

10-20-1910

The New Mexican Review, 10-20-1910

New Mexican Printing Co.

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sfnm_news

Recommended Citation

New Mexican Printing Co.. "The New Mexican Review, 10-20-1910." (1910). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sfnm_news/8001

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Santa Fe New Mexican, 1883-1913 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

TWO PORTRAITS
ARE PRESENTEDConvention Accepts Pictures
of J. Franco Chaves and
Antonio Joseph

RULES ARE AGAIN AMENDED

No More Files to Be Introduced
by Delegates After
October 22.

The convention was called to order this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock by President Charles A. Spies.

Prayer by Chaplain Julius A. Hartman.

Minutes by Chief Clerk George W. Armijo.

Solomon Luna, for the committee on rules, reported two additional rules, printed in full in another column. One of them sets October 22 as the last day on which delegates may introduce files, but provides that the committees shall have the privilege of introducing files at any time. The amendments were adopted as proposed without a dissenting vote.

The following files were then introduced:

File No. 19, by G. A. Richardson, creating the department of labor and commissioner of labor. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

File No. 20, by G. A. Richardson, relating to the board of agriculture. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

File No. 21, by G. A. Richardson, relating to primary elections. Referred to the committee on elective franchise.

President Spies said that the convention has no "graveyard" committee. E. L. Stover said that the proper name for such a committee would be "committee on democracy."

File No. 22, by E. S. Stover, relative to trusts. Referred to the committee on corporations.

File No. 23, by E. S. Stover, relative to lobbying. Referred to the committee on legislative department.

File No. 24, by E. S. Stover, with reference to suffrage. Referred to the committee on elective franchise.

File No. 25, by H. M. Dougherty and C. R. Brice, with reference to the initiative and referendum.

File No. 26, by C. C. Davidson, with reference to mine inspection. Referred to the committee on mines.

File No. 27, by C. C. Davidson, relative to fellow servants. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 28, by C. C. Davidson, in reference to corporations. Referred to the committee on corporations.

File No. 29, by M. P. Skeen, with reference to taxation of railroads. Referred to the committee on Taxation.

File No. 30, by E. D. Tittman, creating a civil service commission. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 31, by E. D. Tittman creating a commissioner of mines. Referred to the committee on mines.

File No. 32, by J. T. Mabry, pertaining to establishing separate schools for white and negro children. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 33, by J. T. Mabry, relating to the liability of fellow servants. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 34, by A. A. Sedillo, to prohibit creation of bureau of immigration. Referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

File No. 35, by W. E. Lindsey, on Initiative and Referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 36, by E. F. Saxon, regulating the liquor traffic by counties. Referred to the committee on Counties and Municipalities.

File No. 37, by E. F. Saxon in reference to qualifications of voters. Referred to committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 38, in reference to counties and county seats. Referred to the committee on Counties.

File No. 39, by E. F. Saxon in reference to primaries. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 40, by B. F. Pankey, in reference to depositing ballots. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

Resolution No. 11, was introduced by W. B. Walton, instructing the chief clerk to send each newspaper in New Mexico copies of files, etc., ordered printed by the convention. The resolution was adopted.

Resolution No. 12, by A. A. Sedillo, provides for the auditing of salary accounts by the committee on ways and means. The resolution was adopted.

President Spies announced that he had transmitted a telegram of greeting to the Arizona convention, as instructed by the convention.

A. B. Fall suggested that a copy of the rules be also sent to Phoenix.

H. B. Ferguson asked for the terms of protest against the "gag" rule uttered by the Republican minority at Phoenix.

J. D. Senna announced that he would give the blackboard in the supreme court room for announcement of place and time of committee meetings.

Upon motion of J. H. Crist, a telegram from Phoenix, to the Albuquerque Morning Journal, in reference to the committee appointments in the

Arizona convention was read causing much laughter.

A. B. Fall called attention to the difference between the Progressive Democrats of Arizona and those of New Mexico, the latter having nominated a self-confessed corporation attorney for the presidency of the convention and had placed him as their choice upon the most important committee.

H. B. Ferguson again drew the distinction between corporation attorneys in court and in legislative bodies. He spoke of "malefactors of great wealth," and the "predatory rich," and those who lend themselves as willing agents to violation of law as being far removed from attorneys legally employed in court litigation.

H. M. Dougherty protested against the introduction into the convention of an element of partisanship, of majority and minority. He said the convention should by this time be doing real work. "I believe all the majority and the minority, have come here with lofty purpose and honest intention to formulate an honest fundamental law" and he hoped that the convention has heard the last of the talk of partisanship.

G. A. Richardson expressed the fear that the convention had not heard the last of the partisan talk. I do not think that it is a crime to represent corporations, providing that those corporations are left at home by their representatives. "I feel much like offering a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate whether there are special interests represented here," desiring to influence the convention.

At this juncture J. H. Crist presented to the convention the portrait of the late Antonio F. Joseph, who represented New Mexico for many years in Congress. He pronounced a magnificent eulogy upon Mr. Joseph and moved that the portrait be hung on the walls of the convention.

H. O. Bursum in words vibrant and eloquent said that the motion was eminently proper and eulogized Mr. Joseph, and then amended the motion by asking that the portrait of the late J. Franco Chaves be also placed on the walls of the convention. He spoke feelingly of the old veteran, who worked so assiduously for statehood and who fell by assassin's hands. Nestor Montoya seconded the motion and amendment, in remarks that were alive with feeling and eloquence. Motion and amendment carried unanimously.

Adjourned Until Monday.

After announcement of public meetings of several committees, the convention adjourned to Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Monday's Session.

It was 2:55 p. m. when President Spies called the convention to order.

Prayer by Rev. Julius Hartman.

Minutes by Chief Clerk George W. Armijo.

T. B. Catron announced that a number of ladies representing the W. C. T. U. desire the privilege of the floor and moved that the president be directed to issue tickets to five members of the W. C. T. U. This was unanimously ordered.

The following files were introduced:

File No. 42, by W. E. Garrison, relating to the location of the seat of government. Referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

File No. 43, by A. B. Fall, in reference to the initiative and referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 44, by R. W. Hefflin, relating to equal rights. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 45, by R. W. Hefflin, relating to banks. Referred to committee on Corporations.

File No. 46, by J. W. Childers, relating to ballots for the initiative and referendum. Referred to committee on Counties and County Lines.

File No. 47, by J. W. Childers and G. B. Patterson, relating to initiative and referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 48, by J. N. Upton, providing for direct primaries and direct election of senators. Referred to the committee on legislative department.

File No. 49, by J. L. Lawson, relating to irrigation. Referred to committee on water rights.

File No. 50, by T. J. Mabry, relating to the investment of school funds. Referred to the committee on education.

File No. 51, by J. L. Hinkle, relating to banks and banking. Referred to committee on corporations.

File No. 52, by M. P. Skeen, relative to practice of medicine. Referred to committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

File No. 53, by M. P. Skeen, providing for direct primaries. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 54, by C. C. Davidson, relating to the executive. Referred to committee on Executive.

File No. 55, by C. C. Davidson, relating to municipalities. Referred to committee on Municipal Corporations.

File No. 56, by E. F. Saxon, relating to district judges and their election. Referred to committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 57, by James E. Hall, relating to elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 58, by W. E. Lindsey, pertaining to elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 59, by Patterson, relative to a commissioner of corrections. Referred to the committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

File No. 60, by Patterson, relative to initiative and referendum. Referred to committee on Municipalities.

File No. 61, by Patterson, relative to the initiative and referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 62, by Nestor Montoya, relative to the bill of rights. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 63, by Nestor Montoya, referring to education. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 64, by G. A. Richardson, relating to irrigation. Referred to the committee on Irrigation.

File No. 65, by W. B. Walton, and A. H. Harrie, relative to primary elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 66, by J. B. Gilchrist, relating to election of U. S. Senator. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 67, by F. E. Wood relating to initiative. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 68, by F. E. Wood, relating to referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

Resolution No. 13, by G. W. Baker, in memorial of the late Hon. John D. Dolliver, was introduced and adopted.

H. B. Ferguson, in speaking to the Dolliver resolution, paid an eloquent tribute to that statesman whom he had known personally in the national House of Representatives.

Resolution No. 14, by J. H. Crist, that the president designate a sufficient number of stenographers to take the proceedings of the convention to be printed daily. Referred to the committee on ways and means to report at the next session.

Resolution No. 15, by Veneciano Jaramillo, provided for adjournment to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Was adopted.

C. C. Davidson was excused from attendance for several days.

E. D. Patton was excused from attendance owing to ill health.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Former Sheriff H. C. Kinsell, of Stanley, yesterday testified in the district court in the case of E. Andrews vs. The Rio Grande Livestock Company.

The attention of Judge John R. McFie in chambers, was still occupied today in listening to arguments of distinguished counsel in the demurrer against the petition in the case of certain eastern creditors of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company asking for the removal of receiver of Receiver Murray of Pittsburgh, Pa. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded today and that the decision of the court will be announced shortly.

A number of important law points were raised in the demurrer and the arguments were of intense interest.

Before Associate Justice M. C. Mechem yesterday, the demurrer against the indictment of Richard H. Hanna and Thomas W. Hanna, charging them with inducing persons not qualified to vote at the last election, was heard. Although the judgment of Judge Mechem has not been signed as yet in order to give the defendants time to reform their demurrer to include points suggested by Judge Mechem, he announced his decision dismissing the indictments. F. C. Wilson and N. B. Laughlin and J. H. Knaebel appeared for the Hannas and Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Catron for the territory. The question coming up on demurrer, the hearing, of course, did not go into the merits of the case, the demurrer raising questions only as to the legal form of the indictment, setting up that the indictment gave a conclusion of law, that it failed to apprise the defendants of what they were charged with, failed to name the place where the alleged crime was committed and failed to allege that the defendants "knowingly" committed the crime with which they were charged, all these law points being sustained by Judge Mechem. The case will be appealed by the territory to the supreme court, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, appearing for the territory.

The case will be set for the January term and will arouse much interest as the legal points raised are important. The demurrer went only to the indictment for inducing persons who were not qualified to vote and not to the other indictment against one of the defendants, Thomas W. Hanna, that he circulated ballots that were illegal. The indictments grew out of alleged election irregularities at Lamby, in this county, at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, several other persons being indicted at the same time. The trial of the cases is looked forward to with much interest.

Complaint Filed.

A complaint was filed in the district clerk's office today by the Farmers Mutual Ditch Company versus Walter W. Wagner, treasurer and tax collector ex-officio of San Juan county and the board of county commissioners of said county, and Washington Graves, assessor of said county. The complaint is over tax assessment.

active to the bill of rights. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 63, by Nestor Montoya, referring to education. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 64, by G. A. Richardson, relating to irrigation. Referred to the committee on Irrigation.

File No. 65, by W. B. Walton, and A. H. Harrie, relative to primary elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 66, by J. B. Gilchrist, relating to election of U. S. Senator. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 67, by F. E. Wood relating to initiative. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 68, by F. E. Wood, relating to referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

Resolution No. 13, by G. W. Baker, in memorial of the late Hon. John D. Dolliver, was introduced and adopted.

H. B. Ferguson, in speaking to the Dolliver resolution, paid an eloquent tribute to that statesman whom he had known personally in the national House of Representatives.

Resolution No. 14, by J. H. Crist, that the president designate a sufficient number of stenographers to take the proceedings of the convention to be printed daily. Referred to the committee on ways and means to report at the next session.

Resolution No. 15, by Veneciano Jaramillo, provided for adjournment to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Was adopted.

C. C. Davidson was excused from attendance for several days.

E. D. Patton was excused from attendance owing to ill health.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

ONE INDICTMENT
IS QUASHEDDefendants Are Sustained in
Law Points Raised by
Demurrer

DECISION WILL BE APPEALED

New Mexico Central Railroad
Receivership Case Still Holding
the Boards.

Former Sheriff H. C. Kinsell, of Stanley, yesterday testified in the district court in the case of E. Andrews vs. The Rio Grande Livestock Company.

The attention of Judge John R. McFie in chambers, was still occupied today in listening to arguments of distinguished counsel in the demurrer against the petition in the case of certain eastern creditors of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company asking for the removal of receiver of Receiver Murray of Pittsburgh, Pa. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded today and that the decision of the court will be announced shortly.

A number of important law points were raised in the demurrer and the arguments were of intense interest.

Before Associate Justice M. C. Mechem yesterday, the demurrer against the indictment of Richard H. Hanna and Thomas W. Hanna, charging them with inducing persons not qualified to vote at the last election, was heard. Although the judgment of Judge Mechem has not been signed as yet in order to give the defendants time to reform their demurrer to include points suggested by Judge Mechem, he announced his decision dismissing the indictments. F. C. Wilson and N. B. Laughlin and J. H. Knaebel appeared for the Hannas and Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Catron for the territory. The question coming up on demurrer, the hearing, of course, did not go into the merits of the case, the demurrer raising questions only as to the legal form of the indictment, setting up that the indictment gave a conclusion of law, that it failed to apprise the defendants of what they were charged with, failed to name the place where the alleged crime was committed and failed to allege that the defendants "knowingly" committed the crime with which they were charged, all these law points being sustained by Judge Mechem. The case will be appealed by the territory to the supreme court, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, appearing for the territory.

The case will be set for the January term and will arouse much interest as the legal points raised are important. The demurrer went only to the indictment for inducing persons who were not qualified to vote and not to the other indictment against one of the defendants, Thomas W. Hanna, that he circulated ballots that were illegal. The indictments grew out of alleged election irregularities at Lamby, in this county, at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, several other persons being indicted at the same time. The trial of the cases is looked forward to with much interest.

Complaint Filed.

A complaint was filed in the district clerk's office today by the Farmers Mutual Ditch Company versus Walter W. Wagner, treasurer and tax collector ex-officio of San Juan county and the board of county commissioners of said county, and Washington Graves, assessor of said county. The complaint is over tax assessment.

active to the bill of rights. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 63, by Nestor Montoya, referring to education. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 64, by G. A. Richardson, relating to irrigation. Referred to the committee on Irrigation.

File No. 65, by W. B. Walton, and A. H. Harrie, relative to primary elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 66, by J. B. Gilchrist, relating to election of U. S. Senator. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 67, by F. E. Wood relating to initiative. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 68, by F. E. Wood, relating to referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

Resolution No. 13, by G. W. Baker, in memorial of the late Hon. John D. Dolliver, was introduced and adopted.

H. B. Ferguson, in speaking to the Dolliver resolution, paid an eloquent tribute to that statesman whom he had known personally in the national House of Representatives.

Resolution No. 14, by J. H. Crist, that the president designate a sufficient number of stenographers to take the proceedings of the convention to be printed daily. Referred to the committee on ways and means to report at the next session.

Resolution No. 15, by Veneciano Jaramillo, provided for adjournment to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Was adopted.

C. C. Davidson was excused from attendance for several days.

E. D. Patton was excused from attendance owing to ill health.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Former Sheriff H. C. Kinsell, of Stanley, yesterday testified in the district court in the case of E. Andrews vs. The Rio Grande Livestock Company.

The attention of Judge John R. McFie in chambers, was still occupied today in listening to arguments of distinguished counsel in the demurrer against the petition in the case of certain eastern creditors of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company asking for the removal of receiver of Receiver Murray of Pittsburgh, Pa. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded today and that the decision of the court will be announced shortly.

A number of important law points were raised in the demurrer and the arguments were of intense interest.

Before Associate Justice M. C. Mechem yesterday, the demurrer against the indictment of Richard H. Hanna and Thomas W. Hanna, charging them with inducing persons not qualified to vote at the last election, was heard. Although the judgment of Judge Mechem has not been signed as yet in order to give the defendants time to reform their demurrer to include points suggested by Judge Mechem, he announced his decision dismissing the indictments. F. C. Wilson and N. B. Laughlin and J. H. Knaebel appeared for the Hannas and Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Catron for the territory. The question coming up on demurrer, the hearing, of course, did not go into the merits of the case, the demurrer raising questions only as to the legal form of the indictment, setting up that the indictment gave a conclusion of law, that it failed to apprise the defendants of what they were charged with, failed to name the place where the alleged crime was committed and failed to allege that the defendants "knowingly" committed the crime with which they were charged, all these law points being sustained by Judge Mechem. The case will be appealed by the territory to the supreme court, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, appearing for the territory.

The case will be set for the January term and will arouse much interest as the legal points raised are important. The demurrer went only to the indictment for inducing persons who were not qualified to vote and not to the other indictment against one of the defendants, Thomas W. Hanna, that he circulated ballots that were illegal. The indictments grew out of alleged election irregularities at Lamby, in this county, at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, several other persons being indicted at the same time. The trial of the cases is looked forward to with much interest.

Complaint Filed.

A complaint was filed in the district clerk's office today by the Farmers Mutual Ditch Company versus Walter W. Wagner, treasurer and tax collector ex-officio of San Juan county and the board of county commissioners of said county, and Washington Graves, assessor of said county. The complaint is over tax assessment.

active to the bill of rights. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 63, by Nestor Montoya, referring to education. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 64, by G. A. Richardson, relating to irrigation. Referred to the committee on Irrigation.

File No. 65, by W. B. Walton, and A. H. Harrie, relative to primary elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

File No. 66, by J. B. Gilchrist, relating to election of U. S. Senator. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 67, by F. E. Wood relating to initiative. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

File No. 68, by F. E. Wood, relating to referendum. Referred to the committee on Legislative Department.

Resolution No. 13, by G. W. Baker, in memorial of the late Hon. John D. Dolliver, was introduced and adopted.

H. B. Ferguson, in speaking to the Dolliver resolution, paid an eloquent tribute to that statesman whom he had known personally in the national House of Representatives.

Resolution No. 14, by J. H. Crist, that the president designate a sufficient number of stenographers to take the proceedings of the convention to be printed daily. Referred to the committee on ways and means to report at the next session.

Resolution No. 15, by Veneciano Jaramillo, provided for adjournment to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Was adopted.

C. C. Davidson was excused from attendance for several days.

E. D. Patton was excused from attendance owing to ill health.

The convention then adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Former Sheriff H. C. Kinsell, of Stanley, yesterday testified in the district court in the case of E. Andrews vs. The Rio Grande Livestock Company.

The attention of Judge John R. McFie in chambers, was still occupied today in listening to arguments of distinguished counsel in the demurrer against the petition in the case of certain eastern creditors of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company asking for the removal of receiver of Receiver Murray of Pittsburgh, Pa. It is believed that the hearing will be concluded today and that the decision of the court will be announced shortly.

A number of important law points were raised in the demurrer and the arguments were of intense interest.

Before Associate Justice M. C. Mechem yesterday, the demurrer against the indictment of Richard H. Hanna and Thomas W. Hanna, charging them with inducing persons not qualified to vote at the last election, was heard. Although the judgment of Judge Mechem has not been signed as yet in order to give the defendants time to reform their demurrer to include points suggested by Judge Mechem, he announced his decision dismissing the indictments. F. C. Wilson and N. B. Laughlin and J. H. Knaebel appeared for the Hannas and Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Catron for the territory. The question coming up on demurrer, the hearing, of course, did not go into the merits of the case, the demurrer raising questions only as to the legal form of the indictment, setting up that the indictment gave a conclusion of law, that it failed to apprise the defendants of what they were charged with, failed to name the place where the alleged crime was committed and failed to allege that the defendants "knowingly" committed the crime with which they were charged, all these law points being sustained by Judge Mechem. The case will be appealed by the territory to the supreme court, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, appearing for the territory.

The case will be set for the January term and will arouse much interest as the legal points raised are important. The demurrer went only to the indictment for inducing persons who were not qualified to vote and not to the other indictment against one of the defendants, Thomas W. Hanna, that he circulated ballots that were illegal. The indictments grew out of alleged election irregularities at Lamby, in this county, at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, several other persons being indicted at the same time. The trial of the cases is looked forward to with much interest.

Complaint Filed.

A complaint was filed in the district clerk's office today by the Farmers Mutual Ditch Company versus Walter W. Wagner, treasurer and tax collector ex-officio of San Juan county and the board of county commissioners of said county, and Washington Graves, assessor of said county. The complaint is over tax assessment.

active to the bill of rights. Referred to the committee on Bill of Rights.

File No. 63, by Nestor Montoya, referring to education. Referred to the committee on Education.

File No. 64, by G. A. Richardson, relating to irrigation. Referred to the committee on Irrigation.

File No. 65, by W. B. Walton, and A. H. Harrie, relative to primary elections. Referred to the committee on Elective Franchise.

The New Mexican Review

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Editor and President.
FRANK P. STURGES,
Vice-President.

JOHN K. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at
Santa Fe Postoffice.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per week, by carrier \$.25
Daily, per month, by carrier75
Daily, three months, by mail 2.00
Daily, six months, by mail 3.50
Daily, one year, by mail 7.00
Weekly, per month25
Weekly, per quarter50
Weekly, six months, by mail 1.50
Weekly, per year 3.00

The Weekly New Mexican Review 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.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1910.

WHY THIS HASTE?

Before New Mexico commits itself to any form of the initiative or referendum, the part of wisdom would dictate that it wait until the supreme court of the United States has passed upon this peculiar form of government which nullifies the legislative department. As to the constitutionality of this departure from representative government, it can make little difference whether the basis upon which it is established is an eight per cent or a thirty per cent petition. If one is unconstitutional, then the other is also, for it is a governmental principle that is at stake, not a percentage. If the idea is a good one at all, it is absurd to contend that it should be made as difficult as possible for the people to exercise. There are quite a number of decisions which hold the principle unconstitutional.

The New Mexican quoted from a decision of the supreme court of Michigan recently which held the initiative and referendum unconstitutional. But here is a Texas opinion in the same line:

In State vs. Swisher, 17 Texas, 44 the court said:

"But besides the fact that the constitution does not provide for such reference to the voters to give validity to the acts of the legislature, we regard it as repugnant to the principles of the representative government formed by our constitution. Under our constitution, the principle of law-making is, that laws are made by the people, not directly but by and through their chosen representatives. By the act under consideration, this principle is subverted, and the law is proposed to be made at last by the popular vote of the people, leading inevitably to what was intended to be avoided, confusion and great popular excitement in the enactment of laws."

Mr. Justice Bell, in Parker vs. Commonwealth, 6 Pa. St., pp. 519 to 521, said:

"But neither of these departments can absolve itself of the task appropriate to it, by substituting others not called to its discharge by the constitution. None of them can legally invite the people to exercise a function which the constitution makes the peculiar business of selected bodies of persons, and therefore, in effect, denies to every other person. Nor can they call to their aid the mass of the community, except in the modes prescribed by the fundamental law. To permit either of these courses, would be to loosen the hold of society from its greatest safety, by removing all accountability, and thus subjecting the minority to the unrestrained decisions of irresponsible and fluctuating majorities. In the present instance, the good proposed by the act of assembly may blind the reflecting to the ultimate consequences of the false principle upon which it proceeds; but the most indifferent and unobtrusive cannot but be startled by the reflection, that it is a principle capable of universal operation in the business of legislation, and may be in the end employed to procure the establishment of laws which a responsible legislature would not dare to enact."

In the case of Clarke vs. Rochester, 28 N. Y., 633, dealing with the right of the legislature to delegate the law-making power to the people at large, Judge Denio said:

"The government organized by the constitution was considered to be, as it undoubtedly is, that of a representative republic, and no power existed in the legislature to convert it, on any occasion, or for any purpose, into a pure democracy. The organization of the law-making power is one of the principal purposes of a constitutional charter of government, and, in all communities of considerable extent this must be effected by means of a system of representation, by which the people, at stated periods, delegate to citizens chosen by them, the power of enacting general laws, by which all the members of the state are to be governed."

In the case of Thorne vs. Cramer, 15 Barb. pp. 117, 118 and 119 Justice Barculo said:

"The doctrine that no harm can result from allowing the people to exercise, directly, the law-making power, is more plausible than sound. If it were a legitimate subject for investigation at this time, we think it might be easily shown, that some of the very worst evils must necessarily flow

from such violation of the fundamental law. The constitution has wisely deposited the legislative power in the hands of a limited number of chosen men. This is done, partly, because of the impracticability of having laws passed in a mass assemblage of the people; and, partly, because it is supposed that the chosen representatives will be better qualified for the duty than a considerable portion of the electors. It is hardly necessary to say, that many voters are not in all respects qualified to become governors or legislators. They may have discretion enough to select suitable men for those offices; but if they were put directly to the business of framing laws themselves, they would be quite out of their element. Can we not then foresee dangers to arise from a delegation of the legislative franchise, even to the people themselves? In the language adopted by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 'If the two houses can divest themselves of their office of law-makers, and devote it upon the body of the people, what security have we against the passage of laws, perhaps well meant, but liable to be glaringly wrong, because inconsiderately adopted? And what check is left upon hasty and ill-advised zeal, open to be influenced and misled by interested cunning or blind fanaticism? If the practice be sanctioned, there may follow a train of experiments which, unarrested at some point of their progress, must end in the final overthrow of the constitution. Every case of doubtful propriety will be referred to the result of a ballot; and acts of the assembly, subject to the popular vote, will be yielded to unthinking clamor or partisan impetuosity, by faithless legislators anxious to escape the responsibility of their position.'"

"But it may be asked, are not majorities to govern? We answer, they are to govern only in the prescribed form. If the majority wish the passage of a certain law, they must elect such representatives as will make the law, in the mode pointed out by the constitution. The minority have consented to be governed by such statutes as are passed in the constitutional manner, but they have never consented to submit to such laws as the majority should enact at the polls; and the constitution is designed for the protection of minorities against the caprices, recklessness, or prejudices of majorities."

Associate Justice McClair of the supreme court of Iowa, in speaking of the initiative and referendum says: "The agitation in favor of this form of legislation is based on the assumption that the ultimate power resides in the people, and that they should have the opportunity of acting directly through the legislative department of the government. It is apparent, however, that such an exercise of legislative power on the part of the people is inconsistent with the general theory of our government, which involves action of the people through representatives and the division of the functions of government among distinct departments. Indeed, it is still open to discussion, notwithstanding the attempts to introduce the initiative and referendum, whether the exercise of the powers of government by the people through the electoral body is not in violation of the provision of the federal constitution (Art. IV, Sec. 4), that each state shall have a republican form of government, for it may well be contended that a republican form of government necessarily involves the exercise of the powers of government by representative officers and bodies and the distribution of the powers of government among distinct and independent departments."

"The practical objections to this form of legislation are that a small body of chosen representatives can perfect the details of legislation much more effectively than the large body of electors, and that legislative power should be exercised under the restriction of constitutional limitations, which cannot be effectively applied if legislation rests directly upon the popular will. The fundamental constitutional rights of liberty and property should be as fully protected against the will of the majority of the people as they are against the action of the departments of the government."

In other words, it is not the form but the principle of the initiative and referendum that is unconstitutional and if the issues were up to the supreme court of New Mexico, the New Mexican is quite certain that the learned judges would follow the precedents set by the courts of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas and New York in declaring this departure from representative government contrary to Section 4 of Article 4 of the constitution of the United States.

THE SANTA FE.

The October number of the Santa Fe Employees' Magazine is the best yet. The opening article is by Colonel R. E. Twitchell and deals with the history and romance of the ruins of the Indian pueblo of Pecos, twenty miles south of Santa Fe. The article is illustrated with pictures from Colonel Twitchell's "The Military Occupation of New Mexico." Locally interesting is also "Impressions of El Ortiz," the hotel at Lamé, eighteen miles south of Santa Fe, by Owen Wister, author of the Virginian. Two pictures of the hotel, one its exterior, and the other of the patio, are especially striking. There are other articles and items of local and general interest, not only to Santa Fe men but to the general public. The illustrations are very good and down to the poems and jokes contributed by railroaders, the Magazine is as readable as any to be found at the bookstalls. But here is what Owen Wister says of El Ortiz:

"When a man is expecting something good, and gets it, he is a satisfied man. When he is expecting something bad, and gets it, he keeps cool, because he was ready. But when a

man has been expecting something bad and gets something very good instead, he is not merely satisfied—he is exultant, and blesses the world, and his neighbor, and everything that is in sight."

"Thus it was that I, being an overland traveler of twenty-five years standing and therefore well acquainted with small railroad junctions, state beds, old towels, fried meat, curious coffee and no bathroom, arrived at Lamé prepared to endure such things with philosophy, if without enthusiasm. Instead, I found a little gem of architecture, a little clean haven of taste and comfort, where the temptation was to give up all plans and stay a week for the pleasure of living and resting in such a place."

"It was like the private house of someone who had lavished thought and care upon every nook. The Spanish fireplace in the living room was decorated with old, quaint pictures. Navajo rugs lay on the floor. Furniture in keeping—and comfortable—added attraction to the place. In the patio of this hacienda pigeons were picking grass by the little center fountain. On the walls of the bedrooms hung the pleasant appropriate pictures one likes to look at. The beds were the kind where one sleeps soundly, and clear hot and cold water was in the bedrooms as well as in the immaculate bathroom."

"The tiny dining-room and good meals and polite service carried out the harmonious charm of the whole, while over all was shed a tempered and agreeable electric light from lanterns of old model."

"But whether by lantern light or by the southern sunshine of New Mexico, this little oasis among the desert hills is a wonder of taste to be looked back upon by the traveler who has stopped there, and forward to by the traveler who is going to stop there."

The same number speaks of the Santa Fe railway system and its policy as follows, quoting the Kansas City Star:

"The railroads of this country are operated under a comparatively uniform system of charges, and that system has necessarily become a subject of state and federal regulation. But it should not be forgotten that outside of the common policy of rate making and rate adjustment, the individual corporation has much latitude in dealing with the public. And this latitude gives a wide field for legitimate, though not full, competition."

"It is pertinent to call attention to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway as a particularly deserving and successful competitor in this field. For many years its policy has been at once enterprising and conservative. It has almost completely unified its lines. It has struck to the main proposition, avoiding temptations to enter the speculative field. So far as its bonds have gone to its stockholders, these bonds have brought very nearly the highest market price instead of being divided as rates far below the market quotations. Its earnings have gone heavily into the improvements of the system from roadbed to the smallest details of equipment and service. In dealing with shippers it has made itself one of the most expeditious and dependable systems in the country. In dealing with the traveling public it has offered regularity and comfort of service and as large a degree of safety as can be offered by any other railway. It has done much to encourage development in its territory. And this road stands first in the application of a policy over its entire system of approximately ten thousand miles of track."

"The enormous earnings of the Santa Fe railway show that this kind of enterprise pays. From one point of view it might be assumed that, rates being uniform, cheap construction, cheap equipment and cheap service generally would be conducive to greater net earnings. But the Santa Fe management has demonstrated that this reasoning is not sound. It pays to treat the public right. And the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, the greatest system in the west, has proved this truth."

A PARTY OF LAWYERS.

The record of the Democratic party organization in New Mexico as to corporation influence is not only clear, but is a matter of record and common knowledge. The chairman of its territorial central committee is a corporation lawyer. Its secretary is a lawyer. On the Republican side, the chairman is not a lawyer and the secretary is not engaged in the active practice of law. In fact, as far back as the New Mexican remembers, the chairman of the Democratic party of New Mexico have been corporation lawyers, while the chairmen of the Republican party for some years have not been. More than fifty per cent of the Democratic delegates in the constitutional convention are lawyers, or to be more exact, fifteen out of twenty-four. On the Republican side there are four lawyers, or follow other vocations than the law. When it came to the Democratic turn to nominate a president for the constitutional convention, they nominated a self-confessed corporation lawyer. When it came to nominating a chief clerk they nominated the manager and principal stockholder of a well known corporation, while the Republicans chose a candidate who is not a corporation employee. When it came to choosing a floor leader, the Democrats selected a corporation lawyer and the chairman of their caucus is a lawyer, while the Republicans, on the other hand, have entrusted these important parliamentary posts to business men who are not lawyers. The Democratic national committeeman is a corporation lawyer, the Republican national committeeman is a stock-grower.

During the past few elections for delegate to Congress, the Democrats nominated lawyers, the Republicans for the last three campaigns at least, have not nominated a lawyer for that honor. It seems to have been always thus, the main trust and support of

the Democratic party has been the corporation lawyer. There is no disgrace in that, but a whole lot of inconsistency in the sneers of the Democratic press and the Democratic demagogues ranting against conventions and parties being controlled by corporations and lawyers.

From whom may the people expect a constitution that will give them a square deal? From the lawyers or from the men who represent the industrial and business life of the new state?

CITY GOVERNMENT.

While the details for municipal government are purely legislative matters and have no place in a constitution, yet, in providing for municipal government in general terms, the constitution should be broad enough to permit of the commission form for those places that desire to adopt it. The most recent review of the results obtained by that form is made by the Chicago Record Herald and it says:

"In the last several weeks two or three cities have joined the growing group of commission governed municipalities. Perhaps the 'rush' is over for the present, and people generally are disposed to await the results of the experiments already undertaken. But there is no evidence or intimation from any quarter that commission government has been disappointing. On the contrary, all the reports so far are highly encouraging."

"Keokuk, Ia., has just published a statement covering the first six months of its new form of administration. There has been improvement all along the line. Bonded indebtedness has been reduced; a cash balance has been placed in the treasury; the city has been drawing interest instead of paying it; rents and fines have been collected; more and better work has been obtained in the street repairing department, and at lessened cost; and so on."

"The application of ordinary business efficiency and method has brought about these results. A few responsible men have accomplished what many politicians under a system of misdirected checks and balances could not or would not accomplish."

"Not all American cities will adopt, or need to adopt, government by commission. Many will retain councils, mayors, ward representation and other features long established. But all must come to the application of non-political methods, the simplification of machinery and the election of administrators regardless of party labels."

NEW MEXICO SETTING THE PACE.

There is some humor in the simultaneous and parallel sitting of the constitutional conventions of New Mexico and Arizona. One is overwhelmingly Republican and the other overwhelmingly Democratic. Yet, the Republican majority in one commonwealth acts very much as does the Democratic minority at Santa Fe. It sings about the same plaintive ditty that is sung by the Republican minority at Phoenix. Actions ascribed to Republican cussedness or Democratic contrariness are merely actions that are characteristic of majorities and minorities everywhere under similar circumstances. If the Democratic minority in Santa Fe complains of alleged gag rule or of partisan unfairness, the Republican majority merely points to the Democratic majority at Phoenix and says: "See what your Democratic brethren in Arizona are doing!" Similarly, the Democratic majority at Phoenix justifies its actions by the Republican majority in New Mexico and only the other day the New Mexican received a telegram from Phoenix asking: "How many employees have your constitutional convention?" The main question at Phoenix evidently not being: "How many employees are needed?" but "How many does the New Mexico convention have?" Fortunately, the New Mexico convention met a week earlier than the Arizona assembly and is therefore setting the pace which the Democratic majority in Arizona is following.

The Tucson Citizen says for instance: "With rather more than the customary amount of praying, the constitutional convention convened at Phoenix yesterday and frittered away the opening session attempting to get down to business. The election of George W. P. Hunt as president of the convention is to be commended in that apparently the choice was in opposition to that wing of the Democrats who, under the leadership of the Copper Queen representative, are scheming for means of evading their instructions in order that the constitution submitted shall be satisfactory to the corporation crowd."

"It remains to be seen whether Mr. Ellinwood is successful in arriving at an understanding with Mr. Hunt. The latter is pledged in favor of the Oregon plan of government as are the large majority of the Democratic delegates. But Mr. Ellinwood through his newspapers is now suggesting that in many ways the South Dakota plan is preferable. In other words Mr. Ellinwood takes the attitude characteristic of a corporation attorney that while the people voted for the Oregon plan, they really do not know what is good for them and that therefore the delegates must do what 'they' think is best for the people even at the risk of disobeying their instructions."

"If the Democrats will cease their squabbling over such non-essentials as patronage and details of procedure they can frame an organic law in less than thirty days and get it to Washington for submission at the same time as that of New Mexico. There is a chance of action by Congress before the next session arrives. The Democrats must take the full responsibility for delay if it too late for the product of their deliberations to reach Washington by the first of next February."

"The Democrats by resorting to caucus methods have declared against making the convention a deliberative body and propose to conduct the

whole proceedings on narrow partisan lines, which leaves the Republican minority in the role of spectators in the convention."

"The Phoenix Republican also throws a spotlight on the Phoenix convention when it says:

"The delegates have been apportioned, each with a nickel plated number on it. The numbers were drawn out of a hat by a young lady who shut her eyes when she did it. It is hardly possible that this young woman did it intentionally, but it was discovered that she treated the Jones family rather shabbily. There are two Jones in the convention, as there are two Sims and two Moores, though one is spelled Moeric. Of the Joneses, F. A. is from Maricopa and Albert M. from Yavapai. F. A. drew the 'hoodoo' and Albert M. the 'skidoo'; that is to say Nos. 13 and 23 went to the Joneses."

Sixteen of the delegates are new, while the others were used by former legislatures. In front of each desk is a big arm chair of the swivel sort—you can tip way back in them. One of the delegates went back to far and sprawled on the floor. Some thought the dome was caving in. Elmer Coker is the biggest man in the convention. He coyly admits to weighing 350 pounds. Were he to stand side by side with Mr. Taft our president would look rather slender and under fed in comparison."

A distinguished honor was accorded two peripatetic newspaper cartoonists. A motion was introduced and carried excluding all but members and attaches from the convention floor. The newspaper men were put in the gallery and were to stay put. They could not loaf around from one member's desk to another's and thereby gather floating whiffs of inside dope. It wasn't very hard on the newspaper men but it was on the cartoonists. It was explained to President Hunt that the cartoonists are not equipped with telescopic optics and that they could not attach a telephoto lens such as is used for long distance work on cameras, on the ends of their pencils. Mr. Hunt saw the point and asked the convention to accord the privilege of the floor to the cartoonists. It was carried unanimously. There are now, therefore, three classes of individuals admitted to the floor—delegates, attaches and cartoonists."

FAITH IN NEW MEXICO.

The fact that New Mexico demonstrated at the last election that it is staunchly and overwhelmingly Republican and the recently published figures, showing a growth of 68 per cent in the past decade, have inspired confidence in the new commonwealth all over the United States and the following comments from the New York Sun and the Kansas City Journal are typical of the editorial remarks of most of the larger papers in the United States: Says the Sun:

"The constitutional convention which will frame the organic statutes for the state of New Mexico assembled at the selected capital, Santa Fe, on Monday. It can be announced in advance that there will be no break in the constitution for New Mexico. The convention consists of 71 Republicans and 29 Democrats, and the organization of the body on Monday indicates that conservative ideas will predominate in adopting the first constitution. Such experiments as the initiative and referendum, the recall, state-wide prohibition and other governmental theories that are yet in the raw will be left for special legislation, if popular sentiment in New Mexico should ultimately demand them."

"It has been assumed by the organization leaders of the Democratic party in advance of the constitutional convention elections that both New Mexico and Arizona would organize under Democratic influences and that these two new states would send four Democrats to the United States Senate and each be represented by a Democratic member in the House. The preponderant majority of Republicans chosen to the constitutional convention in New Mexico would seem, however, to make it a foregone conclusion that the legislature to be elected after the adjournment of the convention will be Republican and that both senators and the members of Congress from New Mexico will be Republican."

"New Mexico is likely to offset Arizona in the matter of party affiliation in national politics. The two new states, according to present indications, will not affect the balance of power, as between the Republican and Democratic party, in the slightest degree."

The Kansas City Journal remarks: "Delegates from all parts of New Mexico are now assembled at Santa Fe to enter into the long and arduous work of formulating a state constitution. The campaign which resulted in the choosing of these delegates was clean and dignified. The same issues claim attention in New Mexico that were so strongly in evidence when statehood was granted Oklahoma, but in New Mexico there is little indication of that financial rascality which impressed itself so deleteriously upon Oklahoma's fundamental law."

"The majority of the delegates of New Mexico are conservative Republicans whose loyalty and wisdom will dominate the convention. This fact will be gratifying to the enthusiastic friends of the aspiring state who stood sponsor for its sanity in the days when it needed friends to influence legislation at Washington in behalf of the statehood bill. The best and practically the only friends that New Mexico and Arizona ever had at the national capital were leaders of the Republican party. Now the new state is to adopt a constitution that will be conservative. Reports from Santa Fe indicate that there will be a safe conservative majority and that the new constitution will be free from initiative and referendum and other Populist vagaries. It will be a plain matter-of-fact instrument based on the fundamental

doctrines of the country, as advised by President Taft."

"That New Mexico is safely Republican will prove something of a surprise even to the Republicans themselves. During the various debates on the floor of Congress it was generally understood that considerable doubt existed as to the political complexion of the new state. But for New Mexico to come into the Union at this time not only as a Republican state, but as a state committed to rational conservatism is a matter for congratulation and indicates that from the very start the new state is to take a high place in the sisterhood. If New Mexico throws open its doors to capital for the development of its splendid resources and refuses to harken to the voices of political demagogues it will enjoy unlimited prosperity."

NEW MEXICO'S COMMON SENSE.

The Denver Republican, always a friend of New Mexico, defends the commonwealth from the slurs and aspersions of J. Z. White, who was in Santa Fe, Albuquerque and other towns preaching the doctrine of the initiative and referendum and who when out of the Territory, declared to newspaper reporters, according to the Republican, that the people of New Mexico are too ignorant for his "progressive" ideas. Says the Republican:

"Mr. J. Z. White, of Chicago, has come to town for the purpose of campaigning in behalf of the initiative and referendum. How it happens to be any of his business what the people of Colorado do with that fad is difficult to discern. But probably he thinks he is a missionary. Anyhow, he has been down in New Mexico telling the people of that territory that they should put the initiative and referendum into their constitution."

"It is evident that Mr. White is not fully satisfied with the New Mexicans. He doubts their adoption of his visionary theories. According to the way he is quoted in the News, he says that 'there is so large an ignorant vote in the territory, and it is absolutely dominated by a few politicians, that lots of people have dreaded to have the hands of Congress removed from the reins.' Of course this cannot be taken as a representation of anything like the prevalent sentiment in the territory. Instead of there being any reason to fear the results of statehood in New Mexico, everything that has thus far been done is the best kind of evidence of common sense and adherence to sound principles."

"If it is true, as Mr. White is represented as having said, that there is so large an ignorant vote in the territory that many people dread the consequences of statehood, how can he advocate the initiative and referendum for New Mexico? The most intelligent and best educated community in the United States is not qualified to vote intelligently upon every legislative measure which may be presented under the initiative and referendum; and yet on his recent missionary tour Mr. White went through New Mexico, where, he says, a large percentage of the vote is ignorant, and tried to induce the people to adopt the initiative and referendum under there."

"That he has either slandered or misjudged the people of New Mexico is clearly suggested by what the Santa Fe New Mexican says about the attitude of the members of the constitutional convention toward genuinely progressive policies. Speaking of the progressive spirit of the convention, it says:

"The Republican majority of the constitutional convention will not oppose propositions because they are new or because they are progressive. The Republican majority is in a receptive mood. It is not only willing but it is eager to approve good suggestions that will square themselves with the spirit of the republic, a representative form of government, the enabling act and the constitution of the United States. There is nothing too progressive for the people of New Mexico and nothing too new if it is practical and wise. The stand-patter element will be entirely lacking in the convention, except it be to stand pat on the demand for a representative, republican form of government and keeping the constitution from becoming a statute book. The constitution will be considered as a framework for the government of the new state, broad and liberal, with sufficient elasticity to permit the people and legislatures of the future to enact laws to meet every condition and emergency that may arise."

"Frankly, does the foregoing not indicate more clear thinking and sound common sense than anything which has been said by any of the academic statesmen who advocate legislative fads and set themselves the task of traveling far beyond the limits of their own states to tell the benighted heathen of other commonwealths what they ought to do?"

"The people of New Mexico are going to stand by the principle of representative government, and in this they will set an excellent example for Colorado and other states where legislative fads of one kind or another are under consideration. The constitution of New Mexico will be a declaration of sound and fundamental American principles. It will contain no fads and no nonsense of any other kind, if one may judge by the temper of the constitutional convention. If this shall be the product of New Mexico's 'ignorance,' the new state will have reason to congratulate itself upon its refusal to accept the kind of enlightenment which Mr. White and his sympathizers supply."

"Well, we have the initiative and the referendum, and we have the direct primary, but the poor are still poor and the office holders are still rogues according to those on the outside," recently remarked a citizen of Oregon.

SUBVERSIVE OF GOVERNMENT.

It takes more technical skill and legal experience to draft a law than it does to pass upon it judicially. For that reason all legislatures have a committee composed of its ablest lawyers who pass upon the form and substance of the more important acts introduced, in order to avoid conflicts with existing statutes or the constitution, in order to make sure that the act if passed is an effective one, a law that will serve the purpose for which it is proposed, a statute that will not work indirect harm or do injustice. In fact, states like Minnesota have a commission in connection with their state University, which passes upon the form of all acts submitted to the legislature. This being the case, it is no more absurd to advocate the abolition of the courts as it is to do away with the legislative department by means of the initiative and referendum, no more subversive of representative government to have the people initiate laws and pass upon them directly as it would be for the people to decide law suits at the polls and dispose of litigation by means of the referendum. In fact, eminent leaders like Roosevelt in their attacks upon the United States supreme court are preparing the way for the day when demagogues will advocate as nonchalantly the doing away with the judicial department of the government as they are now in favor of nullifying the legislative through the initiative and referendum.

"THEY ARE LEARNING." An astounding revelation has come to some of the radical advocates of the initiative and referendum in the constitutional convention. They came to Santa Fe with the idea that constitution and law making is a simple process. They believed implicitly that the way to have good laws is for John Smith to initiate that the Rio Grande should henceforth flow up hill, that after a referendum of the people had decided in favor of John Smith's proposition, without chance of amendment, that thereafter the Rio Grande would flow up hill. But now they have discovered that drafting the most elementary clause for the constitution is a matter that requires legal and technical knowledge. They find that the propositions that they submit must be amended, remodeled, rephrased and carefully examined as to their intent, their relation to the constitution of the United States, must be compared with similar propositions passed upon by a multitude of courts of last resort, before they are framed in such manner as "to hold water." That this takes careful study, takes time, takes research, takes legal and technical knowledge is now apparent to them, and they should begin to see the folly of having John Smith initiate a law and having that law passed upon at the polling places, without an opportunity being given for deliberation, for amendment, for modification, for trying to square it with existing laws and decisions of the courts. As the New Mexican has heretofore maintained, the making of a law that "will stick" is a more technical proposition than passing upon a law judicially or deciding a law suit, and it would be less disastrous to have law suits decided at the polls than it is to have the laws formulated there.

The overcrowding of the professions has set in motion a law of political economy that is as inexorable as were the laws of the Muses. The law of supply and demand cannot be permanently abrogated by any legislation, socialistic, or otherwise. The remuneration in those trades in which the numbers engaged is falling below the demand, is constantly on the increase. So it happens that today a good linotype operator can earn \$1500 a year working eight hours a day on week days, while a preacher working twelve hours a day, week day and Sunday, is often satisfied with one-half as much, or \$750 a year. A locomotive engineer may earn up to \$2000 a month while many a lawyer and many a physician is glad to make one-half as much. The time is approaching when great equality of remuneration will exist for all kinds of work intelligently and skillfully done. Those statesmen who are constantly looking about them for new quick nostrums to cure the evils of the body politic are in no way hurrying or regarding the natural laws and evolution which are as exact as mathematical science, and as sure as death in their results."

The leader of the minority, H. B. Ferguson, has given the constitutional convention a clean bill of health. He said and his words are on record: "I have discovered absolutely nothing," when asked to point out the alleged corruption. "I charge none," he answered to the challenge when asked to be more specific in his charges of railroad and corporation domination. And when he admitted, that he, the leader of the minority, is a corporation lawyer, that he not only received but would like to receive more fees from railroads, he was not exactly making medicine for the campaign but he was honest in his declarations."

The monthly reports of the land office do not indicate that there is any statement in the rush for lands in New Mexico. But after the new state has selected the millions of acres given it, and a year or two more of filings at the present rate, and the rush for homesteads on the public lands will come to a sudden stop for there will be no more public land for distribution."

New Mexico which has special sentimental reasons to observe Columbus Day failed to do so, while New York and fourteen other states of the Union have set the date of the discovery of America apart as a public holiday. But then of holidays New Mexico has too many already and of working days too few."

The Roosevelt praise of the Senate from Indiana does not strike a responsive chord in New Mexico.

DECREASE IN ASSESSMENT

Railroads Pay More Than One Fourth of All Taxes in New Mexico

LOW VALUATIONS OF LANDS

Territory Is Very Poor in Jewelry Gold and Silver Plate and Money.

Governor Mills today appointed Census Enumerator Alonzo C. Loveless of Clayton, Union county, a notary public.

Territorial Funds. Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero today received from Dr. T. W. Watson, of Lincoln county, \$611.79 and from Game Warden Thomas P. Gable \$224.25.

Traveling Auditor Moves. Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford is today moving his office from the first floor of the capitol building to an office on the first floor of the new annex.

Who Pays the Taxes? The total assessment for New Mexico in 1910 is \$62,860,852.93, of which the railroad assessment is more than one-fourth or \$15,750,598.11. The percentage of the taxes paid by the railroads is still higher, for the railroads receive no exemption and are not on the delinquent tax rolls. The loss in assessment over last year is \$1,561,655.70, the exemptions amount to \$4,547,726.75, the taxable assessment to \$58,313,126.18, a loss of \$1,151,185.24 since last year. The following is the gross assessment by classifications, as compiled by Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford:

Agricultural lands 1,735,776 acres at \$6,269,909.43; improvements thereon \$2,180,936.50.
Grazing lands, 11,218,856 acres at \$6,825,705.69 with improvements thereon at \$1,394,869.80.
City and town lots number 153,956 valued at \$4,658,629.50 and the improvements thereon \$6,977,961.
Timber lands 180,018 acres valued at \$16,362.47 and the improvements thereon \$2,980.
Coal lands 16,720 acres valued at \$370,925, with improvements thereon \$269,625.
Mineral lands 34,951 acres at \$913,256.
Electric light plants \$173,300.
Water plants \$247,212.
Toll bridges and roads \$4,103.
Telegraph and telephone lines 5,487 miles at \$242,048.33.
Ditches for irrigation \$5,550.
Water reservoirs \$19,000.
Mines, surface improvements \$224,584.
Mines, value of product \$12,400.
Railroads, standard gauge, 2,296 miles, \$15,052,027.11. Narrow gauge 228 miles at \$698,562.
Flouring mills \$30,590.
Saw mills \$55,920.
Horses 79,711 at \$1,474,679.
Mules 9,239 at \$305,967.
Cattle 390,155 at \$3,719,554.
Sheep 1,368,460 at \$2,402,953.
Goats 151,639 at \$191,529.
Swine 8,423 at \$27,346.50.
Burros 4,722 at \$10,037.50.
Carriages and wagons 26,504 at \$455,549.50.
Sewing machines 10,674 at \$84,705.
Saddles and harness \$149,739.50; merchandise \$234,571.
Capital in manufactures \$4,725.
Farming implements \$214,301.
Furniture, saloon and office \$231,555.
Money \$124,113.65.
Bonds, warrants and coupons \$10,752.
Watches and clocks \$34,965.
Books, law and medical \$49,343.
Jewelry \$17,591.
Gold and silver plate \$1,236.
Musical instruments \$125,363.
Household goods \$816,710.
Shares of stock in banks \$1,378,737.
Hay and alfalfa \$13,499.
Wool \$200.
Lumber \$81,682.
Tools \$53,087.
Bees \$5,773.
Other property \$985,029.25.

Teachers Wanted. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark has received requests for two or three well qualified female teachers at \$50 to \$60 a month and for two principals of schools to fill vacancies paying \$60 to \$75 a month.

Territorial Board of Education. The territorial board of education met this forenoon with the committee on education of the constitutional convention. The discussion covered a wide range of subjects and if every suggestion were embodied in the fundamental law it would cover a greater variety of subjects than is now planned, as even the pedagogues do not seem to have a clear idea of the dividing lines between a constitution and a statute book.

Supreme Court. An order was handed down in the supreme court of the Territory this forenoon, permitting the appellees in the case of the Las Vegas Railway and Power Company and William Buddette, appellants, vs. The St. Louis County Trust Company appellees, to withdraw the deposit of \$100,000, pending a decision of a motion for rehearing at the January term of the supreme court. If the rehearing is denied, appellees will have twenty days in which to redeposit the \$100,000. The case was reversed at the recent session of the supreme court. The judges sitting this forenoon were Associate Justices John R. McFie, Frank W. Parker, M. C. McChesney and C. J. Roberts, while Chief Justice W. H. Pope gave his assent to the order over the telephone. The session of the court was an informal one.

FOR MORE THAN THREE DECADES Foley's Honey and Tar has been a household favorite for coughs, colds and ailments of the throat, chest and lungs. Contains no opiates. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

WHY CONGRATULATE LATE NEW MEXICO

President Hunt of Arizona Convention Is Peevish When Ordered to Do So

PRINTING A DAILY JOURNAL

In Some Respects Neighboring Constitution Makers Are Up to Snuff.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 15.—The commission form of government was the first constitutional matter brought to the attention of the convention. It was referred to the committee on municipalities.

President Hunt announced the standing committees. The important appointments are: F. A. Jones, Maricopa, chairman of railroads; Cunningham of Cochise, chairman of judiciary; Willis of Pinal, separate submission to which prohibition will be referred; Winsor, of Yuma, of legislative; and Cobb, of Graham, on mines.

Prefers to Be a Page. Yesterday's session was enlivened by an effort on the part of delegate Mulford Winsor, of Yuma, to have the pay of the chaplain cut to \$2 a day and that of the pages from \$5 a day to \$2. He failed. In the debate, Delegate Goldwater of Yavapai county, caused a laugh by moving for his own dismissal as a member of the convention and his appointment as a page. Under the present rate of pay, the pages will receive \$1 more a day than the delegates, as the latter under the enabling act, cannot draw more than \$1 a day.

Anti-Saloon League Files Request. The anti-saloon league gave its first indication of activity by filing with President Hunt, a request that he appoint two members of its choice upon the committee on matters for future submission. The league desires to have the statewide prohibition proposition submitted to the people in the election to ratify the constitution.

Committees. The list of committees is as follows:

Standing committees for the conducting of the convention: 1. Rules and procedure, 5 members; 2. finance, accounts and expenses, three members; 3. printing and clerks of three members.

Committees for constitution making: 1. preamble and declaration of rights, three members; 2. legislative distribution of powers and apportionment, thirteen members; 3. executive, impeachment and removal from office, nine members; 4. judiciary, thirteen members; 5. suffrage and elections, eleven members; 6. counties and municipalities, five members; 7. education and public institutions, five members; 8. state and school lands, five members; 9. public service corporations, other than railroads, nine members; 10. private corporations and banks, nine members; 11. railroads, seven members; 12. agriculture, irrigation and water rights, five members; 13. mines and mining, five members; 14. federal relations, three members; 15. militia and public defense, three members; 16. public debt, revenue and taxation, thirteen members; 17. labor, five members; 18. schedule mode of amending and miscellaneous, five members; 19. ordinance, three members; 20. separate submission (matter of), five members; 21. style, revision and compilation, five members.

A swift spasm of economy swept over the constitutional convention yesterday when a modest list of thirty clerks, pages, doorkeepers, etc., was presented by the committee on attaches. The objection was not to the number but the price. A per diem of five dollars goes with each job except those of chief clerk, assistant chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms who will get six. Goldwater of Yavapai could not see why three pages should get five dollars a day each while the legislators only get four. There was a discrepancy there, he thought, that seemed to mar the eternal fitness of things.

And Goldwater wasn't the only one. The man from Yuma—meaning, of course, Winsor—had the nerve to question the per diem of the clerks. A chaplain goes with all conventions and five dollars a day for his services was what the committee on employees thought would be about right. You couldn't offer him less without appearing cheap but Winsor figured out the service rendered on the basis of time expended.

He thought that two dollars was about the right figure. There was loud opposition and the man from Yuma explained his position by saying: "If we were to pay the chaplain what his services are worth we would go bankrupt. But the chaplain has to be here only at stated times while the other attaches are required to be present during the whole of each session. I therefore move to strike out the word 'five' and insert 'two' in the resolution."

Baker of Maricopa was the first to object to any reduction in the chaplain's pay and Webb was of the same opinion. Winsor then said: "I am aware that any attempt to reduce the salary of any attaché is bound to be unpopular but we are here for business and not charity and I don't believe a minister of the gospel wants his services rated on a dollar and cents basis." Roll call showed four delegates in favor of reducing the chaplain's pay. They were Winsor, Pusch, Goldwater and Ingraham.

The second spasm of economy came at the afternoon session and it was Winsor again who moved that the pay of the pages be reduced to three dollars a day. Goldwater facetiously said he wanted to hand in his resignation as delegate and make application for a job as page—there was more money in it. The eleven

Republicans voted for the reduction while the Democrats were divided. Maricopa voting for the five dollar rate with the exception of Cassidy. The amendment was lost by a vote of 30 to 21 and the three pages, who were sitting about the president's platform nervously twirling their thumbs, sighed with satisfaction at the result.

Of course the big thing of the day's session was the report of the committee on attaches and the naming of those who are to have steady jobs with the convention. The report was signed by J. J. Keegan, the chairman, and F. A. Jones, the secretary. In the apportionment of the jobs Maricopa gets the assistant chief clerkship, the position of chaplain, messenger, two pages and two clerks, a total of seven, and Cochise gets the same number but carries off the chief clerkship. In addition to the thirty named Miss Alice Berry of Apache county, who was called from the gallery the first day to act as a stenographer. It was given a permanent place. Her name had been overlooked in making up the list.

Judge Baker to Phoenix introduced a resolution instructing the president to wire congratulations to the constitutional convention now in session at Santa Fe. The wording of this document was to be left to President Hunt's judgment and discretion. Hunt didn't seem to take very kindly to the idea at first. "What will we congratulate them for?" he asked. "They have been in session two weeks and haven't congratulated us yet." However, the idea met with the approval of the delegates and the motion was passed.

President Hunt then asked Winsor, chairman of the rules committee, for a stenographer to report the proceedings. Winsor replied that his committee was in communication with several expert reporters, but that as far as the matter has gone. The lack of reporters is quite likely to drop sand on the bearings of the machine and clog the wheels if the dearth of efficient men continues.

The following are the employees thus far selected:

Chief Clerk, A. W. Cole, of Cochise. Per diem, \$6.
Assistant Chief Clerk, Frank DeSousa, Maricopa. Per diem, \$6.
Sergeant-at-Arms, W. C. Truman, of Pinal. Per diem, \$6.
Secretary to President, A. Cohen, of Gila. Per diem, \$5.
Chaplain, Seaborn Crutchfield, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Doorkeeper, W. H. Gibbons, of Apache. Per diem, \$5.
Doorkeeper, J. C. Evans, of Gila. Per diem, \$5.
Watchman, Richard Humphries, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
Watchman, Daniel Holloway, of Mojave. Per diem, \$5.
Journal Clerk, Harriet Jean Oliver, of Yavapai. Per diem, \$5.
Journal Clerk, Ed. Lillon, of Yavapai. Per diem, \$5.
Committee Clerk, Celia Barth, of Apache. Per diem, \$5.
Committee Clerk, Michael Hanon, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
Committee Clerk, J. C. Callahan, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
Committee Clerk, Frank Townsend, Jr., of Yuma. Per diem, \$5.
Committee Clerk, D. Norfleet, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
Messenger, Dudley Louis, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Page, Charles Parsons, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
Page, Lloyd Jones, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Page, Ethel Ming, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Typewriters, Stenographers and Clerks: Samuel Briscoe, of Cochise. Per diem, \$5.
J. M. Foster, of Graham. Per diem, \$5.
C. M. Murphy, of Graham. Per diem, \$5.
Gail, Pace, of Graham. Per diem, \$5.
Margaret O'Sullivan, of Yavapai. Per diem, \$5.
Bertha Schultz, of Pinal. Per diem, \$5.
Ambra Osborn, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Beatrice Scales, of Maricopa. Per diem, \$5.
Joseph Daze, of Navajo. Per diem, \$5.

There are still several positions as reporters vacant as no one has been found yet to report the proceedings. The committee on employees was unable to make such selection from lack of available material and therefore recommended "that the committee on rules be authorized to contract or provide reporters to report the convention."

W. D. O'Neil offered to take the entire job off the convention's hand and submitted a bid for the work, agreeing to supply the necessary shorthand men and his bid is now under consideration. It was further recommended in the report that "the employees be subject to the authority of the committee on printing and clerks, and that compensation date from the time the employees assume their duties and during such period only as they perform them."

The morning session opened with the reading of the minutes of the last two days—the preparation of which secret Secretary Cole some midnight sleep. A distinction was made between the minutes of the convention and the journal. The latter is to be a verbatim report of the deliberations, while the minutes will be a simple resume of each day's work. The journal will probably be published each day and eventually bound, making a fine volume not quite so voluminous as Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," but quite as attractive reading.

Following is the list of members of the convention by counties, giving political affiliation and occupation:

Apache.
Fred T. Conner, Democrat, Cattleman.
Concho.
E. M. Doe, Republican, Lawyer.

C. C. Hutchison, Republican, Sheepman.

Cochise.
E. E. Ellinwood, Democrat, Lawyer.
John Bolan, Democrat, Miner.
H. B. Sims, Democrat, Plumber.
C. M. Roberts, Democrat, Miner.
F. H. Gardner, Democrat, Switchman.
Thomas Fenney, Democrat, Machinist.
A. F. Parsons, Democrat, Attorney.
E. A. Tovera, Democrat, Cattleman-Butcher.
D. L. Cunningham, Democrat, Attorney.
C. F. Conelly, Democrat, Railroad Engineer.

Gila.
George W. P. Hunt, Democrat, Merchant.
J. J. Keegan, Democrat, Saloonkeeper.
Alfred Kinney, Democrat, Capitalist.
J. Weinberger, Democrat, Lawyer.
John Langdon, Republican, Mechanic.

Graham.
Lamar Cobb, Democrat, Mining Engineer.
A. R. Lynch, Democrat, Lawyer.
Mitt Sims, Democrat, Farmer.
Dr. A. M. Tuthill, Democrat, Physician.
W. T. Webb, Democrat, Ranchman.
Maricopa.
A. C. Barber, Democrat, Lawyer.
Lysander Cassidy, Democrat, Lawyer.
John P. Orme, Democrat, Ranchman.
Orrin Standage, Democrat, Ranchman.
J. E. Crutchfield, Democrat, Minister.
J. E. Crutchfield, Democrat, Minister.
F. A. Jones, Democrat, Traffic Expert.
Dr. B. B. Moeur, Democrat, Physician.
Alfred Franklin, Democrat, Lawyer.
Sidney P. Osborn, Democrat, Clerk.

Mohave.
Henry Lovin, Democrat, Mining Man.
Navajo.
James Scott, Republican, Cattleman.
William Morgan, Democrat, Cattleman.

Pima.
S. L. Kingman, Republican, Lawyer.
W. F. Cooper, Republican, Lawyer.
George Pusch, Republican, Cattleman.
Carl Jacome, Republican, Merchant.
J. C. White, Republican, Railroad Man.

Pinal.
Thomas Willis, Democrat, Cattleman.
Elmer Coker, Democrat, Lawyer.
Santa Cruz.
Bracey Curtis, Republican, Banker.
Yavapai.
E. W. Wells, Republican, Lawyer.
M. G. Coniff, Democrat, Merchant.
A. A. Moore, Democrat, Ranchman.
Homer Wood, Democrat, Mining Man.

Yuma.
Morris Goldwater, Democrat, Banker.
Albert Jones, Democrat, Sheepman.
Mulford Winsor, Democrat, Newspaper Man.
E. L. Short, Democrat, Merchant.
F. L. Ingram, Democrat, Lawyer.
Total—41 Democrats; 11 Republicans.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by all druggists.

ARMY ENGINEERS ARE IN A HURRY

Will Not Visit Northern New Mexico to Give Hearings on Engle Project.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 13.—The board of United States army engineers now inspecting the various reclamation service projects in the west and which was expected to arrive here today will not be able to include Albuquerque in the itinerary.

This news came yesterday in the form of a telegram from Industrial Agent R. F. Wilson of the Santa Fe to Secretary H. B. Henning of the Bureau of Immigration. The message said that in view of the fact that the engineers are assured that there is no considerable opposition here to the Elephant Butte project on the Rio Grande, the party will not make the extra trip necessary to visit this city.

From Las Cruces and the Elephant Butte dam where they spent the day yesterday, the engineers, Director F. H. Newell of the reclamation service, Supervising Engineer L. C. Hill, Industrial Commissioner Wesley Merritt of the Santa Fe, Mr. Wilson and other members of the party will go to the Pecos valley and after inspecting the Carlsbad project will continue east.

The news was received with disappointment here. The Commercial Club had already started preparations for a reception and banquet to the expected visitors but everything was called off on receipt of Mr. Wilson's wire yesterday.

Tuesday night the engineers were tendered an informal dinner at the St. Regis hotel in El Paso. Wednesday morning they were tendered a public reception at the Chamber of Commerce which assumed the nature of a public hearing on irrigation matters, a considerable amount of data being prepared for the occasion by the members of the water users' association. Following an automobile trip down the El Paso valley the visitors boarded the train for Las Cruces at noon and driving from there to Elephant Butte dam site in autos inspected the structure.

A GENEROUS AND CHARITABLE WISH.

"I wish all might know of the benefit I received from your Foley's Kidney Remedy," says L. N. Regan, Farmer, Mo. His kidneys and bladder gave him so much pain, misery and annoyance, he could not work, nor sleep. He says Foley's Kidney Remedy completely cured him. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

OREGON AWAKES TO FOLLY

It Now Realizes That It Is Drifting to the Shores of Confusion

WHACK AT DIRECT LEGISLATION

Warning to Kansas Not to Heed Chronic and Radical Agitators.

(From an Address by J. B. Adams, of Eldorado, Kan.)

So in Kansas, in bloody, bleeding, progressive Kansas, we are to have a wild orgy of Democracy, by direct participation of the people both in legislation and in nominations and elections; although the constitution of the United States only guarantees to each state a Republican form of government and by inference limits all state government to that form and character. Both the Republican and Democratic platforms declare for the recall and the initiative and referendum, to be copied after the Oregon law, although neither had been an issue in the primary campaign and upon neither had the people been enlightened or informed.

The two or three men who wrote the platforms did so without any real or accurate knowledge of Oregon's experience with the initiative and referendum, and the great majority of the men who voted to adopt them did so without knowledge on the subject to be able to distinguish the initiative and referendum from an ichthyosaurus, if they should meet both in the road in broad daylight. The year the people of Oregon are to consider the vote upon forty laws, either initiated or referred. Two years ago they voted on nineteen laws. A petition of 8 per cent of the voters, voting at a preceding election, initiates a law and 5 per cent refers a law already passed by the legislature. If there are more votes for a bill than against, it becomes a law, no matter how small a per cent of the total vote cast on the subject, so that in nearly all instances a minority of the votes cast enacts a statute, so large is the per cent of those not voting either way. Four years ago nearly every appropriation bill passed by the legislature was referred to the people by petition. Pending the referendum, the appropriations were held up, the state was compelled to stamp its warrants "not paid for want of funds" and pay interest thereon, although the money was in the treasury, the state university was hampered and embarrassed and the machinery of the government practically paralyzed.

Oregon at this very hour is awakening to her folly and "hedging" on the referendum, trying to devise means to prevent the reference of so many laws. Oregon is finding out, as Kansas will find out if she tries it, that the initiative and referendum puts it in the power of a factious and turbulent minority to embarrass and harass the majority, to impede and obstruct the machinery of government and often thwart the will of the people. No matter how necessary, how important and how immediately imperative a law may be that is passed by a legislature fresh from the people, 5 per cent of the voters, or a small, dissatisfied and mischievous minority, can hold up the law, suspend and delay its operation, and actually for a time thwart the will of the majority by a farcical reference to the people for their approval or rejection.

Does any reasonable, intelligent man, knowing the extent of his own investigations and his own participation, as a citizen, in public affairs, believe that the people of Oregon can vote intelligently at the coming election on forty laws? You know by your own experience, that not one voter out of ten will be even cursorily informed as to the nature and contents of half the bills presented for the consideration of the people.

It was held by a majority of the men who wrote one of the platforms in this state, that the people of Kansas could not vote intelligently, if the ballot were too long; that they could not or would not inform themselves as to the character and ability of the candidates; that a short ballot was in the interest of good government, and that the election of the railroad commissioners and other state officers should be taken from the people and their selection vested in the governor. If the people of Kansas are not intelligent enough to vote a long ballot, do you suppose they could or would look into and investigate the merits of forty bills, as the people of Oregon are called upon to do at the coming election, and pass on them successfully and intelligently?

Does it not stand in hand, not as Republicans of Democrats, but as patriotic citizens, to step and consider whether we are drifting and what we are about to do? Does it not behoove us in the interest of good government to pause in the midst of this storm of agitation, reformation and unrest, take our latitude and longitude, our direction and distance from the shore, and ascertain what dangers if any lie athwart the pathway of our good ship of state, in which we have hitherto ridden so peacefully upon the waters?

I don't know how you feel, but for one, I take no stock in chronic agitation which always becomes mischievous; in the reformer who is always running for office or in the politician who constantly advertises their own honesty and patriotism and who become unduly alarmed about the welfare of the people.

weakness and frailty are inseparable from human nature. To minimize our evils is bad, but to magnify them is even worse. To minimize or disregard them is to delay their correction or perpetuate them indefinitely, but to exaggerate and magnify them will lead to remedies that are hasty and ill-advised to costly and foolish experiments, and to their aggravation instead of their correction, with a loss of much ground that has been gained and of much good that already has been accomplished in the upward and forward movement of mankind toward higher ideals, larger liberty and greater justice. If the people of this country are successfully to solve the problems that confront them, they must needs learn, if they do not already know, that careful investigation, correct information, sober judgment and impartial justice will be effective and helpful, but that frenzied agitation produced by appeals to passion and prejudice will serve but to cloud the issues, to unsettle, unbalance, distract and prevent the public mind and thereby diminish or destroy that capacity for public affairs and that genius for government that has been the pride and glory of our vigorous, aggressive Anglo-American race.

TINSLEY RETURNS FROM DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

New Mexico Was Recognized at Spokane—Drought Extended Over the Entire West This Year.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 13.—"The session of the Dry Farming Congress just closed at Spokane was the most harmonious and the most helpful ever held, in spite of the fact that the dry farmers throughout the west have had a poor season," said Professor J. D. Tinsley, of Mesilla Park, yesterday on his return from Spokane where he attended the dry farm meeting and took a leading part in the work and the discussions. Professor Tinsley was re-elected a member of the executive committee and was also put on the board of governors this year. New Mexico was recognized and honored also elsewhere in the organization.

A. H. Harris, of Las Vegas, was appointed on the resolutions committee, E. Griggs, of Las Vegas, on the credentials committee and N. G. Looney, of Mesquite, was given a place on the nominating committee.

"The meeting adhered strictly to business throughout," said Professor Tinsley. "Everything was thrashed out in the committee meetings and the general gathering devoted itself entirely to the matter in hand—the discussion of dry farming. The executive committee kept a firm hold on the throttle and eliminated every single extraneous matter from the sessions. All the papers were valuable, strictly to the point and the institute sessions held in a separate room during the congress were largely attended and so popular that on one day when no institute program had been arranged the hall filled with delegates who made up a program of their own. There was little demand for literature. The people at Spokane this year were not homebodies, but men who have not homesteads and want to know how to make them pay. The dry season prevalent through the west has placed the dry farmers face to face with methods. Although it has been hard on many of the farmers, nevertheless this unfavorable season has had the good result of taking all the 'wind' out of the dry farming movement and bringing it down to a hard and fast practical basis."

SEVERAL MURDER CASES AT LAS CRUCES.

In district court at Las Cruces C. Harris, was found guilty in 20 minutes, of flourishing as deadly weapon as the returns of the Johnson-Jeffries fight were coming in at Las Cruces. The trial of Francisco Enriquez, on a charge of murder, came up before the court and will be given to the jury some time today. In the case of the Territory vs. Jose Lopez and Gabriel Lopez, on the charge of murder, the case was continued until next term on application of defendants. In the case of the Territory vs. Martin Gonzalez, on a charge of embezzlement, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. The court sentenced him to imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year in the penitentiary, but suspended the sentence pending good behavior, the defendant to pay the court costs. The case of the Territory vs. George Gamboa and Simon Onopa, charged with larceny, was continued. In the case of the Territory vs. Alcario Moya, on a charge of burglary and larceny, the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the territorial reform school, the sentence being suspended pending good behavior. The bonds of Avelino Guaderrama and Liberato Garcia, who are under indictment for larceny, were reduced to \$500. The case of the Territory vs. David Guaderrama and Avelino Guaderrama, on a charge of murder has been set for trial for today. David Guaderrama entered a plea of not guilty. His bond was placed at \$9,000.

CAPT. BOGARDUS AGAIN HITS THE BULL'S EYE.

This world famous rifle shot who holds the championship record of 100 pigeons in 100 consecutive shots is living at Lincoln, Ill. Recently interviewed, he says: "I suffered a long time with kidney and bladder trouble and used several well known kidney medicines, all of which gave me no relief until I started taking Foley's Kidney Pills. Before I used Foley's Kidney Pills I had severe back aches and pains in my kidneys with suppression and cloudy voiding. On arising in the morning I would get dull headaches. Now I have taken three bottles of Foley's Kidney Pills and feel 100 per cent better. I am never bothered with my kidneys or bladder and again feel like my own self." Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

FOSS GETS MAJORITY OF ONE IN VOTE BY MAIL.

Boston, Oct. 17.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss received a majority of one in the mail vote expressing preference of delegates of recent Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor.

ARIZONA SENDS FELICITATIONS

Constitutional Convention of Neighboring Territory is Making Good Time.

BOUNDARIES ALREADY DEFINED

Proposition as to Religious Freedom and Against Polygamy Adopted.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Telegraphic greetings were exchanged between President Hunt and Charles A. Spiess, president of the constitutional convention of New Mexico. The telegram from Spiess and President Hunt's reply are as follows:

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 14, 1910.

Hon. George W. P. Hunt, President Constitutional Convention, Phoenix, Arizona:

On behalf of and under its direction by resolution unanimously adopted by the constitutional convention of New Mexico, I send the greetings of the delegates thereof to your convention for the best wishes of success in the great work you have undertaken in forming a government of, by and for the people.

CHAS. A. SPIESS, President Constitutional Convention of New Mexico.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 17, 1910.

Hon. Charles A. Spiess, President Constitutional Convention of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

The constitutional convention of Arizona, now organized and in session begs to express by unanimous vote its appreciation of the kind greetings received today from the constitutional convention of New Mexico, and to extend felicitations upon the common opportunity of New Mexico and Arizona to secure the high privilege of statehood. Many of the interests of the two states will be similar, whatever the divergences may be, and the constitutional convention of Arizona assures the constitutional convention of New Mexico of its confidence that New Mexico will do its share, as Arizona will do hers, to co-operate in the noble task of building up the great southwest.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT, President Constitutional Convention of Arizona.

Another communication was read on the floor that is interesting because it elicited the first faint protest from the Republicans. W. H. Murray who was speaker of the convention that is responsible for Oklahoma's constitution, offered to send the complete reports of the deliberations of that body and supply each member with a copy, provided Arizona would pay the freight. By the way and may vote the offer was accepted—and then came the protest. Judge Doe of Coconino rose slowly in his seat and said that he did not wish to go on record as supporting this action; that in his opinion the constitution was not worth paying freight on. His remarks were followed by laughter and the point made appreciated by the Republicans at least.

The morning session began promptly at 10 o'clock with the distribution of pay checks for the week's work. Delegates and employees are to be paid by the week. Each delegate got his check while the pages got pay for only four days, or since assuming their duties.

At the session on Saturday afternoon Webb arose and submitted a proposition defining the boundary of the state. It is needless to say that the present boundaries are unchanged. This proposition was not ordered printed as it is simply a necessary formality. Webb's second proposition guaranteeing religious freedom and containing the clause against polygamy as prescribed by the enabling act, will be printed and after its second reading sent to the proper committee.

Hoarseness in a child subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at once or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Contains no poison. Sold by all druggists.

CARRIGAN CONTROVERSY IS NOW SETTLED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—The prolonged controversy between Bishop Nicholas C. Matz of the diocese of Colorado and the Rev. J. P. Carrigan, pastor of St. Patrick's church in Denver, has been adjusted by Monsignor Falconio, the papal delegate to this country.

While all those directly interested refuse to discuss the matter last night, your correspondent is enabled to say on the very highest authority that Father Carrigan has won a substantial victory.

He has been promised either restoration to his former charge or something as good or better in Denver. Monsignor Falconio was very much affected by the petition from hundreds of Father Carrigan's former parishioners, pleading that their beloved pastor might be returned to them, and it is known that the delegate is anxious that their prayers be granted.

Very convincing evidence that Father Carrigan's troubles were at an end was given yesterday morning when he was permitted to say mass in the chapel of the Catholic university, the magnificent institution which was formally opened with solemn services on the day before.

FOSS GETS MAJORITY OF ONE IN VOTE BY MAIL.

Boston, Oct. 17.—Congressman Eugene N. Foss received a majority of one in the mail vote expressing preference of delegates of recent Democratic state convention for the nomination for governor.

The New Mexican Review

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.

PAUL A. F. WALTER,
Editor and President.
FRANK P. STURGES,
Vice-President.

JOHN K. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at
Santa Fe Postoffice.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily, per week, by carrier \$2.25
Daily, per month, by carrier 7.50
Daily, per month, by mail 6.00
Daily, three months, by mail 18.00
Daily, six months, by mail 35.00
Daily, one year, by mail 70.00
Weekly, per month 2.50
Weekly, per quarter 7.50
Weekly, six months, by mail 1.00
Weekly, per year 2.00

The Weekly New Mexican Review 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.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1910.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury will be part of the judicial system of the new state, but most of those who favor it, do it merely on the ground that New Mexico is not ready for the change of doing without it. Under the circumstances this argument may be good, it is no doubt expedient, but it is not sound as far as statesmanship is concerned. The retention of the grand jury will cost the new state from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, which is not an inconsiderable sum to a state that on a \$60,000,000 assessment wants to limit taxation to one per cent for state and one per cent for county and judicial expenses.

But aside from that, the grand jury has been and is a political instrument of tyranny. It is argued that to do away with the grand jury would give too much power to one individual, the district attorney. Experience has taught that any live district attorney can secure from grand juries any indictment that he desires, and what is worse, the responsibility therefore is taken from his shoulders and placed on a body which cannot be held responsible either by press or by the people.

It is true, also, that under the present system, the district attorney not only can but does prevent indictments which permit the guilty to escape, while without a grand jury he would be held responsible and would not dare to prevent indictments. It is for that reason that in Kansas and California crime is more generally punished than in New Mexico. During the past year or so, thirteen murders have been committed in New Mexico for which no one has been punished; in more than one county, gambling flourishes openly and the saloons defy every law that is on the statute book for their regulation; vice and immorality exist, simply because no one is responsible for the prosecution of crime; the blame is shifted to the grand jury and the grand jury is responsible to no one. Without this excuse of the grand jury, more than one district attorney would be compelled to do his full duty or face removal.

But there is a graver, a more corrupt side to the grand jury system. One need not go farther than this county. It was at the beginning of the Grover Cleveland regime that the grand jury worked to a finish in this county to indict Republicans because they happened not to be Democrats. Among those indicted was a former editor of this paper. Some technical transaction was taken advantage of to indict him, to ruin him financially through that indictment. Some ten years ago, it was thought well to put the blame on some census irregularity upon the son of a Spanish-American family of prominence in this city. He was indicted on a technicality and since then his case has been dragging through the courts at enormous expense to his family and his career politically and otherwise has been blighted.

Only recently a horde of special agents from Washington secured indictments from Santa Fe county grand juries that were later quashed and the motives for which are too well known and too well understood in this city to need reiteration. Up to this date, the grand jury is being misused to punish those who go wrong politically and to exempt those who are politically right. It is a grave accusation but it was found thus in California, in Kansas, elsewhere, and the horrible medieval machinery was abolished with the result that justice is now unhampered and that its administration is undefiled.

The grand jury was the device of an age when men needed protection against the ill will of the king, who when in need of money would accuse some wealthy citizen of treason, throw him into jail without trial and confiscate his property. But the grand jury did not protect the innocent against witch trials nor against going to the Tower when the public prosecutor insisted on it. Nor does the grand jury today protect the innocent. It has happened again and again in New Mexico that some innocent, but poor person, has been thrown into jail under the specious and loose plea: "Held for the grand jury." In Torrance county, for instance, it happened that a grand jury did not meet for a year or more and the innocent had to lie in jail until there were funds sufficient and the time had arrived for

a session of district court. This is a barbaric procedure which may not touch any one until he or one of his family are thrown into jail on account of the unfounded accusation of some political or other enemy. And it is also an expensive one for it keeps the jails full.

Not so long ago the editor of this paper was approached by a citizen to use his political influence to secure him a place on the grand jury. The petitioner did not realize the enormity of the thing he asked for and was angry because it was refused. He and his community had always deemed it a political privilege, a reward that came to him and his kin for working for the right ticket. It is true, that the present jury law seeks to overcome this very phase of pernicious political activity, but it seems to be a well recognized fact that it does not. To be indicted or not to be indicted, seems to be not a matter of a reasonable amount of evidence of wrong doing, but of other considerations and the grand jury is made an instrument of tyranny that may be leveled against any man no matter how pure his walk in life and how innocent of wrongdoing.

Still, New Mexico is not ripe for the more modern practice, and the New Mexican is sorry, but it is also glad, that some day it will be and will look back with surprise upon the day when it thought otherwise.

SOBS FROM ARIZONA.

The Lamentations of Jeremiah are mild compared with the protests of the Republican minority over in Arizona, and since there ought to be comfort and consolation in them for New Mexico's Democratic minority, two of the sobs are reproduced with the suggestion that a few changes would make them suitable for original editorials in the Albuquerque Tribune-Citizen. Says the Phoenix Republican:

"An examination of the roster of the standing committees of the constitutional convention suggests that the radical element, which is in full control, does not propose to concede anything to the conservative Democrats. The chairmanships are so distributed that President Hunt and those who supported him in the late contest can retain undisputed control of the machine.

"Also, there again crops up ample evidence of the determination to 'throw the books into Maricopa.' There are very few lawyers in the convention, and of these the active lawyers from Maricopa county—Baker and Franklin—rank with the best. But neither Baker nor Franklin gets the chairmanship of the Judiciary committee. Instead, it goes to Cunningham, a lawyer of extremely moderate talents from Cochise.

"Neither do Baker nor Franklin get any other chairmanship. "And Webb, of Graham, who was Hunt's leading opponent for the presidency of the convention, gets no chairmanship at all! Webb, by natural fitness and long legislative experience, is one of the best qualified men in the convention for a chairmanship. But there are several objections to him, in the minds of the controlling faction. He had the temerity to be a candidate for president of the convention, he is 'too conservative.'

"Winsor, on the other hand, gets two of the most important chairmanships: 'Rules and Procedure' and 'Legislative Department, Distribution of Powers, and Apportionment.' This latter committee is the most important of all. Winsor, like Webb, was a candidate for president of the convention—But Winsor and Hunt train together.

"It is notable, also, that Ellinwood has no chairmanship—but it may be safely taken for granted that Mr. Ellinwood was not disappointed. "It is also observable that certain special interests are duly taken care of. President Hunt is interested in banking, and the committee on 'Private Corporations and Banks' appears to be made up exclusively of bankers. "Neither will the liquor interests have cause to complain. The committee on 'Matters for Separate Submission' is made up, as to the majority, of gentlemen who 'want no prohibition in their' and two of whom, we understand, have been interested in the liquor business.

The Tucson Citizen says: "Much was heard in the recent campaign from Democratic newspapers and spellbinders about economies in government. The people of Arizona were assured that the Democratic party control the constitutional convention they could be depended upon to frame a constitution that would make for retrenchment along many lines wherein the Republicans were charged with extravagance and actual waste of government funds.

"We find the constitutional convention at Phoenix, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, demonstrating in the second day of its existence the kind of economies which they favor. Fifty-two delegates make up the convention. The convention voted to limit 'patronage' to the ten Democratic counties by way of punishing the Democrats in those counties which were careless enough to elect Republicans as delegates. This of the fifty-two delegates only forty-one were to be allowed to participate in the fund appropriated by a Republican Congress for the holding of the convention. How many clerks and messengers are deemed necessary for these forty-one delegates? Thirty. And what are they to be paid? Salaries ranging from five to six dollars a day. And to whom are these lucrative jobs to be given? The presiding officer of the convention set an example by importing one of his employees from Globe and making him secretary at a salary of five dollars per day.

"When these facts become known throughout this territory we believe that the general verdict of the people, regardless of political affiliation, will be to the effect that the convention has set a pace for extravagance that

was not even equalled by the notorious Oklahoma convention. It is utterly absurd to argue that forty-one delegates need the services of thirty clerks and messengers to do the work of the constitutional convention. The Democrats are making use of the money, set aside by Congress to cover the cost of the election of the convention and the submission of the constitution to the people, to give jobs to their political ward heelers while the convention is in session.

"It is altogether probable that an appeal must be made to Congress for additional funds to cover the cost of submitting the constitution to the people, for there is every indication that the delegates will consume the entire sixty days allowed them by law during which time they are each to receive four dollars per day.

"The Republican delegates are to be congratulated that they are in no way responsible for the extravagant beginning which the Democratic delegates have made."

NEW THOUGHTS ON TAXATION.

One taxation idea which is being brought to the attention of the committee on taxation of the constitutional convention, is that of taxing the unearned increment on unimproved land holdings. It is sort of a Henry George idea to penalize those who hold lands only for speculation, who expect the value of their lands to be enhanced by the improvements made by neighbors and escape taxation because they are speculators and are doing nothing for the improvement of their commonwealth and yet will reap a rich harvest where they have not plowed or cultivated. There is something alluring in the argument that it is wrong to tax the man who improves his land holdings and not the neighbor whose lot is unfenced, is overgrown with weeds, is an eyesore if not a menace to health and which yet increases constantly in value because of the improvements that are being made around it, by people more public spirited than the land speculator.

Another source of revenue is an inheritance tax. In many otherwise conservative jurisdictions, a progressive inheritance tax is levied upon the theory that the heir having done nothing to entitle him to the possession of great wealth has no greater right to the heritage than has the state under whose protection the fortune was amassed. Colorado, for instance, adds greatly to its income by the collection of an inheritance tax.

The tax on mining property, will also receive close attention.

In some quarters there is a disposition to urge the heavy taxation of unworked claims, on the principle that the privilege of development is also an obligation to develop. The high tax, it is argued, will force the owner of an idle property to make way for someone who is more aggressive. There is, however, another side to this question. One of the principal complaints which mine owners make is that which grows out of the problem of taxing non-productive claims. This problem arises in every mining community at some time, sooner or later. The assessment of prospects, whether they are working or not, often gives rise to controversy between the property owners and the county authorities.

Unpatented mining claims, considered as real estate, are not taxable, because they are the property of the United States, and, although the claim rights of the locator may perhaps be considered taxable, these rights are only asserted in rare instances. When a claim is patented, its value, according to the purchase price fixed by the government, is only \$5 an acre. Any subsequent value which it may have will be due to development. The government recognizes this additional value when it imposes upon the locator the obligation to exploit the ground. The privilege of taking up parts of the public domain may perhaps possess a theoretical value in itself, but this value is certainly lacking in definiteness. Assessors have frequently followed the policy of assessing non-productive claims at the value placed upon them by the owner. The criterion may be the market value of corporation stock, if the property is owned by a stock company, or it may be the price which the owner places upon his ground in negotiations for its sale.

However, it is not for the constitutional convention to work out these details, but to lay the foundation broad enough for a just and equitable tax system that will provide sufficient revenue for a new state run on an economical basis.

THE PLACE OF THE CORRESPONDENT.

It may seem stretching a point to assert that the newspaper correspondents are helping to formulate the constitution. But they are. What they are reporting home has its reflex influence and sets in motion ideas and influences which reach the delegates through various channels. Delegate T. J. Mabry writes to his paper at Clovis, interesting weekly letters that reflect his views of the convention and which make "medicine" for future campaigns in Curry county. Delegate W. B. Walton keeps his constituency informed through the Silver City Independent. The Las Vegas Optic and the Albuquerque Morning Journal have correspondents on the ground. When one watches the avidity with which the delegates reach here, the eagerness with which they read and discuss every line, it is to be impressed with the power that these papers wield directly and indirectly. The Associated Press, the Denver, the Los Angeles, the El Paso papers are all being kept posted on the actions of the convention and these are heralded to Washington, to New York and to every other place where newspapers are read. There must be a sense of responsibility when one is aware of being watched by millions throughout the length and breadth of

the land. No wonder the Sunday Magazine says:

"If you would ask your Congressman or Senator who was the most important man in Washington, modestly might prevent him from expressing his honest conviction, and he would probably name the holder of a high office. If he was particularly frank and thoughtful, he might tell you that the most important man in the national capital was the Washington correspondent. And that would be the right answer.

"Of course, the office holder is thinking how the correspondent can influence the voters of his district or state, which is important to him, of course. But the real importance of the Washington correspondent lies in the fact that we are dependent upon him absolutely for practically all information of what goes on in Washington. He is eyes and ears and understanding for the whole country. He must decide on what is interesting and significant, and what is not, and tell why in the White House, in Congress, in all the departments.

"Suppose, although it is almost impossible even to imagine such a thing, that Washington correspondents should enter into a conspiracy to act together. Why, their power would be tremendous! They could unmake any man simply by never letting his name appear in dispatches. And it would be just as easy to convince the nation that another man was truly great."

THE JUDICIARY.

The judicial system will be the heart of the new state. Unless it is placed on a satisfactory basis, the outlook for the new state is gloomy. New Mexico can afford to make mistakes in other directions, these can be easily rectified, but a mistake in inaugurating a judicial system that will not have the confidence of the people, will be fatal to progress, peace and prosperity. How difficult the problem that confronts the constitutional convention, and the Committee on Judiciary in particular, can be gauged from the following letter addressed to members of the bar by Judge Frank W. Parker, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary:

"As chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of the constitutional convention, I desire to have the benefit of your advice as to the construction of the judicial system of the state. "I assume that all are agreed that there shall be a separate supreme court, consisting of not less than three judges. Their tenure of office is a matter to be considered, as well as the compensation which is to be awarded them. It is urged by some that the tenure of office shall be long, and by others that it should be comparatively short and moderate.

"The method of their appointment or election is also a question to be seriously considered. On the one hand, it is urged that they should be nominated by the executive, and by and with the consent of the Senate; appointed, and should hold their office for a long term, or, perhaps, during good behavior. On the other hand, it is urged that they should be elected by the people.

"As to the courts of general jurisdiction, a great difference of opinion exists. Some urge that the jurisdiction of district courts should be extended so as to include many matters not now within the jurisdiction of our district courts; as for instance, the probate jurisdiction. On the other hand, it is urged that there should be established a county court with limited civil jurisdiction, say up to one thousand dollars, together with limited criminal jurisdiction extending to all misdemeanors, and including probate jurisdiction, and, perhaps, the county judges should also preside as chairman of the board of county commissioners.

"The provisions in regard to the justices of the peace also deserve careful consideration. That many of the infirmities, and possibly some of the abuses which exist in regard to the administration of justice before these courts, may be limited is the desire of this committee.

"The committee feels the need of the advice and counsel of the members of the bar, throughout the Territory, and it will be pleased to receive in writing any suggestions which any member of the bar may see fit to make. It is requested that these suggestions be submitted promptly with a view that the work of the committee may be completed within a few days.

"The committee will hold open sessions twice each week, and will be glad to meet personally any members of the bar, or any citizens, who desire to make suggestions."

ECONOMY IS NEVER OUT OF PLACE.

The Arizona Republican reads the constitutional convention at Phoenix a lesson in economy that might find an echo at Santa Fe, where every effort should be made to economize by getting through with the allotted work in the shortest possible time. Says the Republican:

"We have observed the convention's extravagance with disappointment and regret, for it is not alone the ordinances of the convention which will receive scrutiny from our critics—the spirit manifested in the convention's proceedings, and the ability of the people's representatives to discharge creditably all their responsibilities, will be among the factors which will have consideration at Washington. Moreover, every taxpayer of Arizona has a direct interest in the question of the convention's expenditures.

"There has been an assumption in some quarters that economy was not necessary, since Uncle Sam pays the bill. Even if it were true that Uncle Sam had to pay the bill, it would not be to our credit to run up a list of extravagant expenditures, for we are citizens of the nation. But it is not a fact that all the expenses connected with our constitution making are to be paid by the general government.

"Congress appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, the expenses of the conven-

tion, and the expenses of the election on the ratification of the constitution.

"The exact cost of election of delegates is not yet footed up, as the vouchers from the several counties are not yet in hand. It is known, however, that the total will approximate forty thousand dollars, anyhow. The next election—the election at which the people are to say whether they approve the constitution—will cost another forty thousand, making a total of at least eighty thousand dollars for the two elections.

"This estimate leaves but twenty thousand dollars for the expenses of the constitutional convention. The law provides that the territory must pay any expenses in excess of the hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Congress.

"It is clear that of the total expenses incurred the taxpayers of Arizona will have to pay a considerable portion. Every dollar uselessly expended, therefore, is a dollar taken out of the pockets of our own taxpayers.

"And it is worth while to remember that the third election connected with statehood—the election of state and county officers, should it be our good fortune to reach that stage of state making—will be entirely at the expense of the people of Arizona."

THE STUDY OF SPANISH.

Some day New Mexico will be honored for not having put away the Spanish language altogether. One commonwealth after another has adopted the study of Spanish for its public schools and now comes Arizona, the territory which disfranchised some of its citizens because they spoke Spanish, and argues for the instruction in Spanish in its public schools. Says the Tucson Citizen: "The value of the study of Spanish is being tardily recognized by American educators. The Washington Star makes a plea for its introduction into the high schools of the District of Columbia and points out that a knowledge of the Spanish language is a valuable asset for any young man or woman entering upon a business or professional career. Remunerative employment especially in commercial and technical lines can be more quickly found by the American who can speak and understand Spanish.

"Just now the demand for young men well versed in this language far exceeds the supply. Beginning with the territorial expansion of this country in 1898, trade development with Spanish speaking countries has gradually increased and during the last year the campaign for closer commercial relation between this country and Central and South America has received an impetus that has resulted in a call for young men who can communicate with those peoples in their native tongues.

"Strangely enough our educational institutions do not appear to have anticipated this demand, for there is only one in the United States in which the study of Spanish is compulsory. This is the United States Military Academy at West Point and results there have shown the wisdom of this requirement. Our future generals are graduated today with a fair knowledge of the language and their tour of duty in the Philippines offers an opportunity for them to polish up their accent.

"In no part of the United States is the desirability of the study of Spanish more evident than in the southwestern states and territories bordering on the Republic of Mexico. Many of the people of Arizona and New Mexico have picked up a speaking knowledge of the language. They should be quick to see the advisability of teaching it to their children.

"Why should not the high schools of Arizona follow the example of West Point and make the study of Spanish compulsory. Such a step would materially increase the qualifications for business success of every graduate."

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1889 WAS DRAFTED IN THREE WEEKS.

There is no force to the argument that because two weeks have been consumed by the constitutional convention in organizing and getting the committees to work that therefore it must take at least ninety days to finish up. Many of the committees are ready to report carefully formulated clauses and by taking the constitution of 1889 as a model, there will be no need of prolonging the sessions beyond the beginning of November, for the clauses are reported from committee there remains little to be done that need not consume much time.

Of course, if the New Mexico convention, emulating the Oklahoma convention, intends to consider every proposition to write into the fundamental law every kind of statute that the ingenuity of man has ever devised, and insists that every new fad and old must be given some mention in the document, then, ninety days will not be enough. Let the convention confine itself to elemental propositions and adhere closely to such models as the constitution of the United States or the constitution of 1889, which even the Democratic Tribune Citizen, the other day called excellent, and which was formulated in just three weeks.

The members who then were able to go home in another three or four weeks to electioneer for the approval of the fundamental law by the people.

The New Mexican urges the constitutional convention to place probate practice within the jurisdiction of a court of record and presided over by a man of legal education. If not experience. Probate practice in New Mexico thus far has been in many instances a public scandal, a scandal, if all the details were published to the world, that would hurt this commonwealth more than all the derogatory things that have been ever printed about it.

Florida is flooded by a three days' deluge and doesn't need the moisture. New Mexico, which needs it, had to be satisfied with one-tenth of an inch of precipitation, and yet, it is written that the rain falls upon the just and unjust alike.

ONE OF THE JOKERS.

The New Mexican has pointed out before, that the initiative and referendum would be a great thing for the territory. In Oregon, each one of the thirty-two acts to be submitted next month to the voters, had to be printed in pamphlet form and with it arguments for and against the proposed act. The pamphlets had to be printed by the hundreds of thousands and their cost is a heavy burden upon the taxpayer. In Colorado, the same object under the proposed initiative and referendum law, is to be attained through the advertising columns of the newspapers, those journals leaning to the party in power to be given the best of it. The scheme is a nice one for it will help to keep the papers in line. Says the Democratic Denver Times:

"The initiative and referendum bill provides that 'The text of all measures to be submitted shall be published as constitutional amendments are published.'"

"The constitution of the state of Colorado provides that all amendments to the constitution shall be published in full in not more than one newspaper of general circulation in each county for four consecutive weeks."

"Which is a very clear direction. "And it means that the text of every initiative and referendum measure under the proposed bill would have to be published for four weeks in one paper in each of the sixty counties of Colorado.

"We took as the only practicable illustration the number of initiatives and referenda to be voted upon next month by the people of Oregon. We found that there were twenty-four of these measures. We had them scaled carefully by the foreman of our composing room. He calculated that their publication once would occupy sixty-five columns of this newspaper.

"One insertion of such matter would cost \$1,629. Four insertions in one newspaper would cost \$6,516. Four insertions in one newspaper in each of the sixty counties of Colorado would cost \$390,960.

"And in that we underestimated the total cost, because we only calculated for four insertions in each of the sixty newspapers, whereas the constitution provides that publication shall continue for four consecutive weeks.

"So that the sum of \$390,960 was a moderate estimate."

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

Those who would have the constitutional convention create a railroad commission with rate making powers, should not deceive themselves with the idea that thus the whole problem is solved. The courts have held, for instance, that no commission has the right to make a rate that is confiscatory. How to determine when a rate is confiscatory is purely a judicial matter but the courts are at great variance in seeking a foundation for the arithmetical calculation by which it is to be determined whether a rate is confiscatory. Nor can such a commission make a rate that affects interstate traffic. The courts are pretty well united on the proposition that local and intra-state rates affect interstate rates and that therefore a railroad commission cannot make intra-state rates unless it is clearly shown that such a rate does not directly or indirectly affect interstate rates. It is thus that the creation of railroad and corporation commissions in most states has been found to have been a useless but expensive innovation that is accomplishing no other result except to call attention to evils that should be remedied or preparing the evidence in cases for the interstate commerce commission to pass upon. Corporations, including railroads, should be compelled to obey the laws, they should be prevented from combining to the detriment of the public, but the New Mexican is of the opinion that these objects can be obtained much easier by legislation directly applicable to corporations than by creating commissions which are merely excuses for providing soft berths for some impetuous statesmen. Thus far, living has not become cheaper or conditions more tolerable in states that have corporation and railroad commissions than in states which manage to get along without them. New Mexico is so new in this business, that it might at least abide its time and take it leisurely in trying to solve all the complicated government problems that the nation and other states have taken a century and more to study and have not yet found a solution for that will really work in practice.

It is apparent that the third week of the constitutional convention will pass without the adoption of any clauses of the constitution. That is well as long as the committees are making progress and are getting nearer to final report. It is apparent, however, that much work of trimming and elimination must be done on the floor of the convention. Each of the twenty-six committees will submit propositions, which are so complete, that nothing need be added, but most of which are so voluminous and contain so much legislation, that they must be trimmed and the purely legislative matters cut out. It is over this process that time will be consumed and that long debates will take place, for every committee will insist that what it reported for adoption is absolutely essential as a whole, and every one who has an idea on the subject will seek to have it embodied. Therefore, the final reports should not be put off much longer but should be submitted so that the convention can get down to its real work in earnest.

The extracts from a recent address of Judge E. A. Mann, printed on another page, are peculiarly applicable at this time and should be read by every thoughtful delegate to the constitutional convention, and the New Mexican believes that they are all thoughtful and imbued with the ambition to formulate not only the very best kind of constitution, but one that will stand the test of a review by the supreme court of the United States.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

It is difficult to convince even conservative statesmen at times, that a constitution is not supposed to provide for every contingency that may arise during the next hundred years, just so long as it is broad and elastic enough to permit of future legislatures to meet conditions as they arise. It is hard to subordinate one's pet ideas to the censorship of one who is sound on constitutional law, but unless the Republican majority gets away from its promises, it will be compelled to cut out much more legislation now proposed, in almost every clause. The constitution of 1889 is not merely a model of form but it is also a model of brevity and there are several other state constitutions that are even more brief. Idaho, with only four lines referring to education, has as good a public school system as New Mexico will have with twenty paragraphs covering the subject. Similarly, on irrigation, several of the western states have developed a system of irrigation law that is excellent and they have done it under very brief water rights provisions in their constitution. New Mexico can well trust something to its legislatures. The caliber of the law makers in the future is apt to be as high as that of present constitution makers. In fact, many members of the constitutional convention today will sit in the first and following state legislatures, just as five members of the last legislative council and half a dozen members of the last legislative house are in the constitutional convention today and quiet a number more who were in previous legislatures are now helping to formulate the fundamental law. It must not be supposed that the constitutional convention will be the last and only law making body that New Mexico will have whose motives are lofty, whose integrity is unquestioned and whose statesmanship ranks high. Leave something for the future and cut out all mere legislation at present.

MAIN SOURCES OF DISEASE INFECTED.

The question is often asked, "Where are the sources of infection, in so healthful a climate as that of Santa Fe, and in a city obtaining its water from a water shed absolutely unoccupied by human dwellings?" The answer is easy, for medical authorities now agree that flies, mice, rats and vermin are among the main carriers of infection and one need but look around Santa Fe to discover hundreds of sources. Take the many water closets, even at churches and at other public places, which have no flushing arrangement. One can always hear flies buzzing around these places. A fly alights on the effluvia, drags its feet through it, carries off a million typhoid fever germs, then alights on a piece of bread or a cube of sugar in some pantry or on some dining room table. A beautiful case of typhoid fever results even though the family has been careful to boil its drinking water, has been sanitary itself and is perfectly innocent of the cause which produced so dire a result. There is no doubt that every well in Santa Fe is a source of infection and will be as long as this city has no sewerage system. The soil has been absolutely permeated the past three and four hundred years with the filth of human beings. Every rain causes such filth to seep into wells. "But the water is clear and cold and tasteless!" well owners say, but the greatest danger often lies in perfectly clear, tasteless and cold water from wells for neither taste nor appearance gives warning of the deadliness of the refreshing draught. Then just outside of the city limits, only a mile from the plaza, is the open outlet of a big sewer. Flies and bugs and vermin make it their habitat and carry away enough infection to inoculate every person within a radius of forty miles with typhoid and other filth diseases. Take the outlet of the sewer of the capitol; then take the many manure heaps alive with flies, take the dumping places for filth in back yards, the big sheds, the poultry yards, the burro corrals, and one need not wonder that the city, the same as every other town in New Mexico, is never quite rid of some sort of contagious or infectious disease. The only consolation is that other towns are even worse sufferers from typhoid and other diseases than is Santa Fe.

Physicians inform the New Mexican, that four recent typhoid fever cases, have been traced to one case, for they originated in the same building. Cleanliness and sanitation to be effective must be thorough. One spot left unclean may infect an entire community, and one unsanitary water closet or well may each year demand its toll of death.

Delegate H. M. Dougherty hit the bull's eye yesterday afternoon when calmly but earnestly he informed his brethren of the minority that he personally would stand for no more "medicine making," that he had come with the honest desire to help in the formulation of an honest constitution and not to filibuster or to further mere partisan ends. It is in men of the Dougherty type that the hope of a future for the Democratic party lies, and not in the demagogues who believe that they must play to the galleries, who instead of leading their party, are swayed by the political breezes no matter out of which corner they blow.

Where does the rush of immigrants to New Mexico come from? A solution to the question is gleaned from the Daily Observer at Cameron, Mo., which says that its subscription books show that nearly two hundred families have left Clinton county, Missouri, in the last ten years 2,068 people in its immediate vicinity have "drifted away" to the south-west. It blames the bad roads of rural Missouri for this heira to other commonwealths.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

Dr. J. A. Munk Tells of His Trip to the Rito de los Frijoles

ATTENDS SUMMER SCHOOL

Praises the Work of the New Mexico Museum at Old Palace.

(J. A. Munk, M. D., Los Angeles, California.)

I left Los Angeles, August 18th, for Santa Fe, N. M., on a combined business and pleasure trip. I went with Dr. Charles F. Lummis, the noted scientist and writer, who was due there on the 20th to attend the annual meeting of the board of managers of the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Archaeology. After the meeting we made a week's camping trip with Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of the Rito de los Frijoles, a famous site of ancient ruins, which are now being excavated.

Next to Bandler of Dr. Lummis knows more of the history, ethnology and archaeology of the southwest than any other living man. He has spent many years in exploring the country and has studied the people in detail by living in the homes of the natives and becoming familiar with their language, manners and customs. He has more than a national reputation, is well known as a scientist in several branches, is a fluent linguist and maker of many good books. He is the organizer and secretary of the Landmarks Club, for the preservation of the mission buildings of California; the Sequoia League, for making better Indians; the Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Southwest Museum; and, jointly with Dr. Hewett, founder of the School of American Archaeology. The existence and success of these various enterprises are due to his initiative and energy and would languish if they failed to receive his fostering care.

Santa Fe is one of the three oldest cities in the United States and a place of great historic interest. It was a pueblo when the Spaniards first found it nearly four hundred years ago and has been an important center of population and trade ever since. Long before gold was discovered in California it was the trading post for trappers and Indians and a stopping place for travelers and settlers who had the courage and daring to venture that far into the then unexplored wilderness of the far west. Considerable commerce was thus developed between the "states" and Mexico which was very remunerative and marked Santa Fe as a commercial center for all time.

The town of Santa Fe is beautifully situated near a range of mountains of the same name, stands at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea level and has charming scenery and climate. The Governor's Palace, built in 1598, is a thick-walled adobe structure that has been the home of governors for centuries and is the oldest seat of continuous government in the United States. The building faces the Plaza on the north and is practically the same as when first erected. It has recently been repaired and dedicated to science. It affords a suitable and commodious home for the Historical Society and Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Archaeology. The School and Museum were tendered a reception by the citizens on the 20th which was largely attended. An annual appropriation is made by the legislature for its support and, although not as far advanced perhaps in civilization as some of the older states, New Mexico has set them a worthy example to follow in similar work.

My only previous visit to Santa Fe was in 1886, when I went there on an excursion party from Topeka, Kan., over the Santa Fe railroad. Then, as now, it attracted attention by its characteristics and quaintness, nearly ev-

erything picturesque and the town may be said to be conservative; but it has one thing that no other town has, namely, a Woman's Board of Trade, which does not merely exist in name but actually does things. It has erected and furnished a handsome library building, looks after securing business chances for the city, assists in the work of the Museum, has put in perfect order a once dilapidated cemetery, which had fallen under male management, has charge of the charitable work of the city and is helpful in many other ways.

In the vicinity of Santa Fe, and, indeed, all over the southwest are found innumerable caves, cliff and pueblo ruins. Heretofore attention was only given to the study of classical or foreign archaeology, while American archaeology was entirely neglected. Dr. Hewett was the first man to undertake the work of investigating our own ruins in a systematic manner and the School of American Archaeology was opened for this purpose. The field that was selected for beginning the work was in the Pajarito Park near the ancient city of Santa Fe. The park is an irregular, broken plateau many miles in extent and covered with a scattering forest of pine and cedar. Its geological formation for 500 feet deep consists of volcanic tuff, which is a friable rock that is soft like chalk, but is of a much coarser grain. Where the plateau ends, or canyons have formed in the deposit, great cliffs stand exposed to the weather. Weathering has hardened the outside rock but the inside remains soft. Into this soft rock the cliff dwellers delved with their stone implements and carved out comfortable houses for themselves. Some consist of but a single room, but there are also many houses that have several rooms of different sizes en suite. They afford clean and comfortable quarters, are dry and cool and perfectly protected from wind and rain. The only disadvantage found is their difficult access over steep and dangerous trails, which trail did not seem to trouble the cliff dwellers. The cliffs in places are honeycombed with these dwellings and must have formed living colonies of considerable size. Some houses are buried in the talus but many others remain much the same as when they were made and extend half way up the cliff. One large cavern two hundred feet above the talus contains a large kiva in an almost perfect state of preservation that was once used for ceremonial purposes and is called the Ceremonial Cave. It was inaccessible from every direction when found, but is now reached by a made trail of successive stone stairs and wooden ladders, which in some places is so steep that it seems to lean outward and even yet makes a dizzy and difficult climb that starts shivers of fear in the uninitiated. Many ruins of communal houses are found far from the cliffs on top of the plateau as well as in the valley below. They have a recorded history of four hundred years, and how much older they are it is even impossible to guess; but it is the mission of the School of American Archaeology to solve the riddle.

Work was begun last year at Pu-Ye, an extensive ruin on top of the mesa where many valuable discoveries were made. This year work was started in the canyon Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans). This is one of the most interesting canyons in the entire southwest and is the scene of Bandler's wonderful story of "The Delight Makers," which is a description of cliff dwelling life. It is a box canyon inclosed by high perpendicular walls of rock whose only means of entrance or exit is by a steep foot trail over which everything taken either in or out has to be carried by hand. It has a brook of running water, a variety of trees and other vegetation and much wild beauty. Our garden flower, the gallardia, here grows wild and mingles in about equal proportion with a small native species of sunflower, both plants at the time of our visit being in full bloom. All of the open spaces in the little valley were covered with millions of these yellow flowers which formed a bright contrast to the rich green of their arboreal surroundings. Some familiar birds were also seen and both the flicker and robin seemed to have their home in this delightful over the Santa Fe railroad. Then, as now, it attracted attention by its characteristics and quaintness, nearly ev-

erything picturesque and the town may be said to be conservative; but it has one thing that no other town has, namely, a Woman's Board of Trade, which does not merely exist in name but actually does things. It has erected and furnished a handsome library building, looks after securing business chances for the city, assists in the work of the Museum, has put in perfect order a once dilapidated cemetery, which had fallen under male management, has charge of the charitable work of the city and is helpful in many other ways.

In the vicinity of Santa Fe, and, indeed, all over the southwest are found innumerable caves, cliff and pueblo ruins. Heretofore attention was only given to the study of classical or foreign archaeology, while American archaeology was entirely neglected. Dr. Hewett was the first man to undertake the work of investigating our own ruins in a systematic manner and the School of American Archaeology was opened for this purpose. The field that was selected for beginning the work was in the Pajarito Park near the ancient city of Santa Fe. The park is an irregular, broken plateau many miles in extent and covered with a scattering forest of pine and cedar. Its geological formation for 500 feet deep consists of volcanic tuff, which is a friable rock that is soft like chalk, but is of a much coarser grain. Where the plateau ends, or canyons have formed in the deposit, great cliffs stand exposed to the weather. Weathering has hardened the outside rock but the inside remains soft. Into this soft rock the cliff dwellers delved with their stone implements and carved out comfortable houses for themselves. Some consist of but a single room, but there are also many houses that have several rooms of different sizes en suite. They afford clean and comfortable quarters, are dry and cool and perfectly protected from wind and rain. The only disadvantage found is their difficult access over steep and dangerous trails, which trail did not seem to trouble the cliff dwellers. The cliffs in places are honeycombed with these dwellings and must have formed living colonies of considerable size. Some houses are buried in the talus but many others remain much the same as when they were made and extend half way up the cliff. One large cavern two hundred feet above the talus contains a large kiva in an almost perfect state of preservation that was once used for ceremonial purposes and is called the Ceremonial Cave. It was inaccessible from every direction when found, but is now reached by a made trail of successive stone stairs and wooden ladders, which in some places is so steep that it seems to lean outward and even yet makes a dizzy and difficult climb that starts shivers of fear in the uninitiated. Many ruins of communal houses are found far from the cliffs on top of the plateau as well as in the valley below. They have a recorded history of four hundred years, and how much older they are it is even impossible to guess; but it is the mission of the School of American Archaeology to solve the riddle.

Work was begun last year at Pu-Ye, an extensive ruin on top of the mesa where many valuable discoveries were made. This year work was started in the canyon Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans). This is one of the most interesting canyons in the entire southwest and is the scene of Bandler's wonderful story of "The Delight Makers," which is a description of cliff dwelling life. It is a box canyon inclosed by high perpendicular walls of rock whose only means of entrance or exit is by a steep foot trail over which everything taken either in or out has to be carried by hand. It has a brook of running water, a variety of trees and other vegetation and much wild beauty. Our garden flower, the gallardia, here grows wild and mingles in about equal proportion with a small native species of sunflower, both plants at the time of our visit being in full bloom. All of the open spaces in the little valley were covered with millions of these yellow flowers which formed a bright contrast to the rich green of their arboreal surroundings. Some familiar birds were also seen and both the flicker and robin seemed to have their home in this delightful over the Santa Fe railroad. Then, as now, it attracted attention by its characteristics and quaintness, nearly ev-

Work was begun last year at Pu-Ye, an extensive ruin on top of the mesa where many valuable discoveries were made. This year work was started in the canyon Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans). This is one of the most interesting canyons in the entire southwest and is the scene of Bandler's wonderful story of "The Delight Makers," which is a description of cliff dwelling life. It is a box canyon inclosed by high perpendicular walls of rock whose only means of entrance or exit is by a steep foot trail over which everything taken either in or out has to be carried by hand. It has a brook of running water, a variety of trees and other vegetation and much wild beauty. Our garden flower, the gallardia, here grows wild and mingles in about equal proportion with a small native species of sunflower, both plants at the time of our visit being in full bloom. All of the open spaces in the little valley were covered with millions of these yellow flowers which formed a bright contrast to the rich green of their arboreal surroundings. Some familiar birds were also seen and both the flicker and robin seemed to have their home in this delightful over the Santa Fe railroad. Then, as now, it attracted attention by its characteristics and quaintness, nearly ev-

Work was begun last year at Pu-Ye, an extensive ruin on top of the mesa where many valuable discoveries were made. This year work was started in the canyon Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans). This is one of the most interesting canyons in the entire southwest and is the scene of Bandler's wonderful story of "The Delight Makers," which is a description of cliff dwelling life. It is a box canyon inclosed by high perpendicular walls of rock whose only means of entrance or exit is by a steep foot trail over which everything taken either in or out has to be carried by hand. It has a brook of running water, a variety of trees and other vegetation and much wild beauty. Our garden flower, the gallardia, here grows wild and mingles in about equal proportion with a small native species of sunflower, both plants at the time of our visit being in full bloom. All of the open spaces in the little valley were covered with millions of these yellow flowers which formed a bright contrast to the rich green of their arboreal surroundings. Some familiar birds were also seen and both the flicker and robin seemed to have their home in this delightful over the Santa Fe railroad. Then, as now, it attracted attention by its characteristics and quaintness, nearly ev-



DR. M. P. SKEEN

Delegate to the Convention From Eddy County and a Well Known Physician

Dr. M. P. Skeen, who is a delegate from Eddy county in the constitutional convention, is a native of North Carolina where he was born in 1871. He studied in the schools in Randolph county and was graduated from the Mount Gilead high school in Montgomery county.

He then attended a medical college, the first year in Baltimore and the other two years in Richmond, Va., where he was graduated of the Medical College of Virginia.

In 1897 Dr. Skeen decided to come west and located in Wapukuk, Indian Territory, where he practiced medicine for ten years. He was elected mayor of the town, and held other offices.

In 1908 Dr. Skeen decided to move to New Mexico and located in Artesia, where he has been practicing medicine ever since. Dr. Skeen has taken an active interest in the affairs of his town where he was appointed president of the school board.

Dr. Skeen has devoted his life to the practice of his chosen profession. He has, however, taken a keen interest in political affairs as every man ought to do, and it was that rugged honesty and straightforward manner peculiarly characteristic of North Carolinians, that doubtless brought him the honor of being one of the hundred men who will write the constitution for a new state.

EXPERT EVIDENCE AT THE CRIPPEN TRIAL

London, Oct. 19.—The prosecution continued in the case today against Dr. Crippen charged with the murder of his wife, Belle Elmore. Augustus Peppon, the pathologist who examined the dismembered parts of the victim found in the cellar of the Crippen home, was on the witness stand. He said he has been unable to determine anatomically but is satisfied that the parts were human and that they were severed by a hand skilled in surgery. The organs are healthy and indicated that the person was of middle life. They had been burned not less than four and not more than eight months.

MORE COUNTIES LOSE POPULATION

Luna and Sierra, Like Roosevelt, Quay and Curry Experience Decline

COAL COMPANY INCORPORATES

Will Have Headquarters at Alamogordo But Will Operate Near Dawson.

Governor Mills today appointed Daniel Romero, of Folsom, Union county, a notary public.

Who Pays the Taxes.
In Eddy county, the railroads pay only ten per cent of the taxes. Of the 1910 assessment, \$4.45 per cent is on agricultural lands and improvements; 19.61 per cent on city lots and improvements; 10.31 cattle; 9.73 railroads; 7.48 grazing lands and improvements; 4.59 merchandise; 3.28 horses and mules; 3.12 banks; 2.03 sheep and goats; 1.43 household goods, etc.; all other classes 3.64.

More Loss in Population.
Two more Democratic counties have lost in population according to school census just received: Luna county whose school population has declined from 1278 last year to 1267 this year, and Sierra county, whose school population is 1368 against 1380 last year. San Juan county shows an increase but only of 25, for its school population this year is 1877 against 1852 last year.

Measured Streams.
Hydrographer J. B. Stewart has returned from a stream measurement trip during which he visited all the stations in San Juan and Taos counties. Everywhere he found the flow abnormally low.

Incorporation.
Incorporation papers were filed today in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jada by the Vermejo Coal and Coke Company of Alamogordo, Otero county, which will operate in Colfax county. The capitalization is \$25,000 divided into 250 shares and the paid up capital \$2,000. The incorporators and directors are: F. C. Searle, 1 share; John Franklin, 1 share; Vance Stewart, 1 share; all of El Paso; W. A. Hawkins, 11 shares; of Three Rivers, and G. M. Hanson, 16 shares, of Dawson.

COLORADO GOLD DREDGING PAYS LARGE PROFITS.

Dredges Take Out \$1,000 a Day in Gold While Expenses Are Only \$100—Feasible in New Mexico.

Gold dredging, which is turning out so much of the yellow metal as to make an immense increase in the gold product of the world, is doing extremely well in Colorado. A late number of the Denver Post has the following in regard to the dredges at Breckenridge:

The three gold placer dredging companies operating in Summit county are each operating one boat this year and are making every satisfactory showing. The No. 2 Bucyrus boat of the Colorado Gold Dredging Company has worked upstream for about half a mile further in Swan valley, this season.

The Reliance boat is reported as being in good pay gravel. The Reilling boat of the French Gulch Gold Mining Company is doing business at the rate of producing \$1,000 worth of gold per twenty-four hours, and as President H. J. Reilling stated to the sixty-odd students of the Colorado School of Mines, who visited the boat one day last week as Mr. Reilling's guests, the boat is now driving through old ground that has already been washed and drifted. In a few weeks, when the boat turns upstream again and follows the rich pay streak through virgin ground, some really big cleanups are expected.

The Buffalo Gold Placer Mining and Milling Company has its steam shovel at work in Salt Lick gulch, about eleven miles north of Breckenridge and a mile and a quarter from the town of Dillon. The 60-ton shovel runs on a standard gauge track and digs and elevates about three cubic yards per minute of actual running time. The present machine is excavating a pit to the bedrock. Next season a 120-ton machine, having a capacity for handling six cubic yards per minute, is to be installed in the bedrock pit that is being opened by the machine now on the ground. With the big machine, washing screens, grizzlies, etc., added to the present plant, all of the excavated material will be thoroughly washed before reaching the dump through the 420-foot long flume in which the gold is saved by the use of Kingsbury vibratory, self-cleaning, angle-bar, centrifugal, and other machinery. A system of self-dumping cars with track, will take care of the coarse rock and boulders. Col. L. Kingsbury the president of the company, and Superintendent of Construction Oscar H. Briggs of Providence, R. I., express themselves as being well pleased with the values contained in the 2,137 acres of good placer ground owned by the company. Both of them are daily at the property, pushing its development.

FALLING LEAVES CAUSED TROLLEY CAR TO SLIP.

Eight Injured, Three Fatally in Collision at Kittering, Massachusetts.

Kittering, Mass., Oct. 19.—Eight employees of the Portsmouth navy yard on their way to work today were injured, three possibly fatally, in a collision of heavy loaded trolley cars. Falling leaves had made the track slippery and one car in mounting a hill failed to respond to the brakes and ran back down a hill into another car.

DELEGATES WERE PAID TODAY

First Fifteen Days of Session Have Cost Something Like \$10,000

FARMERS IRRIGATION COMPANY

Settlers at Langston and Lacy, Roosevelt County, Will Co-operate.

The constitutional convention had its first pay day today, fifteen days, or one quarter of the allotted time having elapsed. The pay roll of delegates and employees amounts to about \$10,000 and Secretary Jaffa's office was busy today preparing the payroll.

Who Pays the Taxes?
In Curry county it isn't the railroads as yet which carry most of the burden. The assessment percentages for 1910 are as follows, as compiled by Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford: Agricultural lands and improvements 39.82; horses and mules 6.28; merchandise 5.51; household goods 3.57; banks 3.37; railroads 3.32; cattle 2.37; wagons, implements and harness 1.87; money 52; telegraph and telephone .39; sheep and swine .47; all other classes 3.57.

Board of Education.
The territorial board of education adjourned on Saturday after passing upon about 80 applications for certification.

The board of education adopted a resolution to excuse city and town teachers from attendance at county institutes providing that the city or town superintendent gives at least one-half of his time to supervision and holds at least one general and one grade teachers' meeting per month. The following were granted certificates: Life—J. E. Walker of Santa Rita; Mrs. Lena Brent of Gallup; Lucile Holt of Deming. Five years' professional—Mrs. Ida W. Booth of Metcalf, Arizona; Principal W. B. McFarland of Silver City; Mrs. Mary McGinn of East Las Vegas, and Mary E. Haskett of Wagon Mound. County First Grade—Fred H. Bailey, Clovis; R. C. Bonney, Springer; May Buell, Mesilla; Nancy Crossland, Roswell; T. N. Russell, Estancia; Lewis R. Haight, Chorro; Mrs. Iva Hall, Elida; Mabel Henrichson, Malaga; Marvin Holland, Reserve; Grace Jeffrey, Tucuman; Mary Kelley, Deming; Gertrude Kootz, Deming; Mrs. Hattie Dye, Heaton; Josephine Sandusky, Willard; Myra Seymour, Deming; Mrs. Edith Sparling, Tucuman; O. B. Staples, Portales; Matilda Thompson, Farmington; Bismarck Turner, Knowles; Virgie Rice, Norrell; East Las Vegas; Edith Martin, Gallup; C. F. Miller, Carlsbad; Elizabeth Waller, Dayton; Mae Mixlin, Ranger Lake. County First Grade upon satisfactory statement of Institute attendance—Mrs. J. H. Mowrer, Navajo; Ida May Rued, Springerville, Arizona; Katherine Rudd, Springerville, Arizona; Caroline Bell, Hudson; Ann Stratton, Warrensburg, Mo.; J. C. Johnson, Monument; Ola Easley, Kenton, Oklahoma.

Incorporation.
Incorporation papers were filed today by the Farmers' Irrigation Company of Langston, Roosevelt county. The capitalization is \$250,000 divided into 25,000 shares of \$10 each. The directors and incorporators are: Charles N. Joyner of Lacy, president; W. A. Siler of Langston, vice president; S. W. Miller of Langston, secretary; L. M. Tinker of Lacy, treasurer; Pearl Layton of Lacy; P. J. Ketter of Langston; J. W. Lemon of Mesquite; R. A. Tinker of Lacy; Mrs. L. M. Tinker of Lacy, each 80 shares.

Notary Public Appointed.
Governor Mills today appointed W. R. McGill of La Lande, Roosevelt county, a notary public.

Delegates to Trans-Mississippi Congress.
Whereas, the 21st annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, will convene in the city of San Antonio, Texas, November 22d, 1910:

Now, therefore, I, William J. Mills, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby appoint as delegates to said congress the following named residents of New Mexico: George Curry, Tularosa; L. Bradford Prince, Santa Fe; H. J. Hagerman, Roswell; Thomas D. Burns, Tierra Amarilla; Jose Ortiz y Pino, Galisteo; Joshua S. Reynolds, Albuquerque; George L. Brooks, Albuquerque; Jesus Romero, Albuquerque; John Becker, Belen; Perfecto Armijo, Albuquerque; J. H. Crist, Monero; E. A. Drake, Socorro; J. S. MacTavish, Magdalena; A. S. Harris, Kingston; C. J. Loughron, Deming; Ralph C. Ely, Deming; J. W. Fleming, Silver City; H. H. Betts, Silver City; J. Rouault, Jr., Las Cruces; Albert Fountain, Las Cruces; R. J. Taupert, Las Vegas; R. S. Connell, Tularosa; Manuel Aragon, Lincoln; A. S. Pratt, Carlsbad; Tito Melendez, Mora; Margarito Romero, Las Vegas; Cleoro Stewart, Carlsbad; M. S. Murray, Roswell; Isaac Davis, Las Vegas; Robert Martin, Cuchillo; Luther George, Clayton; A. L. Hobbs, Raton; A. C. Voorhees, Raton; M. B. Goldenberg, Tucuman; Jay Turley, Aztec; Donald Stewart, Tucuman; Will Robinson, Roswell; H. W. Crawford, Clovis; Gregory Page, Gallup; E. A. Miera, Cuba; Don H. Kodzie, Lordsburg.

Delegates to Monetary Conference.
Governor Mills this morning appointed the following men to the National Conference on the Monetary Situation in the United States which will be held in the city of New York:

In connection with the thirteenth annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, on November 11th and 12th, 1910:

E. A. Cahoon, Roswell; D. T. Hoskins, Las Vegas; J. B. Herndon, Albuquerque.

STATISTICS OF THE WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY.

Preliminary Comparative Report for 1909 Issued by the Census Bureau—253 Mills in Operation.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—There were 253 woodpulp mills in operation during the whole or part of the calendar year 1909 in the United States, against 251 in 1908. The consumption of pulp wood in these mills during 1909 was 4,002,000 cords, as against 3,347,000 in 1908, an increase of about 19 per cent.

This information appears in a preliminary comparative report covering 1908, 1909 and 1907, which was transmitted today to Census Director Durand and Chief Statistician William M. Stewart, under whose supervision it was prepared by J. E. Wheelchel, expert special agent of the division of manufactures. In co-operation with the forest service of the department of agriculture, the census bureau annually publishes a special report relative to the wood-pulp industry.

It is especially noticeable that since 1907 there has been a decided decrease in the consumption of the best known and highest priced pulp wood, namely, spruce, this species contributing 68.1 per cent of the total in 1907, 64.5 per cent in 1908, and 60.5 per cent in 1909. There has also been a slight decrease in hemlock, whereas corresponding increases have occurred in the consumption of woods heretofore little used as pulp material, such as balsam, white fir, and several hard woods, including birch, beech, maple, gum and lagswood. This increase is especially marked in the case of balsam, the quantity of this species consumed in 1908 being more than double that reported in 1907.

Spruce Shows a Steady Decrease.
The steady decrease in the annual consumption of spruce has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the average cost per cord of this species. As indicated by the figures, this was \$8.90 in 1907, \$9.33 in 1908, and \$9.96 in 1909.

The tendency to use the woods less highly considered in pulp making becomes more marked as the cost of spruce increases and the available supply is reduced. When fir, which is separately shown for the first time in 1909, is one of the woods of good quality for pulp which has been utilized only during recent years, it is very common in the national forests, and at present has a rather low value, due both to the lack of knowledge of its pulp value and to the lack of other uses for it. The development of the use of this wood for pulp will mean much for the national forests' management, for it will make it possible to dispose of much material for which there has hitherto been little demand.

The advancing cost of pulp wood of all species is clearly brought out in the report. The total consumption in 1909, though exceeding that of 1907 by less than 40,000 cords, cost over \$2,000,000 more.

The quantity of slabs and other mill waste consumed as pulp material was substantially the same in 1909 and in 1908, about 250,000 cords in each year, which, however, was a material increase in the consumption of this character of material over 1907, when 193,000 cords of it were reported as used.

The reported total production of air-dry pulp in 1909 was 2,491,406 tons, as against 2,118,947 tons in 1908 and 2,517,879 tons in 1907.

Moved His Flocks—H. O. Bursum has moved ten thousand of his sheep to a new range near Quemado, western Socorro county.

GOLD DUST MINES COMPANY

Filed Incorporation Papers Today With Capitalization \$100,000

WATER PROTEST WITHDRAWN

Territory Has Prior Right to Waters of McFarland Canon.

Governor Mills today appointed G. P. McCorkie, of Hillsboro, Sierra county, a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress. He appointed John William McLeavel, of Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county, a notary public.

Territorial Funds.
Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero today received the following remittances: Acting Treasurer Annie Porter, Torrance county, \$183.10; Oscar Lohman, Dona Ana county, \$910.03; Jose R. Lucero, clerk Third Judicial district \$115.40, fees for last quarter; Cleofes Romero, convict earnings, \$1,859.73.

Who Pays the Taxes.
The percentages of assessment for 1910, in Guadalupe county, are as follows: Railroads \$36.87, grazing lands and improvements 22.48, city lots and improvements 9.21, sheep and goats 7.54, merchandise 6.07, agricultural lands and improvements 4.65, cattle 39.68, horses and mules 2.82, wagons, implements and harness 1.42, household goods 1.21, all other classes 3.94.

Protest Withdrawn.
Attorney General Frank W. Clancy has withdrawn from the Territory the protest to the water rights application W. S. Day and S. W. Clay to the waters of McFarland canon in the Capitan mountains, Lincoln county, because these applicants have agreed to permit the National Guard to use such water as it needs during its encampments on the territorial military reservation in that canon. The application is pending in the office of Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan.

Incorporation.
Incorporation papers were filed today in the office of Territorial Secretary Nathan Jada by the Gold Dust Mines Company, of Silver City, Grant county. Theodore W. Carter is named statutory agent. The capitalization is \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares. The incorporators and directors are: Theodore W. Carter, 10 shares; R. P. Barnes, 5 shares; C. C. Royall, 5 shares; John L. Burnside and Thomas L. Love, all of Silver City.

ARIZONA CONVENTION IS PUTTING ON STEAM.

Republicans Help Defeat Proposition to Report Deliberations Word for Word.

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 19.—The Republican delegates participated in a debate today for the first time since the convention convened, 10 days ago, the issue being another attempt for providing a verbal report of the proceedings of the convention. A motion to that effect was defeated 23 to 27. A most interesting constitutional proposal advanced today was that no law adopted by the initiative and referendum should be declared unconstitutional.

JOHN D. GIVES NEARLY \$4,000,000 FOR RESEARCH.
New York, Oct. 17.—It was announced today that John D. Rockefeller would this afternoon give to the Rockefeller institute for medical research an additional \$3,920,000 bringing his donations to this institution up to aggregate \$9,000,000.



HON. WILLIAM MCINTOSH

Delegate From Torrance County, and One of the Leading Sheep Men of the Territory.

Hon. William McIntosh, delegate to the constitutional convention from Torrance county, and known as one of the greatest sheep men and baseball fans of New Mexico, once enjoyed the distinction of being monarch of all he surveyed. That was when he was the largest sheep owner in New Mexico and saw his flocks graze for miles and miles in the Estancia valley.

Mr. McIntosh was born in Scotland in 1853 and came to America when 18 years of age. He first located in Philadelphia but after two years of large city life, the "western fever" seized him and he took Greeley's advice.

Mr. McIntosh first located in Colorado and went into mining in Black Hawk, Colo. But after four years he moved to New Mexico, locating in the Estancia valley. There he was practically all alone and was monarch of all he surveyed. He invested in sheep and was exceedingly successful. Later he engaged in business and for retaining them.

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

A. S. Hill, a cigar salesman of Albuquerque, is at the Claire.

Mc and Mrs. J. W. Casey, sightseers from Denver, are in the city.

Harry C. Kinneil, formerly sheriff of Santa Fe county is here from Stanley.

Attorney General and Mrs. Frank W. Clancy returned last evening from Albuquerque.

Attorney C. R. Easley of Estancia is visiting his parents, General and Mrs. Charles F. Easley.

Delegate and Mrs. T. J. Mabry have taken rooms at the Eldersleeve house on East Palace avenue.

Judge M. C. Mechem of Socorro, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Palace hotel.

Mrs. Paddock and Mrs. Shoup expect to leave on Saturday for their home at Racine, Wisconsin.

L. A. Bond, the merchant whose big store at Estancia recently burned down, arrived in the city yesterday.

Attorney O. A. Larrazolo the well known Democratic leader, arrived in the city yesterday. He is at the Claire.

W. F. Thompson and Edward Johnson, prominent sheep owners of Wood River, Neb., are at the Palace.

Captain Fred Fornoff who went to Socorro, to recover from an attack of illness is reported to be much better.

D. C. Winters, prominent business man of Las Vegas and former member of the legislature, is at Gregg's hotel.

J. V. Cavanaugh, one of the tile setters at the new sanitarium, is very ill in the hospital with ptomaine poisoning.

B. G. Wilson, the well known publishing house representative, is at the Palace, having returned from Albuquerque.

Delegate A. A. Sedillo will next week take rooms at the Astler rooming house, corner of Palace and Grant avenues.

Judge Jesse Northcutt of Trinidad, Colorado, former law partner of Judge C. J. Roberts of Raton, is a visitor in Santa Fe.

M. C. De Baca, formerly superintendent of public instruction and a prominent attorney, is here from the Meadow City.

E. J. Richards of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is in Santa Fe to organize this territory into four districts for insurance agencies.

Mrs. Luckenbach, Mrs. Zane and Miss Zane, expect to leave on Saturday for Philadelphia. They will return to Santa Fe next year.

Census Enumerator Roman Atencio of Dixon, Rio Arriba county, accompanied by Benjamin Atencio, also of Dixon, is at the Coronado hotel.

Edgar L. Street and Frank Owen of the Santa Fe Water and Light Company have returned from a trip to the mining camp of Golden, southern Santa Fe county.

"Supervisor Ross McMillan, of the Carson national forest, returned to that forest last night after a conference with the district authorities here yesterday."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Joseph of Ojo Caliente, Taos county, are the proud parents of a nine pound baby girl, both baby and mother are doing nicely. Dr. W. W. McCormack of Albuquerque, was in attendance.

Fred Mackie who has been seriously ill at the sanitarium was reported better today and it is said that the crisis is passed. Alarming rumors about his condition were spread this morning but they were unfounded.

J. H. O'Reilly, president of the New Mexico Fair Association, of the Occidental Life Insurance Company and prominent business man of Albuquerque, arrived in the city yesterday. He is registered at the Palace.

"Nicholas T. Armijo, Jr., son of Mrs. N. J. Armijo, has returned from a stay of three years in New York City and will remain here several weeks visiting his mother and other relatives."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Thomas W. Conway, superintendent of schools at Raton and member of the territorial board of education, arrived yesterday to attend a meeting of the board with a committee on education of the constitutional convention. Mr. Conway will also attend the regular board meeting tomorrow.

Guy V. Johnson, editor of the Portales Times, recently elected president of the Pecos Valley Press Association, is on his first visit to Santa Fe being on his way home from Tucumcari where he attended the grand lodge of Odd Fellows. He is much impressed with the attractiveness of the capital and its scenic surroundings.

"J. Felipe Hubbell, a well known fruit raiser of Pajarito, was taken to the St. Joseph's hospital last night suffering from a recurrence of an illness which attacked him some two years ago. Mr. Hubbell's condition is considered quite serious."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

W. D. Shea, traveling freight and passenger agent for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, was at Albuquerque yesterday.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

Miss Lulu Flisco, of Moriarty, is at the Sanitarium sick.

Delegate Eugenio Romero has returned from a business trip to Estancia.

George V. Hanlon, of Mountainair, Torrance county, is at the Claire hotel.

Herman C. Hild, the well known merchant of Las Vegas, is at Gregg's hotel.

Reymundo Romero of Estancia, the new county treasurer of Torrance county, is a visitor in the capital.

Captain Fred Fornoff, of the mounted police, expects to return for duty from Socorro the middle of next week.

The Rev. V. C. Seix, of Chamita, left this morning for his home after a

short visit with the clergy of the Cathedral.

Attorney W. G. Haydon, of East Las Vegas, a member of the territorial board of education, arrived yesterday and is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mackie, of Chicago, parents of Fred Mackie, who is seriously ill at St. Vincent's, are registered at the Sanitarium.

"T. C. McConnell, of Santa Fe, was here on business yesterday. Mr. McConnell is a United States revenue officer."—Las Vegas Optic.

Mrs. J. F. Cavanaugh, of Denver, whose husband is ill at St. Vincent's, arrived in Santa Fe last evening and is staying at the Sanitarium.

E. E. Van Horn, inspector for the cattle sanitary board, has returned from Buckman Guadalupe county, where he inspected a car of cattle.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Smart and Mrs. J. W. Pope, of Albuquerque, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and attended a box party at the Elks' theatre last night.

C. M. Light, of Silver City, and member of the board of education arrived in the city yesterday. He is president of the New Mexico Normal school at Silver City.

Mr. Smythe had a cow and also a calf for sale advertised in the New Mexican last evening. This morning he telephoned that the ad did the business and he had sold them. Moral—It pays to advertise.

Dr. E. McQueen Gray, president of the University of New Mexico, member of the territorial board of education, arrived in the city yesterday from Albuquerque and is the guest of Former Governor and Mrs. Prince.

"J. Frank Burns went to Springer yesterday, where he has a land case. This is the first time Mr. Burns has ever appeared against the government in a case. For many years he was actively engaged in working for the government in land cases."—Wagon Mount Pantograph.

Mr. Burns was formerly stationed at Santa Fe.

"John Joerns of Raton, recently appointed clerk of the court for the fourth judicial district by Judge C. J. Roberts, was in town today. It is understood Mr. Joerns will qualify and begin his new duties November 1. A number of candidates for Mr. Joerns' present position, as assistant territory traveling auditor, have been mentioned. Mr. Joerns will remove his family to Las Vegas when he begins his duties. It is pretty generally believed that William B. Stapp, the present deputy clerk, will continue under Mr. Joerns."—Las Vegas Optic.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910.

N. H. Thorpe of Palma is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Cartwright was not at home to callers today.

Frank Bond, of the Espanola merchant, is in the city.

Rev. F. D. Peterahagen of St. Joseph, Mo., interested in Santa Fe, is a visitor in Santa Fe.

Delegates Spies, Kelly and Davis left for their homes at Las Vegas.

Delegate Malagula Martinez left for his home at Taos this forenoon.

D. L. Williams, of Glorieta, southern Santa Fe county, is at the Coronado hotel.

A. Menett, Sr., the salesman from the Meadow City, is in Santa Fe for a few days.

H. M. Russell, a well known sheepman from Nebraska, is registered at the Palace.

Margarita Romero, the delegate from Las Vegas, San Miguel county, is at the Palace hotel.

The Saturday Card Club is meeting today at the home of Mrs. J. G. Schumann on Lincoln avenue.

The Girls Club did not meet this week but will meet Monday at the home of Miss Lucy Grygla.

R. H. Whittier of the land commissioner's office will leave this evening for Roswell on land office business.

Territorial Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan, who has been ill with typhoid fever, expects to be up in a few days.

Dr. E. McQueen Gray, who has been a house guest of Mrs. Prince for the last few days returned to Albuquerque this afternoon.

The members of the Wallace Club are meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. G. Turley on Buena Vista Heights.

C. M. Forsaker, of Albuquerque, U. S. marshal for New Mexico, accompanied by Frank Forsaker and B. Forsaker, of New York, is at Gregg's hotel.

Delegate Squire Hart, Jr., went to Raton to superintend a shipment of his sheep to Kansas. He will go to Kansas City to market the sheep.

Wilson Mills, son of Governor and Mrs. Mills, has been admitted to the D. K. E. fraternity at Ann Arbor and is much pleased with college life there.

Some of the boys and girls of the high school will give a dance in the assembly room at the public library on Friday evening. Mrs. A. J. Fischer will be chaperon.

"Miss Pope, who was here a few weeks visiting the family of her brother, Judge Wm. H. Pope, left this morning for her home in Charleston, S. C."—Roswell Record.

Camillo Padilla, printer and publisher at El Paso, Texas, but formerly with the New Mexican, is in the city for a few days to watch constitutional convention doings.

Harry G. Clunn, private secretary to Judge A. B. Fall, expected to leave for his home at El Paso, Texas, this evening. During his brief stay in the capital he has made many friends.

A. W. Gunn, a graduate pharmacist of Chicago, has arrived to take a position with the A. J. Fischer drug company. Mr. Gunn comes well recommended and intends to make Santa Fe his home.

Mrs. H. H. Dorman gave a dance last night in Library Hall and it was attended by a large number of her

friends who thoroughly enjoyed the affair. The music was furnished by Morrison's orchestra.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, of the School of American Archaeology, returned this week from the Mesa Verde National park in Colorado, where he has been directing excavating and restoration work at the Balcony House.

Mrs. C. W. Dudrow, who has been very ill for several weeks is much better and was able to sit up for a few minutes yesterday. Mrs. F. Starbird arrived from Denver last week to be with Mrs. Dudrow until she recovers.

City Attorney H. M. Dow and Attorney U. S. Bateman who were in Santa Fe this week from Roswell to argue before Judge Frank W. Parker, the validity of the Roswell city sprinkling ordinance, have returned to their home at Roswell.

Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince will leave Cincinnati, O., early next week for New York and will return in time to go to San Antonio to attend the Trans-Mississippi Congress of which he has always been one of the leaders. Mrs. Prince who will accompany him there expects to leave early next week for Denver to select markers for the Santa Fe trail in New Mexico.

Mrs. H. C. Luckenbach, her sister, Mrs. Zane, and Miss Zane, left this afternoon on Santa Fe train No. 2, for Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Zane's home where Mrs. Luckenbach will visit during the winter. They all expect to return to Santa Fe in the spring.

The Woman's Board of Trade held a very interesting meeting Monday afternoon when Miss Sax of Albuquerque lectured on the Young Woman's Christian Association work. She was earnest in her presentation of a plea for co-operation for this good movement which has met with signal success in the Duke City.

Following the presentation of the play "Why Smith Left Home" Thursday night, a supper was given by the director Rev. James Gratton Mythen, to the members of the company and those who assisted in its management. The supper was served on a long table placed on the stage and was greatly enjoyed by the actors and actresses.

A supper was served Friday night at the Methodist Episcopal church and it was enjoyed by many who expressed admiration for the way it was served. The viands were choice and there was an air of hospitality that made the meal more than a mere hunger satiation. The ladies who had the affair in charge were congratulated on their success.

Dr. E. McQueen Gray, who has been a house guest at the Prince residence this week, left this evening for his home at Albuquerque. He was here in attendance at the meetings of the territorial board of education of which he is a member by virtue of his being president of the University of New Mexico.

Bronson Cutting of New York City has become a resident of Santa Fe and has had ground broken on land purchased from Judge John H. Knaebel on Buena Vista Heights for the erection of a residence which will be in Spanish style and contain a patio or plaza. Thomas MacLaren the noted architect from London and now living in Colorado Springs, has drawn plans for the house, which will be built as soon as possible.

Mrs. James Worden Pope, wife of Colonel Pope, of the United States Army, has been a guest for several days at the Palace hotel. She, and Dr. and Mrs. Smart, of Albuquerque, as well as Dr. McQueen Gray, president of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, were guests of Mrs. Prince at a box party on Thursday evening, at the Elks' theatre. After the play Mrs. Prince entertained them at supper.

J. G. Albright, former editor of the Santa Fe Evening Star and later manager of the Albuquerque Morning Journal, also assessor of Bernalillo county for several years, and representative of a number of eastern papers including the New York Times, is in town in the interests of the Occidental Insurance Company and will remain a week or more. He is renewing old acquaintances of the day when he published a rival daily to the New Mexican.

Ferdinand Bergdorf, called "the desert artist" has arrived here from San Francisco where he has held a very successful art exhibit lately. Mr. Bergdorf brought letters to H. H. Dorman and other well known Santa Feans and is a very interesting young man. He is delighted with New Mexico and is planning to spend some time in admiring the paintings of Carlotta, the eminent portrait and landscape artist.

William R. Griffiths, a lawyer of New York City, who will be pleasantly remembered as having spent some time as a guest of Governor and Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, two years ago, will, doubtless, return to Santa Fe ere long. He is contemplating coming to New Mexico to reside. As he is a man of the highest intellect and charming personality and his interest in civic work, and in arboreal and horticultural knowledge, is great, he will certainly prove an addition to any community in which he may reside.

The Fifteen Club held the first meeting of this season yesterday at the home of Mrs. Thomas. Mrs. Jaffa presided and a fine program was given. The roll call was answered by greetings to the club many of which were original. A paper was read by Mrs. J. E. Wood entitled "Kearny's March to New Mexico," and it was a very interesting one. Mrs. L. Bradford Prince read for Mrs. Harroun a speech of an Indian warrior at Bernalillo. It was a masterly oration and was listened to with the greatest of interest. Current events closed the program of the first meeting which proved very enjoyable and is good augury of the club's success during the year.

Two box parties were given Thursday night at the Elks where "Why Smith Left Home," was presented by amateurs for the benefit of the choir of the Church of the Holy Faith. In one box sat Governor and Mrs. Mills, Miss Madeline Mills, Mrs. Menett of Las Vegas, Mrs. Rapp, Major and Mrs.

Palen and Dr. J. M. Cunningham of Las Vegas. In the other were Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, Dr. E. McQueen Gray of Albuquerque, Dr. and Mrs. Smart, also of the Duke City, Mrs. Pope of Denver, Miss Pain of Kansas City, Sylvanus G. Morley and Graebne Frost of this city. The theater was filled with a fashionably dressed audience and the affair was really one of the social events of the season.

E. M. Swayze, a business man from Colorado Springs, is at the Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. May are visitors here from the Duke City.

"Upon the occasion of his visit to Las Vegas to attend the dedication of Casa de Ramona, the New Mexico Normal University, Governor William J. Mills will be guest of honor at a stag dinner, to be given by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, president of the institution. Other notables who will be seated about the board will be Superintendent of Public Instruction J. E. Clark, Dr. Winifred E. Garrison, president of the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College, Mesilla Park; Dr. E. McQueen Gray, president of the New Mexico Territorial University, Albuquerque, and the regents. The dinner is to be served in the refectory of Casa de Ramona."—Las Vegas Optic.

The Prince Reception.

To those who have been residents of Santa Fe for some years, the reception given by Mrs. Prince to the delegates of the constitutional convention and their families on Wednesday evening, recalled many delightful occasions at which ex-Governor and Mrs. Prince were host and hostess in the past, and to those who were here during the time when they presided over the Palace of the Governors as the chief executive and first lady of the commonwealth, there came memories of the brilliant social days of that regime, when the army post was still located here and when the fame of the monthly salon at the Palace spread Santa Fe's social fame far and wide. The reception on Wednesday evening was an unequalled success. For Mrs. Prince understands the art of entertaining to the fullest extent. Over 200 guests were present during the evening. Governor and Mrs. Mills, ex-Governor and Mrs. Thornton and the Rev. Mr. Mythen, the newly arrived recter of the Church of the Holy Faith, together with Mrs. Prince formed the receiving line. The spacious and hospitable residence was ablaze with many electric lights and aglow with autumn flowers and vines that were arranged most artistically. In the dining room, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution was suspended over the table, a spinning wheel in the colors of the order, red, white and blue, the thirteen electric bulbs and the thirteen spokes of the spinning wheel emblematic of the thirteen colonies. The appointments of the table were in keeping with the brilliancy and character of the occasion and the viands served were characteristically Spanish, giving another touch of piquancy to the entertainment of the evening. The many articles of historic interest and vertu and heirlooms of the Prince residence, interested the guests greatly, especially a ballot of the first statehood election in New Mexico, probably the only one that has been preserved. A ring owned by Delegate J. H. Crist of Monero, in which a lock of the hair of George Washington, Father of His Country, was enclosed in a beautiful setting was also passed from hand to hand and much admired. The authenticity of the relic is vouched for by the Centennial Exposition Board and by experts. The ring was on exhibition at the Centennial at Philadelphia and is a priceless relic. The beautiful gowns of the ladies present, the many distinguished guests, the warm hospitality of the hostess, made it an evening such as is never forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present and which explains why an invitation to a social affair at the Prince residence is always highly prized by residents as well as visitors.

Reception to Delegates.

Brilliant indeed was the reception tendered the delegates to the constitutional convention Tuesday night by the ladies museum committee at the Palace of the Governors.

The reception was in every way a great success, for by its means men of prominence from all over the territory had an opportunity of viewing the extraordinary work that had been done to make the old Palace, already a treasure house of memories, still more interesting. The big men of the territory—the men who as leaders will have in their power to help further the good work of the museum, were at the reception and viewed the Puyo and Rito de los Fríjoles rooms with their treasures of art and relics.

Governor Mills, National Committeeman Solomon Luna, Chairman O. Bursum of the Republican Central Committee, Charles A. Spies, president of the convention, Judge A. B. Fall, Charles Springer, brother of the scientist, who is a delegate to the convention, were among those who not only attended the reception but evinced a keen interest in the work that is being carried on in the Palace. They viewed the paintings of Carlotta and expressed their appreciation of these masterpieces, wrought in such a remarkably short time.

The reception was open to the public and hundreds of people attended it. In the receiving line were Governor and Mrs. Mills, Secretary and Mrs. Jaffa, and Director Edgar L. Hewett of the School of American Archaeology. Paul A. F. Walter, secretary of the Archaeological Society, introduced the visitors to those in the receiving line.

The reception hall was beautifully decorated, the novelty of fruit growing on trees being carried out by branches of apple trees with the luscious fruit. Autumn foliage everywhere met the gaze and chrysanthemums and dahlias made the hall a veritable garden. At the end of the hall was a screen of foliage and behind it sat a stringed orchestra discoursing

HERE IS A REMEDY THAT WILL CURE ECZEMA

"WE PROVE IT."

Why waste time and money experimenting with greasy salves and ointments, trying to drive the eczema germ from underneath the skin when the Capital Pharmacy guarantees ZEMO, a clean liquid preparation for external use to rid the skin of the germ life that causes the trouble.

In over 2,000 towns and cities in America, the leading druggist has the agency for ZEMO and he will tell you of the marvelous cures made by this clean, simple treatment. ZEMO is recognized as the cleanest and most popular treatment for eczema, pimples, dandruff and all other forms of skin or scalp affections whether on infant or grown person. Will you try a bottle on your recommendation? The Capital Pharmacy.

sweet music with all the "orchestra invisible" effect.

The Puyo room where refreshments were served was decorated with cosmos and nasturtiums. In the front rooms of the Palace blazed huge log fires and their soft glow lent indescribable charm to the scene.

The guests were well taken care of when luncheon was served by members of the museum committee assisted by the following young ladies, Misses Anita Bergher, Ruth Laughlin, May Spitz, Lucy Grygla, Virginia Bean and Miss Kaune.

Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Wood poured coffee.

The committees in charge were: Decorations: Mrs. Jaffa, Mrs. Palen, Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Arthur Seligman and Mrs. Bergher. Music: Mrs. Palen and Mrs. Laughlin. Refreshments: Mrs. James Seligman, Mrs. Weltmer, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Massie, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. McPhe, Mrs. Walter and Mrs. Rapp.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1910.

D. C. Howell is a visitor from Estancia.

Attorney O. A. Larrazolo is over from Las Vegas.

H. M. Russell, of Woodriver, Neb., is here buying sheep.

C. G. Buchert, a typewriter salesman of El Paso, is in the city.

W. C. Strickland, a paper salesman of St. Louis, is calling on the trade.

R. E. Curry, a hardware salesman from Denver, is calling on the trade here.

Delegate Alejandro Sandoval of Sandoval county, spent yesterday at Albuquerque.

Dr. D. E. Funnell of Duran, Torrance county, was in the city today on a business trip.

Delegate J. J. Aragon of Lincoln county, was a visitor yesterday in the Duke City.

Delegate Emmett Patton was compelled to leave for his home at Kenna, Chaves county, by an attack of heart trouble.

William Cahall arrived this forenoon from Racine, Wisconsin, to join his wife who resides on East Palace avenue.

Perfecto Esquibel, delegate from Rio Arriba county, arrived yesterday from Tierra Amarilla and is at the Coronado hotel.

Miss Pirkey, the temporary stenographer, for past two months for the Pecos national forest, returned to Santa Fe Friday evening.

Delegate G. R. Moffett has returned from agribusiness trip to Oro Grande. The report that he was ill with typhoid fever is unfounded.

"C. C. Murray of Pittsburg, Pa., receiver for the New Mexico Central railroad, was in the city yesterday from Santa Fe."—Albuquerque Journal.

Mrs. Solomon Luna has arrived from the coast and has joined her husband, National Committeeman Solomon Luna who has apartments at the Palace.

Miss Nellie Brewer, secretary of the New Mexico Bar Association, was a visitor on the floor of the constitutional convention this afternoon.

Mrs. Teresa M. Gilderleeve, of East Palace avenue, left Saturday evening for Los Angeles, where she will join her daughter, who is attending school there.

The Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. Pitaval has returned from a trip through the territory, after administering confirmation to many members of the Catholic church.

Hon. William H. Andrews, delegate in Congress from New Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday from Albuquerque and is at the Palace. He will spend a couple of days in the capital.

"Miss Barbara Chaves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chaves, leaves tomorrow for Santa Fe, where she will become a student at the Loretto academy."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Dr. T. P. Martin, M. Divine and B. G. Randall, all of Taos, arrived in the city Saturday and are registered at Gregg's hotel. They are on their way to Roswell to attend the Masonic grand lodge.

Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero is today receiving congratulations upon his fifty-first birthday anniversary. The governor does not look his years but nevertheless has had an important hand for many years in shaping the destinies of the commonwealth.

Mrs. A. M. Berger, who underwent a serious surgical operation at the Mayo Brothers' hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, is rapidly convalescing and is expected back in Santa Fe Thursday. Former District Clerk A. M. Berger, her husband, is with her.

Among the delegates at Albuquerque yesterday were James G. Fitch of Socorro, W. D. Murray of Albuquerque, who was accompanied by Mrs. Murray, and Nestor Montoya, who in an interview said that the convention will complete its labors in seven weeks.

"Captain and Mrs. Fred Fornoff of

Santa Fe arrived in Socorro last Saturday and are guests in the home of Mrs. Fornoff's mother, Mrs. Probsa Howell, on California street. The captain is recovering quite rapidly from the effects of his recent illness."—Socorro Chieftain.

Socorro Chieftain. Captain Fornoff expects to return to Santa Fe to resume his official duties, on Tuesday or Wednesday.

R. E. Morrison, the well known attorney and Republican leader of Arizona, writes his father, Judge A. L. Morrison, of this city, that the plan of the Republican minority of the Arizona constitutional convention is to formulate a safe and sane constitution without initiative, referendum or other Socialist expedients, submit it to the convention and upon its being voted on, to submit it to President Taft and Congress who have the right to approve it and to make it the organic law for the new state.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1910.

Judge H. L. Waldo has returned from Las Vegas.

Miss Richie Seligman is confined to her home with illness.

John Franklin, an attorney from El Paso, is at the Palace.

Miss Mabel Roberts is confined to her home with illness.

District Attorney John E. Griffith is a visitor in the capital.

Dr. J. H. Sloan and party returned this noon from a hunting trip.

Miss Anita Baca who has been ill, is reported to be much improved.

Delegate J. J. Aragon, of Lincoln county, is registered at the Claire.

Dr. Thomas McCarthy, inspector for the U. S. bureau of animal industry, is in Denver.

W. M. Mathison, a dry goods salesman of New York City, is calling on the trade.

S. Neustadt, the Los Lunas, Valencia county merchant, is a visitor in the capital.

Mrs. Arthur Seligman will not be at home during the remainder of October and in November.

Miss Madeline Mills, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Mills, is seriously ill at the executive mansion.

Former Territorial Treasurer Samuel Eldred and delegate from Rio Arriba county, is at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Grimshaw and Miss Josie Grimshaw have gone to Salt Lake City to visit friends.

National Committeeman Solomon Luna is today receiving felicitations upon his birthday anniversary.

Rev. Father Plantard, parish priest at Chaperito, is in Santa Fe, to spend several days on church business.

Sheriff Silviano Roibal, of Rio Arriba county, arrived yesterday from Chamita and is registered at the Claire.

W. G. Haydon, member of the territorial board of education, was here from Las Vegas and registered at the Palace.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Clark has gone to Las Vegas on a hunting expedition with R. R. Larkin.

Assistant Superintendent of Insurance Peter A. M. Llenau has gone to the hills east of Santa Fe on a week's hunting trip.

Modesto C. Ortiz, an attorney of Albuquerque, is in the city to attend the meeting of the New Mexico Bar Association today.

Delegate C. R. Brice went to Lamy today to meet his wife and daughter who came up from Carlsbad for the constitutional convention.

Mrs. Max Nordhaus left Las Vegas for Albuquerque, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis Hild, for several weeks.

"J. E. Clark, territorial superintendent of public instruction, spent Sunday in Las Vegas, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Larkin."—Las Vegas Optic.

William H. Andrews, delegate in Congress from New Mexico, left today for his home in Albuquerque after spending a few days here visiting friends.

Weather Observer C. E. Linney will leave tomorrow for Chicago where he will take a vacation of fifteen days. He will be married in the Windy City on Saturday.

"Francis C. Wilson, of Santa Fe, attorney for the Pueblo Indians, is spending a few days in the New Mexico metropolis."—Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince left yesterday morning for Denver where she will select stone markers for the Santa Fe Trail. She left here at 9:40 a. m. to take train No. 10.

Dr. Frederick M. Bishop, of Varenna, Italy, and who traveled extensively in Egypt with Bronson Cutting, arrived yesterday to spend some time here as Mr. Cutting's guest.

W. A. Hawkins, solicitor for the El Paso and Southwestern railroad, and former member of the legislature, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Palace. His home is at Alamogordo.

"Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, is the most fluent Spanish scholar in the Senate. In his younger days he was a United States district attorney in New Mexico, and at that time Spanish was the official language of the courts."—Philadelphia Record.

A RELIABLE MEDICINE—NOT A NARCOTIC.

Get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow packages. It is safe and effective. Contains no opiates. Refuse substitutes. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

"Otto J. Eyles and wife, of Santa Fe, were arrivals on Tuesday night's train. Mr. Eyles, we understand, is here to dispose of a carload of pianos which he shipped in. Mrs. Eyles was formerly Miss Mae Fulcher of this place and will enjoy a number of visits with old friends and acquaintances while here."—Farmington Enterprise.

BLOOD TROUBLES

CONSTITUTIONAL INFECTION

Constitutional Blood Poison is the most insidious of all diseases. It begins in an insignificant manner, usually the appearance of a tiny sore, usually the only outward evidence of its presence. But down in the blood the treacherous infection is at work, and in a short time its chain of symptoms begins to crop out. The mouth and throat ulcerate, skin eruptions break out, sores and ulcers appear on the body, the glands in the groin swell, and sometimes the hair comes out. Mineral medicines cannot cure Constitutional Blood Poison; they only shut the disease up in the system to smoulder and await an opportunity of breaking out afresh. The only possible way to cure the disease is to REMOVE the germs from the blood. S. S. S. goes into the blood, and while removing the infection makes the blood pure, fresh and healthy. This causes a general upbuilding of the entire system, and when S. S. S. has made a cure there is no return of the hideous symptoms. S. S. S. is made entirely of vegetable matter, containing not the least particle of mineral in any form. It is a perfectly safe medicine and a certain cure for blood poison. We have a Home treatment book which we will be glad to send free to all who write and request it, also any medical advice without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. PHILLIP HARROUN'S UNCLE IS DEAD.

Warren G. Purdy, Former President of Rock Island, Was Great Railroad Builder of Central West.

Mrs. Harroun has received the news of the death of Warren G. Purdy, formerly president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, in Chicago on Thursday, October 13. Mr. Purdy was the uncle of Mrs. Philip Harroun, well known in Santa Fe which she has often visited and who is a daughter-in-law of Mrs. Harroun.

Mr. Purdy was called the great railroad builder of the central west and he might have lived to see greater accomplishments had it not been for a cyclone he was in some years ago, wrecking his private train and injuring his back. The accident undermined his nervous system and he was compelled to give up work, finally succumbing to the effects of the disease.

CERTAIN RESULTS

Many a Santa Fe Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Santa Fe. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical doubter. Read the following statement:

Mrs. Desideria J. de Quintana, College St., Santa Fe, N. M., says: "Several years ago I used Doan's Kidney Pills and I was cured of a bad attack of kidney complaint. At that time a statement appeared in the local papers, telling of my experience and I now take pleasure in confirming all that was then said in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills. I had pains in my back that made it difficult for me to stoop and there were other troubles which plainly showed that my kidneys were at fault. Soon after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, improvement was noticeable and the contents of two boxes restored my kidneys to their normal condition and removed the pain from my back. I am glad to say that during the time that has since passed, my cure has been permanent."

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

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

WIRELESS HAS LOST TRACK OF "COLUMBUS" WELLMAN.

Airship America Probably Struck Heavy Storm Last Night, Reports Steamship Finland.

Siasconset, Oct. 17.—Wireless station here has spoken all trans-Atlantic steamers within the radius of the wireless, but none has seen anything of Wellman's airship America. The steamship Finland reports a heavy storm early Sunday evening but the weather soon cleared.

Your cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes of your throat if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

REHEARING IN DENVER RATE CASE DENIED.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Rehearing in the so-called Denver rate cases was refused today by the supreme court of the United States. This will allow an order of the interstate commerce commission reducing freight rates from Chicago and St. Louis to Denver, to go into effect.

TURKISH CABINET FACES FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Constantinople, Oct. 17.—The Turkish government is facing a financial crisis. Three members of the cabinet resigned today because of complications over the army budget.

Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation.

ORINO
Laxative Fruit Syrup
Pleasant to take
THE CAPITAL PHARMACY.

Cleanses the system thoroughly and clears sallow complexions of pimples and blotches. It is guaranteed.



HON. JOHN H. CANNING
Delegate From Lincoln County and a Successful Business Man.

Hon. John H. Canning, delegate to the constitutional convention from Carrizozo, Lincoln county, is a successful business man and one who has shown his sound judgment in being identified with the Republican party ever since he came to the Sunshine state.

Mr. Canning was born in St. John's, N. F., in 1863. He was educated in that educational center of Canada, Montreal and at the age of 21 years came to the United States. Three years later he moved to New Mexico coming direct from New York to Fort Stanton, Lincoln county, where he entered the employ of De Laney and Terrell, post traders.

For the past twenty years Mr. Can-

ning was engaged in the mercantile business in White Oaks, Lincoln county, Carrizozo and Nogal and is at present treasurer of the Carrizozo Trading Company doing a general merchandise business at Carrizozo.

Mr. Canning has always been an active member of the Republican party showing a keen interest in its success. In 1896 he was a candidate for the office of county commissioner of Lincoln county and was elected treasurer and collector in 1902.

Mr. Canning is a type of the man who has found New Mexico a good place to live and who has been a booster for the Sunshine state ever since he felt its buoyant climate and breathed its exhilarating air.

NEW MEXICO EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO NOW READY.

Prepared By Bureau of Immigration and is Best Ever Sent From This Territory.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 13.—The most carefully selected agricultural exhibit that has ever been sent out of New Mexico is now practically ready for the display at the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition which opens in Chicago November 19, next to continue until December 4. The Bureau of Immigration began working on the exhibit early in the present summer and has secured the active co-operation of practically every district in New Mexico. Among the districts which will be represented both with exhibits and printed matter, and which will have their personal representatives on the ground are Colfax county, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Deming, Silver City, Las Cruces and the Mesilla valley. Fort Sumner, Clovis, Roswell, Carlsbad and Artesia. Several other districts are making every effort to enter the exhibit. The New Mexico space in the Coliseum, where the exposition is to be held is well located right adjoining the Santa Fe railroad's exhibit which this year will consist of Moki and Navajo Indians. The Indian exhibit draws the crowd directly to the New Mexico exhibit. A little more than double the space used last year will be used this year by New Mexico. Last year 300,000 people paid 50 cents a piece to see this exposition. They were the very best class of prospective land buyers from the farming states surrounding Chicago. Representatives of Exposition Company and of the railroads who have been in Albuquerque during the past few years estimate that the attendance this year will be more than half a million and that it will be even a better class than that last year. New Mexico will have three general representatives and four lecturers who will deliver daily lectures illustrated by stereopticon views in

the lecture hall which is one of the best features of the exposition. These lecturers will include Prof. Fabian Garcia, of the Agricultural College, who will also be in attendance at the exhibit throughout the two weeks and whose wide knowledge of agricultural and horticultural conditions will make him of great service. In addition to these practically every district will have its representative in the exposition. The exhibits this year have been carefully selected, the effort throughout having been to reduce the quantity and advance the quality. New Mexicans who are in the east during the latter part of November should not fail to attend the land show. It is an instructive lesson in what the rest of the states are doing to advertise their resources and advantages.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS AT TUCUMCARI.

Tucumcari, N. M., Oct. 12.—Next year the Odd Fellows will meet in Roswell on the second Monday in October. The newly elected officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, installed are as follows: Grand master, Frank Halmage, Jr., Hagerman; deputy grand master, W. M. Twigg, Portales; grand warden, L. E. Sherwood, Tucumcari; grand secretary, N. E. Stevens, Albuquerque; grand treasurer, David L. Miller, Santa Fe; grand representative and instructor, William J. Howell, Raton; grand chaplain, W. Arthur Jones, Amistad; grand marshal, T. M. Elwood, Las Vegas; grand conductor, R. O. Edwards, Deming; grand guardian, F. J. Ross, Carlsbad; grand herald, R. A. Eaton, Artesia. The newly elected officers of the Rebekahs, installed are: President, Mrs. Mary L. Wertz, Las Vegas; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Emmett, Roswell; warden, Mrs. Cora Wheeler, Tucumcari; secretary, Mrs. Louisa B. Sherwood, Tucumcari; treasurer, Mrs. Laura B. Uatricks, Artesia.



HON. JOHN I. HINKLE.
Delegate From Hagerman, Chaves County and a Prominent Democrat.

Hon. John I. Hinkle, delegate from Chaves county to the constitutional convention, is one of the most prominent Democrats in the convention.

Mr. Hinkle was born July 18, 1871, on a farm near Washington, Franklin county, Missouri. His grandparents were John Hinkle and Mary Parsons Hinkle who moved to Missouri in 1829 from Virginia. His father, Miles Parsons Hinkle was born in Virginia in 1824, and his mother was Sarah Margaret Sappington, whose parents came from Kentucky to Missouri at an early day. Mr. Hinkle's ancestors were prominent in the revolutionary war and he is a prominent member of the New Mexico Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Young Hinkle attended the public schools in the county of Franklin, Missouri, and later the Washington high school. He also took an academic course at Fayette, Mo.

In 1892 he was graduated from the University of Missouri with the degree of L. L. B. and in the same year he moved to Roswell, N. M., and practiced law at which he at once made his mark.

Mr. Hinkle has been prominently identified with Roswell and its affairs for he was the first city clerk of that city and the first secretary of the Roswell club.

He decided after three years, how-

ever, to return to Missouri and be located at Clinton. He was made the city attorney and prosecuting attorney of Henry county, Missouri, serving two terms.

Mr. Hinkle was honored by Governor Joseph W. Folk who appointed him judge advocate and paymaster of the National Guard of Missouri with the rank of major, which position he held four years. But Mr. Hinkle was destined to return to New Mexico and in October, 1906, he accepted the cashiership of the First National Bank at Hagerman where he now holds that responsible position.

Mr. Hinkle has been identified with a number of enterprises. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Hagerman Irrigation Company since its organization in 1907.

He is a member of a number of societies and organizations, including the New Mexico Sons of the American Revolution; Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar of the Masons; a member of Ararat Temple, A. O. N. M. S., Kansas City, Mo.; of the B. P. O. E. and others.

Mr. Hinkle is recognized as a man of tried business ability and a man who will hold his own and ably represent Chaves county with the 99 other delegates from all over the Territory. He is an eloquent and convincing speaker.

MAKING GREAT STRIDES FORWARD

Important Increase in Irrigated Acreage in New Mexico Is Significant

MANY GOOD CROPS ARE GROWN

Markets and Transportation Facilities Are All That Could Be Desired

(Pittsburgh Chronicle.)

New Mexico is making great strides in internal improvements. The enhancing value of her land and the important increase in her irrigated acreage will be exhibited at the Duquesne Garden Land Show, from October 17 to 23, under the auspices of the Chronicle Telegraph and Gazette Times.

Counting every available bed for consumptives in the United States, even those in almshouses, penal institutions, and hospitals for the insane, there are at the present time accommodations for hardly 30,000 tuberculosis patients. This is just about one bed for every ten indigent consumptive, and if all tuberculous persons in the country are counted, both rich and poor, hardly one for every twenty-five or thirty. If sufficient hospital accommodations are provided only for those who are too poor to pay the full price for their treatment, fully 275,000 more beds in special institutions for tuberculosis would be needed at once. The immense outlay necessary to provide and maintain so many beds in hospitals, makes it imperative, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares, that such institutions be erected from public money, either municipal, county or state. In order to get appropriations for public hospitals for tuberculosis, agitation is necessary, and in order to create a campaign of agitation, organization is demanded. But in order that an organization may carry on an effective campaign, funds are needed.

These funds it is proposed to secure in as many communities as possible from the sale of Red Cross Seals. The National Association cites one illustration of the way in which a small sum spent in education has secured large appropriations. The New York State Charities Aid Association in the three years, 1908, 1909 and 1910 has spent in the up-state portion of New York about \$55,000 in arousing the people to the dangers of tuberculosis. As a direct result of the public sentiment produced by this outlay, the state, county and municipal authorities have already appropriated for tuberculosis work \$1,500,000 and appropriations for hundreds of thousands of dollars are pending. Hundreds of hospital beds have been provided, and the Association already aims for "No Un cured for Tuberculosis in 1915."

Thus, the National Association says if a million dollars is realized from the sale of Red Cross Seals, millions more will be added to it from the public treasuries. Last year 25,000,000 stamps were sold. It is aimed this year to sell four times as many.

In Colfax county alone the mountain and foothill area drained by the streams which unite to form the Canadian river is about 3,000 square miles. There are remains of ancient irrigating ditches in Taos county used probably many hundred years before by the Pueblo Indians or by some race which preceded them. In Colfax county, which was formerly the home and favorite hunting ground of the Utes and Apache Indians, irrigation farming has been practiced for over 50 years. The noted scout and Indian fighter, Kit Carson, had a ranch on the Ponil, near Cimarron, and constructed one of the first irrigating ditches in Colfax county.

The irrigated farms and the large stone flour mill at Cimarron, owned by Lucien B. Maxwell, supplied the settlers and United States army posts with flour in the early '60s. Here R. F. Eaton, pioneer of the great Greeley irrigation district, afterward governor of Colorado, learned to farm by irrigation on one of Maxwell's ranches near Cimarron. But the methods of irrigation, seeding and cultivation were crude and wasteful compared to modern methods now in use, and until recently no efforts have been made to store and utilize the vast quantities of flood water.

It is only within a few years that the great irrigation possibilities along this watershed have been given any attention. The reason for this is that the greater part of the land in these counties was included in land grants owned by a few individuals and companies, and used for grazing purposes. The owners did not want to divide the land into small tracts for settlers. In fact, settlers were just what they did not desire. But the settler has come within the last few years, and has taken up about all the government land surrounding the grants, so restricting the range that even now about all the large cattle ranches are numbered among the things that were formerly required for the maintenance of a single steer.

The crops grown under irrigation in this district are chiefly alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, corn, timothy and orchard grass. Kentucky bluegrass and all kinds of garden vegetables, including melons. It is a fine fruit country, particularly for high-priced apples and pears. The apples are of fine flavor and keeping qualities. There are a few good orchards that have been bearing for 35 to 50 years, with very few failures during that time. But irrigation here, under modern method, depends upon storage reservoirs for reserve supply and is in its infancy. Several large enterprises are projected, and some have progressed sufficiently to begin colonization.

Adding greatly to the value of the farming lands are the transportation facilities, the markets afforded by the mining and timber towns and camps, the abundance and cheapness of fuel and building material, and the fine climate and scenic attractions. There are few places in the Rocky

mountain country which exceed north-west New Mexico in attractiveness for the home builder. In Colfax county are great coal fields, producing millions of tons annually, heavy forests of commercial timber and mines of gold, copper, lead and silver. It is a locality of great possibilities—a future empire, one of the great states of the Rocky mountain region. It will be pictured in the Duquesne Garden Land Show, from October 17 to 23, under the auspices of the Chronicle Telegraph and Gazette Times.

PLAN TO SPEND A MILLION DOLLARS.

Tuberculosis Association Shows How Money From Red Cross Christmas Seals Would Provide Needed Hospitals.

What "A Million for Tuberculosis from Red Cross Seals" will do in the checking of consumption, is explained in a bulletin issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Counting every available bed for consumptives in the United States, even those in almshouses, penal institutions, and hospitals for the insane, there are at the present time accommodations for hardly 30,000 tuberculosis patients. This is just about one bed for every ten indigent consumptive, and if all tuberculous persons in the country are counted, both rich and poor, hardly one for every twenty-five or thirty. If sufficient hospital accommodations are provided only for those who are too poor to pay the full price for their treatment, fully 275,000 more beds in special institutions for tuberculosis would be needed at once. The immense outlay necessary to provide and maintain so many beds in hospitals, makes it imperative, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares, that such institutions be erected from public money, either municipal, county or state. In order to get appropriations for public hospitals for tuberculosis, agitation is necessary, and in order to create a campaign of agitation, organization is demanded. But in order that an organization may carry on an effective campaign, funds are needed.

These funds it is proposed to secure in as many communities as possible from the sale of Red Cross Seals. The National Association cites one illustration of the way in which a small sum spent in education has secured large appropriations. The New York State Charities Aid Association in the three years, 1908, 1909 and 1910 has spent in the up-state portion of New York about \$55,000 in arousing the people to the dangers of tuberculosis. As a direct result of the public sentiment produced by this outlay, the state, county and municipal authorities have already appropriated for tuberculosis work \$1,500,000 and appropriations for hundreds of thousands of dollars are pending. Hundreds of hospital beds have been provided, and the Association already aims for "No Un cured for Tuberculosis in 1915."

Thus, the National Association says if a million dollars is realized from the sale of Red Cross Seals, millions more will be added to it from the public treasuries. Last year 25,000,000 stamps were sold. It is aimed this year to sell four times as many.

DAMAGE FOR PROSPECTIVE TIMBER GROWTH.

Forest Service Wins Significant Victory in Action for Fire Trespass on Black Hills Reserve.

In an action for fire trespass on the Black Hills national forest brought by the United States against the Missouri River and Northwestern Railroad, the jury has awarded damages to the government not only for the loss of merchantable timber but also for the destruction of unmerchantable young growth.

This is regarded by government officials as establishing a very important precedent. So far as is known at the U. S. department of agriculture, it is the first time that any court has recognized what foresters call the "expectation value" of young growth as furnishing a basis for the award of damages. The difficulty in the way of such an award in the past has been that there was no way to prove to the satisfaction of the courts the money value of the loss suffered.

The award in the South Dakota case followed the presentation of evidence as to the cost of work in reforesting which the government is actually doing in the Black Hills.

The amount claimed for the young growth burned was \$12 an acre, and the claim under this item was allowed in full by the jury. The total amount of damages claimed was \$3,728.55, of which \$2,634.45 was for merchantable timber destroyed or injured by the fire.

It is recognized by foresters that the cost of artificial reforestation will not always furnish a fair basis for estimating the damage to forest reproduction. Where new growth can be expected by natural sowing from seed trees on the ground within a short time, artificial planting or sowing is an unnecessarily expensive method. To meet such cases what are known as "yield tables" are being prepared. By the use of these the loss can be shown in terms of the final crop and the time necessary to produce it.

Thus, if it is known that ten thousand feet of timber per acre can be cut once in seventy years, it is easy to calculate the value of the crop when it is ten years old by discounting from its value when mature. In European countries where forestry has been long practiced this method is regularly applied in selling, condemning, or estimating damages on forest property. It is also used abroad in insurance, which would be impracticable if there were not both an accepted basis for determining the loss suffered and a reasonably accurate knowledge of the hazard involved.

Good results always follow the use of Foley Kidney Pills. They contain just the ingredients necessary to tone, strengthen and regulate the kidneys and bladder, and to cure backache. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

BLACKDOM WANTS A SCHOOL

Only Exclusive Negro Settlement in Territory of New Mexico

SIX THOUSAND FOR MILEAGE

Appropriation in Enabling Act Will Not Pay all Expenses.

The territorial board of education met this afternoon and discussed recommendations for constitutional provisions. Tomorrow it will meet with the committee on education and will also take up applications for about seventy-five certificates.

Territorial Funds.
Territorial Treasurer M. A. Otero today received the following funds: From Territorial Auditor W. G. Sargent, \$2,200, dining car licenses of the El Paso and Southwestern railway; James A. Baird, Otero county, \$294.91; James Sutherland, Chaves county, \$1,773.30; Gregory Page, McKinley county, \$24.35; from Game Warden Thomas P. Gable, \$27.50; interest on territorial deposits, \$1,152.01.

Who Pays the Taxes?
In Dona Ana county, according to Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford, the railroad assessment is 42.80 per cent of the whole. The other percentages are: Agricultural lands .31, city lots and improvements 16.5, grazing lands 4.2, merchandise 2.4, cattle 1.9, horses 1.6, wagons, implements and harness 1.4, household goods 1, mineral lands .3 and all other cases 1.8.

School Census.
Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark reports that the school census for 1910 gives Bernalillo county 7,321 persons of school age, 3,716 being boys and 3,605 girls.

Exclusive Negro Settlement.
Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Clark today had a letter from Blackdom, twenty miles south of Roswell and near Dexter, Chaves county, asking for advice as to school curriculum. The letter states that Blackdom is the only exclusive negro settlement in New Mexico, that the colored people have taken up 10,000 acres in homesteads and will install a pumping plant. The community has built a commodious school house and now asks for assistance in arranging for the curriculum and a teacher.

Six Thousand for Mileage.
The mileage to be paid the delegates to the constitutional convention totals \$6,095, or one-sixteenth of the entire appropriation of \$100,000 and \$1,000 more than had been estimated. It is as yet impossible to tell what the election cost but the figures may run up to \$30,000.

Getting Pointers.
The office of the territorial superintendent of public instruction in reply to queries is receiving from city and town school superintendents many valuable suggestions as to the curriculum and other features of school management.

Civil Service Examinations.
The United States civil service commission announces that on February 4, 1911, a first grade or clerical examination will be held at Santa Fe, N. M., and at various other places throughout the twelfth civil service district for the purpose of creating lists of eligibles from which all vacancies in clerical and similar positions in the twelfth civil service district, in the following branches of the service and offices, will be filled:

Customs service; internal revenue service (clerk, deputy collector, and storekeeper); gauger; subtreasury service; mint and assay service; custodian service of public buildings; immigration service; steamboat inspection service; marine hospital service; Indian service; lighthouse service; navy yard service; pension agency; bureau of animal industry offices; weather bureau offices; engineer department at large; ordnance department at large; quartermaster's department at large.

Applications and further information may be obtained from the local secretary, board of civil service examiners at Santa Fe, N. M., or from the secretary of the twelfth civil service district, San Francisco, California.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create, makes one feel joyful. Sold by all druggists.

CHAPLAIN OF OLDEST CHURCH HAS RESIGNED.

The Rev. Jules Deraches, one of the best known priests of the archdiocese a learned theologian and for many years an eloquent preacher, has tendered his resignation as chaplain of St. Michael's chapel, known throughout the land as "the oldest church of America," a post that he has held for a quarter of a century.

Father Deraches's health has not been good for a year or more and his bearing has bothered him considerably. He has been appointed chaplain of the Sisters of Charity at the sanitarium where he is living.

Father Deraches's last public appearance was October 3 when, as the representative of His Grace, the Archbishop, he opened the constitutional convention with prayer, invoking the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost on the legislators, a prayer that was declared one of the most beautiful ever heard on such an occasion.

Past 71 years of age, Father Deraches has already lived the allotted span of life mentioned in the Bible, but he is still much interested in life and is an earnest worker. He has a keen sense of humor, and his cheerful disposition makes him seem a much younger man.



HON. JOSE AMADO LUCERO
Delegate From Rio Arriba County and Formerly Probate Judge of Santa Fe County.

A substantial business man and a former official of Santa Fe county Hon. Jose Amado Lucero is an able representative of Rio Arriba county in the constitutional convention.

Mr. Lucero was born 54 years ago in the city of Albuquerque and received his early education in the public and private schools of the Duke City.

In the year 1869 he started in business as a merchant and stuck diligently to that line endeavor, for even today he is found in the same occupation in the town of Espanola where he is recognized as a business man of sound judgment, tried experience and always alive to the interests of the community.

Mr. Lucero has held a number of public offices and in every position tendered him, he has served his constituents with the same careful consideration that has distinguished him in his business affairs.

In the year 1886 Mr. Lucero was elected superintendent of schools of the country of Rio Arriba for the term

of two years. Ten years later he was elected county commissioner of Santa Fe county in which Mr. Lucero had become a resident by reason of the incorporation of the Espanola precinct to the county of Santa Fe in the year 1889. The same precinct of Espanola was re-annexed to the county of Rio Arriba in 1901.

Mr. Lucero also served as probate judge in this county and in this important position won the respect and admiration of the public.

Another honor was given Mr. Lucero for in 1904 he was elected from the county of Rio Arriba as a representative to the territorial legislature.

His record in the legislature, as probate judge and as county commissioner has been such as to entitle him to the commendation and respect of every one.

Mr. Lucero is a staunch Republican and his record shows that at all times he is ready to sacrifice his personal interest or convenience for the good of the Republican party.

GEM CITY HAS A GREAT FUTURE.

Its Need is Railroad to Mogollon and a Smelter at Home—Odd Fellows Home at Roswell.

Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 14.—"With a railroad through the Mogollon mining district and the old smelter at Socorro again in operation, we shall be in shape to beat the world," said Captain M. Cooney of Socorro in this city yesterday. Captain Cooney who is one of the original old settlers in Socorro county and who has been for years largely interested in mining and stock raising, was in the city en route home from Tucumcari where he attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

"I am much interested in the renewed rumor that the old smelter is to be taken over by new parties and overhauled and put in operation," said Captain Cooney. "It is the one thing that will put Socorro on the map in red letters. There is no reason that I can see why with the increasing big output of the mines in the Magdalena-Kelly district, that the old plant should not be remodeled and used for a zinc smelter. If it were started even on a small scale and gradually enlarged as to capacity, it would be an economical proposition for the operators who now ship their ore a considerable distance. The mining industry around Kelly and Magdalena and especially in the Mogollon country is making great strides and you have no idea of the proportions it is assuming. All we need at Mogollon is that north and south line of the Southern Pacific to Gallup. It will open up a virgin country and enable the Mogollon district to become the greatest mining field in the southwest. Even now the properties there are being developed on a big scale in spite not only of the transportation difficulties, ninety miles over a rough road to Silver City, but in spite of the difficulty and expense of procuring fuel wood, now carried over the mountain by burro and which costs \$7 a cord. The building of that railroad, which we believe is bound to come sooner or later will be the greatest thing that ever happened to Socorro county."

Captain Cooney says that as result of the September rains and the fine weather which has since prevailed with no dry winds or frosts, the grass on the Socorro county ranges has shot up amazingly and the winter grazing will be splendid. Captain Cooney speaking of the Odd Fellows' grand lodge at Tucumcari, said that one of the most interesting features of the very successful meeting was the report as to the status of the Orphans' Home at Roswell, to be conducted under the auspices of the fraternal order.

"The institution is virtually paid for," said one member of the local lodge yesterday, "the grounds have been beautified, fruit trees planted and other extensive improvements made and it will not be long until the institution is ready for business."

It is understood that the proposition costs the Odd Fellows about \$7,500 as a starter and that when ready for inmates it will be one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the southwest.

DEATH OF MRS. S. S. SUTHERLAND AT DULCE.

Had Been a Patient at St. Vincent's Sanitarium for Several Months.

Word has been received in this city of the death of Mrs. S. S. Sutherland at Dulce on the Jicarilla Apache reservation, Rio Arriba county. She died on October 5 of cancer from which she had been a great sufferer the past few months of her life. Mrs. Sutherland was at St. Vincent's hospital for several months, her daughters being with her and made many friends in this city. She came west from Cleveland, Ohio, and was in the prime of life. Interment was made at Antonito, Colorado.



HON. EDWARD F. SAXON.
Delegate From Quay County and a Lawyer Who Has Been Much in Public Life.

Hon. Edward F. Saxon, delegate from Tucumcari, Quay county, is a lawyer who has had considerable experience in public life and therefore understands the needs of the people at large.

Edward F. Saxon was born in Union county, Arkansas, in 1863. He was educated in the schools of Arkansas and took a two years course in the University. In 1893 he was married to Miss Laura Lindsay of Athens, Alabama. He has always been a Democrat, and was elected to the offices of county surveyor, county and probate judge, of Union county on the Democratic ticket. He came to New Mexico in 1903 and located in Tucumcari. He has been engaged in the practice of law since 1903. Since locating in Tucumcari he has built up a good law practice, and is one of the citizens of Tucumcari who enjoys

having the respect and confidence of all of the people of every class. He is a member of the law firm of Aldredge & Saxon. Mr. Saxon has been active in the work of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and he was one of the most active members of the congregation here in the work of building the beautiful Presbyterian church.

Mr. Saxon's parents are still living in the state of Arkansas, and to them 13 children were born, of which E. F. Saxon was the fourth.

Mr. Saxon was elected as one of the delegates from Quay county to the constitutional convention which met in Santa Fe October 3d. The voters of Quay county who elected him as delegate believe they have in Mr. Saxon a representative who would scorn to do wrong and will always dare do right.

Wayside Jottings.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

Married at Albuquerque—John W. Freeman and Miss Nettie Foster were married last night at the A. M. E. church, at Albuquerque, Rev. J. H. Rodgers, officiating.

Suit to Foreclose Mortgage—A suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,400, was filed in the district court at Albuquerque yesterday afternoon by Louis Rosenbach and Simon Schloss, trustee.

Big Shipment of Apples—Twelve cars of Missouri Pippins, 600 boxes to the car, picked from 1005 trees on seventeen acres of land, were shipped from the Hagerman orchard near Roswell this week.

Contreras Confesses—David Contreras has confessed to purse snatching at Albuquerque and has implicated a boy named Anaya. Contreras is the son of well-to-do parents at Los Duranes, and has been in similar trouble before.

Bridge Burned Out—"Bridge 53 up near Kennedy on the New Mexico Central burned Monday night and an extra had to be sent out from here to transfer the passengers and mail so that they could be brought south."—Estancia Daily Herald.

Weddings at Las Vegas—At Las Vegas last evening, Miss Anna Louise Ward and Edward Benton Holt, of Dallas, Texas, took place, Rev. J. S. Moore, of the Protestant Episcopal church, officiating. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. H. Ward, followed the wedding. Antonia Crespin, aged 16, and Silbiero Santillanes, aged 22, of San Gerónimo, were married at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows at Las Vegas yesterday.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910.

Marriage License—A marriage license was issued yesterday at Albuquerque to Adela Padilla of Barajas, and Carlos Apodaca of Grants by Probate Clerk A. E. Walker.

Marriage License—A marriage license was issued at Roswell to A. E. Macy, president of the Dexter bank, and Bessie B. Smith, a young woman of Dexter.

Killed in Barber Shop—H. H. Hargis, former agent at the southwestern depot at Vaughn, Guadalupe county, was shot and killed yesterday in Moore's barber shop by parties as yet unknown.

College Men Victors in Cane Rush—The Agricultural College team defeated the preparatory department team in a cane rush at Mesilla Park. The college did not make its goal by several yards but quit on the opponent's territory.

Home Wedding at Albuquerque—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hayden, last evening, at Albuquerque, their daughter, Miss Winifred B. Hayden, was married to John F. Wolking by Rev. Hugh A. Cooper of the Presbyterian church.

Killed a Big Grizzly—Pablo Samora, who lives on the Guadalupe mesa, was in wagon mound, Mora county, with a big grizzly bear, which he shipped to Raton. The bear weighed 1,700 pounds, and had done considerable damage to stock on the mesa before it was killed.

Mining in Quay County—The Hopkins mining camps at the cap rock will be handled by a stock company of Minneapolis, Minn. The company has taken over 84 claims and will erect suitable machinery to develop the mines. The capital stock is one million dollars.

Charged With Assault With Intent to Kill—Tranquilino Lucero and wife Teresita Lente de Lucero, Pueblo Indians at Isleta, Bernalillo county, have been arrested under an indictment charging them with assault with intent to kill, upon Candelario Ortiz, a Pueblo of Santa Domingo, who barely escaped with his life.

Suit Filed—Suit was yesterday filed at Albuquerque against the Estancia Mercantile Company, a partnership concern, of which A. Dye, George Kaseman and Milton Dow, with J. H. English and J. S. Kelly are the partners, for the sum of \$139.10 alleged to be due on account with interest and costs of suit.

Hillboro Home Destroyed By Fire—The residence and all the contents belonging to D. C. Taylor at Hillboro, Sierra county, were destroyed totally by fire. The origin of the flames is unknown. Mr. Taylor reports that everybody on the place was asleep. The loss was complete, even to the clothes worn by the family. They were awakened by the falling in of the roof and barely escaped death.

Ralph Kinsell Married—Ralph Kinsell, of Stanley, and Miss Nina Holton, of Mountainair, were united in marriage Wednesday evening at the home of Celestino Ortiz, at Estancia. Rev. Randolph Carver, Presbyterian pastor, performed the ceremony. They will reside on their ranch east of Stanley.—Moriarty Messenger.

Tried to Escape—Edgar Richardson, a colored trusty at the Grant county jail, attempted to make his escape and succeeded in getting some miles above Central, when Deputy Sheriff A. C. Buckner captured him, returning him to jail at Silver City.

Suit on Note—Suit was filed in the district court at Albuquerque for John M. Moore, plaintiff, versus Thomas Perera and Gabriela G. Perera, defendants, asking judgment in the sum of \$423.07, alleged to be due on a promissory note dated August 3, 1907.

Bridge Man Badly Injured—Charles L. Reed, one of the members of the Raton Santa Fe bridge crew, was seriously injured while at work with the pile driver on the main line near Dillon, three miles below Raton. The large cog wheel on the engine platform controlling the hoisting of the

pile driver head, broke, permitting the hammer to fall in such a way as to snap off the steel upright lead, which also fell, striking Mr. Reed and breaking his right shoulder, left thigh and causing some injury to the small of his back.

Delegate Ships Sheep—A. B. McDonald shipped 14 cars and Manuel Gomez shipped 11 cars of sheep Saturday, to the Imperial valley where they are wintering them. Messrs. C. W. Brown and J. W. Hambrick, of Willard, and J. P. Dunlavy and C. L. Burt, of Mountainair, accompanied the shipment.—Willard Record.

Prairie Fire—There was a lively prairie fire on the hill just south of Rioland's, Mora county, but prompt work on the part of the neighbors, who turned out to fight the fire, prevented any loss except to the good grass that was burned. The fire covered about 10 acres before it was stopped by the fire furrow on one side and the road on the other.

Killed by Blast—Descending from a dizzy height, where it had been thrown by blasting operations, a piece of rock struck Francisco Romero, a laborer, employed on the Agua Pura Company's new dam in the Las Vegas Hot Springs canon, as he sat at his lunch at noon yesterday. The man died a short time later. Romero and his fellow workmen had been engaged during the morning in drilling and charging holes preparatory to blasting. As is their custom, they lighted the fuses at noon and retired to what was believed to be a safe distance, to eat their lunch.

Marriage License—A marriage license was issued at Albuquerque to Joe Salvador Walthers and Isidora Baca.

Raton Man Among Victims—Among the victims of the Starkville coal mine disaster was August Headquest of Raton.

Fell From a Cliff—Lawrence Porter son of E. F. Porter, of Folsom, Union county, fell from a cliff near Folsom but escaped with a broken arm and contusions.

Died on Overland Trip—R. H. McAdams, an Albuquerque healthseeker, died on a wagon trip to Jemes, forty miles west of Santa Fe. He was aged 30 years.

Albuquerque Man Among Victims—Esquibulo Gallegos, of Alameda, a suburb of Albuquerque, was among the victims of the coal mine disaster at Starkville, Colo.

Saloonkeeper is Missing—The Albuquerque Tribune Citizen says that E. B. Oaks, an Albuquerque saloonkeeper recently indicted for keeping his saloon open on election day, has disappeared.

Skull Fractured—A stranger named Augustine Nedeles had his skull fractured near Cerrillos, southern Santa Fe county, being struck by west-bound Santa Fe train No. 1. He was taken to Albuquerque for treatment.

Ranchman Loses Home—The home of Milton Phillips on his ranch north-east of Alamogordo was totally destroyed by fire. The house was valued at \$2,000, and the loss was covered by insurance through the Menger agency for \$1,500.

To Breed Pheasants Here—The American Game Association has given Mrs. B. R. Buffham, the deputy game warden, a pair of ring neck pheasants for breeding purposes. Their progeny will be turned loose in the mountains west. The shipment will be here in a few days from W. F. Kendrick, from the hatchery at Denver.—Roswell Daily Record.

Grand Jury at Las Cruces—The territorial grand jury at Las Cruces has completed its labors and made its final report to the court. During the session the grand jury has returned 22 true bills and 14 no bills, and it leaves the docket cleaned up, no case going over for the consideration of the next jury. The panel was discharged by Judge Wright with the thanks of the court.

Yankee Mines Wholesaling Output—The Yankee mines near Raton are now wholesaling their entire output. During the past three weeks the tonnage of coal mined has been on the increase. The camp pay roll now numbers 50 men and new men are being added every few days. The new hoist, which is being installed by the company, will be in operation within the next few weeks.

A Booster Who Boosts the Boosters—"If you want to grow a pair of lungs like a blacksmith bellows; if you want an appetite like an alligator; if you want to sleep so long and sound and loud that you will raise the neighbors; if you love good well water so that you want to drink and drink and drink until you swell up like a goat skin water bag, such as they used in bible time, come to McIntosh, New Mexico."—McIntosh Homestead.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ARE INDIANS AFTER TURQUOISE?

Sheriff Closson's Aid Is Asked by Manager of Tiffany's Mines

MINING BY MOONLIGHT

Indians Have Declared Pale Faces Stole Their Possessions.

J. P. McNulty, manager of the Tiffany turquoise mines 20 miles south of Santa Fe, has appealed to Sheriff Closson to keep a watch on the mines which he believes are being entered at night by Cochiti and Santo Domingo Indians for the purpose of removing turquoise very necessary in their ceremonial dances and estufa ritual.

This is not the first time in the past few years that Mr. McNulty has complained of these Indians stealthily entering the mines by moonlight and making off with the turquoise which has made Tiffany famous.

Give War Dance. Sheriff Closson has been informed that a number of Indians have made life disagreeable for the McNulties by encircling their house whooping and yelling, and doing the war dance, threatening death to the guardian of the turquoise mines. If they were interfered with. It is said that the Indians in their quest of the precious stones have descended down an old shaft more than 100 feet deep on a rope while sixteen of their number, armed to the teeth, stood guard around the entrance of the shaft. Sheriff Closson and Deputy Sheriff Baca hid in an arroyo near the mines to verify these stories and to make arrests if necessary but the Indians evidently have been "tipped off" for their war dance was not repeated for the sheriff.

The mines are practically within sight of Santa Fe and are very valuable, for in one year \$150,000 worth of turquoise was mined. The stone is used today for rings, pins, brooches and necklaces, and has doubtless been employed for ages by Indians for various purposes. The mines show traces of prehistoric workings and it is believed that the prehistoric cliff dwellers got their turquoise which has been found in their caves by archaeologists at these same mines.

The Indians of Santo Domingo and Cochiti have been informed repeatedly that they no longer are permitted to walk into the Tiffany mines to remove turquoise but the red men have not understood just how the pale faces have a right to stop them from their ancient pursuit. They maintain that these mines are their ancient heritage and that they are entitled to continue to get their turquoise there.

In speaking of the matter Superintendent Clinton J. Crandall of the northern Pueblo Indians, with Santo Domingo and Cochiti Indians under his jurisdiction, said today:

"I have not been informed of any trouble at the Tiffany mines again, but I know there was some complaint a few years ago. I have warned the Indians to keep away from those mines but it does not seem to be an easy matter to get them to grasp the reason why they have no right to mine turquoise today as of yore."

Sheriff Closson and Deputy Sheriff Baca have made several trips to the mines this week and it is thought they are on the lookout to see if Indians are actually mining the works at night, now that the moon is steadily increasing, and furnishing plenty of "candle power" for such operations.

For some time the mines have been closed down, with Mr. McNulty and Mrs. McNulty as the only persons near them. The reason they have been closed is said to be that overproduction was feared and because Tiffany, the noted jeweler of New York, are said to have laid in a supply that will last them several years and they do not wish to cheapen the stone.

Turquoise. Turquoise, also known as Callajite, is a precious stone which has a fine sky blue color, but very frequently is greenish and then is of less value. Dark blue stones also occur, but most of them are said to be artificially colored. The mineral often turns white on weathering, and may also lose its color by exposure to light. It is opaque or translucent and never occurs crystallized. In Persia, Turkey, Arabia and the Levant, also Russia and India, it has long been in very high favor. The principal mines are at Nishapur in northern Persia. It is also found in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and Mexico, and at one time the mines near Santa Fe were the most famous in this country, for the turquoise found there was equal in beauty to that of Persia and did not lose its color by exposure to light. It also took a most beautiful polish and for this reason was much prized by connoisseurs.

MORE POPULATION

FIGURES GIVEN OUT.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Population statistics were made public by the census bureau for the following cities: Wilmington, N. C., 25,748, an increase of 4,772, or 22.7 per cent over 20,976 in 1900; Hamilton, Ohio, 35,279, an increase of 11,365, or 47.5 per cent, over 23,914 in 1900; Lorain, Ohio, 23,883, an increase of 12,855, or 50.2 per cent, over 11,028 in 1900; Madison, Wis., 25,531, an increase of 6,367, or 33.2 per cent, over 19,164 in 1900; Hamilton, Ohio, 35,279; increase, 11,365, or 47.5 per cent. Wilmington, N. C., 25,748; increase, 4,772, or 22.7 per cent. Madison, Wis., 25,531; increase, 6,367, or 33.2 per cent. Lorain, Ohio, 23,883; increase, 12,855, or 50.2 per cent.

NILE PIRATES NOW A MYTH

All They Want Is Sugar and Then More Sugar, Says Great Traveler

SUNSHINE AND ALTITUDE

Dr. F. M. Bishop Tells of Their Advantages in Discussing Climate Cures.

That the Nile river pirates, so glowingly described in magazine stories, now are a myth; that the baggage of travelers today in Egypt is ransacked only for sugar, the Egyptians craving the sweets almost as much as did Dr. Cook's Eskimos those "gum drops," and that even in Egypt there is no ideal climate, were interesting statements made today by Dr. Frederick M. Bishop, tourist, explorer, writer, and now student of America and Americans, who is the guest of Bronson Cutting at his home on Cerrillos road.

Dr. Bishop is an Englishman but he has been residing at Varese, Italy, a health and fashionable resort, visited by many foreigners including members of the English nobility. With a party composed of Mr. Cutting, Joseph London Smith, the noted Boston artist, Gordon Gardner, the military expert and several European celebrities, Dr. Bishop traveled extensively in Egypt, going as far as the second Cataract on the Nile, which but for great interruptions, is navigable for its entire course of 4,000 miles.

They Love Sugar. Asked if he did not have the thrilling experience of seeing the little steamer he was on held up by pirates and having to pass the gauntlet of these fierce fighters who would do anything for the glimmer of gold, Dr. Bishop declared these stories are mythical tales. "The only thing you are likely to be robbed of traveling in Egypt is sugar," said the traveler. "Certain it is that no gum drop or an Eskimo is more delicious than a sugar lump to an Egyptian. This may be because alcohol is not to be had and sugar takes the place of a stimulant. So if you go down the Nile, put your chocolate in your inside pocket."

Dr. Bishop was asked to tell his views of America from what he has seen, as this is his first visit to our country. "Well," he said, "of course I am amazed at the vastness of this land, which has to be visited to be realized. What magnificent distances from New York out here. I must say that I like your long coaches like compartments wherein you have to state at one or two faces most of the trip—or close your eyes. I like the freedom of these long trains though I must admit your Pullmans are a revelation to me."

"What, as truthers of contentionists," was asked. "Not exactly that, though it is sufficiently difficult to understand in them. I lost all my loose change from my trouser's pocket and I suppose the porter found the mattresses riveted with silver quarters and half dollars. But they are very good contrivances for these long journeys and are vastly superior to the ordinary compartments, don't you think?"

Another Myth. Dr. Bishop, hailing from England, the land of a hearty diet, was asked if he did not starve in this country at breakfast time. "I must say that these Harvey houses give one as luxurious and as varying a menu as anything I have seen abroad," he said, with a smile. "I do not believe that Englishmen eat more than Americans and the fourth meal or 5 o'clock tea, written so much about in this country is really only a cup of tea, at least for English business men."

Dr. Bishop is much interested in mines and mining and expects to find plenty to study in that line in New Mexico.

No "Ideal Climate." Asked about the climate of Egypt, as being ideal, especially for lung troubles, the physician said: "I have yet to find a really and truly 'ideal' climate. It may exist but I have not discovered it. Cairo, which draws so many tourists, is by no means an ideal healthy city. Parts of Egypt are very dry indeed, drier than here, and are much visited by Americans as well as Europeans. But many medical men believe today that altitude as well

as sunshine is desirable in treating lung trouble and certainly from all accounts Santa Fe has been liberally blessed with both."

PROVISIONS FOR LEGISLATURE.

(Continued From Page One.)

to pay the interest and a sinking fund. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, educational or other beneficial purposes not under the absolute control of the state except for charitable institutions and hospitals that received appropriations from the territorial legislative assembly in 1909.

No donation shall be made to any railroad or for any private enterprise by the state or any county or any municipality therein.

No person shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any offense of the subsequent repeal of a law. No suit or criminal action which has been commenced in any court shall be affected by any subsequent act of the legislature.

Bribery subjects any member of the legislature to disfranchisement and disqualification from holding public office.

It shall be unlawful for any member to use a pass or to accept a reduction in fare not given the general public.

Trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade are to be forbidden by law.

Any person may be compelled to testify in any bribery investigation even though he thereby incriminate himself.

GRUESOME FIND BY BOYS

NEAR FARMINGTON.

Decomposed Remains of Henry Parr of Pagosa Springs, Colorado, Found at Foot of Cliff.

Farmington, Oct. 18.—Monday evening about sundown some boys driving sheep from the bluffs on the south side of the San Juan river discovered the body of a dead man. They notified Mrs. Eldridge of their find who in turn notified G. C. Bero and Coroner Fay. These two, in company with J. S. Skaggs went over late that night to look at the body and take steps for its disposal. They found it in a bad state of decomposition, the face being entirely gone, but from letters found in the pocket, and other evidence, concluded that it was the body of Henry Parr of Pagosa Springs who came here several weeks ago to buy sheep.

Mr. Parr was in Farmington on the first day of the fair and then went out to Simpson's trading post. He left there on the afternoon of the 26th and that was the last seen of him. He complained at that time that he was blind about dark. On the 27th some Indians reported to Mrs. Eldridge that they had seen a white man's pony which was later identified as Mr. Parr's, near the spot where the body was later found. The horse was hanging over the horse's head.

At the point where the body was found the cliff is probably 40 feet high. It is the opinion of Fay and Skaggs that Mr. Parr, having wandered off the trail late at night, got off and led his horse while he was looking for the road and unwittingly walked off the cliff, meeting instant death. Others are of the belief that Mr. Parr met with foul play, claiming that the Indians who saw the horse knew all the time that the body was under the cliff nearby. A thorough investigation will be made and if murder was committed steps will be taken to catch and punish the guilty parties. The body being in a bad state of decomposition, was treated with chloride of lime and embalming fluid and covered over until a son of the deceased arrived from Pagosa Springs. He had the remains shipped to his home in Pagosa.

EDNA LOFTUS THE ACTRESS

COMES TO GRIEF.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—Edna Loftus, the actress who married Harry Rhinestone, son of the millionaire Cincinnati brewer, was arrested here today over trouble with a chauffeur. Rhinestone recently ran amuck in Oakland, where he was arrested on the charge of insanity. He is now in a sanitarium.

"IT BEATS ALL." This is quoted from a letter of M. Stockwell, Hannibal, Mo. "I recently used Foley's Honey and Tar for the first time. To say I am pleased does not half express my feelings. It beats all the remedies I ever used. I contracted a bad cold and was threatened with pneumonia. The first doses gave great relief and one bottle completely cured me." Contains no opiates. Sold by The Capital Pharmacy.

WHEN GOING EAST OR WEST use the RIO GRANDE Shortest Line to Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo

TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS AT CITY OFFICE IN NEW MEXICAN BLDG. or UNION DEPOT.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by all druggists.

Notice for Publication.

(013785)

Coal Land.

Small Holding Claim No. 1244 and

3241.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893, (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comr., at Cuba, N. M., on November 23, 1910, viz.: Mercedes G. Miera, transferee of A. Duran and J. H. Matthews, Cuba, N. M., for the claim in Secs. 28 and 32, T. 21 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M. & B.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz.:

Luciano Gonzales, Celso Sandoval, Atanacio Jaramillo, J. J. Salazar, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(014137.)

Coal Land.

Small Holding Claim No. 6105.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comr., at Cuba, N. M., on November 23, 1910, viz.: Atanacio Trujillo, of Cuba, N. M., for the Lots 3 and 4, and S. 1-3 NE, 1-4 Sec. 3, T. 20 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz.:

Atanacio Jaramillo, Ramon Casados, Reyes Jaramillo, Luciano Gonzales, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(013768.)

Coal Land.

Small Holding Claim No. 3247.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893, (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comr., at Cuba, N. M., on November 23, 1910, viz.: Jose Benabides, transferee of Jose Benabides, Cuba, N. M., for the claim in Secs. 20 and 29, T. 20 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M. & B.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz.:

Juan Montoya, J. J. Salazar, Jose Benabides, Celso Sandoval, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(013776)

Coal Land.

Small Holding Claim No. 4557.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 8, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following named claimant has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim under sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893, (27 Stats., 470), and that said proof will be made before Juan C. Sandoval, U. S. Ct. Comr., at Cuba, N. M., on November 23, 1910, viz.: Elisea Montoya, transferee of Juan Blas, Cuba, N. M.,

for the claim in Sec. 19, T. 20 N., R. 1 W., N. M. P. M. & B.

He names the following witnesses to prove his actual continuous adverse possession of said tract for twenty years next preceding the survey of the township, viz.:

Celso Sandoval, J. J. Salazar, Luciano Gonzales, Atanacio Jaramillo, all of Cuba, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of said proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the laws and regulations of the Interior Department why such proof should not be allowed will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

MANUEL R. OTERO, Register.

Notice for Publication.

(013774)

Coal Land.

Small Holding Claim No. 4314.