

5-1-1909

## Santa Fe New Mexican, 05-01-1909

New Mexican Printing Company

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## IMMENSE GRANT PARTITION

### Referee Reports on Rancho del Rio Property

### SUIT BROUGHT FOR LIBEL

### Governor Curry Leaves for Alamogordo Tomorrow Afternoon.

Governor Curry will not leave for Alamogordo until tomorrow afternoon, when he will go via the Santa Fe Central and El Paso and Southwestern. Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford, who is at Las Vegas today, will accompany him.

**Notary Public Appointed.**  
James E. Cullom of Mogollon, was today appointed a notary public for Socorro county, by Governor Curry.

**Incorporation.**  
The Southwestern Wool and Hide Company of Las Vegas, today filed incorporation papers in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jaffa. The capitalization is \$5,000, subscribed for as follows: Henry W. Kelley \$2,400; George W. Bond \$2,500; Clarence Iden \$100; who are also the incorporators and directors.

**Game License Returns.**  
Game and Fish Warden Thomas P. Gable is today receiving returns from deputy game wardens and license collectors indicating that the law is being complied with generally.

**Made Returns to Attorney General.**  
Attorney General Frank W. Clancy today received several assessment returns from Venus, a post office recently established in New Mexico, the persons being under the impression, evidently, that he is also "assessor general." On one of the returns, under the heading "Cash on hand," the notation is made "not a cent," and under musical instruments "a third-hand piano."

### Rancho del Rio Grant.

Referee H. S. Clancy, in the suit of Vicente Frequez, et al., represented by A. B. McMillen of Albuquerque, vs. Jose G. Mirabal, et al., represented by N. B. Laughlin and A. B. Renehan, today made his final report in the partition of the Rancho del Rio grant giving the fractional parts of the grant to which the several hundred claimants are entitled. Judge McFie signed the decree for the partition of the grant and appointed Cosme Hererra, A. D. Catannach and Sotero Ortiz, commissioners to examine the grant to determine whether partition will be practicable. They will probably report that the grant can not be equitably divided and will recommend the sale of the grant, the proceeds to be divided among the claimants. The grant is one of the largest in New Mexico, lying in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo range in southeastern Taos county, is well watered and covers almost 100,000 acres.

Judge John R. McFie this forenoon signed judgment in the case of the Territory vs. the Delinquent Tax Payers of Taos county for 1907, in suits where the taxes amount to less than \$25, and the judgment was filed immediately.

Attorney Charles C. Catron this forenoon filed several suits in the district court for Santa Fe county. One asks for an injunction on behalf of Benjamin F. Pankey vs. Antonio Ortiz, Jose Antonio Anaya, Juan Jose Silva, Apolonio Chavez, Luciano Chavez, Sylvester Davis, Juan Ortiz, Donasiano Angel, Jose Ortiz y Pino, Pedro Chavez, Antonio Sandoval, to prevent the defendants from trespassing on the so called Cadial Tract of about 12,000 acres, which is part of the Eaton grant, near Galisteo, so plaintiff claims, while the defendants have fenced it and are trespassing upon it, so it is alleged.

On behalf of R. C. Gortner, Mr. Catron also filed suit to foreclose a mortgage given to secure a note for \$2,500.

A supplemental decree in divorce was signed by Judge John R. McFie in the case of Sophia Helbig vs. Robert Helbig, permitting the plaintiff to resume her maiden name, Emma Reitz.

Suit for libel and \$5,000 damages was filed today in the district court for Rio Arriba county, by Attorney R. H. Hanna, in the case of G. W. Kurtz vs. Isabella V. Crist, of Monero, who is accused of writing letters to customers of G. W. Kurtz warning them that plaintiff was unlawfully taking coal from the lands on which defendant had a patent.

### Territorial Engineer Approves Water Applications.

Territorial Engineer, Vernon L. Sullivan today approved the application of J. W. Lewis of Carlsbad, for the waters of Cass Draw in Eddy county, to reclaim 810 3-4 acres. Made Report on Scenic Highway. J. W. Meriweather, engineer in

charge of the Scenic Highway from Raton to Raton Pass, today reported to Governor Curry, Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan and Land Commissioner R. P. Ervlen, the Good Roads Commission, on the satisfactory progress that is being made on the road. He will remain in town for several days on official business.

### COMMITTEE ACTS ON TARIFF AMENDMENTS

Will Report Them to the Senate on Monday Through Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Many important action has been taken today by the committee on finance, which has been reached for amendments in the bill by Aldrich. These will be the finding of the others already. The articles under lithography, which the American manufacturers are asking increased rates were up for discussion today.

**Census Quarrel Adjusted.**  
Washington, May 1.—The Senators and Representatives who have talked with Taft regarding the census bureau affair, say the incident is closed. The controversy between Director North and Secretary Nagel of Commerce and Labor did not attain the dignity of formal charges.

### JOURNALISTS WILL RESIST REMOVAL

Proprietors of the Indianapolis News Do Not Want to Be Tried at Washington.

Indianapolis, May 1.—Delaven Smith and Charles B. Williams, proprietors of the Indianapolis News, indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, with proprietors of the New York World, on the charge of having published statements bearing on the purchase of the Panama Canal, alleged to be libelous, will appear before Judge Anderson in the United States court late today and be served with warrants of arrest. They will appear at a later date, probably, first of June, for a hearing on the question of their removal to the District of Columbia for trial. Both will resist removal for trial.

### DETECTIVE ATTACKED BY BLACK HAND

Gabriel Longobardi of Chicago Police Force Receives a Stiletto Wound From Sicilians.

Chicago, May 4.—Gabriel Longobardi, one of the most active of the Black Hand squad of detectives was attacked last night by unknown assailants, believed to have been Sicilians, and sustained a stiletto wound before breaking away from the men. It is believed that they are members of the "Black Hand" seeking the life of the Italian detective.

### FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Seattle, Wash., May 1.—R. F. Parkhurst, formerly assistant cashier of the First National bank, charged with the embezzlement of fifty thousand dollars, was found guilty by the jury in the Federal court. Speculations extended through fifteen years and were covered by the manipulation of balances in various cities.

### FOREIGNERS BOOKED FOR MASSACRE

### Constantinople Would Have Been Bathed in Blood

### TIMELY ENTRY OF SHEPHERD

### Outrages on Armenians in Asia Minor Part of the Same Plot.

Constantinople, May 1.—The minister of the interior is convinced that the attacks on the Armenians were arranged from Constantinople, synchronizing as they did with the troops here for the restoration of absolutism. Field Marshal Moukhtar today confirmed the truth of the rumors that have been in circulation, that a massacre of all the foreigners, including the ambassadors at Constantinople, had been planned for Saturday, April 24. It was the original plan of General Shekhet to enter the city with the constitutional army on the Sunday following, but hearing the rumor that the fanatical lower order of priests were planning a massacre entered the city on Saturday and thus prevented the slaughter.

## LOVE FEAST WITH JAPANESE VISITORS

### Royal Reception for Warships at San Francisco

### NIPPON IS GREATLY PLEASED

### Admiral Swinburne With His Battle Fleet Meets Ijichi.

Tokio, May 1.—The cordial reception tendered the Japanese training squadron by the people of California had an excellent effect here. The newspapers are united in saying that it proves that the best class of Americans are friendly to Japan. Extended editorials are published on the subject.

**Royal Reception at San Francisco.**  
San Francisco, May 1.—For the first time in many years, San Francisco is extending hospitality in her harbor to a visiting squadron of Japanese warships. Representatives of the city, state and nation united in a memorable greeting to Admiral Ijichi and his officers and men of the cruisers, Aso and Soya, which arrived this morning. On the hour for the arrival the two ships steamed through the Golden Gate and with a score of tugs and launches following in the wake, proceeded down the bay to where Admiral Swinburne's fleet of four warships thundered a salute of welcome to the sister guardians of the Pacific.

A fleet of excursion boats, many gaily decorated with American and Japanese flags followed the larger boats to anchor. Several hundred Japanese business men chartered a steamer and were among the first in the reception line.

### ADVICE THAT COMES NONE TOO SOON

Santa Fe Like Washington, D. C., Should Have Agricultural Supervision to Preserve Attractions.

Santa Fe New Mexican:  
Now that you good people of Santa Fe have secured the School of American Archaeology; that you are talking about planting trees, constructing a river boulevard, and beautifying the public school grounds, it is a good time for an old-time lover of the Ancient City to make a suggestion.

My first visit to Santa Fe was in 1882, and I have been a frequent visitor ever since. I was at first charmed with the sunshine, and general atmosphere of novelty. For many years I said to my friends, don't go abroad until you have seen Santa Fe and New Mexico.

I have watched the changes brought about by modernizing the city, with regret. Sorry to see the old wall around the military quarters torn down; sorry to see picturesque old adobe construction replaced with commonplace brick buildings. The result is that the city has a patchy look. It is no extenuation to say the new buildings are old fashioned in architecture, and that ought to satisfy. It does not satisfy. A stranger looking at the brick business houses around the plaza will not be favorably impressed. I assume that it is worth while to make a good impression on this stranger. I think you have noted a gradual falling off in the number of visitors, during the last few years.

It is more the fault of the very ordinary architecture replacing the old adobes, than any other one thing. Now for the suggestion: The soil, sunshine and general landscape and atmospheric conditions are in perfect harmony with the so-called Mission style of architecture that has made southern California so attractive to tourists. This style lends itself to public as well as private buildings, just as well adapted to business blocks as to private residences. It will permit of the different ways of building, and either rough brick work plastered with cement; entire concrete or a wood frame covered with metal lath and plastered with cement, will do. Let some of your good citizens start the ball rolling. Have your architects look up plans—one or two story—with arched openings, not forgetting portia or loggia. All the comforts and conveniences of modern building can just as well be included in a building of this style as in any other.

Then go ahead with local improvements you have planned—encourage the building of the elaborate Mission style hotel you are talking about, and then watch the people come to Santa Fe.

Yours, with the best interest of Santa Fe at heart.  
U. S. HOLLISTER.  
Denver, Colo., April 28th, 1909.

## LAKE SEAMEN ON STRIKE

### Twelve Thousand Employees Involved in Disagreement

### WILL TIE UP LAKE TRAFFIC

### Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland Main Centers Affected.

Chicago, May 1.—The strike of the Labor Unions on the Great Lakes against the Lake Carriers Association, went into effect today and the refusal of lake seamen to ship on boats of the Association members is estimated to affect 12,000 men who are involved in the struggle. Almost three thousand were employed on boats now running and are scheduled to leave, when the vessels dock this morning. Thousands are idle in Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland and other centers. The next move will be for the lake sailors to secure recognition for the strike from the International Seamen's Union.

**Lead Miners Go Out.**  
Bonne Terre, Mo., May 1.—The strike of the lead miners at Leadwood spread to this place today, when the underground employees of the St. Joe Lead Company quit. The mills of the company were forced to close and 1,700 men are now idle. About three thousand other men are threatening to join the strikers and are asking the partial re-establishment of the wage scale prevailing before the financial panic of 1908. The men were receiving \$2.25 per day but accepted a cut to \$1.70, and now ask to be given \$2.30 for eight hours work. The St. Joe Company is capitalized for twenty millions.

**Bakers on Strike.**  
New York, May 1.—More than a thousand bakers went on a strike this morning demanding wages ranging from twenty to forty dollars a week. It being a Jewish holiday the effect of the strike will not be felt until tomorrow.

### LAGUNA BUSINESS MAN WEDS

Leads to the Altar a Graduate of Carlsbad and Teacher at Pagueate, Valencia County.

On the eighth of this month, there were married at Pagueate, Valencia County, by the Rev. C. Brodhead, Miss Hecy Seonia and Robert Marmon, both ex-students of Carlsbad, Pennsylvania. The bride has held a position in connection with the Pagueate school and has been very capable and faithful. She will be very much missed in her native village. Her father is one of the honest and progressive men who has always favored education. The groom is the son of the late Colonel Walter Marmon, and nephew and namesake of the well known pioneer Robert G. Marmon. He is a young business man of Laguna, of good education and pleasing address.

The bride who looked very pretty in her simple white dress, was attended by Miss Daisy Schumann, and the best man was Charles Seonia. After the ceremony, dainty refreshments, prepared by the bride and her attendant, were served by other ex-students. The wedding was a very pleasing illustration of the effect of education. The following Americans were in attendance: Rev. and Mrs. C. Brodhead, Dr. and Mrs. F. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cassidy, Miss Isabel Mordy, and Miss Disette. The handsome young couple received many substantial tokens of regard from both natives and Americans which will help them in establishing their home at Laguna, where the groom is in business with the Gunn Brothers.

### CRIMINAL SUIT TO BE STARTED

Federal Government Will Follow Up Recent Disclosures in Sugar Fraud Cases.

New York, May 1.—Criminal prosecutions by the Federal government will be begun as the result of the disclosures in the recent suit of the government against the American Sugar Refining Company. The announcement was made today by Henry Stimson, the acting special attorney for the government.

### DEBATE ON LIQUOR QUESTION

Mayor David L. Rose and President Samuel Dickie Meet for Second Time on Rostrum.

Chicago, May 1.—Before an audience which applauded each speaker with generosity the second debate between Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee, and President Samuel Dickie of Albion College Michigan, on the prohibition question was held at the Auditorium.

Mayor Rose in arguing the negative of the proposition that prohibition is right, said in part:

"Thinking men recognize prohibition as an extreme remedy, wholly insufficient and destructive in the actual practice, while, on the other hand, they realize that the joint saloon and the dive are a menace socially. Now they are seeking some rational middle-ground."

Mayor Rose presented statistics from Kansas and other prohibition states in an effort to show that prohibition is failing to stop drunkenness. He said the only churches now in favor of prohibition were those fostering intolerance.

Mr. Dickie, arguing for the affirmative, contended that liquor drinking shortens life and increases liability to disease.

Of the dealers he said: "The brand of Cain seems to be upon them. The net result of their life and labor is to lower moral tone of the community. A few nights ago I went into a South Clark street saloon owned by a Chicago alderman. If there is anything more like hell this side the brimstone pit, I do not know where to find it. Not a happy face, a hopeful countenance could I find in all that drinking swearing, quarrelsome crowd of wrecks."

"Civil liberty and the liquor traffic are engaged today as never before in a death struggle. Civil liberty will live and the saloon will die."

### NEW MEXICO'S FIRST PROHIBITION COUNTY

The Last Saloon in San Juan County Went Out of Business at Midnight.

Special to The New Mexican.  
Farmington, May 1.—The trustees of Farmington at their session last evening denied a license to the last saloon in town and Farmington, Ill. Aztec, the county seat, is now dry and prohibition territory. There is now not a single saloon in the entire county, the saloon at Farmington going out of business at midnight.

The frost of the past two nights damaged the peach crop but apples are unhurt.

### DESPERATE FIRE IN GLOBE, ARIZONA

Old Dominion Commercial Establishment Damaged to Extent of \$30,000.

Globe, Ariz., May 1.—After a desperate fight the fire department extinguished a blaze which seriously damaged the building and stock of the old Dominion Commercial, one of the largest mercantile establishments in the city. The loss is thirty thousand dollars, fully insured. A large quantity of explosives stored in the building escaped ignition otherwise the town might have been blown up.

## JOHNNIE DAVIDSON NOT GUILTY

### Jury Was Out Deliberating for Nineteen Hours

### MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED

### 'Cold Blooded Murderess,' District Attorney Called the Girl.

Neosho, Mo., May 1.—"Johnnie" Davidson, the young heiress on trial charged with the murder of Roy Ramson, her sister's suitor was acquitted this morning.

The jury was out nineteen hours, having been given the case at 4 o'clock on Friday after a sensational trial. Miss Davidson is wealthy of her own right and because of the prominence of the principals the shooting and the trial caused intense feeling. The defense spared nothing to save the young woman. Miss Davidson gave way on the last day of the trial when the prosecutor called her a "cold blooded murderess."

## HUNDRED DEAD IN THE SOUTH

### Terrible Havoc Wrought by Storm Yesterday

### INJURED NUMBER MANY MORE

### Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi Were Principal Sufferers

Memphis, Tenn., May 1.—While some sections in the pathway of the storm are still to be heard from, information as far as received from Arkansas, western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, indicate that the total number of killed by the storm is one hundred and more are believed to have been fatally hurt. An accurate account is not yet received. The greatest number of dead and injured are reported from Horn Lake, Mississippi, where eighteen bodies already have been taken from the debris of farm dwellings. The injured list is placed at fifty, many of them seriously hurt.

Caddo Gap, Arkansas, reports a similar number of dead and wounded and Fayetteville, Tennessee, fifteen dead and fifty injured. The following is the number of dead in Arkansas towns: Marianna four; Palestine fifteen injured; Bee Branch, two dead; Heber, two dead; Wilbura, one dead; Wheatly, Crawfordville, Seebutt, one dead each; Marion, five dead.

In Tennessee the following towns report dead: Somerville, five; Bollivar, one; Cebar, four; Montezuma, twelve; Humboldt, four; Medina, three; Bells, six; Quito, three; Lula, four; Delbach, two; Hanley, two; Clarksville, one.

### Worst Storm in Years.

Louisville, Ky., May 1.—May day, following the wind storm which caused probably one hundred deaths through the Southern states, will be spent by the telegraph companies in repairing wires. With an overland wire from Louisville to New Orleans established, authentic lists of victims may be secured. It has been years since the storm gathered so many victims. Tennessee, sloping westward from the Virginia mountains to the Dunes along the Mississippi, provided an angle for the wind to pivot on and the list of sixty dead in the state seems to have corroborated this. Word from Guthrie, Kentucky, says that six persons were killed there. As far east as Mount Sterling, barns and houses were unroofed, tobacco beds washed away, and turnpikes turned into rivers.

**Two Hundred Thousand Smudge Pots**  
Grand Junction, Colo., May 1.—Two hundred thousand "smudge pots" watched through the night by an army of men, women and children, probably saved the fruit crop in the Grand Valley, estimated this year to be worth three million dollars. All during the night the entire district was lighted by the glare of smudge pots. The valley resembled a huge charcoal bed but in the morning buds were reported uninjured.

### Blizzard Continues in Chicago.

Chicago, May 1.—The storm which began on Thursday and the death list of which approximate two hundred in the states of Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri and Pennsylvania, took the form of a blizzard in the upper lake region today, including Chicago where a moderate wind was accompanied by snow. Winnipeg reported many cattle killed in Canada and that the storm blasted the orchards. The telegraph companies report wire conditions improved.

### Passenger Steamer Sinks.

Port Huron, Mich., May 1.—The passenger steamer Russia sunk in Lake Superior last night. All of the crew was saved. This was the first trip of the season.

### Went Down in the Storm.

Marquette, Mich., May 1.—The barge George Nestor struck a reef off here yesterday and with a crew of seven sank. The vessel was bound for Baraga, in tow of the steamer Schoolcraft. The small boats could not live in the heavy seas and the barge was driven on the rocks. The crew of the Lighthouse tender Marigold attempted the rescue with the life lines but was unsuccessful. The Nestor went to pieces fast and all the crew perished.

### JUDGE PURDY HAS RESIGNED

St. Paul, May 1.—Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States circuit court, has tendered his resignation to President Taft. Judge Purdy was temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Lochren, and his permanent appointment has been opposed by Senator Nelson.



# The Big Store



Merchant Tailoring Department is now running in a first-class shape. This is the first chance that Santa Fe ever had for our customers to come into our up-to-date store and pick the woollens right from stock, cut and made and pasted on a man's shoulders and fitted from the bottom of pants to top of coat, and finished with best of workmanship, living, and best of style that money can buy. Our cutter, Mr. Synty, is not only a first-class tailor, but an expert designer of his profession and he is always ready and willing to aid you to get the latest cut and style, as he is familiar with all the latest designs. We have done away with Eastern profits which we used to pay and charge to our customers. Now you only pay our profit, which is not half as much as it used to be. Come right along, this department is to stay and serve you for all

the time to come. Earlier you come the better to select your choice before the best numbers are picked out.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS. MONEY TO LOAN

On notes, diamonds and jewelry as low as \$10 and as high as \$300. Loans are strictly private. Time one month to one year. Rates are reasonable. Call and see us before borrowing.

**Wm. FARAH**

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## NATHAN SALMON.

San Francisco street.

Phone 108.

The largest and the only up-to-date store in Santa Fe.

## THE DAILY ROUND UP.

### FISHING.

(By Grace Stone Field.)  
I went fishing, so did Sue;  
Cupid, he went fishing, too.  
On the sly!  
With our lines precisely baited,  
On the banks we sat and waited.  
But the fish were shy.

Susan's sun-kissed cheeks were glowing.  
Susan's dimples, coyly showing,  
Proved a pretty snare;  
And my thoughts were somehow tangled.  
All the time I sat and angled,  
With her silken hair.

Fishes? Well, there were not many;  
Finny ones, there were not any.  
Still, we caught a few—  
Susan caught one, so did I.  
Though the water-folks were shy;  
Cupid? He caught two!

**Organized County Medical Association**—The physicians of Colfax county today met at Raton and organized a Colfax County Medical Association.

**The New Mexicans**—A ball team under that name has been organized at Las Vegas with Walter Bierman as manager. The team is open to dates.

**G. A. R. Encampment at Alamogordo**—The Territorial encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Alamogordo on June 8 and 9.

**Died at Sanitarium**—Mrs. Lucy E. Swan, wife of R. N. Swan, died at Saint Joseph's Sanitarium at Albuquerque yesterday. She was aged 52 years.

**Appointed U. S. Commissioner**—F. J. Bush has been appointed U. S. Commissioner for Alamogordo, vice W. S. Shepherd, deceased, by Judge Edward A. Mann.

**New Hotel For Alamogordo**—The Southwestern Hotel and Cafe has been opened in the old El Paso and Southwestern Railroad office building at Alamogordo.

**Confirmation at Albuquerque**—Last evening Bishop J. M. Kendrick of Phoenix, Arizona, confirmed a large class for church membership at Saint John's Episcopal church.

**Died of Scarlet Fever**—Guadalupe, the fifteen year old daughter of Sosthenes Delgado, died this week at Chaparral, San Miguel county, of scarlet fever. Interment was made at Las Vegas.

**Seven Year Old Makes Long Journey Alone**—George, the seven year old son of Car Inspector Smith at Albuquerque, arrived at the Duke City yesterday, having made the long journey from Louisville, Kentucky, alone.

**Granted a Divorce**—Mrs. H. W. Ritzers of Raton, was granted a divorce from H. W. Ritzers by Chief Justice W. J. Mills at Las Vegas. She was given the custody of two children, the home and property and alimony.

**Judge Mann Will Hold Court at Hillsboro**—Next week district court will convene at Hillsboro, Siero county. Owing to the illness in the family of Judge Frank W. Parker, Judge Edward A. Mann of Alamogordo will be on the bench.

**Arrested for Gun Toting**—Albert Ninston, colored, was arrested at Alamogordo on Friday for flourishing a gun, but was released again when it was found that his mind was disordered and his brother promising to take care of him.

**Ruin of Boys**—The Alamogordo News says that boys of that town, ranging in age from 14 to 19 years, are in the habit of procuring whisky and congregating in various parts of the city in the evening and often becoming intoxicated.

**Painter Arrested for Robbery**—Says the Las Vegas Optic: "W. K. King, a painter, from Las Vegas, was arrested at Raton for a robbery committed at Las Vegas. He is accused of taking the tools of Fireman Daniel Eckert and pawning them."

**Santa Fe Wins \$5,000 Damage Suit**—Judge Ira A. Abbott in the district court at Albuquerque, yesterday, directed a verdict for the plaintiff in the suit for \$5,000 damages brought by Mrs. Florence Killison against the Santa Fe Railroad.

**Temporary Bridge Built**—The bridge on the Santa Fe, south of Raton, which burned out on Thursday, was yesterday replaced with a temporary structure and traffic over the line was resumed. Later a steel bridge will replace the temporary structure.

**Cleaned Up Cases**—Although there were 234 cases on the docket, at Tucumcari, Judge Mann, cleared up business, all except about a dozen cases, in two weeks and returned this week to Alamogordo with District Clerk F. P. Downs and Court Stenographer W. H. Ungles.

**Socorro Fire Loss**—The Hartford holds \$1,500 and the Fireman's Fund \$800 on the recent dwelling loss at Socorro. The house belonged to District Attorney John E. Griffith and the loss is reported as total. The Fire-



## Why suffer with pain when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT WILL CURE

RHEUMATISM, CUTS, OLD SORES, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, STIFF JOINTS, NEURALGIA, SCALDS, ETZ.,

G. A. Friedel, Dallas, Tex. writes: "I use Ballard's Snow Liniment for my family. It is the best Liniment made. It relieves burns and scalds."

25c, 50c and \$1.00

Ballard Snow Liniment Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sold and Recommended by FISCHER DRUG COMPANY

man's Fund has an additional policy of \$1,000 on the household furniture. This is a 50 per cent loss.

**Marriage Licenses**—Marriage licenses were granted to the following at Raton yesterday: Lemuel W. Henderson and Ruth Winters; Ralph E. Owen and Belle McDaniels all of Raton. At Las Vegas, a license was granted Bartolo Cordova, aged 42, and Augustina Martinez, aged 35.

**Crazy Man Jumps From Train**—G. Schlemming, a German, on his way from Albuquerque to Chicago, jumped from Santa Fe train No. 8, at Lynn, north of Raton, on Thursday, and made across the country eastward. He was missed at Trinidad, by Conductor Quinn and search was instituted for him. He was found wandering about aimlessly near Raton, where he had hidden his baggage in a box car. He was sent to Chicago in care of a conductor.

## CUTICURA COMFORT



## FOR LITTLE FAT FOLKS

Most grateful and comforting is a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura. This pure, sweet, economical treatment brings immediate relief and refreshing sleep to skin-tortured and disfigured little ones and rest to tired, fretted mothers. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are worth their weight in gold.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 6, Rue de la Paix; Austria, 8, R. Korne & Co. Berlin, 10, R. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong, 27, R. K. Paul, Harbin, 10, R. K. Paul, Kanton, 10, R. K. Paul, Moscow, 10, R. K. Paul, Rangoon, 10, R. K. Paul, Singapore, 10, R. K. Paul, Siam, 10, R. K. Paul, Yokohama, 10, R. K. Paul. Sole Proprietors, Boston.

Established 1856.

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3 CARS FLOUR 3

Jersey Cream  
Imboden Imperial  
Pansy

Flour

Imperial Whole Wheat  
" Graham  
" Corn Meal

WE CONTROL ABOVE BRANDS OF FLOUR for SANTA FE

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Southeast Corner Plaza, Santa Fe. Telephone No. 40

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## ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT BATTLE

Dewey's Naval Victory in Manila Bay, May 1st, 1898.

The declaration of war against Spain was signed by President McKinley at 11:24 o'clock April 20, 1898. Commodore Dewey's fleet was then in Hong-Kong a British port in China. I am indebted to Spears History of our Navy for most of the following vivid description of the victory gained by Commodore Dewey's fleet, over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo.

"Looking ahead to the growing war-cloud, the Navy Department had ordered the Baltimore, near the middle of April, to leave Yokohama, and join Dewey's fleet at Hong Kong, she reached Hong Kong April 22. There was need of the Baltimore for instant service, and here she was in Hong Kong, but unfortunately, foul-bottomed, short of coal and other supplies. To the dry dock therefore, Dewey sent her. At the end of 48 hours she had been docked, cleaned, painted, and floated again, and every needed article on board. War having been declared, under the rule Dewey was notified by the British authorities to leave the harbor in twenty-four hours, but at 2 o'clock that afternoon the war ships Boston, Concord, Petrel, and the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch sailed away; and also the Nashua and Zafiro transports carrying 3,600 tons of coal and six months supplies for the squadron. At 10 o'clock on Monday the flag ship Olympia the Raleigh and the Baltimore sailed away also, uniting his forces at Mirs-Bay, in Chinese territory. Commodore Dewey started for Manila April 27. To the impatient crews the speed maintained—eight knots—was nerve-trying, but Dewey knew that the Spanish at Manila had been notified of his start on the day he left Hong Kong, and that any time saved by high speed would not be worth the expense in coal, and it was not until April 30th, that the big island of Luzon, on which Manila stands, was reached. Now it was well known to Dewey that a telegraph station stood on Point Bolinao and that his presence on the coast had been known by the Spanish at Manila ever since his arrival. A look at the chart shows that Luzon Island lies north and south, as to its length, and that Manila Bay is roughly stated a four-sided body of water projecting inland from the southwest corner of the island. The mouth of the bay is about six miles wide. One mile off shore from the north point lies Corregidor Island, and the water between this island and the south point is perhaps five miles wide. Now, Corregidor Island is a considerable body of land and moreover, it rises 600 feet above the sea. On its crest a battery of eight inch modern Krupp guns had been erected, while the south point of the bay was guarded by a similar battery erected on El Fraile Island, which lies, perhaps a half mile from the beach. If well handled, these guns might sink the best battleship afloat, the guns being especially well placed to deliver a plunging fire. Nor was that all, for reports said that the Spaniards had filled the channel with fields of torpedoes. Somewhere behind those formidable works lay the Spanish squadron, its officers waiting with guns loaded, no doubt, for the Yankees to come—the Yankees whose protected decks ranged from four and three quarter inches thick on the Olympia, to three-quarters of an inch on the Concord. It was a battleship job to hunt that Spanish squadron, and Dewey had not one armored ship properly so-called, to aid him, but he had a plenty of Harveyized grit in his own heart and among his crews, and he thought that might serve instead of battleships—and it did. Calling his captains on board the flag ship in Subig Bay, he gave them their orders, and then at 6 o'clock in the morning, led the way down the coast at speed that would bring him into the mouth of the wide channel of Manila Bay at midnight precisely. The other ships followed each other, with a hooded light on the taffrail of each other, for a guide to the one behind the revenue cutter and the transports bringing up the rear of the warship line. In perfect silence the squadron drifted along through the night in a course almost due south until well below Corregidor Island, and then turned east and north straight into the bay. The heights of the Spanish island loomed like a mountain in the night, but not a sign of alarm was seen there as the squadron turned into the bay until the firemen on the revenue cutter, just as she was turning, were obliged to stoke her fires. At that a blaze of flame and a shower of sparks arose from her funnel, and the sentries on the island saw the flare. A moment later they sent a rocket warning its way into the sky. An answering rocket arose from El Fraile instantly, while lights flashed for miles along the south shore of the bay. Then the quick flash of a great gun was seen on El Fraile, and a big shell with a roaring scream came hunting our ships. Instantly the Boston returned the fire with an eight inch shell, "just to tell them they had seen us surely," as Gunner Evans said, while the Concord fired two of her six-inch guns, and the McCulloch, fired four times. That ended the firing on both sides, although the taffrail-lights must still have been within plain view of the forts. Thereafter the ships slowly worked their way up the bay with most of the men sleeping beside their guns, until day broke; when all hands were once more called to duty, and hard bread, cold meat and coffee were served to them as a morning "snack."

The squadron at break of day lay seven miles due west from Manila city and perhaps an equal distance northwest of the little sandy hook called Cavite—a sandy hook which partly encloses a small bight in the coast where were lying the Spanish ships stretched out in a line that began behind the hook and led away toward Manila city for nearly a mile. Not a Spanish ship had steam up—why should a Spanish admiral doubt the ability of the men in the forts down the bay, to stop any Yankee squadron? Moreover there were the forts on Cavite Point with their beautiful Krupp rifles to aid the Spanish ships, as well as to guard the naval arsenal behind them, while over to the east seven miles away, on the outskirts of Manila were still other forts with Krupp guns, and the Yankee squadron must needs get within their range if a fight were really intended. Well, the Yankees had passed the forts below, without doubt, but—, they were passed and out of the fight. It was Sunday morning, May 1, 1898. At 5:15 o'clock precisely the Spaniards opened fire with a big gun in a Manila city fort. Our sailors saw a huge puff of smoke and then a big projectile dropped into the water a mile or so from the flag ship Olympia. At this time Commodore Dewey was standing on the Olympia's oridge, while Fleet Captain Lambertson, Flag Lieutenant Brumby, Executive Officer Rees and the Navigator-Lieutenant Calkins were with him. Captain Gridley was obliged to go into the armored conning tower, least a chance shell might sweep the bridge and leave the ship without an officer of high rank. The rose light of dawn had suffused the eastern sky, but a faint haze in the dead air curtained off the Spaniards in the little harbor at Cavite, so that they were wholly invisible. But Dewey knew they were there (ten fighting ships besides transports, and two torpedo boats) and hoisting the Old Flag to the fore and main peaks, and the spanker gaff of every ship, he headed the Olympia off to the northerly end of the bay, swung her around in a wide arc toward Manila on the east, and with his fighting squadron following him with the precision of a tow on the lakes, he steamed straight at his anchored prey. A signal at his yard-arm read, "Fire as convenient." While yet he was several miles away the Spanish squadron appeared with colors up, and the fierce little gunners in the Cavite forts began to fire their big guns. The Spanish ships soon joined in, but Dewey held on his way into that hail of steel without reply, while his crews at their guns with set teeth, awaited the word in silence. At last when a little more than two miles away from the forts and anchored squadron, the Olympia swerved to the west so as to pass the Spaniards broadside to broadside, and then turning to the captain of the ship, said, quietly: "When you are ready, you may fire Gridley," and Gridley passed the word to the eager gunners in the Olympia's forward turret. The two long eight-inch rifles there were already trained on the Spanish flag ship, and as the order was heard they made quick reply. Two darting flashes in the midst of a rolling cloud of smoke were seen, and with a shivering roar the projectiles were hurled at the doomed Spaniards. Almost instantly—it seemed like an echo—came the sound of the guns of the other ships of the Yankee squadron. It was at exactly 5:35 o'clock a. m. that the first guns on the Olympia were fired. Our ships were slowed down as they approached the Spaniards to give the gunners a better chance. The head way was just about right to carry the guns of the leader clear of the smoke they made, and seeing this, and that the Yankees were now well within range, the Spaniards worked their guns with redoubled fury. Passing the anchored squadron at a range of a mile and a half, Dewey led his ships in front of the forts on Cavite Point, and then turning slowly about, went back at them, with the fresh batteries to starboard. He had given the Spaniards such punishment as they had never dreamed of, but they were fighting with the desperation of cornered rats, and their fire seemed undiminished. Indeed, as our squadron drew near again, a huge mine-field was exploded a thousand yards or so in advance of the Olympia, and then, when it was seen that the mine had failed to do its work, the beautiful flag ship Reina Christina slipped her cable and came steaming out to meet the Olympia rail against rail. Then, the guns of almost our entire squadron were turned upon her and no flesh and blood could face the hell of bursting steel that was hurled upon her. Her sides were crushed in, her men melted away from their guns, and turning her about, Admiral Montojo headed her back to the shelter of the bay. But as she turned her stern fairly toward our squadron one of the clear-eyed gunners in the Olympia's forward turret let drive his eight-inch rifle, and raked the Reina Christina from stern to bow, killing and wounding sixty men (her captain among the killed) and started a fire in her woodwork that could not be extinguished. She had come out to overwhelm our Olympia, and within ten minutes was sent back, flaming wreck from which every man able to do so was fleeing for life. But though Admiral Montojo had lost his best ship, he would not surrender, but lowering a boat he rowed with his flag to the Isla de Cuba. Reaching this vessel in safety, he signalled to two small torpedo boats to go out and do the work in which he had failed. A moment later the boats came flying at full speed, straight for

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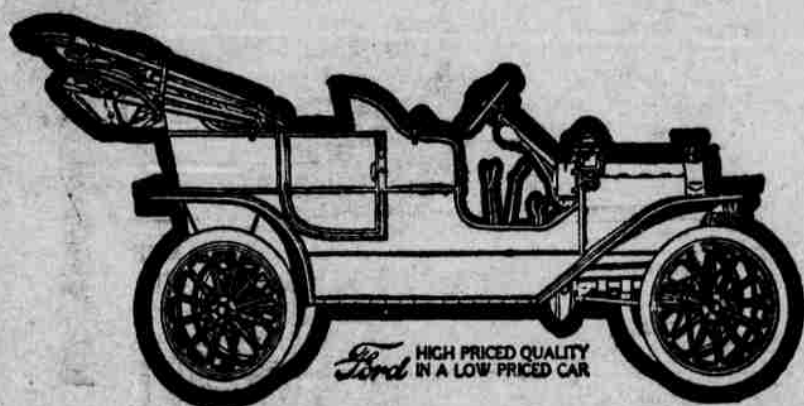
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(Continued on Page Seven.)

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THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.  
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FRANK P. STURGES, Vice-President.

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## 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.



## THE NEW JUDGES.

The appointment of Hon. Alford W. Cooley and of Hon. Merritt C. Mechem to the Territorial Supreme bench will prove highly satisfactory to the people of New Mexico. They do not violate the principles of home rule, both being residents of the Territory, and they recognize that ability and fitness are necessary prerequisites for judicial honors under the Taft administration. These appointments are further gratifying to the Republican party, for in them, the national administration gives recognition to the Republican organization of New Mexico. It is true, there were other candidates, men who are eminently fitted by learning, experience and integrity to wear the ermine. They included loyal Republicans who have fought in the thick and thin of the battle. In several instances, they announced themselves as candidates after the organization had given its endorsement, but were assured that the Republican leaders and the party wished them well. In other cases, it was merely choosing from among several equally entitled or equally capable, for the judicial position. As it is, the choice has fallen where it will redound to the credit of the national administration and the welfare of the commonwealth.

Says the Las Vegas Optic:

"The appointment of Hon. M. C. Mechem to the position of federal judge will meet with general approval throughout the Territory. Mr. Mechem is one of the most capable members of the New Mexico bar and has long been recognized as a man of sterling character and great legal ability. He has unlimited courage and will no doubt make one of the best judges the Territory has ever had. The people are to be congratulated."

The retirement of Judge Edward A. Mann, of course, is to be regretted. However, it may free him so that he can enter the political arena in New Mexico, where he would be certain to make his influence felt and where he would win notable honors and victories. To speed the parting guest, the Tucuman News says:

"Judge Mann has shown in this court as in all previous terms held here that both system and business may be inducted into the work of clearing a court docket. The officers of the court have also learned that his methods are practical and satisfactory, they have learned to be on the dot when the case is called at the time set. The machinery is working without friction."

## STREAM MEASUREMENTS AND THE RIO GRANDE.

The Thirty-eighth Legislative Assembly placed upon the statute books a law providing for co-operation between the office of the Territorial Engineer and the U. S. Geological Survey in New Mexico stream measurements, and appropriated \$2,500 for that purpose with the understanding that the U. S. Geological Survey would contribute a similar amount. In Colorado, the legislature passed a similar act which is still in the hands of Governor Schaafroth for his signature. It differs somewhat from the New Mexico law and appropriates four times as much. Its purpose, too, is less general, for it is intended, evidently, mainly to help in gathering data for the fight that Colorado intends to make upon the Reclamation Service, especially for the waters of the Rio Grande within the state of Colorado, the unlimited use of which is inhibited by the claims of the Reclamation Service, that the surplus flow of the Rio Grande is needed to fill the proposed Elephant Buttes reservoir in New Mexico, and to carry out the treaty provisions with Mexico, to furnish a certain amount of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation to the neighboring republic. Says the Denver Republican which has taken a decided stand against the Reclamation Service in this contention:

"Among the bills still in the governor's hands is the one appropriating \$10,000 a year to cover the expense of stream measurements which the state engineer is commanded to make. This bill authorizes the engineer to co-operate with the United States Geological Survey in making the measurements in question, but whether he shall co-operate or not is left to his discretion. The obligation to make the measurements is not dependent upon the suggested co-operation, for it is specifically imposed upon the engineer; and he must see that the work is done, whether he chooses to do so in co-operation with the geological survey or on entirely separate and distinct lines. The advantage of co-operation arises from the fact that the geological survey has a well trained and equipped

force of men which can be employed to greater advantage than a distinctly new force which the state engineer might organize. In addition to this, the survey will duplicate from its funds every dollar of state money used for this purpose by the state engineer.

"It will be exceedingly unfortunate if the appropriation for these stream measurements shall fail for any reason whatever; and this is seen to be all the more urgent, because of the contest in which the state will soon be involved with the reclamation service over the use of the water of the Rio Grande. The Reclamation Service is determined to take a large part of that water away from the Colorado farmers and store it in a gigantic reservoir to be constructed in the southern part of New Mexico. In order to be equipped for the coming struggle in the courts, the attorney general should be able to show by trustworthy evidence obtained from stream measurements what the flow of the Rio Grande really is. If the appropriation for measurements of this kind is sustained, the Rio Grande will be one of the very first streams to receive attention."

## THE MATTER OF ASSESSMENT.

Colorado is taking example from New Mexico. During the legislative session, at the instigation of Governor Curry, the assessors of New Mexico met in convention at Santa Fe and consulted with him, Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford and members of the Territorial board of equalization with a view of obtaining an equitable assessment, of all property this year. Now comes the board of equalization of Colorado and calls a meeting of all assessors to be held at Denver for a short "educational course." One of the plans for obtaining an equitable assessment is proposed by the Attorney General of the Centennial State. It is the appointment of a permanent "checking" committee, composed of members from the assessors, the board of equalization and businessmen. An expert may also be employed as a member of the committee. It will be the duty of the standing committee to "check up" all assessments and in event of their not coming up to the standard adopted, the committee will recommend that the state begin legal action against the bondsmen of the derelict assessor. A state law provides that in event of an assessor making an assessment lower than the true value of the property assessed, his bondsmen can be sued for the difference between the assessment and the amount that it should be. By this method it is believed that in counties where assessments have been lower than they should be, the assessors can raise them without being in danger of mob violence.

New Mexico possesses an expert in the person of Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford, who knows more about the finances of New Mexico, its assessments and real values, than any other man living. But he is without authority, unfortunately, to compel assessors to return property at its real value, as is the case in Colorado, but nevertheless, with Governor Curry and the co-operation of assessors and county commissioners, he has already accomplished wonders in equalizing assessments throughout the Territory, so that the assessment of 1909 will be the best and fairest New Mexico ever has had.

## WHAT THE SANTA FE PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION STANDS FOR.

"In order to promote general prosperity of all the varied interests of the Territory of New Mexico, and the City of Santa Fe, and especially those of the city and its vicinity, that is to say, its trade and commerce; its arts and manufactures; its banking, exchange and brokerage; its mining and smelting; its stock and wool growing interests; its agricultural and horticultural interests; its dry farming and irrigation interests; its architectural and public improvements; its educational, professional, social, moral and benevolent interests; and to promote efficient, honest, and economical government, and to oppose by all honorable means, opposition to these and all other public interests and, in order to procure, preserve and disseminate information in relation to commercial, financial and industrial affairs that may be of general interest and value; to secure uniformity in commercial laws and customs, to facilitate business intercourse, and to promote equitable principles, as well as the adjustment of differences and disputes in trade."

There can be no question that living up to such a preamble the Santa Fe Progressive Association will make a success of all it stands for. It requires, however, more than a pream-

ble of such high standard and purpose—it requires unity and harmony of those who will make up the membership of the association—for in unity there is strength and it is to be hoped that the business interests of Santa Fe will get together to accomplish what is to the best interests of the city of Santa Fe, regardless of any differences which may have caused a lack of unity in the past. The New Mexican wishes the Santa Fe Progressive Association well.

## BIGGER HOMESTEADS.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, is the father of the 320 acre homestead law and deserves credit for its passage. It is known that Delegate W. H. Andrews of New Mexico worked hard toward the same end. Says the Denver Republican.

"A resident for many years of one of the arid states, Mr. Mondell has appreciated the difficulties which a homesteader encounters in trying to establish a home upon land which, lying within the arid region, is at the same time not susceptible of reclamation by irrigation. To meet this situation he conceived the idea that the condition of such a homesteader would be greatly improved by authorizing him to include more than 160 acres in his claim, thereby enabling him to combine stock growing with tillage of the soil. Out of this grew the introduction of the bill to increase the size of arid homesteads to 320 acres and, owing to the energy of Mr. Mondell and the high esteem in which he is held by other members of Congress, the measure became a law at the late session."

"Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior, has just recently set aside certain parts of the public domain in the arid states to which the law is applicable, thus authorizing the location of enlarged homesteads within the designated areas. The different land offices will be supplied within a few days with the requisite maps and other data for the guidance of locators, and so entry of claims of this kind may be begun at once. It should result in the speedy entry of all the non-irrigable agricultural land within Colorado and thus secure the establishment of a large number of new homesteaders to the benefit and improvement of the state in every way."

## A FRIEND OF NEW MEXICO.

Ex-Governor Edmund N. Morrill of Kansas, a steadfast friend of New Mexico, died recently at San Antonio, Texas, where he had spent the winter with his wife. He was one of that type of pioneers who made Kansas the great state that it is. Unafraid, undaunted by reverses, and yet, with the gentle nature of a child, the sunshine of an optimist, the sturdy honesty of a saint, he walked through life bestowing blessing on those who came within the radiant circle of his influence. He was a native of Maine, but as a young man settled in Kansas, which was then way out west and a poor, struggling territory, rent by the Free Soil controversy. He was one of the members of the first free state legislature of whom three survive. He fought for the Union in the Civil War; was county clerk, state senator, member of Congress for three terms and never failed to speak and vote on behalf of New Mexico when opportunity offered, and in 1894 was elected governor of the state. He was a banker, a large real estate owner and a philanthropist and all of Kansas mourns his death. New Mexico, too, will lay a flower, a modest tribute, upon his bier, as a token of its appreciation of the man who was the father of the pension bill that has helped so many New Mexico veterans and their families, and on account of his keen and friendly interest in the people of the commonwealth.

One of the signs of growth in New Mexico, is the recent organization of county medical associations in Santa Fe, Colfax and other counties, as well as county bar associations in Chaves, Grant and Colfax counties. When the population of a commonwealth reaches so great a figure that associations that formerly covered the entire territory, are supplanted by county associations, then it is a sign, that it has outgrown its tutelage and is ready for self government in the fullest sense of the term.

There isn't much consolation in the Associated Press report: "That the budding fruit crop in Arkansas had been killed," and that the fruit blossoms in Colorado have been frozen. It will take considerable courage to dilate upon New Mexico's climate to fruit growers during the next few days. The weather may be all right for "lungers," but it's a fright as far as apricots and early peaches have been concerned the past three years.

Florence, Colorado, is not a dirty city, by any means, but on its annual clean-up day this week, its people gathered several hundred wagon loads of tin cans and trash that had accumulated during the winter in back yards, in alleys and upon garbage dumps. A clean-up is a sanitary blessing not to speak of the aesthetic aspect of the matter.

The Dutch would rather have had a male heir apparent to the throne, but they prefer even a queen to being ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm and his bunch of "Land Junker."

Los Angeles took its Japanese Naval visitors to a lemon grove, and in language of the street: "It handed them a lemon."

## NOTICE.

Advertisement for bids for the construction of a court house at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Sealed bids for the furnishing and delivery of the necessary materials and labor required for the construction of a Court House at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio recorder of the County of Santa Fe, or by calling upon I. H. Rapp, Architect, Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Santa Fe until 2 p. m. on the 10th day of May, 1909. The contract for the construction of said Court House will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right to reject any or all of said bids is hereby reserved. Said sealed bids will be addressed to I. Sparks, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Santa Fe, N. M.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Santa Fe.  
Attest: GEO. W. ARMJO, Clerk.

## Biliousness and Constipation.

For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, purify the stomach, liver and blood, helping the system to do its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by all druggists.

Death at Gallegos.—Mrs. Monica de Gallegos, died on April 25, at Gallegos, Union county. She was aged 55 years, 11 months and 21 days. The funeral took place on April 26, from the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Gallegos. Mrs. Gallegos was the mother of Felberto F. Gallegos and brothers.

The Most Common Cause of Suffering. Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. In many cases the relief from pain, which is at first temporary, has become permanent, while in old people subject to chronic rheumatism, often brought on by dampness or changes in the weather, a permanent cure cannot be expected; the relief from pain which this liniment affords is alone worth many times its cost. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

Suit Against Dominion Construction Company.—In the district court at Albuquerque yesterday, Daniel Sweeney, an Oklahoma contractor, brought suit against the Dominion Construction Company for \$15,000, the plaintiff alleging that he moved an outfit of horses and machinery from Oklahoma for construction work on the Albuquerque Eastern.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured, with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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

FRESH EGGS  
CREAM & MILK  
Telephone No 148 Red  
MRS. OTTO RETSCH.

The Lumber of the Season.



is the well-seasoned Lumber we are now offering to the trade. It is well-grown, thoroughly dried and properly cut material for all building purposes. Every architect who knows that our Lumber is going into a job is satisfied that the materials are all right. And though best in quality, we are really lowest in price.

C. W. Dudrow.

## GRAMMAR LESSONS

Given Either in  
—SPANISH OR GERMAN—  
RAYMOND HAACKE  
Nusbaums Washington Ave.  
or care New Mexican

## A PLACE

FOR THE SICK  
DR. DIAZ SANITARIUM  
INC.  
SANTA FE, N. M.  
\$10 and up per week.

## The First National Bank

OF SANTA FE.

The oldest banking institution in New Mexico. Established in 1870.

R. J. PALEN, President. J. H. VAUGHN, Cashier.  
L. A. HUGHES, Vice President. A. H. BRODHEAD, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$150,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$75,000

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 transfer 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 six months' or year time. Liberal advances made on consignments of livestock 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.

## THE PALACE HOTEL

WILLIAM VAUGHN, Prop.

One of the Best Hotels in the West!

Cuisine and Table Service Unexcelled

Large Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers

Santa Fe, New Mexico. - Washington Avenue



Postal Telegraph Office Commodious Sample Room  
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Steam Heated Electric  
Lighted, Every Room  
a Good One.

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PRESS THE BUTTON WE DO THE REST.

Runs on the European Plan

THE CORONADO HOTEL

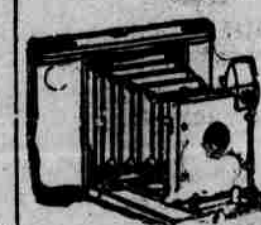
G. Lupe Herrera, Prop.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT IN CONNECTION

Short Order & Spanish  
Dishes Specialty  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Electric Light, Hot and  
Cold Baths.  
RATES 50c. Up.

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SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK  
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J. W. PRESTON, Proprietor.  
NEAT LUNCH COUNTER  
LADIES' DINING ROOM  
SANTA FE, N. M.



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We Make a  
Specialty of  
DEVELOPING PRINTING  
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Mail orders given prompt attention. Send for Catalogue  
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St.



# NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, sitting in and for the County of Rio Arriba in said District.

THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,  
Plaintiff,  
VS.  
CHARLES C. CATRON and T. B. CATRON,  
Defendants.

NO. 1137.

Pursuant to the final decree rendered and entered in the above entitled cause on the fifteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and eight, and to the decretal order rendered and entered in the same cause on the twenty-eighth day of November in the same year, by which final decree there was found and adjudged to be due to the plaintiff on the third day of July in the year aforesaid the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars principal and twelve thousand five hundred dollars interest, making a total of two hundred and sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars of principal and interest due on the day last aforesaid on the mortgage indebtedness involved in the said cause and secured by a mortgage on certain real estate a part of which is particularly mentioned and described in the said final decree, being the same part which is also in like terms hereinafter particularly mentioned and described; and by which final decree and decretal order it was, among other things, further ordered, adjudged and decreed that all and singular that part of the said mortgaged premises hereinafter mentioned and described and being a part only of all the premises so mortgaged to secure said indebtedness, and being the part thereof situated in the County of Rio Arriba, Territory of New Mexico, be sold at public auction in front of the door of the Court House in the County of Rio Arriba in the Territory of New Mexico by and under the direction of John H. Knaebel, who was by the said decretal order appointed a special master of the Court for that purpose in place of W. E. Hughes, named as such in the said final decree, but who had resigned, and that said special master give public notice of the time and place of such sale in accordance with the terms of said mortgage, the statutes in such case made and approved and according to the course and practice of the said court and the provisions of the said decree; that such public notice shall be given as aforesaid at any time on or after January 3rd, A. D. 1909; that the plaintiff, or any of the parties to the said cause, may become the purchaser or purchasers at said sale; that the said special master execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers for the said mortgaged premises on the sale thereof; and that the said special master pay to the plaintiff out of the proceeds of said sale the costs of the said suit and of said sale to be taxed, also the amount so adjudged and decreed to be due as aforesaid, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the third day of July A. D. 1908, or so much as the purchase money of the mortgaged premises so sold will pay of the same; and that said special master take plaintiff's receipt for the amount so paid and file the same with his report, and that he bring the surplus moneys arising from said sale, if any there be, into Court without delay to abide the further order of the Court as to the same:

Public notice is hereby given by me, the undersigned John H. Knaebel, as such special master, that, on the

TWELFTH DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND NINE AT THE HOUR OF NINE O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF THAT DAY,

and at the front door of the Court House in Tierra Amarilla (a United States postoffice town or settlement) in the County of Rio Arriba and Territory of New Mexico, I, as such special master, shall expose for sale at public auction, and publicly sell to the highest bidder for cash all and singular the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said final decree and which by the said final decree and decretal order I am authorized and directed to sell as aforesaid.

The property so decreed to be sold is all that part and portion of the property embraced in the said mortgage which is situate in the County of Rio Arriba, Territory of New Mexico, being five hundred thousand acres more or less and particularly described in the said final decree as follows:

BEGINNING at a stone eighteen by twelve inches in size marked "T. A. Beg. Cor." in mound of earth two and one-half feet high with four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep, also with a mound of stone, at a point on the south boundary of the Tierra Amarilla Grant on the right bank of the Nutrias River from which the house of William E. Arny bears south thirty degrees west five hundred links distant, thence up the right bank of said Nutrias River, with meanders of that stream on a course south eighty-six degrees east. Variation of needle thirteen degrees and thirty-four minutes east. At fifty-five chains change course to north fifty-four degrees 45 minutes east.

At one mile a stone fourteen by twelve inches in size marked "1 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high with four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At one mile and thirty-seven chains change course; thence north seventy-two degrees east. At one mile and sixty-nine chains change course, thence north twenty-four degrees and fifteen minutes west. At two miles from beginning corner, a stone fifteen by four by six inches in size marked "2 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At two miles and fourteen chains change course, thence north twenty-seven degrees east. At two miles and sixty-eight chains change course; thence north eighty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east. At three miles, a stone twelve by ten by ten inches in size marked "3 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At three miles and nine chains from thence on course north fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east. At five miles, a stone eighteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "5 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At five miles and twenty chains change course, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east. At thirteen miles and seventy chains, head of Nutrias river.

Thence east, at fourteen miles a pine tree twelve inches in diameter marked "14 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At five miles and twenty chains change course, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east. At thirteen miles and seventy chains, head of Nutrias river.

Thence east, at fourteen miles a pine tree twelve inches in diameter marked "14 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At five miles and twenty chains change course, thence north seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes east. At thirteen miles and seventy chains, head of Nutrias river.

diameter bears west seventy links distant. At fifteen miles a tree ten inches in diameter marked "15 M. Cor." on west side and T. A. on north side, from which a pine eight inches in diameter bears west thirty-four links distant, a pine six inches in diameter bears south thirty degrees west, twenty-eight links distant. At sixteen miles, a stone sixteen by ten by six inches in size, marked "16 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At seventeen miles, a stone eighteen by twelve by seven inches in size, marked "17 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At eighteen miles, a pine tree twelve inches in diameter marked "18 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine thirteen inches in diameter bears north one hundred and thirteen links distant. At nineteen miles, a stone eighteen by fifteen by twelve inches in size marked "19 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone two and one-half feet high, from which a pine six inches in diameter bears south forty-five degrees east one hundred links distant. At twenty miles, a stone seventeen by ten by ten inches in size, marked "20 M. Cor." on west side, with mound of stone two and one-half feet high. At twenty miles seven chains and fourteen links a stone thirty-six by twenty-five by ten inches in size, marked "S. E. Cor. T. A." on side facing line run with mound of stone three and one-half feet high, same being at the foot of the main range of the Chama mountains and the southeast corner of said Tierra Amarilla grant, from which southeast corner a pine tree fourteen inches in diameter bears north twenty degrees east sixty-six links distant, a pine nine inches in diameter bears south thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and six links distant, and a pine ten inches in diameter bears east one hundred and twelve links distant.

Thence from said southeast corner of said grant along the west foot of said mountains on a course north nine degrees forty-five minutes west. Variation of needle thirteen degrees and twenty-six minutes east. At one mile a pine tree thirty inches in diameter marked "1 M. Cor." on south side and letters "T. A." on the west, from which a pine twelve inches in diameter bears north fifteen degrees east twenty links distant, also a pine twenty-four inches in diameter bears north forty-five degrees west forty-four links distant. At one mile and fifty-three chains change course.

Thence north seventeen degrees east. At two miles a stone twenty by twenty by twelve inches in size marked "2 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone two and one-half feet high, from which a pine eighteen inches in diameter bears south sixty links distant. At three miles an aspen tree fifteen inches in diameter marked "3 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine eight inches in diameter bears south forty-two degrees east twenty-five links distant, also an aspen six inches in diameter bears south ten links distant and an aspen twelve inches in diameter bears west fifteen links distant. At three miles forty-one chains and fifty links a pine tree twenty-two inches in diameter from thence north sixty degrees west; at four miles a stone fourteen by twelve by eight inches in size, marked "4 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At four miles and thirty-nine chains a pine line tree thirty-eight inches in diameter.

Thence north eighty-eight degrees west. At five miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by seven inches in size marked "5 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At five miles and eleven chains change course.

Thence north fifty degrees and thirty minutes west. At six miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by five inches in size, marked "6 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At six miles and forty-four chains change course.

Thence north seventy-five degrees west. At seven miles a stone twelve by ten by eight inches in size marked "7 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At seven miles and ten chains change course.

Thence north thirty-nine degrees west. At seven miles and sixty-four chains change course.

Thence north fifty-three degrees and forty-five minutes west; at eight miles a stone twelve by ten by twelve inches in size marked "8 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At eight miles and fifty-nine chains change course.

Thence north seventeen degrees west. At nine miles a stone eighteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "9 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high, from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep. At ten miles, a stone twenty by ten by five inches in size, marked "10 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twelve inches deep.

Thence north sixteen degrees and thirty minutes east. At twelve miles a pine tree twelve inches in diameter marked "12 M. Cor." on side facing

line run, and the letters "T. A." cut on west side. At thirteen miles, a pine tree twenty inches in diameter, marked "13 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine ten inches in diameter bears west forty links distant, and a pine nine inches in diameter bears north ten degrees west thirty-five links distant. At fourteen miles, a pine tree fourteen inches in diameter, marked "14 M. Cor." on side facing line run from which a pine twelve inches in diameter bears north twenty-five degrees west ninety-two links distant. Also a pine ten inches in diameter bears south sixty-three degrees east fifty-six links distant, also a pine six inches in diameter bears north eighty-five degrees east sixteen links distant, and a pine twelve inches in diameter bears south twelve links distant.

Thence north forty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes east. Variation of needle thirteen degrees and thirty-eight minutes east. At fifteen miles, a boulder protruding out of the earth sixty by forty by thirty-six inches in size, marked "15 M. Cor." on south-west face, with mound of stone, from which a pine five inches in diameter bears south five degrees west, twenty-eight links distant, and a pine twelve inches in diameter bears east ninety links distant. At sixteen miles, a stone twenty by ten by eight inches in size, marked "16 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At sixteen miles and seventy chains a boulder twenty-four by twenty-four inches in size, marked on top with the letters "T. A."

Thence north at seventeen miles a stone fifty by twenty-four by twenty inches in size marked "17 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At seventeen miles and twenty-two chains change course.

Thence north thirteen degrees west. At eighteen miles, an aspen tree eight inches in diameter, marked "18 M. Cor." on side facing line run, and letters "T. A." on side facing grant, from which an aspen six inches in diameter bears east twenty-five links distant. An aspen five inches in diameter bears north thirty degrees west, fifty-eight links distant; and an aspen seven inches in diameter bears west forty links distant; at eighteen miles and forty chains, a pine tree sixteen inches in diameter.

Thence north fifty-three degrees and thirty minutes west. At nineteen miles, a pine tree twenty inches in diameter marked "19 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine ten inches in diameter bears west seventy links distant, and a pine eight inches in diameter bears south twelve degrees east forty-two links distant. At twenty miles, an aspen tree six inches in diameter marked "20 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which an aspen tree six inches in diameter bears south ten links distant. At twenty-one miles, a pine tree twelve inches in diameter, marked "21 M. Cor." on side facing line run with the letters "T. A." on side facing grant, from which a pine fourteen inches in diameter bears north ten links distant, a pine eighteen inches in diameter bears west twenty-five links distant and a pine twelve inches in diameter bears south forty-five degrees east ten links distant. At twenty-two miles, an aspen tree twelve inches in diameter marked "22 M. Cor." on side facing line run and letters "T. A." on west side, from which an aspen tree four inches in diameter bears south thirty-two links distant, and an aspen twelve inches in diameter bears north fifty-two degrees west, forty links distant. At twenty-three miles, a pine tree nine inches in diameter, marked "23 M. Cor." on side facing line run from which a pine ten inches in diameter bears north twenty degrees west fifty links distant, and a pine seven inches in diameter bears south one hundred and ten links distant. At twenty-four miles, a pine tree sixteen inches in diameter marked "24 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with letters "T. A." on west side, from which a pine twelve inches in diameter bears south forty links distant. At twenty-five miles a stake four inches square, three feet long marked "25 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At twenty-six miles a pine tree twelve inches in diameter, marked "26 M. Cor." on side facing line run from which a pine eight inches in diameter bears north forty-five degrees east thirty links distant, and a pine nine inches in diameter bears north eighty-seven links distant.

Thence north twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes west. At twenty-seven miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "27 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone.

Thence north at twenty-eight miles, a stone twelve by ten by six inches in size, marked "28 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone two and one-half feet high.

Thence north four degrees and forty-five minutes east; at twenty-nine miles a stone sixteen by twelve by eight inches in size marked "29 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high, from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At thirty miles, a stone twenty by twenty by fifteen inches in size marked "30 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone two and one-half feet high.

Thence north seventy-seven degrees and thirty minutes west. At thirty-one miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "31 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At thirty-two miles, a pine tree seventeen inches in diameter, marked "32 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine thirteen inches in diameter bears south forty-one degrees east,

sixty-one links distant, and a pine four-teen inches in diameter bears east twenty-seven links distant. At thirty-three miles, a pine tree thirteen inches in diameter, marked "33 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with the letters "T. A." on side facing grant, from which a pine tree eighteen inches in diameter bears north thirty-seven links distant, and a pine ten inches in diameter bears south seventy-one degrees west, forty-three links distant. At thirty-four miles a pine tree sixteen inches in diameter marked "34 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine thirteen inches in diameter bears south sixty degrees west, thirty-five links distant, a pine sixteen inches in diameter bears north forty degrees east, forty-three links distant. At thirty-four miles and sixty chains, change course.

Thence north sixty-two degrees west. At thirty-five miles a stone twelve by ten by eight inches in size marked "35 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone two and one-half feet high, from which a dead pine fourteen inches in diameter bears south forty-five degrees west fifty links distant.

Thence north twenty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes west. At thirty-six miles a pine tree twenty-four inches in diameter marked "36 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine eight inches in diameter bears west twenty-five links distant, and a pine ten inches in diameter bears north fifteen links distant. At thirty-seven miles a stone twelve by twelve by twelve inches in size marked "37 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep, from which a pine thirteen inches in diameter bears north forty degrees east about ten chains distant. At thirty-eight miles and twenty-eight chains, change course.

Thence north thirty-one degrees west. At thirty-nine miles a stone seventeen by twelve by twelve inches in size marked "39 M. Cor." on side facing line run with stone mound two and one-half feet high, from which a pine sixteen inches in diameter bears south thirty-three degrees east forty-two links distant, and a pine seven inches in diameter bears north twenty-three degrees east thirty-nine links distant. At forty miles, a stone sixteen by ten by six inches in size, marked "40 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone, at forty-one miles, a stone thirty-six by twenty by twenty inches in size marked "41 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone three feet high. At forty-two miles, a stone twenty-seven by sixteen by twelve inches in size marked "42 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone three feet high. At forty-three miles a stone twenty-six by eighteen by fifteen inches in size, marked "43 M. Cor." on side facing line run with stone mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep, from which a pine thirteen degrees east sixty-three links distant, and a pine six inches in diameter bears north fourteen degrees east, thirty-seven links distant; at forty-four miles, a stone eighteen by fifteen by twelve inches in size marked "44 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with stone mound two and one-half feet high, from which a pine seven inches in diameter bears west thirty-six links distant, and a pine nine inches in diameter bears north forty three degrees east, ninety links distant. At forty-five miles a stone sixteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "45 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with earth mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At forty-six miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "46 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep, from which a pine tree six inches in diameter bears south sixteen degrees east, one hundred and ten links distant. At forty-seven miles, a stone thirty by twelve by twelve inches in size marked "47 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At forty-eight miles, a stone eighteen by eighteen by twelve inches in size, marked "48 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone two and one-half feet high. At forty-nine miles, a stone thirty by twenty by twenty inches in size, marked "49 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of stone three feet high. At forty-nine miles and thirty-seven chains, change course.

Thence north seven degrees west. At fifty miles, a boulder four by four by three feet in size, marked "50 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone three feet high. At fifty-one miles a stone forty-eight by forty-eight by twenty-four inches in size marked "51 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of stone three feet high. At fifty-two miles, a stone twenty by fourteen by twelve inches in size, marked "52 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with stone mound two and one-half feet high. At fifty-three miles, a stone eighteen by eighteen by twelve inches in size, marked "53 M. Cor." on side facing line run with stone mound two and one-half feet high. At fifty-three miles and forty chains, change course.

Thence north sixty-three degrees and twenty-seven minutes west. At fifty-four miles a stone twenty-three by fifteen by ten inches in size, marked "54 M. Cor." on side facing line run with earth mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At fifty-five miles, a stone eighteen by twelve by ten inches in size, marked "55 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with stone mound two and one-half feet high. At fifty-five miles and forty chains, change course.

Thence south twenty degrees west. At five miles, a stone eighteen by ten by six inches in size, marked "5 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At five miles and twenty chains change course.

Thence south seven degrees and fifteen minutes east. At eleven miles, a pine tree twenty-four inches in diameter, marked "11 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine twenty-four inches in diameter bears south ten degrees west, thirty links distant, and a pine twenty-four inches in diameter bears south twelve degrees west forty links distant.

Thence south seven degrees and fifteen minutes west. At eleven miles and forty-three chains change course. Thence south eleven degrees east. At eleven miles and sixty-four chains, change course.

with stone mound two and one-half feet high. At fifty-six miles, a stone eighteen by twenty by ten inches in size marked "56 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with stone mound two and one-half feet high. At fifty-six miles and sixty chains a stone twenty-four by twenty by sixteen inches in size marked "T. A. N. E. Cor." with mound of stone four and one-half feet high same being at the head of the Navajo river and the northeast corner of said Tierra Amarilla Grant, from which a prominent point of rocks bears north twenty degrees west about forty chains distant also a prominent point of rocks bears north twenty-five degrees east about one mile distant; a large vertical crevice in side of bluff bears north fifty-five degrees west seventy chains distant. A prominent spur of rocky bluff running close down to river bears south fifty-seven degrees west. A stone thirty by twenty by sixteen inches in size marked "T. A. W. M." on side facing northeast corner with mound of stone four feet high bears south seventy degrees east two hundred links distant, same being witness monument for said northeast corner.

Thence from the northeast corner of said Grant on a meander down the left bank of the Navajo river on a course south forty-five degrees and thirty minutes west. Variation of needle thirteen degrees and thirty-five minutes east. At one mile, a stone eighteen by sixteen by ten inches in size marked "1 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with earth mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep.

Thence south twenty degrees and thirty minutes west. At one mile and seventy-two chains, change course.

Thence south twenty-six degrees west. At two miles, a stone thirteen by twelve by twelve inches in size marked "2 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep from which a pine fourteen inches in diameter bears south twenty-six degrees east thirty-six links distant. At two miles and thirty-two chains, change course.

Thence south thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west. At two miles and sixty chains, change course.

Thence south forty-one degrees and thirty minutes west. At two miles seventy-eight chains and forty links, change course.

Thence south thirty-one degrees and thirty minutes west. At three miles, a stone eighteen by sixteen by sixteen inches in size, marked "3 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep, from which a pine tree thirteen inches in diameter bears east thirty-seven links distant and a pine six inches in diameter bears south thirty-seven degrees east ninety-one links distant. At three miles thirty-eight chains and forty links, change course.

Thence south eight degrees and thirty minutes west. At four miles, a stone eighteen by eighteen by sixteen inches in size marked "4 M. Cor." on side facing line run with a stone mound two and one-half feet high.

Thence south twenty degrees west. At five miles, a stone eighteen by ten by six inches in size, marked "5 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At five miles and twenty chains change course.

Thence south nine degrees and thirty minutes west. At six miles, a stone eighteen by twelve by twelve inches in size, marked "6 M. Cor." on side facing line run, with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At six miles and forty chains, a stake three and one-half feet long, four inches square marked "T. A." on side facing Grant.

Thence south four degrees and fifteen minutes east; at seven miles a stake three and one-half feet long, four inches square, marked "7 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At seven miles and sixty-four chains, change course.

Thence south seventeen degrees and forty-five minutes east. At eight miles, a stone fifteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "8 M. Cor." on side facing line run with earth mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At nine miles, a stone sixteen by sixteen by four inches in size marked "9 M. Cor." on side facing line run with earth mound two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep.

Thence south seven degrees and thirty minutes east. At nine miles and seventy-eight chains, change course.

Thence south twenty degrees west. At ten miles, a stone sixteen by twelve by ten inches in size marked "10 M. Cor." on side facing line run with mound of earth two and one-half feet high from four pits eighteen by twenty-four by twelve inches deep. At ten miles and sixty chains change course.

Thence south seven degrees and fifteen minutes east. At eleven miles, a pine tree twenty-four inches in diameter, marked "11 M. Cor." on side facing line run, from which a pine twenty-four inches in diameter bears south ten degrees west, thirty links distant, and a pine twenty-four inches in diameter bears south twelve degrees west forty links distant.







feet to corner number one, place of beginning, containing seven hundred and fifty-four and fifty-five hundredths acres; also excepting:

Lands known as the Thompson ranch:

Beginning at corner number one, a sand stone eighteen by twelve by eight inches marked "I. M." whence, corner number ten of El Vado tract last above described bears south sixty-two degrees twenty-four minutes east ninety-seven hundred and fifty-five feet; thence south sixty-six degrees forty-nine minutes west five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine feet; south forty degrees thirty-two minutes west thirty-four hundred feet; north forty-nine degrees twenty-eight minutes west one thousand feet; north thirty-eight degrees eighteen minutes east seven thousand five hundred feet; north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east three thousand one hundred feet; south five degrees fourteen minutes east two thousand two hundred and forty-six feet to corner number one, place of beginning, containing four hundred and twenty-seven hundredths acres; excepting also:

Esperanza Mine:

Beginning at corner number one, a lava stone eighteen by fifteen by twelve inches marked "I" with post four by four inches four feet long scribed "Cor. No. 1 Esperanza Lode," whence corner number one of Brazos tract heretofore described bears north eighty-nine degrees two minutes west fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-one feet; thence north eighteen degrees thirty-one minutes east six hundred feet; north seventy-one degrees twenty-nine minutes west three thousand feet; south eighteen degrees thirty-one minutes west six hundred feet; south seventy-one degrees twenty-nine minutes east three thousand feet; to corner number one, place of beginning, containing forty-one and thirty-three one-hundredths acres; also excepting:

The depot grounds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company at Chama.

Station bounded and described as follows. Beginning at corner number one, an iron bolt, set at a point on line 3-4 Chama townsite heretofore described four hundred and forty-six and two-tenths feet south eighteen degrees forty-two minutes west from corner number three of said townsite; thence south seventy-one degrees eighteen minutes east seven hundred and fifty feet; south eighteen degrees forty-two minutes west two thousand two hundred and two and eighty-six hundredths feet; south forty degrees twenty-eight minutes west two thousand

sand seven hundred and two and seventy-eight one hundredths feet; north forty-nine degrees thirty-six minutes west nine hundred and one and one-tenth feet; north forty degrees twenty-one minutes east two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and one-tenth feet; north eighteen degrees sixty-two minutes east one thousand six hundred and sixty-six and nine-tenths feet to corner number one, place of beginning, containing ninety-one and four-tenths acres; also excepting:

Lands of Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company:

Right of way for Chama pipe line twelve and one-half feet in width extending from northerly line of Chama depot grounds in a northeasterly direction five thousand four hundred and thirty-five feet more or less, to a point on the Chama river, containing three and nineteen one-hundredths acres; also

Right of way of said railroad company on its main line, extending from the eastern to the western boundaries of the Tierra Amarilla Grant, being a strip of land fifty feet on each side of the centre line of said railroad except through Chama station grounds, containing three hundred and nine-five hundredths acres; also,

Right of way for Lumber Branch of said railroad extending from Chama station in a southerly direction to the village of Tierra Amarilla, including right of way to Laws Mill, being a strip of ground twenty-five feet on each side of centre line of said railroad and consisting of one hundred and four and ninety-six one hundredths acres; also excepting:

Land known as Iron Springs Vega.

Beginning at corner number one, a boulder stone fourteen by ten by eight inches marked "I. C." with cedar post four by four inches marked "I. C." whence corner number one of Brazos tract heretofore described bears north thirty-five degrees fifty-two minutes east seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight feet; thence south eighty-five degrees twenty-nine minutes west six hundred and thirty feet; south seventeen degrees forty-seven minutes west seventeen hundred and forty feet; south seventy-three degrees forty-seven minutes east fourteen hundred and fifty feet; north twenty-five degrees forty-seven minutes east one hundred and eighty-eight feet; north twenty-six degrees fifty-one minutes west ten hundred and seventy-eight feet; north nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east nine hundred and ninety-five and four-tenths feet to corner number one, place of beginning, containing ninety-one and four-tenths acres.

So much of the foregoing description as precedes the aforesaid exceptions is a substantial copy of the field notes contained in the United States patent for the Tierra Amarilla Grant, recorded in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio recorder of the said County of Rio Arriba, New Mexico, in Volume 15A at pages 102 to 130, and also recorded in the office of the County Clerk and ex-officio recorder of the County of Archuleta, Colorado, in Book 5, pages 474 to 492.

And the said foreclosure sale and the Special Master's deed thereunder will embrace all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claims and demands of the said defendants and of each of them, at law or in equity, and of all persons claiming under them or either of them, of, in and to all and singular, so much of said Tierra Amarilla Grant as is situate within the Territory of New Mexico, except the specific parcels above, and in the said mortgage and decree, mentioned and described as exceptions to the said general description.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

I. The purchaser must make at the time and place of sale and before the sale is closed, a partial payment of ten per cent. of the amount bid by him, and must also then and there sign and deliver to the Special Master a memorandum of sale promising to comply with these terms of sale and to pay the residue of the purchase money as herein provided; and for such partial payment the Special Master's receipt will be then and there given; and such partial payment may be by bank draft or certified check acceptable to the Special Master. In default of such immediate partial payment, the Special Master will disregard the said bid and proceed with the sale and accept the bid of the highest bidder able, ready and willing forthwith to make immediate payment of ten per cent. of his bid.

II. The whole purchase-money may be paid at the time and place of sale, in which event the Special Master's deed of conveyance will then and there be delivered to the purchaser, and such or any payment of purchase money may be made by bank draft or certified check acceptable to the Special Master.

III. The residue of the purchase-money, if the whole purchase-money has not been paid at the time and place of sale, must be paid to the Special Master, at the office of the Clerk of the said First Judicial District in the City and County of Santa Fe, New Mexico, during banking hours of Thursday the Seventeenth day of June, 1909, and thereupon the said Special Master's deed will be delivered.

IV. The purchaser will be allowed out of the final payment the amount of any lawful taxes, if any, which were liens on the premises sold at the time of the acceptance of his bid and which the said purchaser shall have paid before delivery of the said deed.

V. The Special Master is not required to send any notice to the purchaser, and if he neglects to comply with the terms of sale and to pay and receive his deed as provided, he will be charged with interest on the whole amount of his purchase.

VI. The biddings will be kept open, after the property is struck off, and, in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck off to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of said Special Master, under these same terms of sale, without application to the Court, and such defaulting purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency that may exist between the sum for which said premises were struck off upon the sale and that for which they may be sold on the re-sale, and also, for all costs and expenses occurring on such re-sale.

Dated April 24, 1909.

JNO. H. KNAEBEL,  
Special Master.

## When Drenton Found Out

By MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

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There was a dip in the path from the gate to the steps, only a little incline, but enough to make the house appear to meet chance comers in an attitude at once discreet and confidential. The hollyhocks arched along the edge of the porch added a sense of seclusion. They were tall and lush and branchy enough to screen the whole porch space throughout the pleasant weather. People wondered not a little that the Greers did not plant vines instead—vines were so much more graceful and lasting; then, too, since everybody had them, they must be the right thing.

Drenton was sick of right things; therefore, to see the hollyhocks, at their best in a blaze of midsummer sunshine, was to resolve that he would live with them for the next fortnight at least. He turned in through the sagging green gate with the free step of assured welcome. It did not in the least astonish him to have some one say from out the hollyhock ambush: "Come in, though I don't believe you can have any business here."

"You are mistaken," Drenton said, smiling faintly. "Settling oneself is always a fearful business. You'll help me? Oh, I know you don't take boarders—there is no look of boarders, not the least—but you'll let me stay?"

"I can't tell until Mary sees you. She's away—won't be back for an hour," the voice replied. It was a man's voice, high-pitched and weak yet not unpleasant. Peering within the leafy shade Drenton saw a wheel-chair heaped with pillows, among which there sat a drawn figure, pitifully distorted. But the man's face was fresh-colored, almost handsome, and a little tanned. He held out a knotted hand to Drenton, as he added: "I shan't say a word. She'll let you stay if she thought I wanted you even the least bit. I should like to have you—you look new and strange. Strangers are precious when you've been fast in one spot for 12 years."

Drenton shivered, yet shook the crippled hand warmly and sat down facing the wheel-chair. "I shan't make trouble for—Mary," he said, smiling, yet gulping a little over the name. "Tell me about her—and yourself—before she comes. Then I shall know better if I ought to ask shelter here. I want to stay badly, and yet—"

"There is little to tell—now. Once I thought there was a great deal," the man, William Greer, said, sighing faintly. "That was before I understood—when I was ready, almost, to curse God and die. You see, I married Mary partly because I was so sorry for her. She had had hard lines, taking care of two on an income not half big enough for one. It was her stepmother she took care of, and the woman hadn't been overly kind. But she had nobody else, so when the husband died, just after she fell ill, Mary stayed by her as though it were a thing of course. How she did it nobody knows. There was only the house, and two hundred a year from Mary's mother. The stepmother was five years dying, and Mary somehow saved enough to bury her. But the strain told on her; she was faded and scrawny—looked nearer 50 than 30. We were just of an age, and I, too, had been taking care of people instead of looking out for myself. They were my own people—brothers, sisters, and grandmother. Granny willed the farm to the other boys, and what money she had to the girls—because my dear grandson William is so well able to take care of himself." The others thought of the 'will' very just. Maybe I'd looked for something a little different. Anyway, I married Mary, almost out of hand. And the very next week came rheumatic fever—to leave me as you see me."

"And Mary?" Drenton breathed rather than spoke.

Greer smiled wanly, yet with an illumined look. "Mary didn't complain—then nor ever. I had a trifle of money saved—enough to buy this place. Her old home had gone to pay some of her father's debts as soon as it was free of the dower right. There's a bit of ground behind—it's been our salvation. She plants things there, and keeps me out in the sunshine while she is tending them."

"You look to her for—everything?" Drenton asked.

Greer smiled again. "There's never any question of looking to between us," he said. "At first—for a whole month—I prayed to die. Say, rather, I fought to die—the idea of a man living on and on, a clog and burden to the woman he had married."

"I understand," Drenton interrupted. "Death, whatever may come after, must be joy beside that."

"Mary must talk to you—why, yonder she comes!" Greer said, his face lighting vividly. A tallish woman, sunburned and slightly stooped, hurried along the path.

Drenton rose, holding out his hand to her; he dared not raise his eyes to her face, they were so very dim. "If only you'll let me stay awhile," he said plaintively. "I'll work in the garden and look after the chicks, and even pull a donkey-cart if nothing else will serve."

Mary overlooked his hand for the space of two breaths, while she studied his face. Then her own lit up with a soft, motherly illumination. She touched his shoulder lightly, saying: "You may stay if you can put

up with our ways. Perhaps Billy has been telling you fairy tales. Until you have seen for yourself, we will make no bargain."

Drenton stayed. Before a week was out there was mutual wonder as to how the Greers had got on so long without him. He was deliciously awkward at everything, yet ready for anything.

Mary knew that somewhere a woman's heart was breaking for this fine young fellow, soft-handed, well-made, full of charm, but she did not spy; that did not belong to her.

Drenton's mind often went to the many things Billy and Mary lacked through needing money. The roof had begun to leak badly, the well needed a new curb; moreover, there was the donkey-cart still unrealized, not to name warm carpets and better ways of heating the house. Mary was brave as she was thrifty; her hat looked as though it had never been new. She stayed away from church through lack of Sunday clothes, yet Billy was coddled and nourished until he was driven to protest. Something must be done, and quickly, before there came the pinch of winter.



He Sat Staring at a Letter.

Drenton could do it, at no more sacrifice than that of a little pride. He owed it to Billy, and especially to Mary, to make the sacrifice. It was only his word, rash and ill-conditioned, that would need to be broken. Late, so late his candle had begun to gutter, he sat staring at a letter, brief and blurred. "Elizabeth," it ran, "I said I would ask for nothing. I am not asking for myself, but for the best people alive. They are husband and wife, immeasurably rich in each other, yet so poor a thousand dollars will be wealth to them. Send it, please. He is a cripple and helpless. She does everything for him, and he loves her enough to rejoice, not rebel."

There was little more beyond the address and signature. Drenton crept out to mail it, half hating himself for writing it, yet somehow deep down there was a song in his heart. The song strengthened all the next day and the next, but on the third morning it was ended. There had been more than time, yet Elizabeth had not answered his appeal.

He went dully to work, feeling hot and shamed and sick of everything—even of the old songs Mary sang.

They were setting next year's strawberries, with Billy a little way off, admonishing his chickens, young and old. The house doors stood hospitably open; the green gate was ajar. Thus there was invitation to a stranger who walked with downcast eyes until she was fairly upon them. She was young and slight, with red-golden hair and velvet dark eyes. Her hand went timidly to Billy's shoulder as she said in a pleading voice: "Please call Lawrence—Mr. Drenton—there is something I must say to him."

She spoke low, but Drenton heard. He came toward them, his head high, but a certain glimmer of shamed hope in his eyes. Mary was behind him; she had somehow sensed a climax. It was to her that Elizabeth spoke, slowly, like a child repeating a lesson hardly learned. "Tell Lawrence, please, I knew no more than he did what was in the will, and it was too late."

"Elizabeth, I knew you did not; but don't you see how it stung—going to you for everything when I had been taught to believe all was to be mine?" Drenton broke in. Elizabeth bowed her head. Drenton hurried on: "We grew up together—both wards of my uncle. He loved Elizabeth and hated me. Perhaps that was natural enough; he had loved her mother. But he said always his money should go to his blood. Then, when he lay dying, he made us marry, and by his will Elizabeth had all, I nothing."

"So you ran away from her. Foolish, foolish fellow!" Mary said, but there was no reproach in her eyes. "Worse than foolish—wicked!" Drenton answered. "For, you see, I loved her so dearly I could not bear to depend on her."

Elizabeth trembled and turned away her face. Billy reached his twisted hand to lay it upon her soft fingers, saying: "Forgive him, Elizabeth. He did not know what real love was."

"But I think he has found out," Mary half whispered.

Drenton raised his eyes. After one long look he took Elizabeth in his arms, crying softly, exultantly: "You are here, and I shall keep you. Behold me forever a pensioner—and the richest man alive."

## DWELL IN MYSTERY

LITTLE KNOWN OF CZAR'S COURT OUTSIDE OF HIS DOMAINS.

Stories Regarding Conditions at St. Petersburg Emanating from Vienna and Berlin Made from Whole Cloth to Influence Bourse.

Less is known of the Russian than of any other in all Europe.

The Muscovite press is not permitted to refer thereto, and consequently most of the stories that reach these shores concerning it appear first at Vienna and Berlin, where, nine cases out of ten, they have been manufactured out of whole cloth, often for the purpose of influencing the bourse, he it ever so little.

It is this that accounts for the extraordinary ignorance which prevails in foreign countries regarding the true conditions of the entourage of the czar and for the misapprehension existing on the subject of the role of the grand dukes of the house of Romanoff. To judge from what has been printed about them, one would be disposed to imagine that they were all handed together against the emperor, in defense of their prerogatives, for the maintenance of the old autocracy of the crown, and in opposition to the popular reforms and constitutional methods of government inaugurated during the present reign.

We constantly hear of "the grand ducal party." Now, nothing of the kind exists; and for the simple reason that there is no kind of solidarity between the members of the reigning house, and that they are, broadly speaking, as divided a family as it is possible to find anywhere in the world. Moreover, they are not as a class dishonest, as so many people abroad appear to believe.

None of those now living can in strict truth be said to have been guilty of "grafting." For they are all of them men of private fortunes sufficiently large to admit of even Muscovite extravagance. But they have been unfortunate in the selection of their friends and followers, who have frequently taken advantage of the favor of their imperial patrons for dishonest purposes. This has been particularly the case with the late Grand Dukes Alexis, Vladimir and Sergius, and with the emperor's brother-in-law, Grand Duke Alexander Michaelaiovitch, and Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiovitch.

Grand Duke Michael is not very strong in health, and is credited with a romantic but unfortunate infatuation, which seems destined to prevent his

ever marrying, and thus contributing toward assuring the line of succession. In his boyhood he was the merriest of all Alexander III.'s children, had a tendency to make fun of everything, to see in all things that came under his notice the humorous feature, and manifested the most pronounced disposition to ridicule and practical joking.

But of late years his character has undergone a great change, and his affaire de coeur, his ill-health, and other things have contributed to rob him of



Grand Duke Michael.

his sunny temper and to render him a rather unhappy, broken-spirited looking individual. He was his father's favorite, as he has been that of his mother, to whose influence he is completely subject, and it is possibly owing to this that he does not approve of all the reforms inaugurated by Nicholas, reforms that constitute so radical a reversal of the policy of the late emperor.

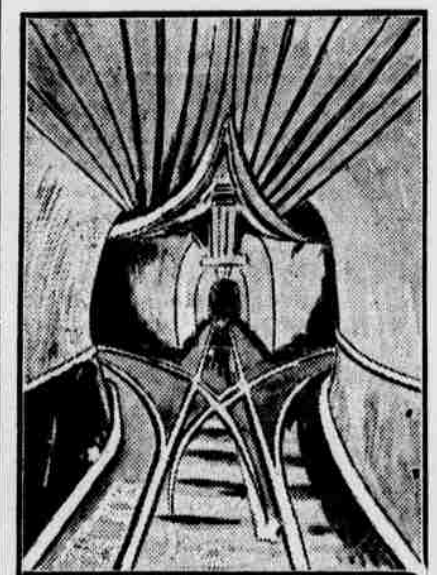
There are two other Michaels who are grand dukes. The elder of the two is the patriarch of the imperial family and commands as such in a remarkable degree the confidence and the regard of the czar. Son of the first Emperor Nicholas, and only surviving brother of Alexander II., the liberator of the serfs, he has always enjoyed great popularity, both at home and abroad, on account of his kind-heartedness, his lofty sense of honor, and his enlightened and progressive views, of which he gave ample evidence during his very successful viceroyalty of the Caucasus.

## BIG CHICAGO SUBWAY

GREAT UNDERGROUND TUNNEL USED TO CARRY FREIGHT.

Thirty Millions of Dollars Spent to Dig Most Complete and Extensive Tunnel System in the World.

Chicago's great subway or underground freight railroad is the most complete and extensive tunnel system in the world. It is one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering, and though it is this and required several years in the building, at a cost of many millions of dollars, few persons, even in Chicago, have any adequate idea of the magnitude of the undertaking or its great importance to the



Underground Railroad.

Industrial and commercial interests of the city.

Every street in the downtown district, and many outside streets, are duplicated 40 feet below the surface by the tunnel system. The entire subway is electric lighted, dry, clean and well ventilated.

It would be a comfortable and quiet thoroughfare for pedestrians were it not for the ever-present tracks and busy trolley trains with their queer-looking little motors. These odd trains are capable of a high rate of speed, but must be kept within strict limits because of the frequent street intersections and grade crossings.

The Illinois Tunnel Company and its engineers are proud of the fact that not one life was lost or a serious injury caused in the tunnel construction. More than \$30,000,000 was expended to build the system, half of which was in wages.

The subway has a carrying capacity of 2½ times the present tonnage of the surface streets under which it operates. If operated at less than one-half its full capacity it could haul the equivalent of every pound of freight now passing through the downtown streets, including coal as well as all

classes of merchandise.

The entire tonnage moving on the streets in the business district could be handled in the subway without the least congestion of traffic.

Practically the only thing lacking to bring about this great relief to the present congestion in the surface streets is the completion of the hundreds of connections with big buildings, wholesale establishments and other shipping points. This work is well under way. In fact terminals are already in operation under dozens of buildings, and the new transportation facilities have been put to practical test in the removal of much of the material excavated in the construction of new skyscrapers.

An interesting test proved the value of the subway. The Chicago & Alton railroad unloaded a car of coal into the smaller cars of the subway, at Van Buren street, west of the river. It required one minute and 20 seconds to make the transfer, and just 18 minutes later the coal was all deposited in the bins of the First National bank building, almost a mile distant.

The tunnels reach 40 freight houses, where they connect by elevator service, endless chain carriers, chutes, etc. There are 24 trunk line railroads within this system, including six terminal stations.

The road is handling hundreds of carloads daily for excavation work, as well as the transportation of coal and ashes to and from big downtown buildings.

About 2,000,000 cubic yards of dirt and ashes have been hauled out and dumped on the lake front to fill in the lake for the new Grant park, which has saved the South park commission a large sum of money, figuring into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The plan of construction of the subway is unique. Most of it has been excavated under air pressure. The bore is egg-shaped, with walls of concrete, 12 inches thick with a 14-inch bottom. The smallest part of the tunnel is six feet wide and 7½ feet high. In the short period of two months five miles of tunnel were completed, including the laying of tracks and the wiring.

In this time 35,000 cubic yards of concrete were placed for the walls and floor and more than 60,000 yards of earth were excavated and dumped into the lake. This record has never been approached in the history of tunnel construction.

While the tunnel is now open for business and 60 miles is completed, the work of construction is continually going on. It is expected that eventually all the principal business streets in the three sections of the city will be tunneled. There are 60 miles of single track in operation now and 14 tunnels run under the river.

Be Not Too Diffident.

We are as often duped by diffidence as by confidence.—Chesterfield.



# BALZAC'S MEMORY

IT IS TO BE HONORED BY HIS FRIENDS IN FRANCE.

House Where the Author Wrote His Masterpieces Will Be Turned Into Museum of His Relics.

The destruction some time ago of the house in which Balzac died, to make room for modern improvements, has stirred up the friends of the great French author to take steps to preserve the house in which he wrote his finest masterpieces and where he drank the cup of bitterness to the last drops. This has been brought about by the efforts of such men as Paul Bourget, Jean Richepin and Maurice Barres, who have headed a movement to buy the charming little cottage at Passy, where Balzac lived from 1842-8, and to turn it into the Musée Balzac (Balzac museum).

The Musée Balzac does not as yet contain very many souvenirs of the great man, but this is only a matter of time, for bequests are sure to flow in now that there is a place to receive them.

In the author's study are to be seen on the wall quaint colored prints of all the heroes and heroines whose fortunes he described; a sketch of Balzac by David d'Angers; a plaster cast of Rodin's famous statuette of him; an original terra cotta bust by Marquet de Vasselot (the marble one is at the Comédie Française); Balzac's inkpot, in the form of a brass padlock; an insurance policy signed by him—that is about all as yet.

But under the intelligent direction of the "conservateur," M. de Royanmont, who is an enthusiastic Balzacian, 27 Rue Raynouard is certain to become a literary shrine to which every cultured American visitor in Paris will henceforth make a pilgrimage.

It was in the year 1842 that Honore de Balzac, bankrupt, loaded with debts, hunted down by creditors, but still unbroken in spirit, discovered the little "pavilion" in the Rue Raynouard at Passy, then a mere village. It was an ideal hiding place for a debtor. In the first place it was off the street, the entrance to it being through a house which, fronting on Rue Raynouard, was as valuable as a drawbridge to a castle.

This house, being itself on the crest of the hill, the cottage had been built on a terrace laid out on the side of the hill, some 15 to 20 feet below, so that access from the one to the other was only possible down a double flight of stairs which opened onto a small paved court, on the opposite side of which stood the cottage in the form of a T square.

The long arm of the rectangle fa-

cing the paved court was occupied by the entrance hall, the housekeeper's room, the kitchen and the dining room; the short arm looking on to the garden by Balzac's bedroom, the salon, the dressing room and, last of all and farthest away from duns and noise, his study.

There was, however, one more advantage which this ideal cottage contained, not the least, doubtless, in the master's eyes. Close to the bedroom was a flight of stairs leading down some 15 feet to a paved court, formed by the inner angle of the T square, with an exit on Rue Berton, a narrow cut-throat alley with high walls on either side, which wound along the lower side of the cottage and garden.



Pavilion of the House at Passy, Where Balzac Wrote His Masterpieces.

enabling the occupant to reach unperceived the main road along the bank of the Seine, where a passing coach would take him in a few minutes into the city or out to the woods of St. Cloud and Meudon, as the case might be.

But the pavilion and the house already had their history before Balzac went there. They had been built in 1753 by the famous financier, de Juhenne, who sold the property four years later to M. Dupin (of Jean-Jacques Rousseau fame). Dupin thought it would be an ideal retreat for his protegee, the beautiful Mile. Huss, of the Comédie Française. The next tenant was Mile. Contat, the famous actress who created the role of Suzanne in the "Marriage de Figaro," and many a "fete galante" was held in this little pavilion, outside the city gates, while noble and bourgeois heads were falling by the hundreds within, under the guillotine's sharp steel.

Such was the house in which Balzac spent six years of incessant, prodigious, gigantic toil.

## The Mud of Poetry.

The ordinary run of American poetry is steadily improving, and at a rate quite reasonable in the long history of literature, where a thousand stanzas are as a single line in the sight of the muse. Take a hundred magazines dated within the decade, exclaims the New York Post, pick their best ten poems, and you will see how lucky the singers of our old sub-colonial school were to be born early. But the tide has run strongest along the coast of Bohemia; in our colleges it has long seemed to be ebbing. Not even that noble immaturity which often appears in undergraduate prose has made itself felt in much undergraduate verse. Football, here, freshmen and eccentric professors are the stock themes of 95 per cent. of such effusions, while the remaining five per cent. are college widows or burlesquers on Horace.

Mr. Roosevelt says that his friends will make a hit with him by just calling him "mister." There is nothing quite so clumsy as the way we speak of those who were chief executives of the nation. "Ex-president" or "former president" is about the extent of the titles that may be applied to these eminent persons, and both of them suggest a state of has-been rather than a condition of honored retirement. Even the grand mogul who goes through the chairs in a common lodge has a more exalted title and usually is known as the grand and worshipful past high kisser or something else that savors of honor. We do not know exactly what the title of an ex-president should be, says the Chicago Daily News, but if some one will donate a toothpick we will offer it as a reward for the best suggestion as to how to designate a once-upon-a-time president.

Friends and admirers of the American Indian will be glad to know that the Carlisle school is making a systematic effort to foster and develop native Indian art, as manifested in drawing, decoration, silverwork and basket and blanket design. The head of the department is an Indian woman of great cultivation and ample education, trained in the best schools of the east. Two of the most promising pupils have received scholarships, which enable them to study at the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia. The effort at Carlisle is not to graft the art of the white man upon that of the Indian, but to preserve the primitive art native to the red man—an art that was simple, sincere and direct, and had other admirable qualities.

President Taft went into office with the record of the world's greatest traveler. A tabulated statement of the distance he has traveled since 1900 fixes the total at more than 202,000 miles. These travels have not been for pleasure or curiosity. In every case they have been in the public interest, and they have also served to make Mr. Taft a familiar personality in foreign lands, and help to explain his popularity abroad and the strong confidence felt in his capacity to strengthen international amity.

Superstitions of the sea should have their edge taken off by the disaster off the coast of Malta last fall. The Sardinia was due to sail from the home port on Friday, November 13, a day which was doubly unlucky. It is even difficult to get a sailor to sail on Friday, let alone the 13th of so horrid a month as November. So the men demanded delay—and they sailed on November 14, and came to grief notwithstanding.

Premier Asquith is destined to live in history as the titular head of his party who, when a cantankerous suffragette was forwarded to him by parcels post, solemnly and awfully declined to receive the animated parcel, instead of accepting it as a good one on him and thus doing his part toward the carrying out of a very good joke. If Punch doesn't serve the solemn Asquith up in an enduring cartoon a laughing world will lose its guess.

The new woman in China, instead of following the example of her English and American sisters in railing against the tyranny of men, has revolted against her relations-in-law. One of the women's clubs in Shanghai proclaims as its object "rebellion against mothers-in-law."

A permanent national exposition at Madrid, for the promotion of which an organization has been formed in Spain, will have for one of its chief objects the stimulation of scientific methods in agriculture and manufacturing.

Somebody is getting up an airship "Marathon race." Which, we suppose, is something like a submarine "Salome" dance. How tired one gets of a lot of things!

A Philadelphia doctor says there is no perfect human spine, but does he attempt to account for the trouble with the backbone of winter?

Now King Alfonso wants to try ski jumping. First thing you know that young man will rock the boat.

The best way to keep on thinking that you can whip a man is to keep away from him.

## Impure water.

So much has been written on the danger of impure drinking water, and so many epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to this source, that it seems almost needless to utter a warning against the use of unboiled water when there is the slightest suspicion that such water may not be absolutely pure. Yet so strong is the force of conservatism and so impatient are many with the seeming overcautiousness of modern sanitary teaching that the warning, and the reasons for it, cannot be too often repeated, says the New York Weekly. If such warning is heeded by only one family, and a visitation of typhoid fever is thereby averted, it will have been well worth while. The water supply of every large city, taken from a river, lake or a number of streams, unless there is a system of sand-filtration at the reservoir, is never absolutely safe. A single case of typhoid fever on the banks of the river, or of any of the small streams which contribute to the supply, may contaminate the water and give rise to other cases lower down on the stream; and the aggregate of pollution in the water may soon render dangerous the city supply to which it contributes. The prudent housewife will avoid danger from impure water by boiling all that is used for drinking and for cooking purposes.

Fashion is sometimes derided for excesses and condemned because of alleged evils wrought, as for instance when it encourages the destruction of useful birds to secure decorations for the ladies' bonnets. But when fashion serves a distinctly useful purpose due credit should be given. It appears from a New Orleans dispatch that such an opportunity is now presented. It is well known that muskrats, aquatic rodents whose habitat covers a wide range in North America, work havoc in the Mississippi levees. Very often their burrowing into the embankments produces the breaks and overflows which cause vast destruction. It happens that the fashion of the day calls for a great deal of muskrat fur for trimming ladies' hats and garments. As a consequence the muskrat is hunted with an assiduity that has reduced its numbers with rapidity. The offering of a bounty in Louisiana has stimulated the chase, and one hunter alone in St. Charles parish killed 6,000 muskrats in February. This slaughter of the animals, according to official announcement, prevented serious injury to the levee system in Louisiana. And for this the ladies who wear muskrat fur and stimulate the muskrat hunting industry are entitled to hearty thanks.

Two Russian soldiers, wishing to desert from their ship lying in the Tyne, England, took a boat and rowed for the open sea. They took with them food and clothing and \$300 in cash. The flood tide set them ashore again and they tried to land, but the sea was running too high. For many hours they drifted helplessly about, but finally their tiny craft was pitched upon the beach of Manhaven, near South Shields.

The annual production of raw silk in Indo-China may be estimated at 2,400,000 pounds. There are many large regions beyond those now engaged in the industry which are adapted for its adoption, and the administration is making considerable efforts to encourage it. Land planted with mulberry trees has been exempted from tax for five years.

John Savage should be sought out at once as a premier tank artist. He dived just a trifle less than half a mile on the California coast and then waded out of the breakers. With a little more practice he should be able to drop from the skies.

With Dartmouth college and Clark university looking for new presidents and Radcliffe college and Barnard college each looking for a new dean, there is certainly reason why some prominent educators just now should feel expectant.

Two suffragettes mailed themselves to Premier Asquith, in London, the other day and were refused. But the postal authorities were kind enough not to send them to the dead letter office.

Reports from Africa indicate that the jungles are subject to an epidemic of acute nervousness closely rivaling that which afflicted Wall street up to a recent date.

A wealthy Cincinnati woman is going to wed her chauffeur. Just wait until the motorman of the airship gets in action if you want to see the hearts falling.

Germany has discovered an aquatic plant that exterminates mosquitoes. So Germany says, but we're going to investigate before we're "bitten."

The Berlin police have caught the "ripper." If they golden rule him, we shall start a crusade.

Castro is homesick. Be it ever so Venezuelalish, there's no place like home.

A Harvard athlete has gone crazy on beefsteak. We know the kind.

## THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE.

It was the morning of that fearsome, uncertain day on which the bonds were to be made fast, where a tiny path yet leads back, when each tries to peer into the future and wonders, and doubts, and hesitates.

They were alone, and she drew near him, aware, and watchful.

"Harold, dearest, in a few hours it will all be over. Can you grasp it all? But did you dream of me last night?"

"Yes, ownest. I saw you as a black, marvelous swan, drifting placidly all alone on a mirrored lake, with here and there a flat, floating leaf. And then I, an humble, joyous swan, too, began to float out to you. And my soul took fire, dearest, and I thrilled all over as you swung superbly around, and I wished to be a poet with a living, passionate pen, and I wished myself an earth-god, and that a raging wind and destruction would come, would swoop down upon you that I might seize you in my arms and defy the storm-god. And I could smell sweet incense and hear the tinkling of innumerable bells, and could feel the delirium of a burning heart when you swayed your head, and again I wished to be a poet that I might sing—"

"But Harold, do you really love me?" He paused, breathed deep, and poured out his soul: "Yes, dearest, I think you are it."

And then she held up her vibrant lips, confident, satisfied.—Homer Crox, in Puck.

## Handicapped.

"Look here, young man," said the old millionaire, "don't you think it's about time you began hustling for yourself?"

"I'm afraid I can't father," rejoined the son. "You see, I haven't the advantages you had when you were young."

"Why, sir, what do you mean?" queried the old man.

"Your father was poor, you know," was the reply.—Chicago Daily News.

## Logical Figures.

"What does this mean?" roared the irate employer. "You asked for 48 hours' leave of absence, and you stayed away a week."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the clerk, calmly. "You've simply made a mistake in your calculations. I'm due here only eight hours a day, you know, and 48 hours is equal to a week."—Chicago Daily News.

## Morpheus' Mistake.

I dreamed of Mabella. And I thought that I kissed her. I know very well I dreamed of Mabella. Can anyone tell, (When I worship her sister) Why I dreamed of Mabella, And I thought that I kissed her?

## HEREDITY.

He started out to claim the earth. He tolled by day and schemed at night; He got a few things at their worth And took for nothing what he might. Within its mouth his child at birth, They tell us, had a golden spoon; He started out to get the earth. His boy is crying for the moon. —Chicago Record-Herald.

## Suspicious Circumstance.

The grocer had warranted the maple sirup to be the real stuff. "It doesn't taste like any maple sirup I ever bought," said the customer, who had just sampled it, "and I strongly suspect—" "Sir!" said the indignant grocer. "I strongly suspect, in spite of your guaranty, that it's genuine."—Chicago Tribune.

## Fill the Bill.

Patience—I see by this paper that to a young dressmaker in Hamburg, Germany, \$10,000 was bequeathed on condition that she never marries a man engaged in an intellectual occupation.

Patrice—There's an opportunity for some of those foreign dukes.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Weights and Measures.

"In our country," said the English tourist, "we reckon money by the pound."

"In this country," rejoined the American trust magnate, "we reckon it by the barrel."—Chicago Daily News.

## A Tip.

Dusty Rhodes—I wouldn't have to ask for help, but I've a lot of real estate on my hands that I can't get rid of.

Mrs. Rurall—Try soft soap and boiling water.—Life.

## Hard to Understand.

Bacon—That's the third time this week I've seen Blinks comink out of that X-ray doctor's.

Veal—Is that so? What in the world do you suppose the doctor can see in that man?

## Agreeably Struck.

Bill—Were you ever struck by a wave? Jill—Yes, by a Marcel wave.

## A FEMINE APOLOGY.

"I'd like to be a suffragette," she said with truth sublime. "I ought to claim my rights; and yet I cannot find the time."

"I have no leisure to go out With speeches brave and strong, Because of tots, who climb about To hear the mother song."

"I'd like to be extolled and sought, With lofty thinkers ranked; But I have girls who must be taught And boys who must be spanked."

"And so admirably I let My friends to glory climb; I'd like to be a suffragette, But cannot find the time!" —Washington Star.

## Its Identity.

"What was going on at your place last night, 'squire?" inquired Hi Spry. "The house was all lit up, and—" "Eh-yah!" returned the Old Codger, grimly. "They were having a stung party, and it was an unqualified success."

"A stung party?" "Yep! Lot of people came to spring a surprise party on me, and I failed to show up."—Puck.

## THE POINT OF VIEW.



Beggar—Can you give me any money or food? I'm hungry, yer honor.

Fat Alderman—Lucky beggar! I've not been hungry for years.—London Daily.

## And Under.

"All is over between us," she cried. But quick she discovered her blunder; A giggle beneath the settee Soon showed there was still something under.

## Professional Advice.

"I declare," says the housewife, "I don't know what we are to do, when round steak costs as much as porterhouse. It is outrageous."

"Yes, mum," agrees the marketman. "What's a body going to do if this keeps on?"

"I would advise you, mum, that bein' the case, to eat porterhouse."—Life.

## His View.

The Maid—Oh, and how did you like the comedy?

The Grouch—It wasn't a comedy. It's a tragedy.

The Maid—Why, doesn't the hero marry the girl?

The Grouch—Yes, but he gives up a fortune to do it.—Cleveland Leader.

## Unlucky.

Wife—Do you think the hairs in the head are numbered?

Husband—Certainly, I do.

"Well, I've got dark hair and here's a blonde one on your coat; what number is that, do you suppose?" "I reckon that's No. 13.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Possible Explanation.

Little Willie—Say, pa, why are some policemen known as plain-clothes men?

Pa—I suppose they have to wear plain clothes, my son, because their wives refuse to wear that kind.—Chicago Daily News.

## Much the Same.

"There is a great difference between courtship and marriage."

"I don't know. Before, you go to court and give her money, and after, you go to court, and give her alimony."—Baltimore American.

## He Never Would.

"Your husband is laboring under a delusion about me."

"No, he ain't. If you think he's laboring, it's you that's under the delusion."—Cleveland Leader.

## Made It Pay.

"Don't you think it is a terrible thing for a young girl like that to spend all her time playing bridge?" "Well, I don't know. She almost always wins."—Life.

## Our Language.

Actor—The play was roasted by the papers.

Author—Yes, it was a frost.—Cleveland Leader.

## Oratory Not Needed.

"Why do you think he's a good candidate?"

"Well, he's a good talker." "Don't want him. We need a good keep-stiller."—Cleveland Leader.

## Warning Him.

Suitor—Sir, I dote on your daughter.

Father—Well, take her. She'll prove an anti-dote, I reckon.

## Too Often.

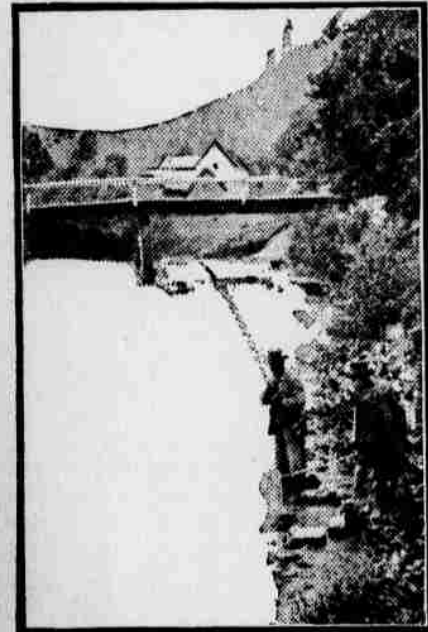
Husband—You never kiss me except when you want some money. Wife—Well, isn't that often enough?—Judge.

# FISHING EXPEDITION

WHIPPING THE TROUT STREAMS OF AUSTRIA.

Mild, Majestic Mountain Scenery, and with Gamey Fish Eager for the Flies a Busy Day is Spent.

The story of a day's fishing on the Treison, in Austria, is the story of a day's sport which would be hard to equal, and impossible to excel. We reached our destination, Lillianfeld, in



Fishing in the Purling Stream.

the evening, and after supper we had a walk around the village and heard the stream bubbling under the bridge, giving promise of good sport on the morrow. The priory to which the stream belonged could be faintly seen in the darkness, and one could just make out the forms of the dark, pine-clad hills towering over the village.

In the morning the fisher, of course, was the first astir; in fact, he did not sleep much. The morning was fine, the mist rising from the hills giving promise of a beautiful day. Villagers in holiday attire, faithful to the call of the priory bell, could be seen on their way to early morning service.

Although the stream is the property of the priory in Lillianfeld, permission to fish at the particular part where we were going was to be had from the priest of a small hamlet away up the valley—on the simple condition that he received the fish caught! The fisher informed us that he had written the priest, and was certain that some one with the necessary permit would be awaiting us at the bridge where we were to start fishing. Sure enough,

two sturdy village boys were there, clad in picturesque hill and hunter's dress, and carrying small long-shaped casks. The casks, filled with water, were to receive the fish and keep them alive till they were deposited in the fish tank in the priest's garden, from which the fish would be taken as required for use.

As a matter of fact, both in Austria and Germany all fresh fish are kept alive till sold or used. As a cask became fairly well filled, one of the boys was dispatched with it to the village, Grayling being the favorite with the priest, the fisher chose a special fly to entice this fellow, two other hooks on his line being for trout.

While a goodly number of graylings were caught, trout proved to be much in the majority, especially the American rainbow trout. This species glances in the sun with a beautiful rainbow coloring, having been introduced into Austria by the owner of a stream which flows into the Treison. With our experience of trout fishing in the north of England, and the care necessary in keeping out of view of the trout, the first cast of the line on this Austrian stream surprised us. The line had scarcely touched the water when a trout rose and was hooked. Proceeding up stream, the good sport continued. The Treison proved an ideal trout stream, with fine runs of rippling water. At some places landing was rather difficult, as we had no net. Later in the day, however, a minnow-net was procured from the village and served as a good substitute. Our friend despoiled waders, simply stalking the stream in his shoes and stockings. He assured us that for weeks he felt better after a day spent thus in the water.

Sport continued good and the boys kept carrying fish to the priest. After midday we reached a spot where the valley opened out, disclosing to us the village of our friend the priest lying amid meadows and fruit trees.

The spire of his little church could be seen over the tree-tops. We were now ready for a good meal, and, go where you will, walking, mountain-climbing, or fishing, that is to be had in Austria. One is sure to find a Gasthaus somewhere on the way. We put up at such a house in the village. After dinner the priest turned up, and proved to be jolly and fat, and by no means narrow-minded.

NICHOL AND THOMAS ELLIOTT.

## An Exception.

Bacon—Don't you believe that everything comes to the one who waits? Egbert—Hardly everything. Patience seldom comes, I believe.—Yonkers Statesman.



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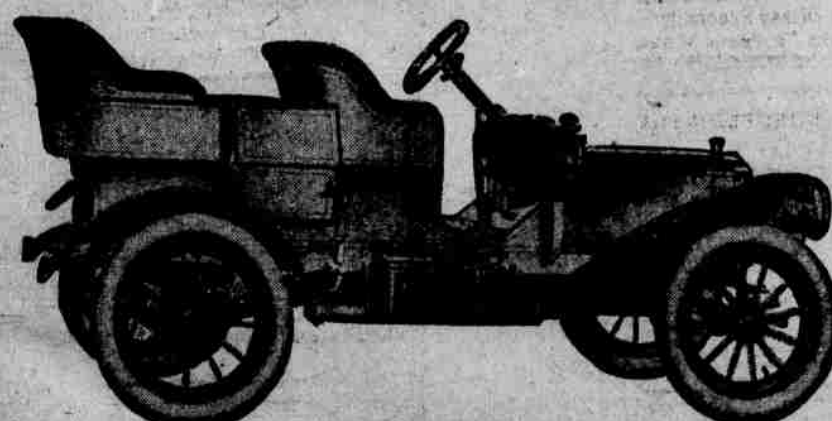
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These models were selected by me at the Chicago Automobile Show as representing the best automobile values and best suited to New Mexico road conditions, from an exhibit of more than eighty types of cars.

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310 San Francisco Street Santa Fe, N. M.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL**

Attorney A. P. Renahan will next week leave for Taos to attend court. Hon. Octaviano A. Larrazolo of Las Vegas, was an arrival in Santa Fe last evening.

Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford and assistant, John Joerns, were in Las Vegas yesterday.

Miss Stella Canny will leave week after next for the Pacific coast to remain several weeks.

Former Superintendent of Public Instruction Manuel C. de Baca is in Santa Fe from Las Vegas.

B. F. Pankey, of the Eaton grant, near Gallisteo, is in Santa Fe on one of his frequent business visits.

"Mrs. W. J. Mills entertained at luncheon and bridge whist Thursday afternoon."—Las Vegas Optic.

"Mrs. Hallett Reynolds was hostess to a party at six-handed euchre Friday afternoon."—Las Vegas Optic.

R. L. Douthitt has returned from a visit to relatives at Lexington, Missouri, with whom he left his orphaned children.

Mrs. F. C. Wilson left on Friday with her children for Chicago, Washington, D. C., and other Eastern points.

Rev. Samuel Magill of Raton, returned to Santa Fe last evening from Chimo, where he attended the Santa Fe Presbytery.

Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Dye are expected home next week from a visit to their former home in the South and other Eastern points.

Ray House and wife from Pittsburg, Kansas are visitors in Santa Fe today for the purpose of sightseeing. They are guests at the Claire.

Mrs. W. H. Warner was a passenger this afternoon for Los Angeles and the California coast, where she expects to spend the next few months.

John Fielding, Jr., a businessman of Moriarty, formerly a resident of Santa Fe, is a visitor in town with his wife. They are guests at the Claire.

Bishop J. M. Kendrick of Phoenix, Arizona, well known in Santa Fe, his former home, and where he visits frequently, was at Albuquerque today.

Judge and Mrs. John R. McFie entertained at dinner on Thursday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weltmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. McBride, Miss Atkinson and Miss Jacobs.

Hon. Jose Ortiz y Pino, county commissioner and member of the Territorial Penitentiary Board, was here from Gallisteo yesterday, to attend the meeting of the board of county commissioners.

John Meriweather of Raton, civil engineer, who is an expert road builder, is in Santa Fe for a few days to consult with members of the Territorial Good Roads Commission on contemplated road construction.

Judge Edward A. Mann and Stenographer, W. H. Ungles, left Alamogordo today for Hillsboro, Sierra county, where Judge Mann will hold court for Judge Frank W. Parker in whose family there is illness, which prevents his going to the Sierra county seat.

Hon. Alfredo Lucero came down from Santa Cruz last evening to attend the meeting of the board of county commissioners. He is a businessman in northern Santa Fe county and reports that the fruit in the Santa Cruz valley was not damaged by the frost.

Rev. Roscoe A. Clayborne and mother, who have been residents the past few weeks of Santa Fe, Mr. Clayborne being in charge temporarily of the Church of the Holy Faith, Protestant Episcopal, on East Palace avenue, have made many friends during their brief stay, who will regret to see them return to Colorado Springs, their home, next week. Mr. Clayborne will officiate at the services tomorrow.

District Clerk Frances C. Wilson, started bright and early this morning on horseback for Taos, expecting to reach there tonight, before the rest of the court party, which includes Judge R. McFie, District Attorney Edmund C. Abbott, Stenographer Mrs. George F. M. Nitt, and Interpreter Jose D. Sena, reach there by going via the D. & R. G. Railroad as far as Servilleta and from there by stage to Taos.

Says the Albuquerque Citizen: "James D. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., grand commander of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction; A. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, Missouri, inspector general in charge of the jurisdiction of Missouri; thirty-third degree, and George B. Faxton, of Red River, New Mexico, the organizer of the consistory at Joplin, Missouri, about seven years ago, were the guests of honor at a smoker given in Masonic Temple, last evening by Temple Lodge No. 6, A. F. and A. M. The event enabled the local Masons to meet the distinguished Masons who, for the past few days have been attending the first annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of this Territory in Santa Fe. Mr. Richardson is making a ninety day tour of inspection of the southern jurisdiction, fifteen days of which has already elapsed. Mr. Richardson leaves for El Paso tonight and after a short stay in that city, proceeds to the City of Mexico, returning to El Paso, and thence to Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska and Iowa. The banquet this evening in the Masonic Temple promises to be a delightful affair and an excellent menu has been especially prepared for the occasion. Covers will be laid for 25 and all 32nd degree Masons have been requested to call at the store of Simon Stern and register their names that they may take part in the entertainment of the distinguished visitors this evening."

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The fifteen club met Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Palen. The program opened with quotations from Robert Louis Stevenson. The paper by Mrs. Harroun was a discussion of the work of Women's Clubs in general, closing with an account of the Fifteen Club from its organization, nearly eighteen years ago to the present time. Mrs. Walter read Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "Will of the Mill," and after current events the club adjourned to meet May fourteenth with Mrs. Thomas.

(Continued On Page Eight.)

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FOR FINE GOODS.

For anything and everything appertaining to Printing or Binding call on the New Mexican Printing Company.

**REAL ESTATE BARGAINS CITY LOTS and FRUIT RANCHES near SANTA FE**

Two very choice lots on Don Gaspar Ave. near Capitol 14 acre fruit ranch, one mile from Plaza 40 acre fruit & alfalfa ranch, six room house, five miles from Plaza. 175 acre ranch 25 acres in fruit, six room house, five miles from Plaza.

For Information and Prices Apply to

**O. C. WATSON & COMPANY**  
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENTS

**Drink Pabst**

**Blue Ribbon Bock Beer Malt Tonic**

DIGNEO & NAPOLEON Agts.



## New Mexico Central Railroad; Time Table.

READ DOWN				READ UP			
NO. 1	MILES	STATIONS		Altitude	NO. 2		
25 p.m.	0	Lv.	Santa Fe	Ar.	7,000'	5:20 p.m.	
3:25 p.m.	22	"	Kennedy	"	6,060'	4:05 p.m.	
4:35 p.m.	41	"	Stanley	"	"	3:05 p.m.	
5:14 p.m.	52	"	Moriarty	"	6,250'	2:22 p.m.	
6:40 p.m.	81	"	McIntosh	"	6,175'	1:55 p.m.	
8:06 p.m.	88	Ar.	ESTANCA	Lv.	6,140'	1:25 p.m.	
8:33 p.m.	90	Lv.	Willard	Ar.	6,125'	1:00 p.m.	
7:08 p.m.	92	"	Progreso	"	6,210'	12:25 p.m.	
7:38 p.m.	99	"	Blanca	"	6,295'	11:35 a.m.	
8:10 p.m.	116	Ar.	Torrance	Lv.	6,475'	10:45 a.m.	
8:48 p.m.	2:13 a.m.	Lv.	Torrance	Ar.	12:49 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	
9:30 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	Ar.	Kansas City	Lv.	10:40 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	
7:55 a.m.	7:05 p.m.	Ar.	St. Louis	"	8:59 a.m.	10:02 p.m.	
11:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.	Ar.	Chicago	"	11:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	
9:00 a.m.	5:50 p.m.	Ar.	El Paso	"	1:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	

Tickets to all parts of the world. Pullman berths reserved. Exclusive agency for all ocean steamship lines. Booklets and literature of the various railroad and steamship lines, containing valuable information to travelers, free upon application.

Fast freight service to and from all Eastern and Western markets.  
J. P. LYNG.  
CITY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT.

## St. Louis Rocky Mt. &amp; Pacific Railway Company.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE  
In Effect July 14, 1908.

No. 1. DAILY	Miles From Des Moines	STATIONS.	Miles From Raton	No. 2 DAILY
10:00 a.m.	0	Lv. Des Moines, N. M. Arr.	48	5:30 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	4	" " " " " " " " " " " "	45	5:15 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	11	" " " " " " " " " " " "	38	4:55 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	32	4:35 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	20	" " " " " " " " " " " "	29	4:25 p.m.
11:20 a.m.	25	" " " " " " " " " " " "	24	4:05 p.m.
11:45 a.m.	31	" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	3:30 p.m.
12:20 p.m.	42	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7	2:55 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	49	Ar. Raton N. M. " " " " " "	0	2:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	42	Lv. " " " " " " " " " " " "	7	12:05 p.m.
1:45 p.m.	49	" " " " " " " " " " " "	18	11:40 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	56	" " " " " " " " " " " "	28	11:05 a.m.
2:15 p.m.	62	" " " " " " " " " " " "	34	11:15 a.m.
2:30 p.m.	68	" " " " " " " " " " " "	38	11:10 a.m.
2:45 p.m.	77	" " " " " " " " " " " "	41	9:45 a.m.
3:00 p.m.	88	Ar. Cimarron N. M. " " " " " "	47	9:25 a.m.
7:00 p.m.	86	Lv. " " " " " " " " " " " "	50	7:40 a.m.
7:15 p.m.	89	" " " " " " " " " " " "	53	7:25 a.m.
7:30 p.m.	94	" " " " " " " " " " " "	59	7:00 a.m.

Connects with E. P. & S. W. Ry. train No. 124 arriving in Dawson, N. M., 6:15 p.m.  
Connects with E. P. & S. W. Ry. train No. 123 leaving Dawson, N. M., 8:55 a.m.

Stage for van Houten, N. M., meets trains at Preston, N. M.  
C. & S. Passenger trains arrive and depart from Des Moines as follows:  
NORTH BOUND SOUTH BOUND  
No. 1, 6:08 a.m. No. 8, 9:27 a.m.  
No. 7, 8:12 p.m. No. 2, 7:05 p.m.  
Track connection with A. T. & S. F. Ry. at Raton and Preston, with C. & S. at Des Moines, E. P. & S. W. at Colfax, N. M., and Cimarron & Northwestern Ry. at Cimarron, N. M.  
Cimarron, N. M., is depot for the following points in New Mexico: Ocate, Rayado, Aurora and Red Lakes.  
Uta Park, N. M., is depot for following points in New Mexico: Arroyo Seco, Arroyo Hondo, Baldy, Black Lakes, Cerro, Elizabethtown, Lobo, Questa, Ranches de Taos, Red River City, Taos and Twinning.

E. J. DEDMAN, J. van HOUTEN, W. A. GORMAN,  
Superintendent V. Dres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass. Agent  
RATON, N. M. RATON, N. M. RATON, N. M.

TRAVELING  
EAST OR WEST  
TRAVEL VIA  
New Mexico Central  
and  
E. P. & S. W.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS  
FAST SCHEDULES

V. R. STILES  
General Passenger Agent El Paso, Texas,

## Direct Route

The Mining Camp of Colorado, Utah and Nevada: to  
Denver Colorado Springs and Pueblo  
is Via the

## DENVER &amp; RIO GRANDE RAILWAY

Through the fertile San Luis valley, Also to the  
San Juan country of Colorado.

For information as to rates, train service, descriptive literature, etc. call on or address.

K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A.  
F. H. McBRIDE, Agent.  
Denver, Colo. Santa Fe, N. M.

FRUIT BUDS ON  
PEACH LEAVES

Remarkable Phenomenon Observed  
in Yakima Valley in Washington—Crop Prospects.

Spokane, Wash., May 1.—Fruit buds growing on the leaves of peach trees is the remarkable phenomenon observed in several orchards in the Yakima valley, west of Spokane, where the original buds on a number of early-bearing trees were killed this spring by an unusual frost. As a result some of the orchards will have light crops, but as good prices are expected there will be no severe loss. Trees in the compound at Fort Simcoe and in other parts of the valley escaped the chill winds and are now in full bloom, while late peach trees are also doing well. Cherry trees are in blossom and a large crop is expected. Professor W. S. Thornber, horticultural expert at the government experiment station, Pullman, Washington, says he has record of instances where peach trees, robbed of their buds by cold weather, have developed leaf buds into fruit blossoms, but this is the first time he has heard of it in Washington.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
(Forest Reserve. Not Coal Land.)  
Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office,  
Santa Fe, N. M., April 10, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Dolores Gonzales, of Pecos, N. M., who, on March 15, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7849 Serial No. 03721 for the S. E. 1-4 of Section 15, Township 14 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the register and receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on July 7, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Encarnacion Gonzales, Pedro Gonzales, Atanacio Gallegos and Fernando Gonzales, all of Pecos, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

For a burn or scald apply Chamberlain's Salve. It will allay the pain almost instantly and quickly heal the injured parts. For sale by all druggists.



CALIFORNIA

## EXCURSIONS

LOS ANGELES  
SAN DIEGO

\$35.20

SAN FRANCISCO  
\$45.20

May 6 to 13  
June 1 & 2  
June 24 to July 10  
July 27 to Aug. 6  
Return limit Oct. 31, 1909

Stop-overs Allowed

"Santa Fe" ALL THE WAY

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,  
RATES FOR DIVERSE ROUTES,  
etc., CALL ON OR ADDRESS

H. S. Lutz,  
Agent,  
Santa Fe, N. M.



General Assembly  
of the  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
DENVER, COLO

MAY 20 TO JUNE 1  
\$21.10

On Sale May 17th 18th and 19th. Return limit Oct. 31st, 1909.

This rate will also be used for Summer Tourist business commencing June 1st, and on sale daily after that date.



ALL THE WAY

WOMAN'S  
NIGHTMARE

No woman can be happy without children; it is her nature to love them as much so as it is the beautiful and pure. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is so full of dread that the thought fills her with apprehension. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either very painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend prepares the system for the coming event, and it is passed without any danger. This remedy is applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the crisis with but little suffering.

Book containing information of value to all expectant mothers mailed free.  
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.  
Alameda, Ca.

MOTHER'S  
FRIENDPRICE PLEASED WITH  
NEW MEXICO TRIP

Gifford Pinchot's Assistant Tells Denver That District Plan is Working Successfully.

Denver, Colo., May 1.—Overton Westfield Price, associate forester, "one of Pinchot's young men," is in Denver, on a tour of inspection of the forest service bureaus in the west.

There is something characteristic in the head men of the forest service as if they had been inoculated with the Roosevelt-Pinchot virus; they are enthusiasts, every one of them. They give the impression that they are working for love of the forests—nature lovers bent on a great cause. Mr. Pinchot has enthusiasm to a degree, but more than that he can spread the contagion. In this respect the service is distinct. It keeps free from taint of bureaucracy in its dealings with the public. The people are taken into the confidence of the chiefs. And too there is the "tang" of the woods about most of them as if they were fit to do their century on a moment's notice or climb a Colorado peak for the love of the thing.

"Bully!" That sounds familiar; and it was uttered with a Roosevelt fervor by Mr. Price in answer to a question put to him regarding the conditions of the various bureaus he had visited. "Bully!" expressed a great deal. It meant that the forestry officers had been living close up to the Pinchot ideal.

Mr. Price studied forestry in the best schools in this country and in Europe. He is Mr. Pinchot's right hand man.

"I visited the offices at Albuquerque, San Francisco and Ogden and am here for a couple of days," Mr. Price. "I find all the offices in bully shape. The plan we adopted of establishing bureaus in the forest country, has worked out as we anticipated. It would, has increased the efficiency of the service and has been of value to the people having business with the service. It has reduced delays to a minimum and we can investigate on the spot. The policy of centralization with all offices at Washington had many drawbacks.

"Yes, there has been a great deal in the newspapers about a change in the policy of the service but so far as I am informed, and I believe I would know, there is to be no departure. Mr. Pinchot is in full agreement with Secretary Wilson, and President Taft is just as strong for forest preservation as was Mr. Roosevelt. The statement issued by Mr. Pinchot by authority of the President the other day ought to set at rest this talk of abandonment.

"The enlarged homestead act will not interfere with the forest service or its policy. The increased lands required come from the public land and not from the forest reserve lands. A law passed in June, 1906, opens to settlement all isolated land in the reserves fit for agricultural purposes and we are delimiting pieces of land for this purpose right along. Applications to such land are examined and if the land is suitable for the purpose named we recommend that such lands be eliminated and they are listed promptly. I think Mr. Pinchot has made this very clear, that his department is most anxious to encourage the settlement of lands that are fit for cultivation. In my visit to the west this year I notice a change in sentiment toward the service as its purposes come to be better understood."

When Mr. Price entered the forest service 10 years ago it had but 10 men. Now it has from 2,500 to 3,000 on the roll. The service at that time was under the general land office, now it is a distinct branch of the agricultural department. Ten years ago there were about 50,000,000 acres in the reserves, now there are 185,000,000.

A pain prescription is printed upon each 25c box of Dr. Shoop's Pink Tablets. Ask your doctor or druggist if this formula is not complete. Pain means congestion, blood pressure. Head pains, womanly pains, pain anywhere get instant relief from a Pink Pain Tablet. Sold by Stripling Burrows Co.

It is an admitted fact that real estate, financial men and merchants all say that quickest and best results are obtained by advertising in the New Mexican.

Many weak, nervous women have been restored to health by Foley's Remedy as it stimulates the kidneys so they eliminate the waste matter from the blood. Impurities depress the nerves, causing nervous exhaustion and other ailments. Commence today and you will soon be well. Pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palace.  
C. G. Wade, Denver; R. E. Smith, Pueblo; L. H. Putney, Dallas; W. F. Fritsche, San Francisco; Charles B. Kehrman, St. Louis; L. Hunter, San Diego; L. H. Sutcliffe, New York.

Claire.  
Samuel Magill, Raton; John Fielding and wife, Moriarty; G. C. Martin, Morgan, Texas; M. H. Sinton, Estancia; Theodore Chacon, Las Vegas; John Mariwether, Raton; Ray Hause and wife, Pittsburg, Kansas; O. A. Larrazolo, Las Vegas; B. F. Pankey, Lamy; W. J. Lewis Emporia; S. Harris, Chicago.

Normandie.  
Charles E. Curd, Aztec; J. Calhoun, S. D. Barry, Oklahoma; J. J. Barning, Charleston, W. Va.; R. L. Douthitt, Lexington, Mo.

Coronado.  
C. E. Davis, W. C. Wyatt, Denver.

A book on Rheumatism, and a trial treatment of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy—Liquid or Tablets—is being sent free to sufferers by Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis. You that are well, get the book for some discouraged, disheartened sufferer! Do a simple act of humanity! Point out this way to quick and certain relief! Surprise some sufferer, by first getting from me the booklet and the test. He will appreciate your aid. Sold by Stripling Burrows Co.

WORKMAN UNEARTHS  
TOOTH OF MASTODON

Professors of Washington College  
Declare That Molar Was Buried  
Thousands of Years.

Spokane, Wash., May 1.—What is declared to be the tooth of a mastodon was unearthed near Penewawa, Whitman county, Washington, south of Spokane, by Leon Cota, a laborer, while working on the public highway. The tooth is 11 inches in length and six inches in diameter. It is in good state of preservation, the only flaw being a slight crack in the enamel near the top of the tooth. Professors connected with the Washington State College, are of the opinion that the tooth has been buried in the sand and stone several thousand years, and they have encouraged Cota and his neighbors to make further search in the hope that other parts of the mammoth skeleton will be found. Mastodon bones have been found in various parts of Whitman county, as well as in other parts of eastern Washington, but this is the first discovery of admitted importance in the vicinity of Penewawa.

## REV. I. W. WILLIAMSON'S LETTER.

Rev. I. W. Williamson, Huntington, W. Va., writes: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for nervous exhaustion and kidney trouble and am free to say that it will do all that you claim for it." Foley's Kidney Remedy has restored health and strength to thousands of weak, run down people. Contains no harmful drugs and is pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Santa Fe, N. M., for the week ending May 1st, 1909. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington:

Brown, Mr. R. C.  
Donett, W. F.  
Conner, Dr. C. H.  
Cortright, Mr. Henry.  
Cashman, John E.  
Cordova, Mrs. Leonor L.  
Donaldson, Mr. Neill.  
Garcia, Mr. Felipe.  
Illimas, Miss Elira M.  
Johnson, Mrs. Laura.  
Lamb, Cleto, care Mr. Pribble.  
Lujan, Mrs. Juanita R.  
McCullum, F. J.  
Marstin, Mrs. L. G.  
Meyer, Miss Nina.  
Martinez, Miss Carolita.  
Noman, Mr. Bless.  
Owens, Dr. J. F.  
Overton, Mr. L. (2).  
Pachecho, Marcus.  
Pugroz or Pugins, I.  
Rael, Miss Manuelita.  
Seaton, W. M.  
Varela, Mrs. Elvira.

In calling for these letters please state whether "advertised" or not.  
FRANK W. SHEARON,  
Postmaster.

If you want to feel well, look well and be well, take Foley's Kidney Remedy. It tones up the kidneys and bladder, purifies the blood and restores health and strength. Pleasant to take and contains no harmful drugs. Why not commence today? Sold by all druggists.

Notice for Publication.  
(Homestead Entry No. 7842.)  
Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.,  
April 5, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Celestino Gonzales of Cowles, N. M., who, on March 11th, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7842, for NW 1-4, Section 27, Township 17 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 10th day of June, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Crecencio Roibal, Emilio Gonzales, Prudencio Gonzales, Trinidad Apodaca, all of Cowles, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

Hoarseness, bronchitis and other throat troubles are cured by Foley's Honey and Tar as it soothes and heals the inflamed throat and bronchial tubes and the most obstinate cough disappears. Insist upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar. Sold by all druggists.

Notice for Publication.  
(Homestead Entry No. 7159.)  
Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.,  
April 26, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Luis Martinez, of Lamy, N. Mex., who, on August 4, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 7159, for E 1-2 SW 1-4; W 1-2 SE 1-4, Sec. 15, T. 14 N. Range 11 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 16th day of June, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Teofilo Herrera, Marcelino Garcia, Augustin Gonzales, Jose Maria Apodaca, of Lamy, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

SUMMER  
Tourist Rates  
SANTA FE N. M.

TO  
CHICAGO ILLS.

\$50.35

KANSAS CITY, MO.

\$35.35

ST. LOUIS, MO.

\$44.35

DENVER, COLO.

\$21.10

PUEBLO, COLO.

\$16.35

COLORADO SPRINGS,

\$18.15

CITY OF MEXICO

\$52.45

PITTSBURGH, PA.

\$67.30

SEATTLE, WASH.

\$55.90

TICKETS will be on sale daily June 1st, to Sept. 30th. Good for return passage until October 31st, 1909.

Low Excursion Rates to all parts of United States Canada and Mexico, via the SANTA FE.

Call On or Address,

H. S. LUTZ,  
Agent,  
Santa Fe, N. M.

SALT LAKE CITY  
ROUND TRIP  
FROM  
Santa Fe, N. M.  
\$30.00

Dates of Sale May 25, 30, 31. Return limit 60 days from date of sale.

H. S. LUTZ,  
Agent,  
Santa Fe, N. M.



ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT BATTLE  
(Continued From Page 3.)

the Olympia; whose large guns were turned upon them, but without effect, for their speed was too great for such unwieldy weapons, and while our men were reloading the great guns the torpedo boats had arrived at a range of 800 yards. But here their career ended. The secondary batteries—rapid-fire six pounders—took up the fight, the surface of the ocean burst into foam under the hail of shot about the doomed boats, then a cloud of white steam arose from the leader, and in an instant she sunk out of sight. Whether her boiler was pierced or her torpedo exploded will never be known, for all hands on board of her perished—then her mate turned about and fled to the beach, where it was afterwards found riddled and splashed with blood. Steaming on to the east, our squadron turned back to pass the enemy a third time. They found the Don Antonio de Ulloa in flames near the burning flag ship, but her crew were still firing their guns. Stripped naked to the waist bare headed and bare-footed, our men were working their guns with precision, while the enemy fought back in a frenzy. The Castillo was now spurting flames from every hatch. Five times our ships steamed across the Spanish front. For two hours our men had worked in the choking smoke, about their guns, and in the magazines and the stoke holes where the temperature varied from 116 degrees to more than 150 degrees. Even the bravest Yankee sailors could not stand that work for many hours and keep his work up to the highest quality, so the signal to cease firing fluttered aloft on the Olympia and then she led the way beyond the range on the enemies guns and stopped. The crews from below came on deck, gasping for air in some cases, but with one glance at the burning wrecks off Cavite Point they forgot their trouble and found time to cheer and shout for the glorious Old Flag above them—then the boatswains whistle screamed a welcome call to breakfast. At 10:45 the Commodore concluded that it was time to finish the morning's work, and sent the Baltimore in to renew the fight. Finally ship after ship was set on fire or driven ashore, and every fort was silenced. The Spanish lost the following vessels: Sunk, Reina Christina, Castillo, Don Antonio de Ulloa; burned Don John de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, Velasco, and Isla de Mindanao (transport); captured Rapido and Hercules tugs, and several small launches. There were engaged in the battle eleven Spanish ships and six American, and it must not be forgotten that the Spaniards were strongly re-enforced by the splendid batteries on shore. And our ships were within range of those batteries for five hours and after all we did not lose a single ship. Surely that was enough glory for one day.

Very respectfully,  
A. L. MORRISON.

If your Stomach, Heart or Kidneys are weak try at least, a few doses only of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. In five or ten days only, the result will surprise you. A few cents will cover the cost. And here is why help comes so quickly. Dr. Shoop doesn't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. Dr. Shoop's Restorative goes directly to the weak and failing nerves. Each organ has its own controlling nerve. When these nerves fail, the depending organs must of necessity falter. This plain, yet vital truth, clearly tells why Dr. Shoop's Restorative is so universally successful. Its success is lead-druggists everywhere to give it universal preference. A test will surely tell. Sold by Stripling Burrows Co.

## CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Cathedral.**  
May 2, 1909.  
Third Sunday after Easter.  
First mass at 6 o'clock a. m.  
Second mass at 9:30. Sermon in English.  
Third mass at 10:30. Sermon in Spanish.  
At 6:30 p. m. May devotions and Benediction.  
**First Presbyterian Church.**  
Jonathan W. Purcell, Ph. D., pastor.  
Sabbath School tomorrow at 9:45 a. m., Alan R. McCord, superintendent.  
Morning worship at 11 o'clock, with sermon by the pastor on the subject, "The Alligator."  
Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.  
Senior Endeavor society meets at 6:45 p. m.  
Services at 7:45, and sermon by the pastor on the theme, "The Ultimate Triumph of Righteousness."  
Mid-week meeting for prayer and study of the Holy Scriptures on Wednesday at 7:45 o'clock.  
The public is cordially invited to worship with this congregation, and a special invitation is extended to strangers sojourning among us.  
**St. Johns Methodist-Episcopal.**  
E. C. Anderson, pastor.  
Sunday school 9:45 a. m.  
Morning preaching service 11 o'clock. Subject "The Christians Armor."  
Epworth League 7 p. m.  
Evening preaching service 7:45. Subject "Books and Reading."

"No Drip" is the most clever little silvered Coffee Strainer ever invented. Get one free from Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., by the Coupon Plan. The Coupon and Dr. Shoop's new book on Health Coffee sent to any lady requesting them. You can trick any one by secretly serving Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee at meal time. Your visitor or your husband will declare he is drinking real coffee—and yet there is not a grain of real coffee in Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. Pure grains, malt, and nuts give Health Coffee its exquisite taste and flavor. No 20 to 30 minutes tedious boiling. "Made in a minute." Try it from your grocer and get a pleasant surprise. 11-2 pound package 25c. Sold by Cartwright-Davis Co.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.  
(Forest Reserve. Not Coal Land.)  
Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office,  
Santa Fe, N. M., April 10, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Luciano Ribera, of Pecos, N. M., who on March 11, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 7843 for the S. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4 of Section 27, S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 and N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 of Section 28, Township 17 N., Range 12 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the register and receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., on June 7, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Crestino Ribera, Pablo Gonzales, Toribio Gonzales and Enrique Ribera, all of Pecos, N. M.

MANUEL R. OTERO,  
Register.

**Novel Capture of Egg Thief**—H. B. Hubbard, a restaurant owner at Las Vegas, missing freshly laid eggs from his hen house, set a steel trap to catch what he thought was an animal. Soon after a piercing scream took him to the hen house, where he found the egg-raider, a twelve year old boy, caught in the trap. The boy was dismissed with a reprimand.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican want "ad."



EDMUND C. BURKE.  
Whose Political Generalship Has Won Important Battles—Leading Candidate for the U. S. Marshalship.

The subject of this sketch was born at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of July, 1871. The place of his birth is famous also as the habitat of "Coal Oil Johnny," and the scene of his wealth and his remarkable escapades as a spendthrift. From Petroleum Centre Mr. Burke removed to Pittsburg in 1878 and there attended the public schools. In 1884, having finished all the schooling which he was destined to have, he entered the law office of Hays & Noble, a firm of the highest reputation, and under its guidance pursued the study of the law for five years, and even at his immature age, showed himself to be a devoted follower of Blackstone, and possessing a national legal bent.

In his nineteenth year there was let to him the contract for the compilation of the registration lists of voters of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, a work which was performed in a manner so excellent, that for the six succeeding years he continued to perform that task.

In 1892, Mr. Burke was clerk of the Credentials Committee of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and from the convention hall, by reason of the aptitude for executive work which he had shown, was employed and taken to New York to serve with the National Republican Committee, at the National headquarters, and was placed in charge of the stenographic forces. Returning to Pittsburg at the close of the campaign he took with the Republican City Committee in 1893, an executive position, the duties of which he fulfilled with his customary facility, skill and completeness, and remained with that committee year after year until he came to New Mexico.

It is well known history that in 1899 Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, to whom New Mexico owes a monument of gratitude for his services in the cause of Statehood, entered upon a life and death struggle for re-election to the United States Senate. He was the object of the bitter enmity of a certain faction of the Republican party who were determined upon his final overthrow. Senator Quay, during seven weeks traversed every part of the state, visited every village and hamlet and every voting precinct therein, and during every step of the way Mr. Burke accompanied him in a reportorial capacity and was the medium through whom the press received official bulletins and reports of the speeches made by the campaigner and his party. Taciturn as he was Senator Quay expressed his gratification for the services which Mr. Burke had rendered him in the trying post.

Under the chairmanship of Thomas J. Ford, now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Pittsburg, in the campaign of 1903 Mr. Burke occupied the exacting position of chief clerk. His functions involved the execution of the orders and plans of the committee and its officers. He had at least one hundred subordinates and assistants, and although only 31 years of age at the time demonstrated, as he has proven before, his possession of rare executive ability.

Coming to New Mexico in 1904, Mr. Burke soon fell into the political game, for somehow it became known that he possessed a large experience and a broad comprehension of the rules of that peculiar form of warfare and that he knew how to set a squadron in the field and to park or mask his batteries, for Hon. H. O. Bursum quickly employed him in an important

clerical place with the Republican Territorial Central Committee. At the end of that campaign, and subsequent to the legislative session, Hon. J. W. Reynolds, Secretary of the Territory, engaged Mr. Burke in his office, as legislative clerk, whose business it was to receive, classify, and preserve the laws as they came from the legislature, and afterwards to arrange and compile them for the public printer. Later on he was appointed by Attorney General Prichard to the office of Assistant Attorney General. He occupied this berth for more than two years. About this time the question of statehood was much exercising the minds of New Mexicans. Statehood leagues were formed throughout the Territory, as branches of a central league, which had its headquarters at Santa Fe. The work of the central and the local organizations was committed to Mr. Burke, as Secretary, by Governor George Curry. Although it did not produce statehood, for obvious reasons, yet the labors of Mr. Burke were well done and attracted general attention for their efficiency. The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress will probably remember the persistency with which Mr. Burke bombarded them with epistolary gunfire on the issue.

In the campaign of 1908, for Delegate to Congress, Members of the Legislature and the various county officers throughout the Territory, Mr. Bursum being again Chairman and Mr. Reynolds Secretary, the services of Mr. Burke as chief clerk were immediately enlisted. This campaign has become noteworthy as the most comprehensive, skillful, adroit, extensive and effective in the history of this Territory. A fight resembling in minor degree that which had been waged against Senator Quay, was begun and carried forward by certain factionists against Delegate Andrews, and notwithstanding the Herculean tasks which the Delegate had performed in Congress for the benefit of New Mexico as a whole and certain communities therein in particular, the opposition had made some headway prior to the opening of the battle in earnest. Delegate Andrews and the campaign in general were successful. Mr. Burke's endeavors showed in the result, and he has been universally awarded his measure of praise for what he accomplished. While Mr. Bursum and Mr. Reynolds devised and provided the ways and means, the carrying out of the designs of the leaders was left in a very large degree in Mr. Burke's hands. He is now a candidate for the office of United States Marshal for New Mexico.

It is not only worthy of note, but it is remarkable, that throughout the Territory the friends of Mr. Burke have volunteered to forward his candidacy in every honorable manner in their power, and so many have been the endorsements which have come to him unsolicited, that it would seem that the desire for his appointment is as wide as the Territory, with whose affairs and whose people, in all parts he is in the closest touch. If the appointment comes to him, there is no doubt but that the office will be well administered, for this candidate's ability to know and do his duty, no matter where he may be placed, has become so well proven, that it goes without saying that there is no post to which he may aspire the requirements of which he will not fulfill, to general satisfaction, and with practically unanimous approval.

## Whooping Cough.

"In February our daughter had the whooping cough. Mr. Lane, of Hartland, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and said it gave his customers the best of satisfaction. We found it as he said, and can recommend it to anyone having children troubled with whooping cough," says Mrs. A. Goess, of Durand, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican want "ad."

**Federal Court at Alamogordo**—Although Federal court at Alamogordo does not convene until May 24, the Alamogordo News says: "While the docket at this time is not very heavy, it is understood that the grand jury is liable to make it very much larger. It is understood that the district attorney has caused to be subpoenaed before the grand jury persons all the way from New York to Arizona."

If you want anything on earth—try a New Mexican want "ad."

## W. C. T. U. NOTES.

"The captive's oar may rest upon the galley;  
This soldier sleep beneath his plumed crest,  
And peace may fold her wings o'er hill and valley,  
But thou, oh, Christian, may not take thy rest."  
What of the battle? Is it won?  
Not yet.  
What of the sorrow? Is it done?  
Not yet.  
What of the hearts that throb and break?  
What of the feet that downward take?  
What of the dreamers? Do they wake?  
Not yet.  
Shout! for the battle will be won,  
Oh, yes.  
Sing! for sorrow will be done,  
Oh, yes.  
There's stern, hard work in the field to do,  
Patience and praying and weeping too,  
But victory cometh, grand and true,  
Oh, yes.

The medal contest last night was certainly a success in every sense of the word. The contestants are improving wonderfully fast. Truth never sounds more true than when it is uttered by the fresh, innocent lips of youth. Looking into their bright, young faces as they repeat these words of warning and prophecy, as they picture the sorrow and woe, as they invoke the souls of men to awake from their lethargy and come to the rescue of the innocent, the weak and suffering, we wonder how the heart of any man could be so hardened as to allow any evil to exist, with his permission, that would be a temptation to these beautiful children. For tempted some of them will be and fall some of them might if the saloon traffic lives. That is the awfulness of this thing. It cannot live without the sacrifice of human beings. The more saloons, and the richer and finer they are the more victims have gone to their doom. Into this mill goes the bright, smiling boy and it returns you its finished product a blue-eyed, reeling rot. Nor is that all, with the boy goes the hopes of the father and the broken, bleeding heart of the mother. We may talk, we may write, we may portray with silver tongue and words of fire, but only the Father above can ever measure or conceive all the terror, the bloodshed, the misery and unutterable woe caused by this implacable, insatiable foe to humanity.

Surely this is a cause that should enlist every father and mother in the land, if no one else, and it will more and more as our eyes are opened to the true state of affairs. Never was any truth of the Bible more fully illustrated than the saying "Eyes have they and they see not, they have ears but they hear not" as shown by our denseness and deafness in regard to this great traffic. But the sunshine of a brighter day is dawning on our horizon. People are beginning to see, ears are quickening to the real meaning of the undertone of woe, and the cry of the submerged. And when the people once really comprehend, when they really locate the cause of all their trouble, they will wreak swift vengeance. There always comes a time when a bad thing becomes unbearably bad and then comes the end. We can all help a little to hasten a betterment of our conditions.

"Who puts back in place a fallen bar,  
Or flings a rock from the traveled road,  
His feet are moving toward the central star,  
His name is whispered in God's abode."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is never in doubt about the work to be done, the question is what to do first, what is of greatest importance in the many hundred things to be done. We believe joining the W. C. T. U. would be an infallible cure for laziness and also a

fallible cure for laziness and also a

## WANTS

A few furnished rooms for rent—114 Cerrillos street.

**FOR SALE**—Good upright piano. Inquire at Wagner Furniture company store.

**FOR RENT**—Three rooms for light housekeeping, unfurnished \$10 a month, desirable locality. Inquire at the New Mexican office.

**AUTHORS** seeking a publisher should communicate with the Cochran Publishing Company, 277 Tribune Building, New York City.

**CLERK WANTED**—In a general store, must be a good salesman and understand English and Spanish. Inquire at this office.

**WANTED**—Intelligent man or woman to take territory and appoint canvassers to sell our water filters. Exclusive territory, and nice, profitable work for the right party. Seneca Filter Co., Seneca, Mo.

**ONLY REAL TRADE SCHOOL IN THE WORLD.** Enrollment 200. \$20. 000. Contract work being done in Plumbing, Bricklaying, Electricity. Advanced students earn wages while learning. Free catalogue. UNION TRADE SCHOOL AND CONTRACTING CO., 120 East Ninth, Los Angeles.

good anti-fal remedy. The pressure of the many things needing attention would cause them to strike a pace that would use up all superfluous avoiddupois and make selfish ease a forgotten thing.

The Union will hold its regular meeting Tuesday the 4th of May, and we wish to at that time arrange for that banquet. It behooves the losing side to all be there to participate in these arrangements. Every one come as promptly as possible, as there is much business claiming attention. It will soon be necessary to hold weekly meetings, instead of semi-monthly. In fact we have been really doing this for we have had a call meeting almost every alternate week.

With a membership of over one hundred and the various branches and subjects to be considered our meetings should be of great interest, and we have this advantage over all other clubs, that we have a living, vital question ever before us, and that we are pressing toward a high goal, there is, nor can be, none higher.

We must not cease in our effort to increase our membership. If our organization becomes too large for one management, we can divide into two or more Unions as they do in larger cities.

The L. T. L. meets on Friday next at the W. C. T. U. rooms. Let every loyal legioner be there and bring along a little friend to join the Legion.

## 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 pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Sold by all druggists.

**Lost a Diamond**—Mrs. J. E. Hurley of Albuquerque, yesterday lost a \$250 diamond as she crossed Gold avenue.

## Bad Attack of Dysentery Cured.

"An honored citizen of this town was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. He told a friend if he could obtain a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, he felt confident of being cured, he having used this remedy in the West. He was told that I kept it in stock and lost no time in obtaining it, and was promptly cured," says M. J. Leach, druggist, of Wolcott, Vt. For sale by all druggists.

## =NULIFE=

A HEALTH GARMENT  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

"IF YOU DON'T BREATHE PROPERLY  
YOU CANNOT THINK RIGHT"

NULIFE compels deep breathing and holds the spine and head erect, giving the brain regular blood circulation and filling the brain cells with pure blood at every heart beat.

NULIFE is a thin, washable garment, weighing but a few ounces. It makes you breathe to the full depth of your lungs, all the time. It is not a shoulder brace, but a scientific supporter of the body. It straightens round shoulders, expands the chest from two to six inches, and gives its wearer an erect commanding carriage.

NULIFE does its work while you do yours—it's one of the greatest health producing garments ever invented—fill out the attached coupon—order today, price, postpaid to any address. **\$3.00**

**THE MAY CO.**  
DENVER, COLO.  
WESTERN DISTRIBUTERS

THE MAY CO., DENVER, COLO.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## Why Suffer?

Are you one of the thousands of women who suffer from female ailments? If so, don't be discouraged, go to your druggist and get a bottle of Wine of Cardui. On the wrapper are full directions for use.

During the last half century, Cardui has been established in thousands of homes, as a safe remedy for pain which only women endure. It is reliable, contains no harmful ingredients and can be depended on in almost any case.

Take **CARDUI**  
It Will Help You

Mrs. Charles Bragg, of Sweetser, Ind., tried Cardui. She writes: "Tongue cannot tell how much Cardui has done for me. Before I began taking Cardui I could not do a day's work. I would work awhile and lie down. I shall always give praise to your medicine." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES



PHONE  
NO. 92.PHONE  
NO. 92.**HAYWARD'S MARKET****BUSINESS**

Has Been so good this week that we haven't time to write out our regular add, but last weeks

**PRICES**

Still holds good for this week. If the other fellows says meats have gone up.

**CALL US UP**

WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT

**DONT FORGET**

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR  
VEGETABLES AND POULTRY

PHONE  
NO. 92.**HAYWARD'S MARKET**PHONE  
NO. 92.**No. 4 CASH No. 4**

Grocery & Bakery  
Get Wise

TRY  
THE  
CASH

**System**

and see how much less you spend and how much more you get for what you do spend

<b>16 lbs Sugar</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>
Belle Spring Creamery Butter 2 lbs for	.65
New Texas Cabbage per lb	.06
Fresh Florida Tomatoes 2 lbs for	.25
Bananas per doz	.35
3 cans standard corn	.25
3 bars sapolio	.25
2 lbs Barrington hall coffee	.75
Oranges per doz 20 cts to	.50

The only complete line of  
GROCERIES VEGETABLES and BAKERY  
Products in the City Fish every Friday  
AND DONT FORGET—that we handle all  
kinds of hay, grain and feed

Phone No. 4. **F. Andrews,** Phone No. 4.

**COAL AND WOOD**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

<b>Screened Raton Lump</b>	<b>\$4.50 per ton</b>
" <b>Monero</b> "	<b>5.25</b> "
" <b>Cerrillos</b> "	<b>6.00</b> "

Anthracite Coal all sizes  
Smithing Coal

Sawed Wood and Kindling  
All Kinds of Steam Coal.

**CAPITAL COAL YARD**

Near A. T. &amp; G. F. Depot.

Phone No. 85, Office Garfield Avenue.

**DUDROW & MONTENE****FUNERAL DIRECTORS**

AND

**EMBALMERS****Black and White Hearse.****ALL KINDS OF PICTURE FRAMING**

106 Palace Avenue, Elks' Hall.

Telephone 142. Night—162—House

**A CHOICE LINE OF****NAVAJO AND  
CHIMAYO  
BLANKETS**

Curios of Every Description  
Possible at Reasonable Prices

**5 SOUVENIER POSTAL CARDS 5**

**FOR FIVE CENTS**

All Ladies who visit the store will receive a free souvenir  
We will shortly have in a full line of  
Mexican Straw Hats at 50cts. each

**THE ORIGINAL OLD CURIO****J. S. CANDELARIO Proprietor.**

301-303 San Francisco Street, Santa Fe, N. M.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL**

(Continued From Page Five.)

Adjutant General R. A. Ford who has been quite ill expects to be able to be about again by Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sargent have returned to El Rito, Rio Arriba county, where Mr. Sargent is in business. Territorial Insurance Commissioner and Mrs. Jacobo Chaves are home from a visit to Los Lunas, Valencia County.

Miss N. Pirky, sister of Mrs. H. C. Viles, arrived in Santa Fe today and will spend the summer as the guest of Mrs. Viles.

Attorney General and Mrs. Frank W. Clancy returned to Albuquerque the latter part of this week after a very pleasant visit in Santa Fe where they are deservedly popular.

The En Avant Club will meet at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's rooms on Monday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. A full attendance is desired to discuss the program for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Peyton Gordon and daughter, who have been visiting Santa Fe, staying at the Sanitarium, will leave on Monday for Boise City, Idaho, to join Mr. Gordon, who is engaged there prosecuting land frauds for the federal government.

Mrs. George Dixon, received a message from the Seton Crafts Company, Lakewood, New Jersey, notifying her of having secured the prize in the recent prize story contest. The plot of the story was laid in historic Santa Fe and therefore could scarcely fail to be interesting.

Announcement cards have just been received in Santa Fe of the wedding of Miss Rosa Holland, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. James Clyde Holland, to John Thomas Kane. The wedding took place in the home city of the bride, Danville, Virginia. Miss Holland was formerly a resident of Santa Fe, having been here about three years in the capacity of trained nurse at the Dr. Diaz Sanitarium.

Ralph Dixon of this city is enjoying a pleasant overland trip from Santa Fe to Lakeview, Oregon, in company with Fred Carrick of the latter place. They write interestingly of their trip and are having much enjoyment hunting and fishing. Their next stopping place will be Salida, Colorado, from where they will go to the Yellowstone Park and other points of interest in the northwest.

**Masonic Banquets.**  
Says the Albuquerque Morning Journal: "The banquet given by the local members of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Masons, in honor of James D. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., grand commander of the southern district (A. C. Stewart, of St. Louis, inspector general, and George Paxton, of Red River, and other visiting Masons, was quite an elaborate affair, the Albuquerque Masons outdoing themselves in an attempt to entertain their distinguished guests. Covers were laid for fifty, nearly every thirty-second degree Mason in the city being in attendance. The menu was an epicurean delight. The visiting Masons were entertained yesterday by a committee of Temple lodge and shown about the city in automobiles."

On last Wednesday evening, the Masons gathered here for the conferring of Masonic degrees enjoyed one of the most delightful social functions ever held in Santa Fe for the Masonic fraternity. The affair of course was a strictly private one, only Masons being present. The function was a banquet served by the ladies of the Eastern Star in the rooms of the temple after the degrees had been conferred. No especial attempt was made at decoration owing to limited time and unusual circumstance.

However, quite a large number of potted plants lent a cheerful appearance to the surroundings. The banquet was an excellent one and well served by the ladies in charge. After the "inner man" had been comforted speech-making was next on the program, with Hon. Nathan Jaffa presiding as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Grand Commander James D. Richardson, Hon. A. C. Stewart, Inspector General of Missouri, Hon. Harper S. Cunningham, Inspector General of Oklahoma and New Mexico, Hon. A. W. Cheesman, a prominent Mason of El Paso; Rev. H. M. Shields of Dawson, R. H. Hanna, Dr. C. A. Wheelon, Dr. James A. Massie, E. L. Medler of Albuquerque, president of the class. Captain J. S. Lea of Roswell, E. A. Fiske in a neat speech presented the Grand Commander, Hon. James D. Richardson, with a silver tea set and later, H. F. Stephens on behalf of the local brethren presented George M. Kinsell, the tyler, with a beautiful Masonic ring. The speech making was entirely impromptu and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Besides twenty-six local members the following visiting Masons were present:  
J. W. Poe, J. S. Lea, E. A. Cahoon, R. P. Bean, W. P. Chisum, Roswell; C. T. Brown, Socorro; W. Fleming Jones, Las Cruces; W. M. Borradaile, Hillsboro; F. C. McCorden, A. Chadwick, F. Sturges, Albuquerque; F. A. Gierke, Carrizozo; B. F. Pankey, Lamy; R. M. Grison, Alameda, Kansas, and T. L. Kinney of Dawson.

In addition the following members of the class initiated were present: Edward L. Medler, Albuquerque; Otto Norem, Dawson; William G. Ogle, Las Vegas; Michael O'Neill, Cerrillos; Jonathan W. Purcell, Santa Fe; John Pfueger, Lamy; Myer Rohnick, Clovis; Gilbert E. Rosenwald, Las Vegas; Hugh P. Simmons,

Dawson; Daniel Stern, Las Vegas; James L. Seligman, Santa Fe; Harvey M. Shields, Dawson; John Shaw, Roswell; Thomas J. Thompson, Dawson; Paul Tentisch, Albuquerque; Siegfried Tolzek, Roswell; William A. Wilson, Willard; Francis C. Wilson, Santa Fe; Frank Addison, Young, Raton; Richard H. Azar, Raton; Joseph T. Bills, Raton; Cyrus D. Boucher, Las Vegas; John W. Corbett, James P. Dumlavy, Mountainair; William Endicott, Lake Valley; Allan French, Raton; Frank T. French, Las Cruces; William Gorton, Dawson; Samuel E. Grant, Chama; Edgar L. Hewett, Santa Fe; Robert Wolff Isaacs, Clayton; Nicholas Kraunwitter, Dawson; Cipriano Lucero, Van Houten; Fred O. Lockhart, Raton; Wm. D. McBee, Melrose; Charles L. McAllister, San Marcial; Vincent B. May, Las Cruces; Charles D. Miller, Santa Fe; Fred Miller, Albuquerque; Hugh A. Gale, Organ; John N. Zook, Santa Fe; John B. Rusk, Chama; James P. McNulty, Cerrillos; George M. Kinsell, Santa Fe; Henry D. Reinkin, Watrous; Isaac H. Rapp, Santa Fe; Miguel A. Otero, Santa Fe; James Wilkinson, Albuquerque; Max G. Singelow, Raton; John W. Cox, Datil.

**MINOR CITY TOPICS**

Denver, Colo., May 1.—Forecast for New Mexico: Fair weather tonight and Sunday with rising temperature, frost.

Try our ground alfalfa meal. Best chicken feed or earth. Leo Hersch, San Francisco Street.

**FOR RENT**—Modern brick house. Chapelle street. C. A. Bishop.

**Woman's Relief Corps**—The Woman's Relief Corps will meet on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. John R. McFie.

**Candidate for District Clerk**—James A. Shipley of Silver City, is candidate for district clerk of the new Seventh Judicial District.

**Shipment of Hogs**—Yesterday ten carloads of hogs passed through Santa Fe over the J. & R. G. and A. T. & S. F. route, from Monte Vista, Colo., to San Francisco. The shipment was made by Wyatt and Wyatt of Denver.

**Died of Pneumonia**—Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, pneumonia claimed George H. Strott, brickmason, formerly of Galena, Illinois. The deceased was 51 years of age. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

**Dance Next Thursday Night**—On next Thursday night, May 6th, the Woman's Board of Trade will give a dance to which every one is invited. Those who wish to spend an enjoyable evening will not forget the date.

**Hanged Himself at Deming Jail**—Francisco Mendez, aged 35 years, in the county jail at Deming on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, hanged himself on Thursday night, using his suspenders for a rope.

**Fined Ten Dollars Apiece**—Yesterday in Justice of the Peace Ricardo Alarid's court, Teodoro Ortega, Patrio Vigil, Eduardo Rivera, Santiago Quintana and Nicolas Gonzales were fined ten dollars apiece for attempted burglary on Burro Alley. Unable to pay the fines, the men were sent to jail and will be compelled to labor on the streets of the city.

**Baseball Enthusiasm**—A new baseball team is to be put into the field next week. The report that the new team intends to deprive the present team of the use of the baseball grounds near the U. S. Indian Industrial School is unfounded. The old team will play off a tie of two games at the ball grounds tomorrow with the team of the Indian Industrial School.

**County Commissioners Meet**—The board of county commissioners met last evening in the Quintana block, with Hon. L. Sparks in the chair, and members Alfredo Lucero and Jose Ortiz y Pino present. The plans for the new court house, not having been prepared in time, it was decided to postpone opening the bids for the reconstruction of the court house to May 10, at 2 p. m. Mr. Lucero presented a petition from property owners at and near Santa Cruz asking that a certain road be declared public. The petition was granted.

**The Weather at Albuquerque**—Says the Albuquerque Citizen: "The wind blew in Albuquerque yesterday; it also blew the day before and it also blew today. On all three days it did no damage beyond moving a few sand hills to new locations and then moving them back again. One day it blew from the south; another day it blew from the north and the next day it blew from every direction. But the interesting part of the performance was to stand around and listen to old-timers and new-timers cussing the weather. The things that were said about the wind and sand will not bear printing."

**Medal Contest a Big Success**—The medal contest which took place at the opera house last night under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Association, was a big success, the opera house being filled to its capacity. The program was an excellent one and those participating acquitted themselves well. At the end of the last recitation, the judges selected for the occasion, retired for the purpose of rendering their decision. In the meantime, some very interesting moving pictures were shown. Later the decision of the judges was announced, Albert Reingardt receiving the boy's medal and Miss Ruth Rendon, the girl's medal. The winners were

A factor  
for pure food  
ante-dating all state  
and national food laws

**DR. PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
**BAKING POWDER**

No Alum—No Phosphates

Be on your guard. Alum Powders may be known by their price—10 or 25c. a lb., or one cent an ounce.

greeted with great applause. Following is the program of the evening.

**Moving Pictures.**  
Solo ..... Hazel Sparks  
Who Killed Joe's Baby? .....  
..... Pauline Kinsell  
The Two Pictures ..... Opal Sanford  
The Trial of Judas ..... Ruth Rendon  
One Standard for Both Sexes .....  
..... Helen Winter  
How Mrs. Hennessee Saved Her Boy  
Ruth McBride

Solo ..... A. J. Teare  
A Fence or an Ambulance .....  
..... Edwin Hoch  
Destiny of America ..... Albert Cox  
The Drinking of Annie's Tears .....  
..... Eugene Harvey  
The Scourge of the Republic .....  
..... John Roberts

Blunders ..... Albert Reingardt  
Japanese Selection .....  
Misses Ramona and Anita Baca, and  
Nellie Friday.

**Moving Pictures.**  
Judges' Decision.  
**Another Daily for Clovis**—Colseely upon the establishment of the Daily Post, the Clovis News announces that from Monday on it will be published daily.

**Nineteen Cases of Diphtheria**—County Physician Moir, of Deming, reports that there have been nineteen cases of diphtheria in Luna county. At Santa Rita, Grant county, there are twenty cases.

**Woman Takes Her Life**—Mrs. Clarence Maxedon of Texico, committed suicide while despondent over ill health, by drinking carbolic acid. She leaves a husband and one daughter. Interment was made at Tecumseh, Oklahoma.

**Tennis Club Re-organizes**—Last night in the office of Dr. James A. Rolls, in the Laughlin block, the Santa Fe Tennis Club held its annual meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year. The same officers as last year. Dr. Rolls is president and A. H. Broadhead secretary and treasurer. Because of the excellent condition in which the courts have been placed it was decided that it would not be necessary to have as high dues this year as last and the dues were therefore reduced from \$5 to \$3 a year. The subject of affiliating with the Santa Fe Athletic Club was discussed and postponed until a later date. Any one desiring to join the Tennis Club can do so by applying to the secretary.

**BASEBALL.****YESTERDAY'S GAMES.**

**National League.**  
Philadelphia 2; New York 1.  
No other games were played.  
**American League.**  
Detroit 4; St. Louis 2.  
No other games were played.  
**Western League.**  
Des Moines 7; Pueblo 4.  
Omaha 18; Denver 4.  
Wichita 3; Sioux City 2.  
**Coast League.**  
Vernon 3; Los Angeles 2.  
San Francisco 4; Sacramento 3.  
Oakland 5; Portland 1.  
**American Association.**  
Louisville 4; Indianapolis 2.  
Columbus 4; Toledo 3.  
At Albuquerque today the baseball season was opened with a game between the Albuquerque Grays and the Agricultural College team.

**ALL TEMPERATURE RECORDS BROKEN**

All temperature records for May were broken last night. They were broken the wrong way, however, as far as any hope for a crop of early fruit is concerned. The temperature dropped to twenty degrees, a cold which no blossoms or tender vegetable growth can survive. The previous minimum temperature record for May was 24 degrees and occurred on May 2, 1887. Ice an inch thick was formed on still water. Several orchard owners, as a desperate remedy, tried smudging last night but it is doubted whether it helped to save any of their fruit crop. The relative humidity last evening at six o'clock was 20 per cent. The maximum temperature in the shade was 45 degrees; the departure from the normal temperature was minus sixteen degrees. Warmer, fair weather is predicted for tonight and tomorrow.

**SHIELDED HIS WIFE WITH DEATH LIE**

Cleveland, May 1.—Although her husband declared in a dying breath that he had committed suicide, by shooting himself, Mrs. L. M. Bingham admitted to the police here today she was his murderer.  
"I shot him because he threatened to desert me," said she. "He has treated me cruelly."  
Mrs. Bingham waived a preliminary hearing and was locked up.

**OFFICIAL MATTERS**

**Appointed Forest Rangers.**  
George A. Viles of Cleveland, a brother of H. C. Viles of the Forest Service, has been appointed to succeed L. F. Rudolph, resigned, as assistant ranger on the Pecos National Forest.

**MARKET REPORT**

**CLOSING MARKET REPORT.**  
New York, May 1.—Amalgamated, 77 1/2; Atchison, \$1.07 3/8, preferred, \$1.03 3/4 bid; New York Central, \$1.30; Southern Pacific, \$1.20 3/8; Union Pacific, \$1.88 1/8; steel, 54 3/4; preferred, \$1.15 2/8.

**MONEY AND METALS.**  
New York, May 1.—Call money nominal; prime paper 3 1/2@4; Mexican dollars 44.  
New York, May 1.—Lead \$4.20@4.25; copper 12 7/8@13. Silver 52 3/4. St. Louis, May 1.—Lead 4.15; spelter unsettled \$4.95@5.

**GRAIN, LARD, PORK AND RIBS.**  
Chicago, May 1.—Close wheat—May, \$1.25 3/4; July \$1.12.  
Corn—May 71 1/8; July 68 5/8.  
Oats—May, 56 3/8@1/2; July 49 7/8.  
Pork—May, \$17.77 1/2; July, \$18.00.  
Lard—May, \$10.35; July \$10.45@47 1/2.  
Ribs—May, \$9.77 1/2; July \$9.85@87 1/2.

**WOOL MARKET.**  
St. Louis, May 1.—Wool unchanged.  
**LIVE STOCK.**  
Kansas City, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000, including 600 southern. Market steady. Native steers \$5@6.75; southern steers \$4.60@6.25; southern cows \$3@5.25; native cows and heifers \$2.75@5.25; stockers and feeders \$3.75@5.75; bulls \$3.40@5.25; calves \$3.75@6.50; western steers \$4.80@6.55; western cows \$3.50@5.50.  
Hogs—Receipts 300. Market strong, to 5 higher. Bulk of sales \$6.80@7.25; heavy \$7.10@7.30; packers and butchers \$6.90@7.25.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Cattle—Receipts 100. Market strong. Beeves \$4.90@7; Texas steers \$4.50@5; western steers \$4.60@5.65; stockers and feeders \$3.50@5.55; cows and heifers \$2.30@6.15; calves \$5@7.25.  
Hogs—Receipts 13,000. Market strong. Light \$6.75@7.20; mixed \$6.70@7.35; heavy \$6.90@7.35; rough \$6.90@7.50; pigs \$5.70@6.70; bulk of sales \$7.10@7.30.  
Sheep—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Native \$3.70@6.15; western \$3.70@6.25; yearlings \$6@7.05; lambs \$6@8.55; western lambs \$6@8.75.

**Coronado Cafe**

Sunday Dinner, 35 Cents.  
**RELISHES.**  
Lettuce. Pickled Beets.  
**SOUP.**  
Mullagatawny.  
**BOILED.**  
Beef, with Spanish Sauce.  
**ROAST.**  
K. C. Prime Beef Roast.  
Chicken with Dressing.  
**ENTREES.**  
Mutton a la Cassole.  
**VEGETABLES.**  
Mashed Spuds. Asparagus on Toast.  
**DESSERT.**  
Mince and Lemon Pie.  
Ice Cream and Assorted Cake.  
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

Change of moving pictures at Catron block, commencing at 7:45. Will run six reels Sunday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

**FOR SALE**—Good ranch in Tesuque valley. Call on Henry Pacheco, 306 Palace avenue.