruces; Daniel Padilla, Albuquerque; Faustina Baca, Rivera, Albino Baca, El Pino Ranch; Vicente Martinez, Sena; Basilio Lopez, San Miguel; O. A. Vintore, Embudo; Henry Holmes, Charles Holmes, Carroll, Ohio.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY
INSTITUTE NOTES.

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Hooper of Denver, Colorado, are visiting Cadet S. S. Young.

During the past week the cadets have been digging trenches which are to be used later in their sham battles. This week they are taking up signal practice and artillery drill. The latter being taken up for the first time at the Institute is looked forward to with great interest by the cadets.

Recently the Dramatic Club gave "The Ancient Order of the Knights of Chivalry" which is the first of a series of plays that will be given by them during the rest of the session. The cadets are to be congratulated on their first attempt as it was quite a success under the management of Major Pearson and Captain McClure.

"Half-back Sandy" will be given some time in February.

Sunday afternoon an unusually large crowd of citizens and visitors attended dress parade. One of the new 3.2 inch guns issued by the government is now fired at "retreat" and adds greatly to the dignity of parade.

Five new boys have been enrolled since Christmas which makes a total of 145 matriculates for the year.

The first half of the scholastic year ended Friday, January 11, and the officers and cadets have started in with a great determination to obtain better results during the remainder of the session.

Chaplain Cephas Bateman, U. S. Army, who is stationed at Fort Bayard, expects to be the guest of the Institute for several days the latter part of this week and will deliver two or three lectures. Friday evening he will talk on the "Campaign of Santiago."

To stop a cold with "Preventives" is safer than to let it run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will head off all colds and Grippe, and perhaps save you from pneumonia or Bronchitis. Preventives are little toothsome candy cold cure tablets selling in 5 cent boxes. If you are chilly, if you begin to sneeze, try Preventives. They will surely check the cold and please you. Sold by the Fischer Drug Co.

Special Announcement Regarding the National Pure Food and Drug Law.

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. The Ireland Pharmacy.

DISTURBED THE CONGREGATION

The person who disturbed the congregation last Sunday by continually coughing is requested to buy a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. The Ireland Pharmacy.

Work Well
Remington
Typewriters
Wear Well

A CARD.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents serious results from a cold. Cures la grippe, colds and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. The Ireland Pharmacy.

How to Avoid Appendicitis

Most victims of appendicitis are those who are habitually constipated. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation by stimulating the liver and bowels and restores the natural action of the bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. The Ireland Pharmacy.

Croup can positively be stopped in twenty minutes. No vomiting—nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant, and safe syrup, called Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for Croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for Croup, that's all. Sold by the Fischer Drug Co.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember its 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. Fischer Drug Co.

Does coffee disagree with you? Probably it does! Then try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. "Health Coffee" is a clever combination of parched cereals and nuts. Not a grain of real coffee, remember, in Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee, yet its flavor and taste matches closely old Java and Mocha Coffee. If your stomach, heart, or kidneys can't stand coffee drinking, try Health Coffee. It is wholesome, nourishing and satisfying. It's safe even for the youngest child. Sold by Cartwright-Davis Co.

How to Avoid Pneumonia.

You can avoid pneumonia and other serious results from a cold by taking Foley's Honey and Tar. It stops the cough and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. The Ireland Pharmacy.

Entirely
Up to date
The

Remington
Standard Typewriters

New Models.

6, 7 and 8

Absolutely Reliable, Always.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.

Wells Fargo & Company Express.

General Express Forwarders
TO
All Parts of the World.

Save Money and Inconvenience by Purchasing Wells Fargo
DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS, TRAVELERS'
MONEY ORDERS, FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.
Payable Throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico
and all Foreign Countries
REMITTANCES SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

J. D. BARNES, Agent.

**A
Remington
Typewriter**
renders double the service
of any other writing
machine.

The New Mexican Printing Company claims to do the best 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 Company 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
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 15c. 25c
One-line Stamp, over 3 1/2 and not over 5 inches long 30c
..... Each additional line on same stamp, 20c.
One-line Stamp, over 5 inches long, per inch 4c
..... 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 \$1.00
Ledger Dater, month, day and year in 1-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 1/2x3 1/2, 10c; 2x3 1/2, 15c; 3 1/2x3 1/2, 25c; 4 1/2x3 1/2, 35c;
4 1/2x7 1/2, 75c.

FOR TYPE SPECIMENS ADDRESS
NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

CURE THAT COLD!

GROCERS, BAKERS, BUTCHERS!

CARTWRIGHT-DAVIS CO.

No. 250 San Francisco Street.

Grocery Telephone No. 4. Meat Market Telephone No. 49.

CANNED GOODS.

We are in receipt of a car of eastern canned goods, pickles, sauces, etc. Among these are included the Fern-dell, Blue Label and Heinz brands. We are quoting very attractive prices on these goods, which are all the very best that it is possible for high grade factories to turn out.

Fern-dell corn, can 15c, doz. \$1.60, case \$3.00.
Fern-dell Telephone Peas, can 15c, case \$3.00.
Fern-dell Tomatoes, can 15c and 20c, Blue Label Corn, can 15c.
Blue Label Peas, 2 cans for 35 cents.
Blue Label Tomatoes, can 20 cents.
Heinz Baked Beans, 15, 20, and 25 cents.
Heinz Apple Butter, 15 and 25 cents.
Heinz Chow Chow or Mixed Pickles, pint, 15 cents.

SUNBURST.

The Sunburst Brand of canned vegetables is packed in Kansas. The freight rate is lower than from farther east and the goods are of very fine quality. We offer the following bargains for the present:
Sunburst Marrowfat Peas, can, 12 1/2; case \$2.25.
Sunburst Early June Peas, can, 12 1/2; case \$2.50.
Early June, extra stiff Peas, can, 15; case \$3.00.
Sunburst Corn, can 10, case \$1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried fruit is now on sale from the 1906 crop. We are offering prunes in especially attractive packages.
1-pound packages, 3-pound packages and 5-pound packages we offer as follows:
In 30-40 size, very large fruit, 15, 40, and 65 cents.
In 60-70 size, very fair sized fruit, 10, 25 and 40 cents.
We also have the fruit in bulk and in 25-pound boxes.
On full boxes our price is very attractive; if you can use so much ask for price.
Dried Apples, per pound, 10 cents.
Evaporated Apples, very fancy, per pound, 12 1/2 cents.
Evaporated Apricots, per pound, 25 cents.
Evaporated Peaches, per pound, 20 and 25 cents.
2 pounds of California Figs, eating, for 25 cents.
1 pound of California Figs, cooking, for 10 cents.
A little lemon added to figs or peaches in cooking adds to the flavor. Dried fruit should be soaked over night or for several hours and then cooked slowly in the same water until tender. Quick cooking without soaking will ruin the best dried fruit.
2 pounds of the finest imported dates for 25 cents.
Dates stuffed with English walnut or other nut meats make a delightful confection.

The Ireland Pharmacy Cold Cure or White Pine Cough Syrup WILL DO IT.

THE IRELAND Pharmacy

Personal Mention.

(Continued from Page Four)

J. P. McNulty, in charge of the turquoise mines of the American Turquoise Company at Turquesa, was a visitor in the city today. He registered at the Palace.
Associate Justice Edward A. Mann left yesterday afternoon for Estancia where he officiated this forenoon at the drawing of names for the grand jury venire for the district court which will convene on February 4. Four murder cases are on the docket in the district court for Torrance County.

J. O. Cameron, attorney at Carsbad and who represents the district composed of the counties of Chaves, Eddy and Roosevelt in the Legislative Council, was among yesterday's arrivals in the city and will spend the next two months here attending to his Legislative duties. He is accompanied by his son, Jamie.

Judge Jesse G. Northcutt, who had been in the city for several days on legal business, left last night for Trinidad.

W. L. Burton of Las Vegas, who travels for a shoe factory, called on customers today in Santa Fe.

Augustus Post, a banker from New York City, who has been a visitor a few days in Santa Fe, left last night for Trinidad.

Associate Justice Ira J. Abbott, after attending the January term of the Territorial Supreme Court which adjourned yesterday, left this morning for his home at Albuquerque.

Mrs. Ella Ware, of Chicago, a health seeker, has arrived in Santa Fe. She has taken apartments at Sunmount.

J. M. C. Chaves, fruit grower, with residence at Abiquiu, is in town on legal business.

Cruz Martinez, farmer at Velarde, is here on a visit to relatives and on private business.

Minor City Topics.

(Continued From Page Nine.)

The office of Justice of the Peace of Precinct 17 and Police Judge has been moved from the new jail on Water Street, to 112 Galisteo Street where cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Police Judge will be tried in the future.

Marshall Choate Crouch will deliver a lecture in Santa Fe on Thursday evening, January 31, under the auspices of the Midland Lyceum Bureau. This will be the last of the series of five entertainments. Mr. Crouch has quite a reputation as a lecturer. The subject of his discourse here will be "The Simple Life and the Contagion of Harry." The Columbus Gazette in commenting on an address given by him in that city recently said: "Professor Crouch gave a splendid address, clear cut, timely and appropriate. His words and sentences were like new coin from the mint."

The following letters, postal cards and papers are held at the postoffice for better address or postage: Miss Annie Heacock, Wyncote, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Sion Just, Juande Dios Salas, New Mexico; Juan N. Rodriguez, Lucero, New Mexico; Minneapolis Cereal Co., Dept. 16, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Rose F. Hunter, 229 K St., N. W. Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. LaRue Jump, Antwerp Publishing Co., Box 59, R. F. D. Route No. 1; Mr. Teofilo Salazar y Ben Salazar, Ignacio, Colo.; Mrs. Rita Montoya, Hobart, N. M.; Francisco Jimenez, Castron, Colo.; a postal card signed R. W. H.; a postal card signed Chas. M. Slide; three letters and one paper without address.

Attilio Gold, who has been loafing for quite a time in the city in the police court at 112 Galisteo Street, yesterday was fined five dollars and costs, which amounted to about eleven dollars in all. Gold was not able to pay his fine, but desires to appeal his case. In the meantime he is in the new jail, waiting for some of his friends to go on his bond, which is placed at \$100. Gold is an able-bodied man and has been offered work several times, but has refused, preferring to beg his way than to work for a living. Marshal McHughes will soon put him to work on the streets, if he is not furnished, which will evidently be a good lesson to Gold and also a warning to others of his stripe.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church having pledged itself to give twenty-five dollars towards paying for a new furnace for the church, Friday night of last week had a box social for the purpose of liquidating its indebtedness. The result was that nearly thirty dollars were raised in a short time. The young ladies of the Endeavor each prepared attractive "box luncheons" which were brought to the home of Miss Maude McElfe on lower Palace Avenue. C. E. Linney acted as auctioneer and made an admirable one. At nine o'clock he began selling the boxes, each of which was prepared for two with the exception of one large one from six high school girls. It contained edibles enough for twelve. The boxes were disposed of readily. The large box, was greatly in demand, six high school boys having formed a pool to corner the market for the pleasure of aiding the six girls in disposing of the contents. Other young men, however, bullied the market and the high school boys running out of finance were sold short and the box went to the young men together with the pleasure of eating a dainty luncheon

With six charming young girls. Fifty people were in attendance. Following the sale of the boxes, coffee was served. Miss Laura Wood and Miss Ada Harvey conducted a candy table with great success. The Christian Endeavor is now out of debt and has funds in the treasury.

Miss Emma Weddes of Denver and Gerson Gusdorf of Taos were married recently in the Queen City of the Plains. The bride formerly lived in Santa Fe. She is a daughter of S. Weddes who was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in the Capital prior to locating in Denver. Mr. Gusdorf is a merchant at Taos.

Train report at 2:00 p. m.—Santa Fe trains Nos. 1, 2 and are reported to arrive at Santa Fe at 9:00 o'clock this evening. Trains Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are reported to arrive at 1:00 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Santa Fe Central is reported one hour late. The Denver and Rio Grande train is reported on time.

According to the Postal Guide for 1907, just issued, New Mexico has 455 postoffices, of which five are second class, namely: Santa Fe, Albuquerque, East Las Vegas, Roswell and Raton; 17 are third class and 433 fourth offices. Of these, 167 are money order offices. There are twelve states and territories which have a less number of postoffices than New Mexico.

W. E. Gortner of Las Vegas, court stenographer for the Fourth Judicial District Court, who is spending a few days in the Capital, brought with him a big concert graphophone which he purchased recently in Chicago. He entertained a large company of friends with it last evening at the Palace Hotel. The machine is one of the latest improved makes, and when it is in action fills the entire hotel with melody. Mr. Gortner bought a hundred records for the graphophone.

"Pete" Wagner has entered the employ of Theodore Corrick, the liveryman, and is engaged as driver for the new hack purchased by Mr. Corrick.

Caroline Writing. Charlemagne introduced into his dominions and ordered all his subjects to write a particular form of letter. Copies were made of the alphabet in the new style, and both single letters and connected writing were shown that the people might understand. Specimens were sent to every city in the empire, and every monastery was provided with a copy. This style of writing became known as the Caroline.

Artistic Bees. The bee is an artistic upholsterer. It lines its nest with the leaves of flowers, always choosing such as have bright colors. They are invariably cut in circles so exact that no compass would make them more true.

Maxims For Statesmen. Dr. Jewett in one of his notebooks—he had twenty or thirty volumes of notes and reflections which he had written during his life-jotted down the following maxims for statesmen and others: Never quarrel, never explain, never hate, never fret, never disappoint, never fear, never spare, never tell, never detract and never fail.

Japanese Toothbrushes. Japanese wives furnish fresh toothbrushes every morning free to every guest. The brush is a bit of wood about the size of a pencil frayed into a brush at the end.

Scarlet Flowers. Scarlet seems the color most conspicuous in bright sunshine, and scarlet flowers are commonest in dry and sunny climates, where their color gives them an advantage in their struggle with other flowers for the attentions of butterflies and other pollen bearers.

Witchcraft. The last execution for witchcraft in England was in 1710, when a woman and her daughter, aged nine years, were hanged at Huntington for selling their souls to Satan. The capital sentence against witchcraft was abolished in 1736. In 1789 a woman was first strangled and then burned for coining, but the law was altered in the following year.

A Bold Fox. A fox pursued by a pack of hounds in Somersetshire, England, stopped long enough in his flight to select a fat duck from a farmyard he was passing and carried it off.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE DOCKETS. The New Mexican Printing Company has prepared civil and criminal dockets especially for the use of justices of the peace. They are especially ruled, with printed headings, in either Spanish or English, made of good record paper, strongly and durably bound with leather back and covers and canvas, slides, have full index in front and the fees of justices of the peace and constables printed in full on the first page. The pages are 10 1/2 x 16 inches. These books are made up in civil and criminal dockets, separate of 32 pages each, or with both civil and criminal bound in one book, 80 pages civil and 320 pages criminal. To introduce them they are offered at the following low prices:
Civil or criminal.....\$2.75
Combined civil and criminal.....\$4.00
For 45 cents additional for a single docket, or 55 cents additional for a combination docket, they will be sent by mail or prepaid express. Cash in full must accompany order. State plainly whether English or Spanish printed heading is wanted. Address the New Mexican Printing Company.

BEAUTIFUL WEATHER FOR LEGISLATURE

Climatic Article Yesterday the Simon Pure Goods—Will Continue.

Dame Nature is furnishing her fairest weather for the opening sessions of the Legislature. The vagrant weather of fair weather tonight and Wednesday with stationary temperature was the forecast today of the local weather man. The climatic conditions yesterday were well high perfect to mark the convening of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly. The temperature at 6 o'clock this morning was 30 degrees. The lowest temperature during last night was 27 degrees. The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 4:10 p. m., and the minimum temperature 19 degrees at 7:45 a. m. The mean temperature for the day was 32 degrees with a relative humidity of 59 per cent.

FAMOUS ARIZONA MINE SUIT ENDED

U. S. Supreme Court Renders Decision Favoring Defendants in Case of Crowe vs. Trickery.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the cases of Crowe versus Trickery and Crowe versus Hermon, involving the sale of the Pride of the West Mine in Arizona. Crowe brought suit on a verbal contract to recover his commission of \$10,000 for selling the mine for \$100,000. At the time of the sale the purchasers failed to take the property, but they subsequently took it by private agreement with the owners. Today's opinion affirms the Arizona court's decision against Crowe.

NEW POSTMASTERS NAMED IN NEW MEXICO

Special to The New Mexican. Washington, Jan. 22.—The following New Mexico postmasters have been appointed: Old Albuquerque Charles Mann vice G. E. Denni, resigned; Anton Chico, Guadalupe County, Mannelito Mink vice G. E. Sanchez, resigned; Poajala, Valencia County, Anna C. Engle vice A. Sarra-cinno, resigned.

Weed, Otero County, James W. Bennett vice J. D. Buting, resigned.

WANTS TO KNOW WHY UTES ARE DISSATISFIED

Washington, Jan. 22.—Captain Carter P. Johnson, of the Tenth United States Cavalry, one of the regiments which last summer helped to round up the Ute Indians of Utah has been designated by the President to make a thorough inquiry into the circumstances attending the dissatisfaction among these Indians. Pending a report, these Indians will be kept at Fort Menden, S. D.

LODZ RUSSIA IN THROES OF STRIKE

Lodz, Russian Poland, Jan. 22.—The strike planned in commemoration of "Red Sunday," was successfully carried out today in this city. Many arrests were made.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOMESTEAD SETTLERS

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt has approved the joint resolution authorizing the temporary leaves of absence of settlers from their homesteads.

New Mexican Wants bring results.

MARKET REPORT.

MONEY AND METALS. New York, Jan. 22.—Prime mercantile paper 6@6 1/2.
Money on call easy 2@3 1/4.
St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Spelter weak. \$6.62 1/2.
Silver 68.

STOCK MARKET. Atchison 104 1/4; pfd. 100 1/4.
New York Central 130 1/8.
Pennsylvania 137 3/8.
Southern Pacific 94 1/4.
Union Pacific 175 3/8; pfd. 92.
Copper 115 5/8.
Steel 47 1/8; pfd. 105 5/8.

GRAIN, PORK, LARD AND RIBS. Chicago, Jan. 22.—Wheat—May, 78c; July, 77 7/8c.

Corn—May, 45 7/8c; July, 45 5/8c@45 3/4c.
Oats—May, 38 1/8c@38 1/4c; July, 35 1/2c.

Pork—May, \$16.42 1/2; July, \$16.55.
Lard—May, \$9.45; July, \$9.47 1/2.

WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Wool steady, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK. Kansas City, Jan. 22.—Cattle receipts, 12,000, including 200 Southern. Native steers, \$4.00@6.75; Southern steers, \$3.50@5.25; Southern cows, \$2.25@3.75; native cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.75; bulls, \$3.00@4.25; calves, \$3.25@7.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; strong. Muttons, \$4.75@5.75; lambs, \$6.75@7.50; range wethers, \$5.00@6.50; fed ewes, \$4.00@5.35.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Cattle receipts, 7,000; steady. Beefves, \$4.15@7.10; cows and heifers, \$1.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.75; Texans, \$3.75@4.50; calves, \$6.00@8.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady. Sheep, \$3.60@5.75; lambs, \$4.75@7.55.

BUSINESS LOCAL LAND OFFICE

Over One Hundred Original Homesteads in First Twenty Days of January.

Over one hundred original homestead claims were filed at the United States land office in this city during the first twenty days of January. Forty-six of these entries were made in Torrance County. The business in detail follows:

Original homestead entries, 105, acres entered, 14,969; final homestead entries, 19, acres entered, 2,666; desert land entries, 16, acres entered, 2,720.

The original homestead entries were divided among the various counties of the district as follows:

Bernalillo, 6; Colfax, 3; Guadalupe, 13; McKinley, none; Mora, 5; Rio Arriba, none; San Juan, 3; San Miguel, 9; Sandoval, none; Santa Fe, 18; Socorro, 1; Taos, none; Torrance, 46; Valencia, 1.

The final homestead entries were: Guadalupe, 4; Mora, 4; San Juan, 4; San Miguel, 4; Taos, 1; Torrance, 2.

The desert land entries, were: Bernalillo, 1; San Juan, 8; Torrance, 7.

Subscribe for the Daily New Mexican and get the news.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Articles of Incorporation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Territorial Secretary J. W. Reynolds: Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company. Principal place of business at

Orogrande, Otero County. Territorial agent, C. A. Thompson, at Orogrande. Capital stock, \$1,000,000, divided into ten thousand shares of the par value of \$100 each, commencing business with \$2,000. Object, operating irrigation works. Duration, fifty years. Incorporators: A. H. Brubaker, of Marysville, Kansas; John M. Nichols, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Charles B. Mitchell and C. M. Lee, of Alamogordo, and S. R. McCamant, R. M. Nichols and C. A. Thompson, of Orogrande.

Notaries Public Appointed.

The following have been appointed notaries public by Governor Hagerman:

Edward Pennington of Deming, Luna County; Evaristo Abrego, of Clyde, Socorro County; Harry H. Kelly, of Silver City, Grant County; Winfield B. Oldham, of Portales, Roosevelt County.

LOST—This afternoon, in Capitol Building, a black silk shawl. Return to Mrs. James H. Walker and receive reward.

DR. DIAZ' SANITARIUM.

Cor. Water St. and Gaspar Ave. SANTA FE - NEW MEXICO.

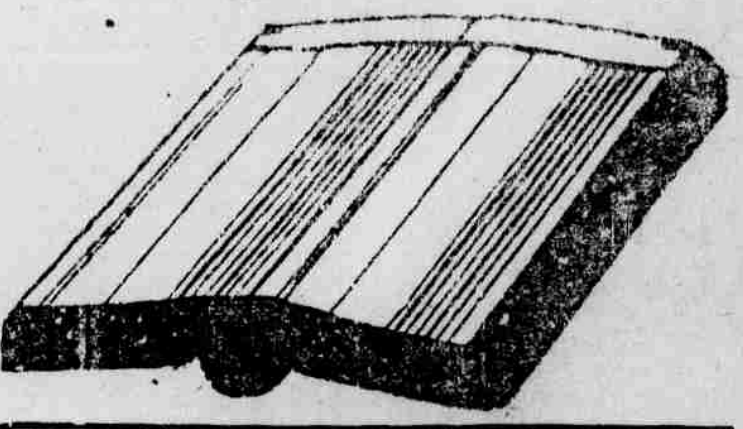
ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED, ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES FOR SICK PEOPLE.

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

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Sole Makers for New Mexico of the
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FLAT : OPENING : BLANK : BOOK



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All Kinds of Picture Framing

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COAL AND WOOD

Genuine Cerrillos lump, ton, \$6.00
Monero lump,.....\$5.75
Raton nut,.....\$5.50
Anthracite mixed, per ton, \$5.75

Anthracite furnace, ton, \$5.75
Sawed wood, per 1,000 lbs., \$2.00
Four-foot wood, per cord, \$3.50

CAPITAL COAL YARD.

OFFICE: Garfield Ave. Near A. T. & S. F. Depot. 'Phone No. 35.

"THE CLUB"

The old established line of goods formerly carried at "Our Place" has been added to my stock. I buy my goods in government bond and can guarantee absolute purity. Elegant club rooms in connection. Side entrance to Coronado Hotel.

J. W. AKERS, Proprietor.

CHARLES W. DUDROW

Lumber, Sash, and Doors

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL

Cord and Stove Wood Extra Dry, Cut to Fit Your Stove

CERRILLOS and HAGAN COAL Delivered to Any Part of the City

TRANSFER and STORAGE: We Handle Everything Movable

Phone 35 Santa Fe. Branch Office and Yards at Cerrillos, N. M.

IT DOESN'T COST ANYTHING

TO COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME WHETHER THEY BUY OR NOT.

The Biggest Curio Store in the West

MEXICAN AND INDIAN WARES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT BARGAIN COUNTER PRICES. ELEGANT STOCK OF NAVAJO BLANKETS AND BASKETS JUST RECEIVED. MEXICAN DRAWN WORK GOING AT COST.

FIVE SOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS FOR FIVE CENTS

You Can't Miss the Place

J. S. CANDELARIO,

THE CURIO MAN.

301-303 San Francisco Street. Look for the Old Mexican Cart.