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The New Mexican Review, 05-23-1912

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NEW MEXICAN REVIEW

FORTY-NINTH YEAR

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912.

NO. 11.

HOUSE PASSES BILLS RAPIDLY

However Loan to San Juan
County Caused Lengthy
Debate

TWO COMMITTEES OF THIRTY

Investigators Have Same Num-
ber as Famous Ways and
Means Crowd.

The Senate late this after-
noon passed a resolution to
submit to the people a consti-
tutional amendment to repeal
the language qualification
clause of the constitution.

There were forty-nine bills on the
calendar when the House met this
forenoon. There was other urgent
business, too, such as a resolution
defining the duties of the investigating
committee appointed by Speaker Baca
last evening. There was also the
House Substitute for House Bill No.
111, to pay the expense of investigat-
ing four House members accused of
bribery and which carries an appro-
priation of \$2,042.42, of which Inter-
preter Carlos Pedregon is to receive
\$70; Stenographer Leta Hanna \$172.
88; Stenographer Claude Hutto \$112.
34; Sergeant-at-Arms Casimiro Lucero
\$187; Attorney E. R. Wright, George
W. Prichard and B. M. Read \$500 each.

Ten Senate bills appear on the
House calendar. Three of these are
by Holt, two by Walton, while Hinkle,
Crampton, Clark, Burns and Hilde-
brand have one. Speaker Baca has sev-
en bills on the calendar, Llewellyn,
Carter, Cordova, Chrisman, Gurule,
Burg, Vargas and Mullens two each,
and Llewellyn also appears as joint
author with Moreno of a bill on the
calendar, and also as chairman of the
judiciary committee which takes cred-
it for one of the bills. Others having
bills on the calendar are Rogers,
Gage, Campbell, Young, Skidmore,
Hilton, Lopez, Sanchez, Toombs, Tru-
jillo and Chaves.

That New Committee.
Speaker Baca added the name of
McGillivray to the investigating com-
mittee of twenty-nine appointed last
evening. The resolution defining the
duties of the committee will be
brought in tomorrow. It is to be very
comprehensive, will make an adequate
appropriation and will provide that
various sub-committees are to investi-
gate county officers, financial affairs in
every county, every state institution
and every state office during the legis-
lative recess and report at the session
convening next January.

The Old Palace.
A joint committee from the Histor-
ical Society and Chamber of Com-
merce will meet with Governor Mc-
Donald tomorrow forenoon to discuss
the two bills introduced by Speaker
Baca this forenoon regarding the
management of the Palace of the Gov-
ernors. A meeting held this forenoon
in the office of Attorney A. B. Renehan
seemed productive of a mutual, satis-
factory understanding.

Senate.
After a caucus of the Republicans
the Senate was called to order at 3:15
p. m. The following bills were intro-
duced:

Senate Bill No. 156, by Pankey, an
act to provide for the government of
the Old Palace.

Senate Bill No. 157, by McCoy, de-
fining liquor and regulating the liq-
uor traffic and local option elections.

Senate Bill No. 158, by Navarro, an
act to regulate and classifying liq-
uor vendors. Judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 159, by McCoy, to
amend Section 26, Chapter 97, Laws
of 1907, relating to education. Edu-
cation.

Senate Bill No. 160, by Navarro, to
establish a bureau of insurance to be
subject to the corporation commission.
Banks and Banking. The bill pro-
vides for a superintendent of insur-
ance at \$2,400 a year who shall name
an assistant at \$1,800 a year and also
to employ other necessary help, all
salaries and expenses to be paid out
of the receipts of the bureau. The
insurance commissioner is to be
named by the corporation commission.
The bond of the insurance commis-
sioner is to be \$10,000. The bill will
put into effect the provision of the
constitution that insurance matters
shall be under the supervision of the
corporation commission.

Committee Reports.
The committee on public institu-
tions reported a substitute for Sen-
ate Bill No. 98, regarding the break-
ing of jail. The bill was placed on
today's calendar under suspension of
the rules, as was also Senate Bill No.
153, reported favorably by the Com-
mittee on Judiciary. The bill pro-
vides that civil summons may be
served by a person other than the
sheriff; also permitting attorneys to
make copies of process papers, now
solely made by clerks of courts.

The Committee on Judiciary reported
a substitute for Senate Bill No. 11,
and reported adversely to Senate Bill
No. 67 and original of Senate Bill No.
11, regarding legal publications. It
reported favorably Senate Bill No.
154, regarding the recording of seals
and effects of acknowledgments. It
reported amendments to Senate Bill
No. 66, to determine the boundary be-

tween Texas and New Mexico in the
Rio Grande Valley.

Bills on Third Reading.
Senate Bill No. 85, to punish the
unlawful appropriation of electric cur-
rent, etc., passed, 22 to 0.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill
No. 41, to provide for the study in the
schools of the effect of alcohol on the
human system, passed 19 to 3.

House Bill No. 110, for the capping
of gas and oil wells, was on motion
of motion of Page recommitted.

Senate Bill No. 121, for the inspec-
tion of native wines, was tabled.

Senate Bill No. 128, by Holt, a
measure for the regulation of the liq-
uor traffic, was passed 13 to 9, but
failing to receive two thirds majority,
the emergency clause will not apply.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill
No. 94, was laid over, because the
printed bill had not been received. It
relates to the election of city school
directors.

House.
Speaker Baca presided.

Chaves, chairman of the committee
on finance, reported favorably House
Bill No. 207, by Speaker Baca, provid-
ing for the appointment of a traveling
auditor and two assistants by the State
auditor.

The following bills were introduced:
House Bill No. 229, by M. C. de
Baca, to amend chapter 47 of the Laws
of 1907, an act to regulate logging and
prescribing the right to the use of
streams for floating logs, poles, timber
and lumber therein.

House Bill No. 230, by Speaker
Baca, a New Mexican Museum bill
carrying an appropriation of \$17,500
for the restoration, repair and main-
tenance of the Palace of the Governors
and providing for a board of regents
of seven members.

House Bill No. 231, by Speaker
Baca, providing for the government of
the Old Palace by the capitol custo-
dian committee.

House Bill No. 232, by Moreno and
Llewellyn, to amend Section 1372,
Compiled Laws of 1897, regarding
Sabbath observance. The bill pro-
vides that saloons must close at 11:30
Saturday evenings and must be kept
closed to 5:30 a. m. Monday.

Bills Passed.
The district attorneys measure,
House Bill No. 164, by Llewellyn, was
passed 38 to 2, without discussion. It
fixes the salaries of district attorneys.
Substitute for House Bill No. 67, the
Retail Merchants' Garnishment Act,
went over until the afternoon.

House Substitute for House Bill No.
70, by Manuel Cordova, an act for
quieting title to real estate, was passed
43 to 1, Burg voting no.

San Juan County Bridge Bill.
The House then took up House Sub-
stitute for House Bill No. 1, providing
for a loan of \$25,000 by the state to
the county of San Juan, for the recon-
struction of bridges over the San Juan
river, destroyed by floods last fall, the
amount to be repaid in seven years.

Vargas moved the passage of the bill.
Catron moved to amend that the rate
of interest be five per cent. Rogers
asked whether it would not be practi-
cal for San Juan county to issue its
own bonds and sell them in the east
where money is cheaper. Burg an-
swered that San Juan had already
reached the limit of bonded indebted-
ness prescribed by the constitution.

Llewellyn offered an amendment that
the rate of interest be three per cent.
The same as paid by the banks for
state money, these banks again loan-
ing it to citizens as high as 12 per
cent. Chrisman explained the bill and
its course through the ways and
means committee and made a plea
for the loan without interest. Gage
called attention to the fact that the
state deposits in banks are subject
to check and if the state has money to
loan on time it can get a much better
rate of interest. Lucero argued that
the money should be loaned the unfor-
tunate county without charging inter-
est. It is one of a family of counties
and the rest of the state should be
willing to come to its aid. Catron ac-
cepted the Llewellyn amendment, but
explained that the state deposits in
banks are "call" money. If other coun-
ties would make such demands, the
state would have to issue bonds at a
greater rate of interest in order to
lend it to counties at a less rate. Burg
dwelt on the terrible flood that over-
whelmed San Juan county and fall and
impoverished the people in the San
Juan, La Platte and Las Animas val-
leys. He graphically described the
catastrophe and the desolation it
wrought. He said a bill has already
passed one house of this "splendid"
legislature to charge banks from 2 to
not more than 3 per cent, for millions
and millions of dollars, that they will
loan out again to citizens of the state
at a high rate of interest.

Llewellyn took the same view and
called attention to the fact that the
territory had loaned Quay and Tor-
rance counties sums of money without
interest. He paid an eloquent tribute
to the pioneers of San Juan county.

He seconded the motion of M. C. de
Baca, to table the interest amend-
ment. The amendment was tabled.

Blanchard intimated that it was
just as unconstitutional for the state
to lend money to a county as it was
to give state funds to counties, and
that the assumption of county debts
by the state, left those counties free
to borrow up to the constitutional lim-
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dire needs of San Juan county. Tully
spoke in favor of the measure. Llew-
ellyn called attention to the fact
that the last legislative assembly gave
the people of Pecos, Union county,
\$5,000 because of destruction wrought
by a flood. Mullens said he had been
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measure and explained the circum-
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NO BROOKES INVESTIGATION

Gov. W. C. McDonald Denies
That the Adjutant-General
Is Accused

THE KILLING AT MOUNTAINAIR

Victim Was Under Indictment
for Attempted Robbery and
Torture.

The two following sums of money
were received in the office of State
Treasurer O. N. Marron this morning:
R. P. Ervien, land commissioner,
\$10,386.58; Imperial Fire Insurance
Company, \$1.

Company Changed Name.
The insurance department was this
morning notified by the Frankfort
Main, Accident and Plate Glass Insur-
ance Company of Frankfort-on-the-
Main, Germany, that it has changed
its name to the Frankfort General Insur-
ance Company.

**Insurance Company Desires Admit-
tance.**
The American Casualty Company of
Tacoma, Washington, this morning re-
quested information and blanks of the
department of insurance preparatory
to applying for admission to do busi-
ness in New Mexico.

Conservation Congress.
Colonel W. A. Fleming Jones of
Las Cruces, who is a member of the
executive committee of the National
Conservation Congress writes that at
a meeting of his committee held in St.
Louis on the 10th inst., it was decided
to hold the next session of the con-
gress at Indianapolis, October 1, 2,
3, and 4th.

Wanted for Murder.
Jesus Oliverias alias Clemente Car-
riz is wanted for the killing of Doroteo
Torrez according to a notice re-
ceived in the office of the mounted po-
lice this morning from Sheriff Julius
Meyer of Torrance county. The killing
occurred at Mountainair Saturday
morning the victims being stabbed in
the heart following a quarrel over a
debt. The dead man was one of five
who were tried last December for al-
leged robbery of Epifanio Villi near
Progreso two years ago and was under
bond to appear at the next term of
court.

Recent Supreme Court Decision.
Case No. 1423—Kelly Douglas, ap-
pellee vs. Territory of New Mexico, ap-
pellee. Appeal from the district
court of Union county. Hanna and
Parker, associate justices, and Mc-
chem, district judge sitting. Opinion
by Judge M. C. Mcchem. The syllabus
reads:

An instruction to the jury, "If ver-
bal admissions or conversations have
been testified to in this case, it is
proper for you in weighing such tes-
timony to take into consideration the
imperfections, if they exist, which
naturally belongs to such testimony,
held to comment on the weight of the
evidence and therefore erroneous,
under section 2894, C. S. 1897.

Remarkable!
Battery A of Roswell is in a tense
state of excitement according to a
local newspaper of that city. Captain
M. S. Murray and Lieutenant C. H. De-
Remond are said to have tendered
their resignations to the governor and
Adjutant General A. S. Brooks, by his
leaving to be hanging on the ragged
edge of a court martial, a court of in-
quiry by the war department or sum-
mary dismissal by Governor W. C. Mc-
Donald. To all this the governor re-
plies: "No charges have been made
to me. General Brooks is away. I do
not care to discuss the matter."

So far as the governor is concerned
this statement rests at rest the possi-
bility of official action unless charges
are officially preferred.

According to the same Roswell pa-
per members of Battery A believe
that General Brooks has been guilty
of questionable methods in gaining his
appointment, even charging the head
of the state military organization with
having threatened certain members of
the battery with dishonorable dis-
charge for having supported Captain
Murray's candidacy for the position of
adjutant general. The Roswell Morn-
ing News in which periodical the story
appears, has gained its information
from what it "believes to be reliable"
sources. As a similar story appears
in a recent issue of the Albuquerque
Journal it might be presumed that this
is one of the "reliable" sources. In re-
gard to the account which appeared in
the Albuquerque paper, Governor Mc-
Donald said: "The Journal's misinfor-
mation, as usual, is remarkable."

Spanish American Normal School.
This evening a meeting of the reg-
ents of the Spanish American Normal
School at El Rito, will be held in this
city.

No Appointments Made Yet.
A message from Governor Curry
this afternoon, says: "No appoint-
ments have been made."

**POLICE OFFICER ATTEMPTS
TO COMMIT SUICIDE.**

Denver, Colo., May 22.—C. C. Sull-
van, former chief of police of Pueblo,
Colorado, probably fatally wounded
himself today by shooting in the
right temple. Despondency caused by
recent illness and public criticism
while chief of police in Pueblo is said
by a brother to have led Sullivan to
make an attempt on his life.

**San Diego Demonstration
IS CALLED OFF.**

San Diego, Calif., May 21.—Sentiment
in opposition to the projected
demonstration of citizens against the
Industrial Workers of the World and
persons connected with their trials
developed today and it was said the
mass meeting at the court house plan-
ned for tomorrow morning might not
be held.

**BARELA DIES OF
INJURIES AT HOSPITAL.**

Apollonio Barela shot by John
Cantwell at a dance at Stanley,
southern Santa Fe county, on
April 17, following a quarrel,
died of his injuries at St. Vin-
cent's Hospital. Cantwell is at
large and the mounted police
will swear out a warrant charg-
ing Cantwell with murder in the
first degree.

IN CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR

Citizens Discuss Scenic High-
way Work With the
Executive

VERDICT FOR \$5,000 DAMAGES

Jury in Federal Court Found
Against Atchison, Topeka &
Santa Fe Railroad.

State Engineer C. D. Miller return-
ed yesterday from a trip to Canoncito
to inspect the work on the roads
being done there by convicts from the
state penitentiary. This camp will
be moved tomorrow morning to San-
ta Rosa, Guadalupe county, to work
on the Puerto de Luna road. This
construction is being done in co-opera-
tion with the state road commission
the county of Guadalupe furnishing
\$2,000 and the state a like amount.

This camp was first located at Can-
oncito that it might be available for
work on the Santa Fe-Taos road. The
failure of Santa Fe county to show in-
terest in the construction and failure
to co-operate with the state, was said
by the state engineer to have been
the cause of the change of the camp's
location.

J. B. McManus, superintendent of
the penitentiary accompanied Engi-
neer Miller for the purpose of inspect-
ing the convict camp.

The state engineer announces that
reports have been received as to coun-
ty road expenditures from the clerks
of Union, Bernalillo, Colfax and Tor-
rance counties.

Citizens Confer With Governor.
A delegation of fifteen citizens of
Santa Fe called on Governor W. C.
McDonald this morning for a confer-
ence in regard to work on the Scenic
Highway and the Santa Fe-Taos road.

The delegation was an augmented
committee appointed some time ago
by the Chamber of Commerce to cre-
ate an active interest in the two roads
mentioned. While no definite promises
were made it is probable that the help
of the state will be enlisted in the en-
terprise and that work will be com-
menced at an early date. The commit-
tee will urge the passage of the Baca
bill now pending in the House relative
to the completion of the Scenic High-
way.

The following were appointed notari-
public by Governor W. C. McDonald
yesterday: L. M. Doerr, Artesia,
Eddy county; Peter McFarland, Clayton,
Union county; Herbert W. Gehring,
East Las Vegas, San Miguel county;
W. M. Ervien, Roswell, Chaves county;
Gustavo Weis, Laguna, Valencia
county; E. O. Brownfield, Alamogordo,
Ottero county; T. J. Taylor, Jr., Tu-
lucumari, Quay county; C. C. Cope,
Roswell, Chaves county; J. F. Ponder,
Las Lunas, Valencia county; A. B.
Williams, Clouderoff, Ottero county;
P. P. Parsons, Doris, Quay county.

In the federal court the jury brought
in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff
in the case of Charles O'Connor, by his
next friend, vs. the A. T. & S. F. Rail-
way Company, for \$5,000 damages, for
the death of his father, killed while
loading ties at Domingo, forty miles
west of Santa Fe.

Marron & Wood of Albuquerque, rep-
resented plaintiff, and R. E. Twitshell
the defendant. All petit jurors have
been discharged. Judge W. H. Pope
leaves tonight for Agricultural Col-
lege to deliver the commencement ad-
dress.

Supreme Court.
The state supreme court met this
morning and heard arguments in the
case of the State of New Mexico, ex-
rel, J. A. Sweeney, vs. Second Judicial
Court. This is a mandamus action in
an attempt to compel Judge H. F. Ray-
mond to take jurisdiction, such juris-
diction having been denied. Judges
Roberts, Hanna and Parker were on
the bench, and Clerk J. D. Sena in at-
tendance. The court adjourned this
afternoon to meet tomorrow morning.

**MIGUEL A. OTERO WINS
ORATORICAL CONTEST.**

By a unanimous decision of
Judges A. D. Crile, M. S. Mur-
ray and W. C. Reid the Morton
oratorical medal at the New
Mexico Military Institute at
Roswell was awarded to Cadet
M. A. Otero, Jr., of Santa Fe,
who delivered a lucid descrip-
tion of "The Greatness, the
Trials and Honors of Savan-
rola."

**SAN DIEGO DEMONSTRATION
IS CALLED OFF.**

San Diego, Calif., May 21.—Sentiment
in opposition to the projected
demonstration of citizens against the
Industrial Workers of the World and
persons connected with their trials
developed today and it was said the
mass meeting at the court house plan-
ned for tomorrow morning might not
be held.

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SANTA FE WEEKLY MEXICAN REVIEW

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
SANTA FE, N. M.Oldest Daily in the Southwest and Only Daily at State Capital.
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EL NUEVO MEXICANO.Larger Circulation Than Any Other Spanish Paper in United States, \$2.50
a Year.PAUL A. F. WALTER
Editor and President
JOHN K. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.CHAS. M. STAUFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory, and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.

IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO.

Some time ago, the New Mexican reviewed a preliminary statement issued by the Census Bureau on Irrigation in New Mexico. Today a bulletin brings a more detailed report, which is to this state, the most interesting summing up thus far of 1910 census results. Two outline maps show that there is not a single county among the twenty-six, in which there is not some irrigation, and not one county in which as much as five per cent of the area is under irrigation. In only eight counties, Santa Fe, Dona Ana, Eddy, Bernalillo, Mora, Colfax, Taos and Rio Arriba, is the acreage under cultivation more than one per cent of the area; in the other eighteen it is less than one per cent.

The five counties that are properly dry farming districts, less than five per cent of their farms being irrigated, are: Union, Quay, Curry, Roosevelt, and Torrance. In Guadalupe county less than 25 per cent of the farms are irrigated. Grant, Luna, Otero, Eddy, Chaves, Lincoln, McKinley, San Miguel, Mora and Colfax have less than fifty per cent of their farms under irrigation. Socorro, Sierra and Santa Fe counties have between 50 and 75 per cent of their farms irrigated; Valencia, Bernalillo, Sandoval and San Juan 75 to 90 per cent, and Dona Ana, Rio Arriba and Taos more than 90 per cent.

Of the 35,676 farms enumerated in the 1910 census, 12,735 were irrigated, as against 9,128 ten years before, an increase of 40 per cent. Of the 1,671,191 acres of improved land in farms, 461,718 acres were irrigated, as against 263,893 ten years before, an increase of 127 per cent. There was enough water supply in the irrigation systems existing to irrigate 644,970 acres, while 1,022,297 acres were included under all existing projects. The county having the largest area of irrigated lands is Chaves, 56,064 acres. Three other counties, Eddy, Rio Arriba and Taos had more than 40,000 acres each and three others, Colfax, Dona Ana and Valencia had between 30,000 and 40,000 irrigated acres each. San Juan county had 29,520 acres under irrigation, while the following had between 10,000 and 20,000 acres: Sandoval, Santa Fe, which has 16,150 acres under irrigation, Socorro, San Miguel, Mora, Bernalillo and Grant.

The average cost of irrigation systems per acre irrigated, is \$19.83, the cost of construction per acre of land under ditch, is \$10.66. The county showing the lowest average cost per acre is Sierra, \$3.20; while the highest cost per acre, is that for the group of counties including Curry, Quay, Roosevelt and Torrance, or the dry farming counties. In Eddy and Chaves counties, the average cost per acre was \$21.72 and \$27.30 respectively.

The crop reports are, perhaps, most interesting. Of 1,164,970 bushels of corn raised in New Mexico in the census year, 714,710 were raised on irrigated land; of 720,560 bushels of oats, 440,500 came from irrigated acres; of 499,798 bushels of wheat nearly all, or 456,531 bushels were raised under ditch, of 43,490 bushels of barley 35,391 bushels, and of 2,913 bushels of rye 1,274 bushels came from irrigated farms. Of 4,958 bushels of alfalfa seed the irrigated farms furnished 2,653 bushels, of 85,795 bushels of beans, 25,283 bushels came from irrigated acres; of 30,829 bushels of peas, 21,829 came from irrigated lands. Of 295,225 bushels of potatoes, 83,234 bushels were irrigated products; of \$545,778 worth of orchard products, \$447,189 came from irrigated orchards and of \$9,355 worth of small fruit \$6,591 was from irrigated land. Of 265,622 tons of alfalfa, 261,989 were raised on irrigated land; and of 165,881 tons of other forage crops, 35,449 tons came from irrigated land.

Although only one-third of the land in New Mexico is cultivated, is under irrigation, yet of the \$7,548,116 worth of crops in the census year, \$5,202,699 worth were raised under irrigation. It is no wonder, therefore, to read that while the yield per acre of corn averaged 8.7 bushels under dry farming, it was 20.8 bushels under irrigation. That while oats yield 18.1 bushels on dry farms, they returned 24.2 bushels under irrigation; wheat, 6.6 bushels per acre without and 17.7 bushels per acre under irrigation; beans 3.3 bushels per acre on the dry farm and 9.6 bushels per acre under ditch; alfalfa not quite a ton per acre on dry farms, and 2.65 acres under water, potatoes 41.5 bushels without and 74.4 bushels per acre with irrigation, and other crops in similar proportion. Still, the yield per acre, even on irrigated ground, shows that New Mexican farmers are not getting the best results attainable from their farms. Chaves county has more than one-half of all the orchard area in New Mexico, namely 55.5 per cent,

then comes San Juan county with 12.1 per cent, and Eddy county with 11.7 per cent. The greatest per cent of its irrigated area in corn is in Grant county 12.5 per cent, then Sandoval 12.9 per cent, then San Juan 8.8 per cent, Colfax county has 27.4 per cent. Of its irrigated area in oats, Taos 13 per cent, and Mora 12.1 per cent. Valencia county has 15.6 per cent of its irrigated area in wheat, Sandoval 14.6 per cent, and Rio Arriba 12.2 per cent. Taos county has 15.9 per cent of its area in beans, Rio Arriba 12.6 per cent, and Dona Ana 12.3 per cent. In Chaves county, 21.9 per cent of the cultivated area is in alfalfa; in Dona Ana 16.2 per cent, and in Eddy 13.3 per cent. San Juan county has 29.7 per cent of its cultivated farm area in potatoes, Rio Arriba 29.4 per cent, and Taos county 2.1 per cent, the last named statistics, especially, causing some surprise.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS ASSURED.

The new apportionment has made Democratic success in the presidential election in November much more difficult than at any time since the Civil War. Even were it not for the fact that the Democracy will nominate the weakest candidate in its repertoire, Champ Clark, who will do no more than carry the ultra southern states, Republican chances would be unquestionably above defeat. Even though Champ Clark carried all of the states that Grover Cleveland did, he would be defeated; even though he carried all that Bryan ever did and New York besides, he would be snowed under; even though he carried all of the southern states and New York and half a dozen western states besides he would not have enough electoral votes to be elected. Besides, the psychological moment has passed, even in the Democratic states, to expect a Democratic landslide. Republican success is again in the air, even here in New Mexico, where lukewarm Republicans will be surprised by the Republican majority next November. Last year, and the year before, were Democratic, this year Republican party success will sweep the country from ocean to ocean. There is no getting away from it and the more that political wisecracks figure over the apportionment of the electoral vote and the possible combinations, and the tremendous Republican and the small Democratic vote cast in the presidential primaries the past few months, the more certain they will be of it. The Taft-Roosevelt fray which at first seemed a political calamity, will prove to be a great political blessing, for nothing else brings out the party vote at the final decision, as does a vigorous contest like that which is now drawing to a close between the president and his predecessor. Write it down for a certainty, New Mexico will be in line with the rest of the nation!

The legislature will have to find a more plausible excuse than that of health, to defeat the bill providing for traveling libraries for the public schools, especially since such libraries have been in vogue for some years not only in other states but also in New Mexico, and no epidemic, or case of disease, has been traced to them. It has been and is the rule to destroy books that have been in houses in which infectious or contagious disease exists, and to distrust the libraries at frequent intervals. To deny the people of rural districts the benefits of public libraries on so flimsy an excuse will not go with the common sense. The same excuse would close every public library, every school house, every church, every lodge, and would necessitate wrapping everything and everybody in antiseptic cotton batting to prevent the festive disease germ from getting in his iniquitous work.

Kansas has voted \$150,000 for a fish hatchery, which is to be the largest in the world. The fish hatchery will be one mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide and will have 100 ponds six feet deep. A concrete dam 500 feet long is to be constructed in this connection. If Kansas goes to all of this trouble for such a purpose, then, surely, New Mexico can afford to set aside \$5,000 already in hand, in order to construct a hatchery from which to stock its numerous streams and lakes.

The Republican majority of the Senate can hardly afford for party's sake and for the sake of justice, to defeat the House bill providing for the representation of women on boards of state institutions in which there are women inmates or female pupils. It is such self-evident fairness to pass the bill, that not to pass it, will be difficult to explain to the voters.

DEMOCRATIC INSURGENCY.

There are signs of rebellion in every corner of New Mexico's Democracy. Bossism and gang rule are obnoxious to many of the rank and file and to some of the Democratic newspapers. Says the Democratic Roswell Daily Record for instance:

"There was every indication that even among the delegates in attendance at the Clovis convention, had they been permitted to vote their own sentiments, that the Wilson supporters would have polled a much larger vote." Just imagine, a Democrat not being permitted by the bosses and the gang to vote his own sentiments! The Record continues:

"But it was prior to the Clovis gathering that Republican (sic) MACHINE METHODS were used to select delegates to a Democratic state convention. It was quite apparent that the Clark campaign was not in need of funds in this state to carry on a pre-convention campaign. In every county in the state it was shown by statements made by delegates on the floor of the convention, that the Clark managers saw to it that the district and county conventions were PACKED, wherever such a thing was possible, with men who favored Clark. Under these circumstances, the delegates to the county and state conventions were in turn instructed to support the Clark candidacy. It was plain that the results of the county conventions did not represent the wishes of the voters of the districts and it must have been painful to the ears of those who were back to resort to such unfair methods. It takes away from the conscientious voters an opportunity to be Democratic and accomplish honest results. It put the politician with the LONG GREENS to the front and leaves the men with the little pocket books in the rear. It was just this condition of affairs in the new state that gave Champ Clark the instructions of the eight New Mexico delegates to the Baltimore convention and left Governor Wilson in the rear by such a wide margin. The Clark managers in the state spent a great deal of money. The managers may have spent their own money, or it may have come from a fund. Nevertheless, it was spent."

It is rather hypocritical on part of a rock-ribbed Democratic New Mexico daily to protest at this late date against the Tammany Hall, Hinky-Dink, Tom Taggart, Flimpy Conks methods which Democracy finds so successful and effective in New York and Indiana or against the methods in the South by which millions of citizens are deprived of their constitutional right to the franchise. These methods have prevailed among the Democratic bosses in New Mexico, from the day that the Americans took possession of Santa Fe. The fact that the beer brewers of Missouri in pushing the Clark candidacy resort to them, should not cause resentment at this late date among the Unaffiliated. The decent Democrats who are tired of that kind of thuggery should enter the Republican ranks where every man is given a fair show and where the majority rules, and they will in addition, find themselves on the state and national band wagon this November, there being enough self-respecting voters in New Mexico and in the United States to see to it that no special bribery interest candidate carries the state or enters the White House.

WHY ADVERTISING PAYS.

Advertising besides being a direct, scientific method of salesmanship, bringing immediate results, is also like bread cast upon the waters that returns after many days, or like seed sown this year that may not sprout until next. Some months ago, the New Mexican contained a notice of the History of New Mexico by B. M. Read, which will be from the press of the New Mexican in another two weeks, and today Mr. Read received the following letter from classic Oxford, England, for the New Mexican, has subscribers in England, Switzerland, Germany and other foreign countries: Somerville College, Oxford, England, May 5, 1912.

Benjamin M. Read, Esq.,
Santa Fe, N. M., U. S. A.
Dear Sir: I enclose money order for \$10.00 (£2.13) for History of New Mexico.
Believe me yours very truly,

California has more foreign born residents than New Mexico has population. Add to these, the children of foreign born parents, and California may be said to have three times as many foreigners as New Mexico has people. The census bureau says today that California's foreign born population numbers 517,255, of whom 139,892 live in San Francisco, 60,584 in Los Angeles and 36,822 in Oakland. The Germans lead in the Golden State as they do in so many other states of the Union, there being 76,208 Californians who were born in the Fatherland. Italians there are 63,549, Irish 52,440, English 48,006, Canadians 44,420; Mexicans 33,384, Sweden 26,295, Portuguese 22,574, French 17,261, Austrians 17,330, Russians 16,550, Swiss 14,309, Danes 14,201, Scotch 13,706, other nationalities having less than 10,000 each.

Perhaps, the Raton Range is right, when it declares that the worth of New Mexico's two U. S. Senators and two Congressmen, should not be measured by their statesmanship, but by what they get out of the pork barrel for their New Mexico constituents. If that is true, the Raton Range must again be right when it declares that the New Mexican will sooner or later point to the fact that the one lone, voteless delegate "Bull" Andrews, seems to have gotten more pork for his constituents, than thus far has been secured by two high and mighty United States Senators, and two exceedingly popular Congressmen. Still, it all depends on the point of view, the psychological moment and the opportunities.

In the tariff on wool, the Republicans have a good campaign issue for this November, an issue that will win, provided it is backed up by a good record in the present legislative assembly, of work well and wisely performed.

WHY NOT A BUSINESSMAN'S BANQUET.

It is difficult to get businessmen out to public meetings. The Albuquerque papers complained that recently, when a great reception to distinguished visitors was announced at the Commercial Club, only three Albuquerqueans turned out; that when nine automobile loads of prominent Roswell citizens, the governor and other distinguished guests were to be entertained, only a handful of Duke City people were on deck. If the truth were told of affairs of that kind in other places of the size of Albuquerque, Roswell and Santa Fe, it would probably appear that the men who do attend, have to be coaxed, wheeled and dragged to the affair. This is not lack of public spirit, but nowadays, the average businessman is so taken up with his own individual interests, that he is willing to let some one else attend to the public duties that businessmen especially should regard as their solemn obligation for the advancement of the community.

In many places, a banquet at certain intervals has been hit upon to get the businessmen together, and last week at Tucuman, only half as large as Santa Fe, 154 businessmen sat down to a Booster's banquet. There seems to be something about a well-set table that induces a closer fellowship. At Silver City too, last week, the Chamber of Commerce held a banquet and smoker and Mayor Percy Wilson presided over an enthusiastic aggregation which included every person worth while in Silver City. There is something inspiring in businessmen thus getting together and Santa Fe might try the plan. If it is not overdone, if tact is used, if men who never speak are not called upon to respond to toasts or to do other stunts that are not in their line, if men who like to talk do not make their perorations too long winded, if intoxicants are not served, a businessmen's banquet in Santa Fe might start something that the city greatly needs—a getting together of its business interests.

CHILD LABOR.

In fighting the uniform child labor law which has been passed by the legislative House of New Mexico, one hears the "poor widow and her orphan" plea, as if the bill would legislate out of work the support of those who have been left handless or fatherless. The census of 1910, has gone into this subject to learn just what percentage of child laborers are really orphans or the support of widowed mothers. In Chicago and New York it has been shown that child labor that is fatherless is in the very small minority, but that in the majority of cases, the child labor is caused by the rapacity, especially of foreign parents, who thus seek to accumulate a competency in a few years which will enable them to return to their foreign home and there to live at ease the remainder of their days, while the children stunted by their early toil, remain in this country, a burden more or less upon the community.

In New Mexico, fortunately, there is very little, if any child labor at present, that would fall under the ban of the proposed law, but even if there were, out of justice to the commonwealth and its children, the bill should become law.

The day is not very distant when each state will recognize its duty to care for the widows and orphans without permitting a future generation to be stunted physically and mentally. The cost of doing this will be far smaller than taking care of paupers in a haphazard manner, who have become such because their vitality was sapped in early youth.

AT LEAST START THE REVISION. The criminal code carefully prepared for the New Mexico Bar Association by Former Attorney General J. M. Hervey, meets with the approval of the New Mexico Bar. Judge Frank W. Parker and Judge Edward A. Mann, both of them especially well fitted to pass criticism, declare it to be a work well done and recommend that it become at once a part of what will eventually be a complete revised code of the New Mexico statutes. The legislature will accomplish at least something for the people by passing the code at this session, so that by next January it will have been partially tried out and will point the way for a complete codification and revision of the laws, a task which should have been completed three years ago but which to the disgrace of the commonwealth still remains to be done, although there is a distinct public demand for it. How, in view of this demand, the Republican majority will square itself by refusing to make as with this start on the revision, the New Mexican cannot fathom.

The insistent demand of some of the brethren of the press that the legislature get busy and pass a whole lot of laws, is based neither on necessity nor on reason. There are not many laws wanted at the present time, and the more the legislature sifts and examines the five hundred bills introduced or to be introduced, the better it will be for the commonwealth. In the final analysis, not more than fifty out of the 500 measures will have any excuse whatever for having been drafted at all. The constitution makers performed their work so well that new legislation, outside of financial measures, is not an urgent necessity.

It is a rather tarnished romance that the Rocky Mountain News tells of a Las Vegas prize fight promoter, and with decent people the explanation that the promoter "like so many other men of the world, did travel with a woman who assumed his name and was known sometimes as his wife" and whom "he permitted to obtain a divorce in order that she might have a certain standing in the world," will hardly be accepted as sufficient. It certainly indicates very low moral ideals in certain circles of the so-called sporting world.

HISTORY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SANTA FE

Work of Sisters of Charity Fully Though Concisely Set Forth in New Volume of Catholic Encyclopedia.

The first complete and authentic history of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe is contained in the recently issued thirteenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia. The early day strivings of the Catholics in this picturesque country are graphically described and the rise of the diocese from its humble beginning to its present important position has been treated at length. Human interest stories illustrating the general scope and influence of the ecclesiastical, educational and charitable work of the archdiocese have been compiled by the greatest authority on this subject. Considerable new information will be found in the following excerpts taken from its pages:

"The Archdiocese of Santa Fe, in New Mexico, was erected by Pius IX in 1850 and created an archbishopric in 1875. It comprised at first the three territories of New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, detached from the diocese of Durango, Mexico. Since 1868 it has been restricted to the larger portion of New Mexico. Suffragans: the bishops of Tucson and Denver. The Catholics number about 150,000, of whom 12,000 are Pueblo Indians (Tiguex and Quirix); the majority of the remainder are of Spanish descent. There are fifty parish churches and 350 mission chapels, most of them built or thoroughly repaired since 1852; there are attended by seventy priests, the fifty seculars and twenty regulars (Jesuits and Franciscans); each priest is a missionary in charge of from six to ten scattered missions, some of them very far apart. Of the priests, there is but one native; the others are French, Belgian, German and Italian. Their ministerial work is governed by the decrees of the Baltimore council and of the diocesan synods; they have ecclesiastical conferences and annual retreats; the form also among themselves a clergy Relief Union, incorporated, and they are aided by 10 religious: Christian Brothers, Sisters of Loretto, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Sisters of St. Francis and Sisters of the Sorrows Mother.

"Despite the increase in recent years of English-speaking people and the exclusive teaching of English in the schools, the diocese at large is still a Spanish American community. The assimilation of Mexicans and Indians with the Americans, desired by some and dreaded by many, is an arduous task. All the priests speak both English and Spanish, besides the other languages; but Spanish today is and must be used in the confessional and from the pulpit, except in a few cities (Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Raton and Roswell) where both languages are used. Likewise some of the old Spanish customs are retained such as the administration of confirmation to infants.

"Roma non obliuiscitur," the privileges of Spain in regard to fast and abstinence are still in vogue, and the clergy live on the offerings of the faithful without regular salaries. Education, when the diocese was erected, was limited to the teaching in Spanish, exclusively, of the primary elements of religion, reading and writing, by either the priests or lay teachers. Today there are in the diocese a college for boys (Santa Fe); a high school (Albuquerque); eight academies for young ladies; two boarding schools for Indians; parochial schools in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Bernalillo, Jemez, Pena Blanca, Folsom, Roswell and Gallup, with an average, daily increasing, of 4,000 children under Catholic care, despite the poverty of the people, and the moneyed competition of the Presbyterian and Methodist missions, which have selected New Mexico as a field of operation. There is also in the diocese an orphan asylum for girls, and four sanatoria with hospital annexed, conducted by sisters at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Roswell. The flourishing condition of the diocese is due to the zeal of Archbishop Lamy (1850-1885); Archbishop Salpointe (1885-94); Archbishop Chapelle (1894-97); Archbishop Bourgade (1898-1908); who built the cathedral at Tucson; and Archbishop Pitaval (1909—); and the pioneers: Rev. P. Eguillon, Rev. G. J. Macheboeuf (afterwards Bishop of Denver), Rev. B. Salpointe, Gabriel Usel, J. M. Couderc, A. Truchard, J. B. Balliere, J. B. Payet, J. Plalon, C. Seux, A. Fourcigu.

The relations between the church and the state authorities are harmonious. Mass is said and catechism taught at the penitentiary and at the government Indian school; at every legislative a Catholic priest is chosen for chaplain and in nearly all country schools the teachers are Catholic.

The Sisters of Charity. In the history of the important organizations of church Sisterhood in America the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati occupy an unique and prominent place. Not only in the Queen City but in Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Colorado and New Mexico has their influence been felt for the last eighty-three years.

The following excerpts from the first authoritative article on this society which will appear in the fourteenth volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia to be published in June, are of unusual interest: "On October 27, 1829, at the request of Bishop Fenwick of Cincinnati, several sisters from Mother Seton's community at Emmitsburg, Md., opened an orphanage, parochial school and academy on Sycamore street oppo-

site the old cathedral, then occupying the present site of St. Xavier's church and college. When Bishop Purcell built the new cathedral on Eighth and Plum streets, the Sisters moved to Third and Plum streets, and later the academy was transferred to George Street near John. When Father Etienne, superior of the Daughters of Charity of France, in December, 1850, effected the affiliation of the sisterhood at Emmitsburg, with the Daughters of Charity in France, Sister Margaret George was superior in Cincinnati. She had entered the community at Emmitsburg early in 1842 and had filled the office of treasurer and secretary of the community, teaching in the academy during the most of Mother Seton's life. She wrote the early records of the American Daughters of Charity, heard all the discussions regarding rules and constitutions, and left to her community in Cincinnati letters from the first bishops and Clergy of the United States, Mother Seton's original journal written in 1803 and some of her letters, and valuable writing of her own. She upheld Mother Seton's rules, constitutions, traditions, and costume, confirmed by Archbishop Carroll, January 17, 1812, objecting with Archbishop Carroll and Mother Seton to the French rule in its fullness, in that it limited the exercise of charity to females in orphanages and did not permit the teaching of boys in the schools. The sisters in New York had separated from Emmitsburg in December, 1840, because they were to be withdrawn from the boys' orphanage. When it was finally decided that the community at Emmitsburg were to affiliate with the French Daughters of Charity, the sisters of Cincinnati laid before Archbishop Purcell their desire to preserve the original rule of Mother Seton's foundation. He confirmed the sisters in their desire and notified the superior of the French Daughters of Charity that he would take under his protection the followers of Mother Seton. Archbishop Purcell became ecclesiastical superior and was succeeded by Archbishop Elder and Archbishop Moeller.

"The novitiate in Cincinnati was opened in 1852. During that year twenty postulants were received. The first Catholic hospital was opened by the sisters in November, 1852. In February, 1853, the sisters took charge of the Mary and Martha Society, a charitable organization established for the benefit of the poor of the city. On August 15, 1853, the sisters purchased their first property on the corner of Sixth and Parks Sts., and opened there in September a boarding and select day school. The following July they bought a stone house on Mt. Harrison near Mt. St. Mary Seminary of the West, and called it Mt. St. Vincent. The community was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1854 as "The Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio." Mother Margaret George, Sister Sophia Gillmeyer, Mother Josephine Harvey, Sister Anthony O'Connell, Mother Regina Mattingly, Sister Antonio McCaffrey and Sister Gonzala Dougherty were the incorporators. In 1856 Mt. St. Vincent Academy was transferred to the "Cedars" the former home of Judge Alderson. It remained the mother house until Sept. 29, 1869, and the academy for young ladies; eight academies for young ladies; two boarding schools for Indians; parochial schools in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Bernalillo, Jemez, Pena Blanca, Folsom, Roswell and Gallup, with an average, daily increasing, of 4,000 children under Catholic care, despite the poverty of the people, and the moneyed competition of the Presbyterian and Methodist missions, which have selected New Mexico as a field of operation. There is also in the diocese an orphan asylum for girls, and four sanatoria with hospital annexed, conducted by sisters at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas and Roswell. The flourishing condition of the diocese is due to the zeal of Archbishop Lamy (1850-1885); Archbishop Salpointe (1885-94); Archbishop Chapelle (1894-97); Archbishop Bourgade (1898-1908); who built the cathedral at Tucson; and Archbishop Pitaval (1909—); and the pioneers: Rev. P. Eguillon, Rev. G. J. Macheboeuf (afterwards Bishop of Denver), Rev. B. Salpointe, Gabriel Usel, J. M. Couderc, A. Truchard, J. B. Balliere, J. B. Payet, J. Plalon, C. Seux, A. Fourcigu.

"During the Civil War many of the sisters served in the hospitals. Between 1852 and 1865 the sisters had taken charge of ten parochial schools. Archbishop Lamy of New Mexico, and Bishop Macheboeuf of Colorado, both pioneer priests of Ohio, in 1865 petitioned Archbishop Purcell for a colony of Sisters of Charity to open a hospital and an orphanage in the West. Accordingly four sisters left Cincinnati August 21, 1865, arriving at Santa Fe, September 13, 1865. The archbishop gave them his own residence which had been used also as a seminary. There were twenty-five orphans to be cared for and some sick to be nursed. On August 15, 1866, Joseph G. Butler and Lewis Worthington presented Sister Anthony O'Connell with the Good Samaritan Hospital a building erected by the government for a Marine Hospital at a cost of \$300,000. Deeply impressed by the charity done in "old St. John's" during the war, these non-Catholic gentlemen bought the Government Hospital for \$80,000 and placed the deeds in the hands of Sister Anthony. Butler suggested the name "Good Samaritan." Early in 1870 Bishop Donnelly of Pittsburgh, desiring a diocesan branch of Mother Seton's community, sent four postulants to be trained in the Cincinnati novitiate. On their return they were accompanied by five of the Cincinnati sisters who were to remain with them for a limited time, and to be withdrawn one by one. Finally all were recalled but

Motherhood

The highest point of woman's happiness is reached only through motherhood, in the clasping of her child within her arms. Yet the mother-to-be is often fearful of nature's ordeal and shrinks from the suffering incident to its consummation. But for nature's ills and discomforts nature provides remedies, and in Mother's Friend is to be found a medicine of great value to every expectant mother. It is an emulsion for external application, composed of ingredients which act with beneficial and soothing effect on those portions of the system involved. It is intended to prepare the system for the crisis, and thus relieve, in great part, the suffering through which the mother usually passes. The regular use of Mother's Friend will repay any mother in the comfort it affords before, and the helpful restoration to health and strength it brings about after baby comes. Mother's Friend is for sale at drug stores. Write for our free book for expectant mothers which contains much valuable information, and many suggestions of a helpful nature.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Mother Aloysia Lowe and Sister Ann Regina Ennis, the former being superior and the latter mistress of the novices. Mother Aloysia governed the community firmly but tenderly, and before her death (1889) had the satisfaction of seeing the sisters in their new mother-house at Seton Hill, Greensburg, Pa., the academy having been blessed and the chapel dedicated May 3, 1889. Mother Aloysia's time had expired July 19, 1889, and she was succeeded by Sister Ann Regina. The community at Greensburg at present number more than three hundred. Their St. Joseph Academy at the Mother-house is flourishing; they teach about thirty parochial schools in the Diocese of Altoona and Pittsburgh and conduct the Pittsburgh Hospital and Rosella Foundling Asylum in Pittsburgh.

"From 1865 to 1880, the sisters in Cincinnati opened thirty-three branch houses, one of these being the St. Joseph Foundling and Maternity Hospital, a gift to Sister Anthony from Joseph Butler. In 1869, a site for a mother house, five miles from Cedar Grove, was purchased. The first Mass was offered in the novitiate chapel October 24, 1869 by Rev. Thomas S. Byrne, the chaplain, the present Bishop of Nashville, Tenn. In 1882 the building of the new mother-house began under his direction. Before its completion Mother Regina Mattingly died (June 4, 1888). Mother Josephine Harvey again assumed the office, and in 1883 the new St. Joseph's mother-house was begun at once under the superintendence of Rev. T. S. Byrne. Mt. St. Mary Seminary closed since the financial trouble, was now used for the sisters' novitiate. In July, 1888, the sisters took possession of the west wing of the mother-house, and the following year the seminary reopened. Mother Josephine Harvey resigned the office of mother in 1888, and was succeeded by Mother Mary Paul Hayes, who filled Mother Josephine's unexpired term and was re-elected in July, 1890, dying the following April. Mother Mary Blanche Davis was appointed to the office of Mother, and held it until July, 1899. During her incumbency the Seton Hospital, the Glockner Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, St. Joseph's Sanitarium, Mt. Clemens, Mich., and Santa Maria Institute for Italians were begun, and additions were made to the mother-house. During the administration of Mother Sebastian Shea, were built the St. Joseph Sanitarium, Pueblo; the San Raphael Hospital, Trinidad; the St. Vincent Hospital, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the St. Vincent Academy, Albuquerque; the Good Samaritan Annex in Clifton. Mother Mary Blanche resumed the duties of office in 1905, and was re-elected in 1908. During these terms a very large addition was built to the Glockner Sanitarium and to the St. Mary Sanitarium, Pueblo; the Hospital Antonio in Kenton, O.; a large boarding school for boys at Fayetteville, O.; the new Seton Hospital was bought; the new Good Samaritan Hospital was begun. Many parochial schools were opened among them a school for colored children in Memphis, Tenn.

"The community numbers about 800 members; 74 branch houses; five academies; two orphan asylums; one foundling asylum; one Italian institute; eleven hospitals or sanitariums; one Old Ladies' Home; 53 parochial schools throughout Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Colorado and New Mexico."

CORONER'S JURY IN APOLONIO BARELA CASE.

Deceased Came to His Death From Traumatic Pneumonia Caused By Gunshot Wound.

Justice of the Peace Jose Maria Garcia empaneled a coroner's jury yesterday afternoon to inquire into the cause of death of Apolonio Barela at St. Vincent's hospital. The men empaneled were: Jose Clemente, Pedro A. Sandoval, Charles Wheeler, Donaciano Vigil, Cooley Beaver and H. A. Colvin. The jury found that deceased came to his death from traumatic pneumonia and blood poisoning caused by an operation made necessary by a gunshot wound inflicted at Stanley, southern Santa Fe county, by a person unknown. Barela was unmarried.

Mrs. M. Blahop, Columbus, Kansas, suffered from a weak back a good many years, as a result of kidney trouble. I began taking Foley Kidney Pills and soon after the pain left my back and today I am fully cured." For sale by all druggists.

PEACE TREATY WITH INDIANS

Valuable Contribution to History of Santa Fe Trail

A LIST OF WESTERN CHIEFS

Kit Carson Negotiated Agreement With Red Men in His Early Days.

In 1861, General James H. Carleton, who was in command of the government military forces in New Mexico, engaged in subduing the hostile Apaches and Navajos in New Mexico, had been very successful. On the Great Plains, however, between the Missouri river and Fort Bent on the Arkansas, the northern and western Indians had been committing a great many depredations.

The officer who had been mainly relied upon by General Carleton in handling the Indian situation in New Mexico was Colonel Christopher Carson. In recognition of Carson's services in Indian matters, he was appointed commissioner of the United States, along with other distinguished gentlemen in military and civil life, to consummate a treaty with these Plains Indians.

On the 11th day of October, 1865, Carson and other representatives on the commission were successful in bringing to a conclusion a very advantageous arrangement or treaty with the leading Arapaho, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Comanche and Apache chiefs. This treaty was consummated at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. A copy of the report of the proceedings, as made by Colonel Carson, is in the possession of Colonel R. E. Twitchell, of Las Vegas, which he has kindly furnished for publication. It is as follows:

In Camp at Indian Council, Mouth of the Little Arkansas, Kansas, October 18, 1865.

Captain:—For the information of the General Commanding, I have the honor to report the completion of my special duty, as Commissioner of the United States, to treat with the various hostile Indian tribes south of the Arkansas River as follows:

On the 15th ult., I left Fort Riley and proceeded slowly via Council Grove to Cottonwood, at which place I agreed to await the arrival of General Sanborn; on the 28th, Colonel Bent joined me; the General's escort under command of Major Wynkoop arrived on the same evening. Mr. Murphy, superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas having telegraphed to the General to await his arrival at Fort Riley until the 27th ult., which he did; at that time Mr. Murphy not having arrived, the General started for Cottonwood; arrived there on the 29th, accompanied by General Harney, U. S. A., who was appointed Commissioner in place of Colonel Parker.

In consequence of a severe storm on the 30th ult., we did not resume our march until the 1st inst., and on the 3rd arriving within three miles of the mouth of the Little Arkansas, we went into encampment. General Sanborn decided it was impossible for the wagons transporting the Indian supplies to proceed South of the Arkansas to Huff Creek, the originally proposed place for the Council.

On the afternoon of the day of our arrival, myself in company with General Sanborn and Colonel Bent went down to the mouth of the Arkansas and saw Poor Bear, chief of the Apaches who came to camp on the 4th; he was perfectly friendly although his small number of warriors under his control renders him of little importance; he was issued rations for himself and people.

Early on the 5th, Kicking Bird, a Kiowa chief, came in and explained that his people were afraid of foul play on the part of the soldiers, and that all government stock in their possession would be taken from them; having his apprehensions removed on these points, he promised to bring in his people without delay, and was issued rations for that purpose.

On the 6th all the Commissioners having arrived, viz., General Sanborn, U. S. A., Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bent, Colonel Leavenworth, Judge Steele and myself, we formally organized our Council by electing General Sanborn President, and decided upon the terms to be offered the respective tribes.

On the 7th, Satank, one of the principal Kiowa chiefs, came to camp and being furnished rations, immediately returned to bring in his people to treat for peace.

On the 10th the chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes came in, and on the 11th we commenced treating with them, concluding a very successful treaty, the terms of which having to be ratified by the Congress of the United States, I deem it improper to include in this report; the treaty was signed by the following chiefs:

Moke-ta-ve-to, or Black Kettle, Head Chief.

Oh-toah-ne-so-to-veh, or Seven Bulls, Chief.

Hark-kah-oh-me, or Little Robe, Chief.

Moke-tah-vo-veh, or Black White Man.

Mun-a-men-ek, or Eagle Head, Head man.

Oh-toah-nis-to, or Bull that hears, Head man.

On the part of the Cheyennes.

Oh-ha-to, or Little Raven, Head Chief.

Oh-bah-mah-hah, or Storm, Chief.

Pah-my-pah-to, or Big mouth, Chief.

Ah-rah-kah-tan-nah, or Spotted Wolf, Chief.

Ah-nah-wat-tan, or Black-man, Head man.

Nah-nah-cha, or Chief in every-

thing, Head man.

Chie-muk, or Havresack, Head man.

On the part of the Arapahoes.

This treaty was concluded on the 14th inst., and from the general conduct of the Indians, parties thereto, I am convinced it is made in good faith and will be strictly observed and its provisions strictly maintained.

On the 16th we commenced treating with the Comanches, Kiowas and the Apaches, concluding a treaty with them on the 18th inst., the ratification of which, however, is made contingent on the immediate delivery into our hands of all white prisoners in their possession.

I am, Captain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,

Col. 1st N. M. Cavalry.

CAPT. B. C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adj. Gen. Santa Fe, N. M.

Colonel Twitchell has a large number of copies of the original reports of Colonel Carson's activities as a soldier and Indian fighter, which he has secured from the many military reports on file and buried in the archives of the government at Washington.

The mentioning of the names of the prominent Indian chiefs with whom this treaty was negotiated, is in itself a substantial contribution to the story of the Old Santa Fe Trail.

SANTA FE IS BEING WELL ADVERTISED.

Railway System Named After It.

Gives Capital Big Boost in General Folders.

The latest general folder of the Santa Fe system, gives Santa Fe another big boost, for it says in prominent place:

"Santa Fe, N. M., and Roundabout."

"Santa Fe, the picturesque capital of the new state of New Mexico, is an old-world city in modern America."

The place that gave the Santa Fe Railroad its trademark name should be of interest to travelers on that line. Besides the historic attractions—such as Spanish-Mexican churches, an old-time plaza, adobe buildings dating back to 1606, and pueblo ruins a thousand years or so older—Santa Fe also is the center of a Land of the Sky, where, especially in summer, a vacation outing may be delightfully spent.

Along the trout waters of the upper Pecos, in the mountains between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, there are several ranch resorts. Or one may visit Pajarito Park with its prehistoric ruins, and the various Indian pueblos nearby.

"Ask any Santa Fe agent for copy of 'Old-New Santa Fe' descriptive folder."

The words Santa Fe are mentioned several hundred times in the folder.

In the latest pamphlet "Summer Excursions to California and North Pacific Coast," it says:

"Santa Fe is the capital of New Mexico and is said to be the oldest settlement in the United States. It is picturesquely located among the southern Rockies. Here may be seen the old Spanish life, near to, but apart from the new American. Quaint adobe houses, along narrow streets, where burros, Mexicans and Indians strangely mingle, are features of the Mexican quarter—all under a turquoise sky. Santa Fe is a delightful summer resort. The School of American Archaeology is located here; excavations are being made in prehistoric Pajarito Park, twenty-five miles distant."

J. E. McKeen, 1301 Cleveland St., Wichita, Kansas, reports: "I suffered from kidney trouble, had severe pains across my back, and was all played out. I began taking Foley Kidney Pills and soon there was a decided improvement. Finally the pain left entirely and I am fully cured of all my kidney trouble."—For sale by all druggists.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTED IN RAILROAD LAND DEAL.

How Southern Pacific Obtained California Oil Field Subject of Probe.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 20.—Federal officials here announced today that within six weeks the entire holdings of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the oil sections of California would be attacked by the government. The railroad's holdings in the state are worth millions, comprising much of the richest of the oil lands.

The next step in the searching involved the Elkhill lands, which the government is now seeking to reclaim, will be a probe of the company's books in San Francisco. The hearing has been adjourned until June 1.

Through a copy of a lease, the government claimed to have proven the existence of a gigantic conspiracy, formed, it was said, by Southern Pacific officials in 1904, to secure oil lands in the state. The officials of the company knew, it was alleged, that the land they selected as agricultural was in reality rich oil-bearing territory and that patents were rushed through in the name of the Kern Trading and Oil Company. The government alleged this concern is nothing but a "dummy" and is in reality the Southern Pacific Company itself. Special Assistant Attorney General W. N. Mills left for Washington today, and will present to the attorney general the facts upon which a blanket complaint will be framed.

MEMBERS OF DETROIT TEAM FINED \$100 EACH.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.—The American league in special meeting today fined each member of the Detroit baseball team \$100 for refusing to play ball in this city last Saturday and Monday.

Poor appetite is a sure sign of impaired digestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will strengthen your digestion and improve your appetite. Thousands have been benefited by taking these Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

ONLY MALE STENOGRAPHERS

Solon Thinks Other Kind Nuisance in District Attorney's Office

BRIEF SESSION OF HOUSE

Adjourned Because of Scottish Rite Reunion in Valley of Santa Fe.

Legislative interest seems at low ebb. However, leaders are figuring on putting through absolutely essential financial legislation before adjournment three weeks hence. Speaker Baca remarked today that beginning next week, there would be night sessions of the House. There is talk of a special session, and while the Capital would not be averse to keeping the legislators here for another month or two, an extra session can hardly be justified, for there is nothing that the extra session can do that is not within the power of the present session. The salary bill is causing much wrangling but agreement on it is almost completed. The main point of difference remaining is that on the salary of county school superintendents, it being maintained that \$1,500 a year is too low, and that the salary should be \$2,000, especially since it covers incidental office expenses, travel allowance, stationery and clerical assistance. There is some justice in that plea.

The corporation commission bill is still tied up in the Ways and Means committee. The pure food bill act is about dead and is to be replaced by a more liberal bill. Senator Clark is working hard on the general appropriation and revenue bills which are absolutely necessary to the state. But as to legislation on other subjects, the outlook is not very encouraging. After revenue and financial matters are once adjusted and tried out during the rest of the year and after the November election has cleared the atmosphere, it is believed that there will be a disposition among the legislators of both houses to get down to a comprehensive legislative program, to forget that the House and the Senate are two different bodies with different objects in view, but remember that all are legislators entrusted with the task of getting together on legislation needed by the state and of benefit to its people.

Senate.

Miera presided. A protest against a division of Guadalupe county was presented by H. J. Gallegos presented a petition from Duran. Referred to the committee on education.

The following bills were introduced:

New Bills.

Senate Bill No. 146, an act to appoint guardians for incompetents and spendthrifts. Introduced by H. J. Gallegos.

House Bill No. 41, the "Bond Bill," was referred to the committee on state and county indebtedness.

House Bill No. 15, an act to punish sexual perversion, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

House Bill No. 152, an act to define and punish embezzlement of guardians and administrators was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Committee Reports.

The committee on finance reported a substitute for House Bill No. 129, it recommended that Senate Bill No. 53 be not passed. It exempts church, lodge, etc., property from exemption. Similar Senate Bill No. 54, to exempt widows and orphans up to \$1,000. The committee reported the following:

An Act Providing for the Improvement of Streets Abutting on State Property and, in Furtherance thereof, Providing Labor and Material Thereof and the Cost of the Same. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:

Section 1. Wherever there are in New Mexico state buildings whose grounds about on four sides on public streets the part of each of such streets abutting shall be paved under the direction of the Capitol Custodian Committee.

Section 2. For the purpose of making the improvement aforesaid, the superintendent of the state penitentiary is hereby authorized and directed, upon requisition of the Capitol Custodian Committee, to furnish and supply to such committee sufficient paving brick and convict labor to make the improvement specified in section one hereof.

Section 3. Such convict labor and paving brick shall be furnished to the Capitol Custodian Committee free of cost; one-half of all other cost incurred in making such improvement shall be paid by the state and one-half shall be collected by the city or town in which such improvement is made, from the owners of private property abutting on such improvement in the same manner, as near as may be as the cost of sidewalks is collected under chapter 54 of the Laws of the thirty-third Legislative Assembly, and special tax bills shall be issued thereunder in favor of the Capitol Custodian Committee.

Section 4. This law shall take effect from and after ninety days after the adjournment of this legislature.

Bills on Third Reading.

Senate Bill No. 128, by Holt, an act for high license and local option, was recommended to the committee on judiciary, because its author found that a clause in it is broader than its author intended.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 106, by Walton, making dogs, cats, birds, personal property, and fixing a penalty of \$10 to \$500, or jail sentence of ten days to six months, or both for dog poisoners, was passed 16 to 1.

Senate Bill No. 106, the county salary bill, on the calendar, had to be passed over because the printed copies had not reached the Senate.

Senate Bill No. 120, an act prescribing commissions which may be brokers, was passed with slight amendment by 15 to 2.

Pankey, by unanimous consent, offered a substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 18, an act relating to kidnapping and abduction and providing penalties therefore. The bill was put on its passage under suspension of the rules. The bill provides for a penalty of 1 to 99 years for kidnapping children, and 10 to 25 years for kidnapping adults to hold them for ransom, and 6 months to 20 years, for enticing children away from guardians, etc. The act carries the emergency clause. It passed by 16 to 1. Evans voting no.

Senate Bill No. 129, an act to regulate the expenditure of excesses of commissions collected by treasurers and assessors, such excess to go to the payment of prior existing indebtedness, the remainder to be spent for good roads or county surveys, was passed. This act mainly affects San Miguel county, which wants to use the money for good roads, and Bernalillo county, which wants to use the excess for county surveys. Chavez, Grant and Dona Ana counties. Clark explained the measure which carries the emergency clause.

Senate Bill No. 54, an act to exempt from taxation cemeteries, church property, secret societies, public libraries, hospitals, etc., according to Holt, being merely declaratory of the constitution and existing statutes, was tabled on adverse report of the committee on judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 54, an act similar to No. 53, but exempting widows and orphans up to \$1,000, was tabled.

Message From the Governor.

A message was received from Governor McDonald that he had signed Senate Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 18, providing for the appointment of a Panama Canal Exposition Commission of five to visit San Diego and San Francisco.

The Senate adjourned to Friday at 10 a. m.

Committee Meetings.

The Senate committee on state, county and municipal indebtedness met this afternoon and approved of House Bill No. 41, the Bond Bill. The committee on education also met this afternoon after the adjournment of the Senate. The ways and means committee of the House has decided to report a substitute for the Moreno pure food bill, has done on the federal act.

House.

In the absence of Vicar General Pourchey, Representative Campbell pronounced the invocation. Speaker Baca presided. On motion of Mullens the reading of the journal was dispensed with. On account of the Scottish Rite reunion, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, quite a number of the members taking the degrees.

House—Wednesday Afternoon.

The House yesterday afternoon in committee of the whole amended the district attorney's bill, approved of it as amended and reported this to the House which laid it over to be printed before final passage.

After the New Mexican went to press yesterday afternoon, "shall" was substituted for "may" in the section defining the duties of assistant district attorney on motion of Mullens.

Vargas moved to insert the word "male" before the word "stenographer," and in an address declared that the position should be one for young men and that women in the place merely interfere with the work of the office. Tombs said that he has had considerable experience with stenographers, that he was never able to obtain one who could "stenog" for less than \$900 a year, and he offered an amendment making the salary of the stenographer of the district attorney \$900 a year. De Baca moved to make it \$250 a year. Blanchard moved to substitute the word "sweeper" for "stenographer." Hilton moved to amend that district attorneys of the second class be allowed \$500 a year for a stenographer. The Tombs amendment to make the stenographer's salary \$900, was carried 26 to 10. Mullens moved to amend that "the salary be paid to the stenographer." The amendment was passed. The Hilton amendment allowing district attorneys of the second class \$500 a year for a stenographer was passed. An amendment to strike out \$300 allowance for traveling expenses, made by Rogers and de Baca, was tabled. Another amendment that was adopted makes the travel allowance available only for travel in pursuance of official duty. A motion of Sanchez to make the salary of the district attorney of the second class \$3,000 a year, carried. The bill carries the emergency clause. The committee rose and reported to the House in favor of the passage of the bill as amended.

The House adjourned to 10 a. m. Thursday.

MAY TERM OF COURT BEGINS IN LAS VEGAS.

Judge David J. Leahy opened the district court in Las Vegas this morning. It is not expected that the term will be a lengthy one since there is not a great deal of criminal business on the docket and the grand jury will not be called upon to investigate a large number of reported infractions of the laws. District Attorney Ward and Assistant District Attorney Hedcock will represent the state in the criminal cases. This will be Judge Leahy's first appearance on the bench in Las Vegas.

Henry Ferris, Hadar, Nebr., is the father of ten children and for the past 20 years has used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound with the best of results. He tells us: "I think Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is the best cough medicine in the world for I have used it for the past 20 years and can recommend it to anyone needing a cough medicine." For sale by all druggists.

THE BAG WITH THE NUGGETS

A Story of Fort Wingate in the Days of Navajo and Apache Raids

LURE OF ARIZONA'S GOLD

Fifteen Dreams of Last Days of Prospector Who Lost Reason.

(Olive Ennis Hite.)

Fort Wingate lay—a rugged brown dot—on the bare breast of the San Mateo desert, the full fervor of a July sun beating down on parade ground and crumbling barracks. Heat waves shimmered over the desolate waste that crept down to the trickling Rio Gallo, and far off toward the scarred sides of Mighty San Mateo's towering crest, delicate pictures painted themselves on the radiant blue sky and marvelous lakes of azure blue water rose and faded as the mirage waxed and waned. Ah! old Wingate was in very truth "The abomination of desolation." On the roof of the guard house a red sentinel listlessly paced his beat—around and around—pausing at each cardinal point to scan the sage brush and cactus for something that might be alive and not be one of the wild creatures of the llano, for the Navajo and Apache were "out"; by day this wisps of smoke, by night slender spirals of flame gave warning to the forlorn little garrison that terrible foes were on the watch. Our band was pitifully attenuated, a skeleton troop of the 3d Cavalry and the ghost of a company of the 5th Infantry, was still further depleted by sickness and the absolute necessity of scouts throughout the mountains. Of women, there were less than a dozen, all told; one officers wife, and the others, the landladies and the beef contractor's wife and children. A few Mexican servants made up the small—but altogether, too large crowd of "undesirables." For we were the one invitation that threatened an attack from overwhelming numbers of Apaches. The Navajos were nomads off their reservation "Down in the lower country," at El Bosque Redondo, and were looking mostly for horses, mules and cattle but the fierce Apaches were out for everything they might use, abuse, torture and destroy.

It was the middle of the afternoon when everyone was within doors in a futile effort to find comfort in the thick-walled houses; the relief had just made one lagging round when sharp and menacing his carbine spoke. "There was scarcely a second left 'Boots and Saddles' rung out on the air; the long roll sounded from the corrals and stables; where only silence had enveloped the post now all was animation, apprehension and hurry. Again the sentinel's carbine spoke and that meant, 'Women and children remain in quarters,' and that to us meant APACHES! On the guard house stood the commanding officer, the surgeon and the officer of the day each looking keenly over the plain toward the West. An order was shouted from the lookout and the outposts were doubled and spread; another short, firm command and a squad of dragoons trotted out toward the Gallo, while a sergeant, with his handful of infantry, went on double quick time toward the point where the commandant's orders suggested that serious trouble lay. Sergeant MacCarthy, of the 3d, rode proudly at the head of his troopers and, aside from being entirely without fear, stood in awe of the captain in command, who was only a foot soldier, a cavalryman's particular aversion, but was a bit of a martinet and also, supposed to be more careful of his own body than those of the men under him, suddenly pulled his big grey back on his haunches and yelled with joy: "Tell the women 'tis only man and he's near dead, and I do be thinking he's no Injun. 'Tis a stretcher we want." Dr. Longwill, only a contract surgeon but far better equal to an emergency than the Captain, waited only until he had gathered necessary restoratives, bandages and a wheel chair, which did duty for ambulance, stretcher or lounging place for convalescents, for Wingate was as barren in its hospital supplies as the homes were comfortable. From the top of my quarters I could see something moving in the shadow of a cactus and the men stooping over it looked at each other and then at the object on the ground, then their hands would go up to their faces and they would turn away but to look again. My heart beat wildly for I interpreted each sign to mean it was some of the scouts then out and my own man was in command. Ten days they had been gone and that might be he, one of his men sent in for aid or to report a disaster which was expected, but never prepared for. With flying feet I ran toward the burden the men had swung between them and were carefully bringing in. The grizzled old Sergeant saw me coming and galloped to my side. "Tis not the Lieutenant, Glory be, nor is it one of the men; God only knows what it is, but I think it's what's left of a human being!" And that was what it was—the piteous wreck of "a human being."

When the rescuers reached the poor fellow he feebly moaned and moved his body. It was the last supreme effort and with closed eyes he fell back in a coma that lasted for many days. There wasn't an inch of the bony body that was not a welter of blood from cruel wounds, scarcely a shred of clothing was left and the skin drawn over the skeleton was black, broken and festered. So must Greely and his men have looked when out of the Artic night Schley bore them homeward. It was a sight so harrowing that those battered veterans of the 3d, turned and furtively wiped away tears of pity. Doctor Longwill, with his own hands, cut

away the loathsome rags that seemed glued to the skin; tenderly washed and anointed and drew together the gaping gashes which seemed as if made by dull knives but which were the mark of desert stones over which he had dragged from far in the mountains of Arizona to where help had come. For days there was but faint sign of life, for weeks there was no glimmer of returning reason until hope was almost abandoned that the mystery would ever be solved. That the man was white, Longwill had decided and that he was a miser there was evidence in a pouch of nuggets, each the size of a large bullet and smooth as a water-worn pebble. This pouch was tightly grasped in one parchment-like hand when picked up and the first dawn of consciousness after all the weeks of death in life was made hilarious by his querulous demand for "Them Apache bullets."

Longwill said he felt like a thief as he took them out of his desk and laid them in the hand that closed over them like an automatic claw. "He looked at me with suspicion and fury and whispered 'Where's the bag?' The bag, alas, was too alive to keep and I told him so; he let out an oath that was horrible coming, as it did, from the awful mouth the poor devil was uttering just then." Whether he had eaten some noxious weed, or it was surry, or any other of the sinister things that might easily have befallen him, I never quite made out, but that mouth was not human and a robust oath from it must have been more than shocking. Suspicion was the predominant trait which never, wholly, left him, but so weak and half-witted was he that no one could win his confidence or gather his story. He would begin as if it was all clear with him in his memory, he would tell of his companions, their search for a mine. "The Injuns" had told about when he was a prisoner "AND THEY CUT AWAY MY TONGUE," which was true, a part of the tongue was missing which added to our inability to understand him, which the Doctor thought might have been a part of his incredible sufferings and not Apache fiendishness. As he grew stronger bodily, he was allowed the privilege of the garrison; he soon found his way to our quarters where a sturdy year old boy attracted him. At first I was not willing he should touch the youngster—who seemed strangely drawn to the hideous face and distorted body—but so humble, so gentle was he that I finally allowed him to hold him for a moment. Like a lightning flash his expression changed and his voice had a soul in it. "I have a little feller at home," he said. "Where is your home? Where is your baby?" His face grew soft and tender and his crippled hands stroked the merry little one, but the light of intelligence was gone and in its place crept a crafty look. "You will tell the Apaches and they won't give me bullets." That was the end of the confidence I had hoped for, also to his visits—for I was afraid of him. But wherever he saw the baby he would ask to hold him "Just a minute for I have a little feller." One day when the nurse brought the baby home she told me "El Loco" had given him his pouch, in which he carried his nuggets, and that "El nino" had them. Some one had given him a bead pouch of Mexican work, and in it he carried his jealously guarded gold. To keep it was not possible; to give it back without disturbing the distraught thing would unhinge it for days—not one of us could do. But one night after he had had a particularly unhappy day—Doctor Longwill asked him where his "bullets" were. He did not remember, so it was an easy matter to put them under his pillow, after he fell asleep. But, next day they reappeared with the child. Again I made an effort to learn something tangible about "The little feller" that, evidently, was in his thoughts. I found out nothing that was a clue. We wrote to many places where we thought he might have lived. He would mention towns but never a state, and we failed to get the slightest trace of his past. One day he was eating meat and looking up at the doctor he said: "Doc, this beats the fellers I eat after I got the Apache bullets; they was mortal tough them fellers." Longwill tried to follow up that admission but "Adam"—as we called him—shrugged his shoulders, loomed disagreeably and lapsed into his usual coma. Days passed before he had a ray of memory again and none of us cared to try to awaken his hideous recollections. The nuggets traveled back and forth between him and "The little feller" till the rains came on with a mighty cloudburst which caught my ramshackle quarters unprepared for the deluge. My Laxes and Penates were buried under a slick sea of mud, mice nests, dead centipedes and other small beasties, such as the desert harbors, and as bad luck would have it, the "bullets" were in "the little feller's" keeping. In the hubbub and excitement I forgot them and when a detail of prisoners were brought in to dig out the mess "Adam" came, too. He took a hoe and dug feet in toward the burden the men had swung between them and were carefully bringing in. The grizzled old Sergeant saw me coming and galloped to my side. "Tis not the Lieutenant, Glory be, nor is it one of the men; God only knows what it is, but I think it's what's left of a human being!" And that was what it was—the piteous wreck of "a human being."

When the rescuers reached the poor fellow he feebly moaned and moved his body. It was the last supreme effort and with closed eyes he fell back in a coma that lasted for many days. There wasn't an inch of the bony body that was not a welter of blood from cruel wounds, scarcely a shred of clothing was left and the skin drawn over the skeleton was black, broken and festered. So must Greely and his men have looked when out of the Artic night Schley bore them homeward. It was a sight so harrowing that those battered veterans of the 3d, turned and furtively wiped away tears of pity. Doctor Longwill, with his own hands, cut

CARRIZOZO LOSES AGAIN

Further Delay Before Court-house Can Be Built at New County Seat

PHARMACY BOARD ADJOURNS

Cases Against Santa Fe Railway System Being Tried in Federal Court.

Governor W. C. McDonald returned from Clovis at noon yesterday. He attended the Democratic state convention there and addressed the delegates.

Federal Court.

The federal court has been hearing the cases against the A. T. and S. F. railroad for the past two days for alleged violation of the twenty-eight hour law. The cases will probably go to the jury tonight.

Treasurer's Receipts.

The following sums of money were received in the office of State Treasurer O. N. Marron yesterday: Thomas P. Gable, game and fish warden, game protection fund, \$7.25; M. A. Gonzales, clerk of the district court, court fees, \$31.95; Mike Mandell, treasurer of Bernalillo county, taxes, \$173.10.

Masonic Life Association.

The Masonic Life Association of Buffalo, New York, failed to have its license renewed because the company had not complied with the New Mexico laws relative to policy form. The department of insurance of the state, notified the company of its disapproval of the policy and gave it every opportunity to change the same.

Judgments Signed.

In the case of Hilario Baca, adjudged bankrupt, Judge William H. Pope issued an order exempting Baca from all further obligation from debts specified in the statutes. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the case of the United States versus J. W. Green and judgment for \$200 and cost of the action was signed. Notice to appear before the bar of the federal court August 15, was ordered served on the Mimbres River Water Company, a foreign corporation and defendant to a suit brought by the government.

Attorneys Admitted to Practice.

Up to date the following attorneys of New Mexico have been admitted to practice before the bar of the United States court: J. M. Harvey, Julius Staab, C. R. Brice, Charles Springer, E. W. Dobson, S. B. Davis, Jr., E. E. Wright, H. L. Ortiz, L. O. Moore, Reed Holloman, C. H. Aldridge, Louis C. Hildred, George Klock, Alexander Read, Neil B. Field, R. W. D. Bryan, W. C. Reid, H. J. Collins, Summers Burkhardt, E. P. Davies, H. W. Clark, M. C. de Baca, Francis M. Hartman, William A. Hawkins, J. H. Crist, J. R. McFie.

Board of Pharmacy Adjourns.

The State Board of Pharmacy has adjourned after a session of four days attended by E. G. Murphy, president; G. S. Moore, W. E. Nutting, A. J. Fischer, secretary, and Inspector B. Rapp. There were five applicants for certificates but only two passed, F. L. Browning and J. M. Hines of Deming. The pure food legislation was discussed and minor amendments to the present law were endorsed. A pure food and drug law, identical with the United States Food and Drugs Act, was drafted for introduction in the legislature. The board adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

Carrizozo Loses County Seat Case.

In the case of Jacobo Aragon, plaintiff, vs. Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, defendant, Judge E. C. Abbott in the district court yesterday required an additional bond in the sum of \$10,000 of the plaintiff to be furnished on or before June 15 and maintained the present injunction in force pending the furnishing of such bond. The hearing was on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted by the district court of Lincoln county to restrain the county commissioners from paying out any funds for the erection of a court house in Carrizozo. The present ruling will hold awaiting the settlement of the case in an appeal before the supreme court of the United States.

Mrs. Wm

NEW MEXICAN REVIEW

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF SANTA FE COUNTY.

The New Mexican is the oldest news paper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the Territory, and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the Southwest.

THE VARGAS MEMORIAL.

House Joint Memorial No. 7 introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Vargas touches upon an old and important question that the New Mexican has been discussing for many years. It is the status of the Pueblo Indians and their relation to the settlers adjoining and on Pueblo Indian grants. The New Mexican has maintained consistently that these Pueblos are not Indians in the sense of the other tribal Indians of the United States, that they are citizens of New Mexico, that their rights as citizens are guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo under which, to a certain extent they also derived title to their lands, though later confirmed by Congress, and that therefore they should be treated by the United States, in the same manner as other citizens who derived their citizenship under that treaty; that they should be permitted to alienate their lands the same as other citizens, should pay taxes, and should have the right to vote. If that view were taken, New Mexico would have two Congressmen after March 4, instead of only one, and both Uncle Sam, as well as the state, would solve a question that will otherwise vex them for many years to come.

Says the Memorial to Congress introduced by Mr. Vargas:

"From the earliest historical times these Pueblo Indians have had nothing in common with the Tribal Indians who have been known and called by the Spanish settlers of New Mexico as Wild Indians or 'Indios Bravos' to distinguish them from the Pueblo Indians. They have always lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own local government and have been pastoral and agricultural people, peaceable, industrious and intelligent and far superior to all but a very few civilized Indian tribes. They were citizens of the Republic of Mexico and their property and their rights were guaranteed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, just as much as were the rights of the other citizens of Caucasian descent. Their character as a people and their status as citizens have been repeatedly recognized by the courts of New Mexico as will appear by reference to the cases of De la O v. Acosta, 1 N. M. 226; United States v. Lucero, 1 N. M. 427; United States v. Santistevan, 1 N. M. 590; Territory v. Delinquent Taxpayers, 12 N. M. 141; United States v. Mares, 14 N. M. 3.

"No one can read these opinions without being convinced that they are correct. In addition, attention should also be called to the case of United States v. Joseph, 94 U. S. 616, affirming the same case reported in the first volume of New Mexico reports, where the court quotes with approval from the opinion of the supreme court of New Mexico although the court does not distinctly declare that the Indians are citizens of the United States, refusing so to do because that question was not necessarily involved. The opinion does say, however, that their status is not to be determined by the circumstance that some officer of the government has appointed for them an agent, and holds, as we have already stated, in substance that they do not resemble the Indian tribes to whom the Non-Intercourse Acts of Congress apply, and it is stated that the Pueblo Indians, hold their lands by a right superior to that of the United States, a title which was fully recognized by the Mexican government and protected in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Any attempt to apply the non-Intercourse acts of the United States concerning Tribal Indians to the lands and villages of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and to the Indians themselves will be productive of very unjust and absurd results. Eight of these Pueblo villages, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Sandia and Isleta are situated on the banks of the Rio Grande, the principal water course in New Mexico, and each is possessed of large and extensive tracts of land held by title derived from the Spanish government, and the villages and land are traversed by public highways which have been in use for centuries. To prohibit the use of these highways by members of the public for travel up and down the valley of the Rio Grande, with merchandise of any lawful sort which may be carried on the public roads, would work great injustice and hardship to the public generally and would constitute an unjustifiable interference with the rights of the Indians themselves. Other Indian Pueblos such as Taos, Tesuque, Laguna and Acoma are similarly situated.

"These Indian towns have nearly all had as neighbors citizens of other races who have settled near them and in many cases these other citizens have acquired title to portions of the Indian grants and have made their homes on the Indian lands living there for many generations and have made towns close to or even upon the Indian lands themselves.

"The lands held by these Indian Pueblos must be nearly if not quite 500,000 acres, but we cannot give the exact figures. The grants which were confirmed more than fifty years ago by Congress to the Indian Pueblos continued over 450,000 acres and some additional claims to land were confirmed to some of the Pueblos by the Court of Private Land Claims. A large part of these grants contain some of the richest, most fertile and productive agricultural lands in the state of New Mexico and yet Congress has seen fit to withdraw this great body of land worth millions of dollars from all taxation by the state. That this is an injustice to other taxpayers in the state needs no demonstration but we were compelled to submit to this as one of the conditions of our admission to statehood just as we were compelled to submit to other shameful and insulting conditions imposed by the Enabling Act.

"We submit to Congress that nothing can be found in the history or conditions of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico to justify the national government in treating them in any different manner from the treatment accorded to other citizens, and that they have always been able to protect and care for themselves without any Congressional assistance as it has only been within very recent times that they have become the special object of the fostering care of the office of Indian affairs. They have never been denied their civil rights and have voted at elections in New Mexico whenever they have offered to do so."

POSSIBILITIES OF GOAT RAISING IN NEW MEXICO.

Five hundred million goat skins have been imported into the United States during the last decade, and the money sent out of the country in payment thereof amounts to 250 million dollars. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the goat skins imported into the United States have ranged in value from 20 million to 30 million dollars per annum during the last decade, making a total for the period in question of slightly more than 250 million dollars. The number of goats whose skins are represented by this 250 million dollars is approximately 500 million, since the average value of the goat skins now being imported is, according to the figures of the Bureau of Statistics, about 50¢ each, the valuation being those in the country from which exported to the United States.

This statement of the large value (\$250,000,000) of goat skins, imported during the last decade, together with that indicating that the number of goats which this \$250,000,000 represents is approximately 500 million, is extremely suggestive in conjunction with a statement recently supplied to the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, by the United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, from which country large numbers of these skins are imported, in which he says that the meat of the goat, which is used as food and found very similar to that of the sheep, is of even greater value than that of the hides, and that the goats are grown in large numbers upon lands not available for agricultural purposes. "The dry plains of Nuevo Leon," he adds, "with scant growth of brush, are able to support large flocks of goats, though these same plains will not produce corn, cane, or grass, unless water is supplied for irrigation. * * * Mountain lands and rough, broken sections of foothill lands may be secured for about \$1 per acre, and each acre will, in the moist regions, support 5 or 6 goats. * * * The steep mountain sides, the deep gorges, the narrow valleys covered everywhere with exuberant vegetation afford congenial feeding grounds for goats. * * * The value of the goat depends upon three things: Meat, tallow, and the skin. The matter of fresh meat in the farming districts of the hot country is greatly simplified by the breeding of goats. * * * and the flesh alone would make it a profitable industry."

The above statement indicating that large additions to the meat supply of the United States may be grown upon lands not available for general agricultural purposes, together with the statement of the Bureau of Statistics that the skins of 50 million goats are imported annually into the United

States, coupled with the further well known fact that the meat of goats is now being sold for food in the markets of many cities of the United States, offers an interesting suggestion as to the possibilities of large additions to the meat supply of the United States and the retention at home of the 25 million dollars per annum now being sent out of the country for the purchase of goat skins. New Mexico especially is adapted to goat raising.

British India supplies about one-third the entire importations of goat skins into the United States, that country having been credited with 13 million skins out of a total importation of 43 million in the fiscal year 1911. The next largest importations of that year were 6-2-3 million from China, 3 million from Mexico, 2-3-4 million from England, 1-3-2 million from British East Africa, 2 million from Brazil, 1-1-3 million from Argentina, 1 million from Venezuela, about 1 million each from France and Russia, and two-thirds of a million from Turkey in Asia. Considerable amounts are also imported from Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Peru, the Dutch East Indies and French Africa.

The statement, furnished by the American Consul quoted above and printed in the Daily Consular and Trade Report by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor, will serve as an illustration of how the business of goat raising is conducted in Mexico (the money values are assumed to represent Mexican pesos, one of which equals 49.8 cents in American currency).

In 1904 the manager of the farm received 66,000 goats, including large and small, at a valuation of \$1.50 each, equal to \$99,000. From the produce of these he sold, during 9 months of 1904 and the years 1905 and 1906, 50,000 head at \$5 each, equal to \$250,000, and he, at the close of 1906, 85,000 head on the farm, being 22,000 more than he started with. The result was, counting the value of the 22,000 increase at \$1.50 each with the foregoing sales, the investment of \$99,000 produced in less than 3 years \$283,000, besides the original stock of 66,000 goats was intact.

THE OLD PALACE.

The greatest heritage of New Mexico from the Conquistadores is the Palace of the Governors, not only the grandest historical monument in the commonwealth, but the oldest and most romantic in the United States.

If any one were to lay inconspicuous hands on Faneuil hall in Boston, or on Independence hall in Philadelphia, he would regret it for the rest of his life. Nor should New Mexico permit the venerable, old pile to fall into ruins. There should be provisions for restoring the entire structure to conform with the great work done at its western end, by the regents of the New Mexico Museum. This work is a joy to the eye, a satisfaction to the patriot, a magnet for the tourist and scientist. The New Mexican can recall no instance in history in which so much was done for so little, and was done so well, as the restoration of that part of the Old Palace under the direction of Dr. Edgar L. Hewett and his staff. Incidentally, the restoration of that part of the Old Palace has resulted in bringing here a great scientific library, the School of American Archaeology and many other benefits such as redound to the advantage and fame not only of the capital but of the entire commonwealth, for was not the fame, the learning, the culture of Athens, also the glory of Greece?

But the Archaeological Institute, by reason of the Museum to a great extent, has done more than simply maintain here its school that is attracting scientists from the entire world. It is excavating, exploring, studying the great prehistoric communal and cliff dwellings in New Mexico. These remarkable prehistoric remains are found in every part of the state. In San Juan, Rio Arriba, Taos, Santa Fe, Sandoval, Torrance, Grant, Valencia, Socorro, McKinley, Bernalillo and other counties, and every one of those counties is therefore vitally interested in maintaining the Old Palace as the focus at which center the activities that are preserving to the future generations the evidences of prehistoric life as well as the mission churches, and incidentally are gathering a museum that is becoming world-famous, that for the originality of its conception, beauty of its mural paintings, and originality and scope of its exhibits, stands unique and pre-eminent in its field.

The New Mexican cannot believe for a moment that any legislative assembly would seek to hinder, or harm, or destroy this work so well begun and matured; nay, will not even permit it to languish but will give it the most generous support and co-operation in order that the state may glorify its own history and mission and its people may be benefited in a thousand and one ways that count. To do anything else would be barbarism.

AS JAKE SYKES SIZES UP THE TAFT-ROOSEVELT CONTROVERSY.

Jake Sykes, of Jefferson county, Pa., has sized up the Taft-Roosevelt fight. He thinks that the country should "stand by Roosevelt and nominate Taft."

"It is like this," he said, "and you can't get round it. Roosevelt knows what to do when in a box. They got him in a snarl in the Philippines, but he knew what to do; he sent Taft out, and Taft fixed it up nicely. Then things went wrong in Cuba, and Teddy sent Taft down and he smoothed it out. T. R. stole a piece of land about Panama, and he wanted folks to think he got it honestly, and he sent Taft down. Taft fixed it up until it looked half decent. Roosevelt was President and he got the Republican party and country in a mess and he put this man Taft in to fix this, too, and it is a devil of an undertaking, and no fellow could get through with it under eight years, so I think we ought to stick to Teddy and give his man Taft four more years to finish his job."

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Santa Fe is given realms of free advertising, year in and year out. It is the best advertised town in the world, making no exceptions. The trouble with Santa Fe is that it does not follow up the advantage. Says Hugh M. Skinner, in speaking of Santa Fe: "I have seen the name of Philadelphia or of Baltimore. From the age of six I have seen it on every map of the United States and generally in big letters, though places of a hundred thousand population might be lacking. I have seen it in gold letters on countless railroad coaches, and on the plate glass windows of elegant buildings in the great cities. I found it in every school history, and—"

The New Mexican told yesterday how the great railroad system named after this city features the attractions of the town in the two most recent folders it prints in largest numbers for the traveling public and how it is the sole topic in a magnificently illustrated special folder of the same system. But, as the merchant says, about his advertising: "You must have the goods to back up the advertising," and as the mail order house supplements it: "You must follow up advertising," to secure the greatest results."

Santa Fe with its great museum and Archaeological School, its already famous De Vargas Pageant, needs but to add a tourist hotel, to reap the accumulated benefits that might be garnered from the free and generous advertising given it ever since it first appeared on the map.

This same article by Mr. Skinner in The New World of Chicago, in covering with its illustrations an entire page, says of the fine and memorable work that is being done for New Mexico in the historic Palace of the Governors:

"Its restoration has been committed to competent hands. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, who directs it, is also director of the School of American Archaeology in Santa Fe. This school was founded by act of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1907; and by virtue of an AGREEMENT MADE WITH THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO, IT HAS A PERMANENT HOME IN THE PALACE, WHERE IT IS DEVELOPING A FINE MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY."

Is there any one in the legislature, or in New Mexico, who would break faith in this agreement, who would destroy at one fell swoop what has been so laboriously and beautifully accomplished?

The writer, with due appreciation, of what had been completed by last July, continues:

"To restore the long neglected and abused palace without changing its character—that is, really to restore it, without reconstructing it, seemed a herculean task. The first impulse of an ambitious, pushing, modern American would be to destroy it utterly, cart away the rubbish and build something new. Dr. Hewett and his associates, however, have proceeded cautiously, conscientiously, reverently. The modern grades have been removed (including that in the so-called Ben Hur room, which was a cast iron affair of recent decades, ordered from Kansas City). The old walls have been scraped and then coated with a hard cement finish without altering their dimensions. The observer of the transformation process by which the old palace is rendered hygienic, secure, and satisfying in the simple beauty and dignity of its old-time character, draws a long breath of relief as he thinks what might have happened had a radical 'reformer' assumed control and wrought after modern ideals."

In this connection, it might be remembered, that it was Speaker Bacon who introduced the original bill that was based on the compact of the legislature and the commonwealth with the Archaeological Institute of America for the creation of the Museum and the housing of the School of American Archaeology which is spreading the fame of New Mexico and the achievements of its people, to all quarters of the civilized world.

With this transformed palace as a background, the city of Santa Fe, last year inaugurated an annual De Vargas pageant, that will be even more splendid this year and will attract ten times the attention it did last year. Says this same writer in the New World of this pageant:

"There came his Grace the Duke, impersonated by Hon. George W. Armijo, Rough Rider of the Spanish-American War, a citizen of long lineage. His Grace was elegantly robed in purple silk and white lace, with high boots and historic silver spurs. He was mounted on a magnificent black charger, which was splendidly caparisoned, and which bore the veritable saddle of his rider's grand sire, a saddle that shone with solid silver, and bore a coat of arms. Behind him rode the governor of the San Juan Indian pueblo, in a beaded suit and feathered helmet of barbaric magnificence. Guards, trumpeters, a body of friars, a corps of lancers, a company of musketeers, black capped sword bearers, Indians and the populace followed in a magnificent march. In all its details, as historically preserved, the entry of the Duke in 1692 was reproduced. The great cross was set up on the old time site before the palace. The representative of the majesty of Spain was received and hailed as in the centuries gone. The pageant was not lacking in any feature which could lend to it the charm of historic verity. Truly, the seventeenth century was seen in a setting of the twentieth."

"The celebration was all so grand, so solemn, so impressive, yet so joyous, that its memories will demand its repetition in the future. Such festivals are well worth their cost in time and money and effort. They are educative and inspiring. They are a valuable aid to historical study and the formation of character in the young. They foster civic pride, public spirit, and high ideals in church and state. The proclamation of the original De Vargas in 1692, repeated in resonant tones (in Spanish) by his worthy representative in 1911, felt upon the ears of the listeners with the moral power of truth and authority speaking through the ages past and for the ages to come. It voiced a true conservatism. It bade the careless trifler pause. It sank deep into the hearts of the assembled thousands. It should be re-echoed through all the wide domain of America; for there is none who would not give heed to the solemn and assuring words of the great Duke, who voiced the wisdom which is the best hope of America today."

"The fire paled in the deep night. The still hours came. Old Santa Fe slept as she slept ere Queen Elizabeth reigned. The pageant of centuries past was again but a memory that will linger while life shall last."

"All this worth while? Certainly. He who dare say it is not, deserves the full disdain conveyed in the modern application of the old Anglo Saxon word 'knocker!'"

ECONOMY BUT NOT PARSIMONIOUSNESS.

The financial problem that confronts the State of New Mexico is not an insuperable one. While the strictest economy must be observed, yet there should be no halting the progress of the state, no hampering of established institutions, no checking of advancement or good government, because of an unjustifiable panic over the financial condition of the state.

The New Mexican, next to the railroads, being one of the heaviest taxpayers in a tax burdened country, speaks, advisedly, therefore, when it protests against a spirit that would cut down appropriations to a basis that would mean that New Mexico would continue at a standstill or even go backward. New Mexico people have been somewhat spoiled by Uncle Sam paying many bills in the past that the commonwealth must now pay as a price for self-government.

But New Mexico was never taxed heavily, even though the tax rate seemed high. Millions of dollars worth of property have escaped assessment altogether, millions of dollars have been exempted. There is no reason why Arizona, with only two-thirds of the population of New Mexico should have a two-thirds greater assessment, unless it is the reason that New Mexico is not assessing its wealth.

The New Mexican believes that every able-bodied man should contribute something, even though it be but little, toward the maintenance of a great state, and it would exempt no one except the halt, the blind, the widows, the orphans, the charitable institutions and organizations. Aside from that, many sources of revenue that thus far have remained untouched, are available, and it does not take an Alexander Hamilton, but merely a good business administration, to have them gush forth streams of revenue without oppressing any one interest or any one individual.

Instead of \$60,000,000, the state's assessment should be \$100,000,000, and instead of a revenue of only half a million from direct taxation, the state should have an income of a million dollars from that source. There are members of the legislature whose experience on the board of equalization and in taxation matters, and who at the same time are level headed business men, who could draft an assessment and taxation law, that would bring New Mexico an ample revenue and at the same time distribute the burden equitably.

This is the time for economy but parsimoniousness would set back the state many years and would cause thousands to regret that statehood came so soon.

KILLING THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG.

Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine railroad, at its annual dinner, told the Traffic Club of New England some pretty plain truths. He said: "Not only is the railroad the foundation of all business, but it is the subject of attack by all business men. At times we reach the very verge of despair over the antics of the government, but always the commonsense of the people comes to the surface, and we get along until the next time."

Mr. Tuttle's remarks recall those of Gen. Schwarzer, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, when speaking recently before an assembly of lawmakers. They opened their eyes very wide when this overseas traffic manager told them traffic rates did not affect to any appreciable degree the cost of commodities to the ultimate consumer. Bewildered, they inquired if he really meant what he said, being evidently suspicious that he was talking for effect. But the man, of experience in affairs persisted in his views, and defied them to figure into the retail cost of a pair of shoes or of a bar of soap the difference in freight rates between the highest demanded by the carrying companies and the lowest clamored for by the politicians, with the cry of the mass of the people behind the latter.

William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette, has a beautiful eulogy in the May number of the Santa Fe Employee's Magazine of the Santa Fe and the Santa Fe men, the loyalty of the latter in such a crisis as the snow blockades recently in Kansas and the spirit of fair play between employer and employee. The May number devotes much space and many illustrations to the Panhandle of Texas and the thriving city of Amarillo, which, when the editor of the New Mexican visited it ten years ago, did not give much promise of becoming the great and beautiful city it is today. Its advantages, compared with those of Santa Fe, were not mentioned, but the Santa Fe railroad and an aggressive public spirit have made it a great commercial and railroad center.

Those who suffer from the lamentable conditions in Mexico, naturally, are impatient that Uncle Sam should intervene. But they should also remember that it took the United States four years to crush the rebellion in the South and that during that period thousands of foreigners in the United States lost life and property. If Mexico is given four years to restore peace, perhaps, he may be enshrined in Mexican hearts as Abraham Lincoln is in the hearts of his countrymen.

"THE TIRED BUSINESS MAN."

It might be interesting to know who invented the phrase "the tired business man," which is employed chiefly in connection with the theater. The business man, according to theater managers, is too tired to sit through a serious or profound play, and so it is a custom to stage musical comedies and farces.

Now a news item has appeared in a morning journal, in which it is asserted that a statement made "may mean little to the tired business man." Which, we think, is carrying an absurd idea a step too far.

As a matter of fact, there are few if any tired business men. The real business man loves his work, and it is, therefore, not wearying. He is not "weakening," and his tired condition is chiefly a fiction manufactured by others for their own purposes. It is seldom that the business man defends or excuses himself on the ground that he is tired.

It is, instead, the man who knows nothing at all about business who admits that he is tired. The weary Willie of the funnysides is the country's accepted ideal of weariness. The average business man is a sort of modern Atlas, who can bear the weight of the world on his back, and come up smiling—which is going Atlas one better. Most fictions are harmless. But it ought to be no more than common justice to a self-reliant and industrious branch of society to find some other excuse for puerile entertainment and for other uninteresting things than the familiar one that they are demanded by "the tired business man."

A SERVANT WORTHY OF HIS HIRE.

The reasoning that insists that county school superintendents should have less salary than most of the other county officials, can be based only on the idea that the public schools are a secondary matter in public affairs. A salary of \$2,000 a year in first class counties for the county superintendent of schools is not any too much, considering that it includes traveling and incidental expenses. There should be certain qualifications for the office, and there should be a proviso for all of the offices with sufficient salary attached, that the officials must give all their time to the duties of their office and should hold no other office or position. A competent man who gives his time and energy to the public schools of his county will be kept busy and on the go all of the time. He will have to be in attendance at normal institutes and county superintendents' conventions, he will keep in touch with educational methods and progress, he can do more for the public schools than any other official or individual. Surely, for such work and incidental expense, \$2,000 a year is a very modest compensation.

BAD JUDGMENT OF THE COLONEL.

The lowest depths of political lowbrowism would appear to have been reached by the friends of Colonel Roosevelt, when they seek to create a prejudice against President Taft by insinuating that Major Butt's last journey was taken for the purpose of manifesting undue friendliness between the government at Washington and the head of the Catholic Church at Rome.

The president need scarcely have explained, as he has done, that there has been no action in his career which has failed to take proper account of religious movements everywhere and of all kinds, and that good people of whatever denomination have equal standing with him, as the head of a nation which makes no religious distinctions, and contemplates merely the utmost freedom of religious belief.

That the president "favors the Catholics" unduly is a charge the bad taste of which is on a plane with an earlier charge that he is a Unitarian.

Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt's friends have lacked something more than tact in their latest offense against the president. It will not be forgotten that Colonel Roosevelt made himself conspicuous in a somewhat rude and crude way in Rome on one occasion, when, if he did not exactly blunder according to the rules of good taste, he still succeeded in walking around in wooden shoes in a characteristic fashion, when a man of gentler breeding might easily have avoided unpleasantness.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

The people have always ruled in this country, says Leslie's today, and if we can be delivered from demagoguery, they will continue to rule. By the manner in which Lincoln's phrase, "A government of the people, for the people, by the people," is now being used, one would suppose that he had been speaking of a government in which the fundamental elements were the initiative, referendum and the recall of judges and judicial decisions. If the "people" who are being so zealously championed will only think a moment, they will see that the government today is the government of Lincoln, the only difference being that national politics are on a higher level now than then. The preservation of the integrity of the Federal government from secession was the simple proposition to which Lincoln gave himself. The progressive program which would uphold the very principles of representative democracy and destroy constitutional government, with its checks and balances, had not in Lincoln's day been devised.

The reason that Wilson was thrown down at Clovis, explained a Democrat today, was because his theories of government have to be translated to the Democratic precinct leaders by an interpreter. He is too high-falutin' in his words and doctrines. The majority of the dear people belong in the houn' dawg class and are not Princeton graduates.

There is only one Democrat who might have defeated the Republican candidate for the Presidency next November and that is Woodrow Wilson, but the Democrats will see to it that he is not nominated. The Republican party at times has more luck than sense.

THE ROOSEVELT THEORY.

What good would all the constitutional guarantees do for the Spanish-American people if decisions of the supreme court in cases involving those guarantees could be reversed at short notice by a vote of the people? The people having fifty or a greater per cent of Spanish-American blood number only 135,000 in New Mexico, those of other blood number 200,000. It was because of this disparity of numbers and the disadvantage of the Spanish-Americans at the polls, that these guarantees were written into the state constitution and were made almost irrepealable. But now comes Roosevelt with a new doctrine, which would in effect set aside all of these guarantees and subject them to the whim of the majority.

The making and interpreting of law is a science which grows more and more abstruse with every phase of human development. The increase of population, the enormous increase of wealth, the invention of labor-saving machinery, the dynamo, the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile, the aeroplane, the wireless, the congestion of population in cities, the creation of corporations and the modification or enlargement of their functions—all present new problems to the legislator and the jurist—problems which require for their just solution trained intellects and ripe judgments and special knowledge.

Disregarding these obvious and indisputable facts the "progressives," as they entitle themselves, claim that the people should have the right, not only to make and repeal both organic and statutory laws without the aid of legislatures or conventions, but should be invested with the power of final interpretation of such laws. It is alleged that to lodge the power of final interpretation of laws in the courts is to deprive the people of the right to rule and to declare them unfit for self-government. Therefore, it is claimed, there should be an appeal from Supreme Court decisions to the people at the polls, and that popular decisions rendered at the ballot box should control the interpretation as well as the making or repealing of laws. It is asserted by the leading apostles of this new chapter in the gospel of unrest and discontent that Supreme Courts are now supreme indeed; that they are the final arbiters whose decisions must rule, beyond the power of the people to reverse or change them.

All of this seems absurd to President Roosevelt. He would have it that if a Spanish-American goes into court to enforce the right of his children to attend public school, or his priority to the use of irrigation water, and the court sustains that right under the constitution, that the plaintiff could appeal to the people who outnumber the Spanish-Americans almost two to one and reverse that court decision. And, yet, it is undeniable that the majority of the American people seem to prefer Roosevelt, just because of his disregard of law and order and existing rights and traditions.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION.

A plan is being considered in Illinois for establishing rural recreation centers throughout the state, the centers to be supported through public taxation. This plan will be thoroughly discussed at the Rural Recreation Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 5-8, 1912.

The recreation work of some rural schools, churches and the Grange is to be described. Many will be interested in the account of attempts of farmers' wives to provide recreation for themselves through women's clubs.

The rural traveling library, contests in gardening, corn clubs, athletics, boy scout activities for country boys—some of the questions on the program. Thetford, Vermont, and other rural communities have given pageants showing their own local history.

The various forms of musical and dramatic plays which have been developed in rural districts in different parts of the United States will be presented.

Those back of the rural recreation movement believe that through it the pull of the city on young men and young women can be somewhat lessened and farm life made more attractive. They even go so far as to claim that economic efficiency in rural districts may be increased through the development of a stronger rural play life.

During the last year nineteen cities alone spent four and a half million dollars for recreation. Cleveland within a few days is to vote on a million dollar bond issue for recreation.

The recreation movement, however, has not been confined to cities. Hamilton county, Tennessee, has arranged for a recreation secretary to visit the schools throughout the county and make them centers for the play life. Out in the open country, farming counties have arranged for playgrounds in connection with their rural schools and have secured a common meeting place for the rural community.

The meeting at Cleveland will not deal with the need for rural recreation but will show what has already been done in different sections and will point out the line of further development.

The remarkable fact that only a fraction of the people in Ohio cast their vote at yesterday's primary election, exposes a vital defect of the direct primaries. As highly as the American prizes his right of franchise, he will sacrifice it if his personal convenience dictates otherwise. This will always be a government by the minority until every voter makes it his duty to go to the polls. In time of war, the man who hangs back is a coward, if not a traitor. But it is just as much a duty in time of peace to register one's vote, as it is in time of war, if enlisted, to fight for the flag. However, as few elections as possible and a short ballot, are the remedies for the inalienable difference of millions of voters on election day.

BACA PUTS ONE OVER AGAIN

Under Authority of Rules He Appoints Two Powerful Committees

CATRON'S CODE IS PASSED

Surprise Sprung at Night Session Again Demonstrating Speaker's Hold.

As Speaker Baca had announced last week, the House got down to night work. It wound up the afternoon by passing the Burg Code of Civil Procedure. J. J. Clancy was in the chair while the measure was considered section by section. Only a few slight amendments were made.

Evening Session.

Speaker Baca presided at the evening session.

House Bill No. 72, by Catron, a brief code of criminal procedure, was the special order of business. The bill was read section by section. The first section was amended reducing the number of grand jurors from 21 to 17. The amendment was adopted 24 to 13. The fact was brought out that 12 grand jurors can return a true bill. Other slight amendments were made. It was a rather dreary hour and a half for the spectators who had come in expectation of fire works and instead had to listen to the reading of 73 sections of more or less legal technicalities. Balchard offered a substitute for section 73, that no case shall be reversed for immaterial error, or unless such error be clearly prejudicial to the party complaining. The substitute was adopted.

Rogers sought to amend section No. 45, so as to have the jury assess the punishment. He objected to district judges having this power. Catron replied that he felt the force of the Rogers argument, but that the schedule of punishments provided by the New Mexico law is very complex, has a great technical range and that the Rogers amendment would work a hardship on defendants. He therefore moved to lay the amendment on the table. Mullens declared that he had seen plenty of jury service and therefore was better able to tell how a juror feels than does the trial lawyer who never served on a jury. He favored the Rogers amendment as it would often prevent hung juries. Toombs took kindly to the Rogers amendment. He said that the jury is better able to tell the extent of guilt of the defendant than is the judge, and that the verdict given is not sufficiently elastic to inform the judge whether the defendant should have one or ten years for his crime. "I am willing to trust the people all the time and a jury of twelve men is better able to pass judgment intelligently, and is more apt to mete out justice to the defendant, than his honor, the presiding judge." Tully did not presume to argue the legal phase of the question, but he has had some melancholy experience on juries and to place more responsibility on the jurors than to pass on the facts, would be a serious mistake. Jurors take great comfort in the fact when they do not need to measure the punishment to their neighbors. Vargas was willing to leave the matter to the lawyers of the House, but he believed that the jurors should be given the right to assess punishment. That in his county, at least, juries are intelligent, honest and capable.

Chrisman said that the average juror had about all he can do to comprehend the evidence and to saddle the task of assessing the punishment, would mean the extra expense of furnishing each juror with a copy of the criminal code and a legal adviser to interpret it.

Burg declared he would rather be judged by one man learned in the law than by twelve jurors with all their prejudices. Juries in criminal cases are often taxed beyond their understanding by the instructions of the judge. He cited the detailed and technical instructions on reasonable doubt in murder and manslaughter cases. He spoke of packed juries, such as have sat in the various New Mexico counties, or had been corrupted by outsiders or had worked spite on defendants.

Catron said he was restive under the injustice done the citizenship of this state, by the intimation that the people of New Mexico lacked the intelligence to pass on the law as well as on the facts. He said judges had their political bias, their personal prejudices and had partisan debts to pay. "Our jury system is the bulwark of American liberties."

Catron said that since time immemorial the questions of fact are for the jury and the questions of law for the court. This is a wise distinction.

The previous question was moved by Skidmore but it being only 9:45 p. m., the House was anxious to hear a few more speeches from the "lawyers" of the House. Skidmore's motion was voted down.

Evans warned against the proposed change of long established custom which has been so successful a one in New Mexico.

Montoya wanted more power for juries and less power for the lawyers. Lucero declared he had considerable experience on petit jurors and he knows that too much responsibility is thrust on them, that seldom more than four of the jurors had sufficient intelligence to understand a case and that juries often are unjust. He therefore opposed the amendment.

Rogers said that hung juries would often compromise on some degree of punishment. Even if jurors do not understand the law, it is the duty of the court to instruct the jury explicitly and to define the technical points of the different degrees of punishment applicable in each case. He said the system had been tried for three quarters of a century in Texas, and is a

step of progress that should follow the change of government from the territorial form to state government. The motion to table the Rogers amendment was lost 23 to 17. The amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended passed 35 to 6.

Climax of Evening Session.

Then came the climax of the evening session. Speaker Baca asked for time to announce two committees, before a motion to adjourn to 10 a. m. Tuesday forenoon was put. One committee is to be an investigating committee of twenty-nine which during the recess of the legislature from June 8 to January 1913, is to investigate every public institution, every county office and to report to the January session. The other is to be a House steering committee of nine.

The investigating committee has upon it most of the members of the ways and means committee, but also eight representatives who are not members of that committee. A parliamentary tip of the Speaker with Catron and Blanchard, brought loud cheers for the Speaker when he overruled Blanchard and called Catron to order.

Investigating Committee.

The investigating committee consists of:

Marcos Baca, W. H. H. Llewellyn, John Baron Burg, R. Lopez, J. S. Casado, James W. Chavez, Manuel C. Martinez, W. W. Nichols, James W. Mullens, P. Moreno, Manuel Cordova, J. W. Campbell, George H. Tucker, S. J. Smith, T. A. Gurule, Rafael Garcia, T. Labadie, Juan J. Clancy, J. P. Lucero, M. P. Manzanarez, Thomas Cooney, Hugh M. Gage, J. T. Evans, Florence Love, John I. Hogue, Miguel Baca, Julian Trujillo, P. E. Carter, W. H. Chrisman.

Steering Committee.

W. H. H. Llewellyn, Tranquilino Labadie, Juan Clancy, Thomas Cooney, James W. Mullens, J. W. Campbell, Florence Love, Thomas A. Gurule, Roman L. Baca.

SMALL RUN OF CATTLE ON KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Consuming Public Will Not Stand For Much Further Advance But Will Quit Eating Beef.

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 22.—

Cattle prices moved up 15 to 25 cents last week, as the run was small again. Dealers figure that the consuming public will not stand for much further advance before it quits eating beef, in which event sales of dressed meat will fall off and urgency of packers needs will be displaced by independence, and a chance for them to get back at sellers, who have had their own way all spring. But the limit has not quite been reached, as the market is strong to 10 higher today, and a new top at \$9.15, for the year, and for all time in May at this market, was paid. These top cattle were not by any means a sensational drive by way of finish or breeding, being Colorado range bred herds, branded, weighing 1382 pounds. Another drove of branded Colorado sold at \$8.55 today, and a seven car drove of natives brought the same price. Some sugar mill steers of light weights, 1092 pounds, brought \$8.30 today. The quarantine districts were represented by a good variety today, embracing 55 car loads from Oklahoma and from South Texas, quality was lacking in most of them, and steer sales ranged from \$5.25 to \$6.35. Prime fed steers would sell in line with prices in native division. Stockers and feeders are holding up firm, stock steers at \$5.00 to \$7.00, feeders \$5.50 to \$7.40.

The hog market lost much of its snap on the closing days last week, and an enormous supply at Chicago today again floored the selling side. Prices here are off 5 to 10 cents, run 8,000 head. Only one load of choice hogs was included today, which sold at \$7.80, otherwise sales ranged largely from \$7.45 to \$7.75. Receipts at the eleven leading markets of the country so far this year are almost eleven million hogs, which is one million more than same period last year, three million more than in 1910, one million more than in 1909, and one million less than in 1908, same periods each year.

Sheep and lambs touched low spot the middle of last week, after which the market prices mended a little. The market is 10 to 15 higher today, run 18,000 head. Woolled stock is all in here for the season, and only 40,000 head reached at feeding stations adjacent to Chicago yet to be marketed. Texas muttons sold at \$4.60 to \$5.25 today, and goats are worth \$3.20 to \$3.60 in most cases. Dealers say Texans will begin to dwindle this week in volume, and no great number of natives is expected for a while. Spring lambs are worth \$6.50 to \$9.50, top ones weighing around 60 pounds.

NO REASON FOR IT.

When Santa Fe Citizens Show the Way.

There can be no just reason why any reader of this will continue to suffer the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the dangers of serious kidney ills when relief is so near at hand and when most positive proof given that these ills can be cured. Read what a Santa Fe citizen says:

Toribio Rodriguez, 110 Johnson St., Santa Fe, N. Mex., says: "Two and a half years ago I gave a statement for publication regarding my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. Today I am stronger in my praise of this remedy than ever. I suffered greatly from disordered kidneys, the pains in my back being so acute that I had to stop work and sit down. The trouble steadily grew worse and I rarely knew what it was to be free from an ache or pain. Soon after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills my pains and aches disappeared and my back became strong."

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.

HOUSE PASSES BILLS RAPIDLY

Continued from page One.

under the old rules." He favored the San Juan county measure.

Catron explained he had offered the interest amendment in order to bring the measure under the provisions of the constitution, but if San Juan county and the House are willing to assume the risk, he was willing to vote for the measure. The bill passed 45 to 9.

A recess to 2 p. m. was taken after Catron had announced a meeting of the public lands committee at 1:30 p. m. to consider two measures pending before it.

House—Afternoon Session.

The special order of the afternoon, Senate Bill No. 43, by the finance committee, the corporation commission bill was taken up. Both Sanchez and Clancy offered amendments, reducing and itemizing the appropriation carried in the bill, which totals \$30,000.

On motion of Chavez, the Sanchez amendment, providing \$2400 for chief clerk, \$1900 for assistant chief clerk, \$1800 for a tariff clerk, \$1500 for an insurance clerk, \$1,000 each for two stenographers and \$5,000 for contingency expenses, was tabled, 27 to 16 votes.

Memorial to Congress.

By unanimous consent, Llewellyn and Moreno, introduced a House joint memorial to Congress requesting the passage of Senate Bill No. 6501 by Senator Fall, or House Bill No. 23775 by Congressman Curry, to create a second judicial district in New Mexico, with headquarters at Las Cruces and regular sessions also at Roswell.

The Clancy amendment similar in tenor and appropriating \$7,166.44 for clerical help and contingencies, was also tabled on motion of Chavez.

The bill then passed 37 to 6. The measure now goes to Governor McDonald.

At the request of the Retailers' Association, Campbell, the author, moved to recommend House Substitute for House Bill No. 67, so as to give the right of way to the Barth garishment act, pending in the Senate, and approved by the retailers.

House Substitute for House Bill No. 111, by Toombs, an act to appropriate funds to pay the expenses of the House committee appointed to investigate certain charges against J. P. Lucero, Manuel Cordova, Julian Trujillo and Louis R. Montoya, was taken up.

Blanchard moved to strike out "Claudio Hutto \$112.54," and "Casimiro Lucero \$187" as they are covered by the per diem of these two employees by the House. Burg declared that it would be a palpable injustice to these two employees and that the appropriations are legal and proper. The attorney general had declared the two items legal as being for extra work under a rule of the House and that not to pay for the work would be a breach of faith. Vargas dwelt on the hard work of the two employees in question and their extraordinary competency. Llewellyn declared the employees of the legislature are not the slaves of the members, that they are worthy of their hire, that every item is correct and just. Campbell stated that at the regular price for stenographic work the bill would have been more than \$400 and the state is saved \$121.42 on this item. He moved to table the amendment.

Smith and Blanchard spoke in favor of the amendment, a heated colloquy between Burg and Blanchard ensued, the latter insisting that the rules of the House are in conflict with the constitution, and the former that the rules of the House are equally as binding on the House as is the constitution. Sanchez insisted that the eight regular stenographers of the House should have taken care of this work, as some of them had no work to keep them busy. Llewellyn replied that the stenographers are working every evening, often at times when the members of the House were having a good time elsewhere.

Nichols also argued to the stenographers are entitled to the sum charged. Catron read the original resolution he had introduced, which authorized the committee to employ "a competent stenographer, and not more than one stenographer. Mullens opposed the amendment and said the bill should have been paid 28 to 12.

Burg moved to amend by providing an appropriation of \$256 for printing the transcript and report of the committee. After a colloquy ensued between Burg and Catron, the amendment was passed by viva voce vote and the bill as amended was passed 39 to 4.

House Bill No. 57, by Gurule was recommitted because of another bill of the same nature on the calendar. House Bill No. 137, by Young, was at request of Young recommitted.

House Bill No. 147, by Burg, authorizing county commissioners to have lands within the county surveyed for the better return of taxable property, led to another clash between Catron and Burg, and the farmer's motion to recommit was defeated. Blanchard offered an amendment to strike out section 2 which authorizes the validation of prior contracts for county surveys.

Burg explained the contract made by Bernalillo county with surveyor John L. Zimmerman for a county survey, which had been invalidated by the court, tying the hands of the county commissioners, leaving the surveyor high and dry with the survey half completed and with all his means expended, his house mortgaged. "I live in a county, Mr. Speaker, that always stands ready to pay its just debts, and does not push off payment from year to year, as some other county has done; and it asks for no cash donation, but merely permission to pay the debt it owes." Catron appreciated the Bernalillo county situation, but the county asks too much when it asks the legislature deliberately to violate the constitution of the state.

Rogers said that this legislature ought not to try to meet any special or local prior obligations, to validate any former contract, by a general law to cover twenty-six counties to meet an emergency in only one county. Llewellyn said a careful examination of the bill fails to show wherein

it is unconstitutional, and the measure has no objectionable features. Hilton insisted that the bill is clearly in violation of section 25 of the constitution.

The Blanchard amendment was carried, 23 to 19.

Chaves offered an amendment to strike out "competent surveyor," therefore in Section 1. Burg spoke in opposition, declaring he would not discuss whether the attitude of the other members is intended to help their counties or to hurt Bernalillo county. Carter and Clancy entered into the ensuing colloquy, Clancy saying that the very competent surveyor of Glendale county last year earned only \$30 from the county. The Chaves amendment was adopted. A motion to table the bill was lost 26 to 17. On motion of Burg the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

House Bill No. 166, by Skidmore, providing that railroad employees may vote elsewhere than in the precinct in which they are registered and qualified, was under discussion when the New Mexican went to press.

OFFICIAL NOTES

Paroled By the Governor.

Governor McDonald paroled the following convicts in the penitentiary: Jacobo Prietze, sentenced 1 to 2 years, Dona Ana county, for larceny. Perfecto Rodriguez, sentenced 1 to 3 years, from Grant county for larceny.

Felipe Chavez, sentenced 1 to 2 years from Socorro county, larceny. Will Crockett, sentenced 6 months to 3 years, from Eddy county, for burglary.

Roy G. Knight, sentenced from Colfax county, 1 to 2 years, for larceny. Rafael Flores, sentenced 2 to 3 years, Lincoln county, assault, being armed with deadly weapons.

Good Roads Work.

Work on the Mora-Las Vegas road will be resumed in the near future, beginning at the Mora end, according to a letter received by Mayor Taupert of East Las Vegas from State Engineer C. D. Miller. The letter stated that Mora county had paid in its share of the expense, \$1,000, and that it is up to San Miguel county to pay its quota, which amounts to \$1,100. Mr. Miller also stated that Good Roads Engineer W. R. Smythe had been instructed to draw plans for the much needed bridge over the Mora river near Watrous. Mr. Smythe's services will be furnished gratis, but it will be up to the people boosting the bridge proposition to raise the necessary funds.

Charitable Institution Defined.

May 19, 1912.

Hon. W. B. Walton, Santa Fe, N. M. Dear Sir—I have before me the letter of Mr. Percy Wilson of the 11th inst., addressed to you in which he expresses a desire to have the opinion of the attorney general as to whether such an institution as St. Joseph's Sanatorium is exempt from taxation. He says that particular institution has not paid taxes upon the theory that it is church property and used for benevolent or religious purposes, and that the law provides that the exemption applies only when the property is used solely for benevolent or religious purposes and that most of the patients at the sanatorium pay for their care and treatment. The statute to which he refers is to be found in Section 1736 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and provides so far as this class of institutions is concerned that the grounds, buildings, books, papers and apparatus of benevolent and religious institutions and societies shall be exempt from taxation when the property of the said institutions and societies shall be devoted exclusively to the appropriate objects of such institutions and not leased or rented or otherwise used with a view to pecuniary profit. Under this statute there might be some question raised upon the clause about being "used with a view to pecuniary profit," and the solution of that in such a case as the one presented by Mr. Wilson might be made to turn upon the use to which the money received from inmates is devoted. It might be argued that if the receipts of the hospital are devoted to the hospital work only, that this would not be a matter of pecuniary profit. I am of the opinion, however, that the discussion of this question becomes immaterial in view of the constitutional provision on this subject which appears to omit any such qualification and greatly to extend the scope of the exemption. By reference to Section 7 of Article VIII of the constitution it will be seen that "all property used for educational or charitable purposes" shall be exempt from taxation. This is a positive, affirmative provision which needs no legislation to make it operative. The exemption would extend to any hospital which is used for charitable purposes even though at the same time accommodations may be provided for patients who are able and willing to pay for care and treatment. I understand that the hospital referred to by Mr. Wilson is primarily of a charitable character and whether much or little charitable work is done I believe that it falls within the constitutional exemption and that its property used for charitable purposes cannot be taxed.

Yours truly,

FRANK W. CLANCY,

Attorney General.

DARROW TRIAL AWAITS ARRIVAL OF VENIREMEN

Los Angeles, Calif., May 21.—There was no session of the Darrow trial today, owing to the inability of the court to secure service on all of the new special veniremen drawn yesterday afternoon when the first special venire was exhausted.

Juror May Be Excused.

Paul Ritter, one of the first jurors selected, told Judge Hutton yesterday that he was subject to violent headaches and that he had suffered greatly by the confinement. The court announced that if he felt no better when the trial was resumed, he would be excused.

STRINGENT LOCAL OPTION BILL.

(Continued from page one.)

agents for state institutions re-enacting the present law with a few minor alterations, and providing for the appointments to be made in September, was passed 43 to 6.

A motion by Trujillo, to take up the measure to appropriate \$19,000 for the improvement of the Rio Grande out of the regular order, was defeated.

House Bill No. 159, by Lopez, to make Coronado day a legal holiday brought on a sharp tilt between Manzanarez, who moved to table the measure, because Columbus day had already been made a holiday, and Casado and the Conquistadores. Moreno declared he was in favor of as many holidays as he could get. The Speaker said Coronado is nearer to the hearts of the people of New Mexico than is Columbus. This declaration changed several votes in favor of Coronado day and the motion to table was lost 23 to 12. The vote on the bill gave Burg, Catron, Toombs, Mullens and others an opportunity to eulogize Coronado, Cabeza de Vaca and other Conquistadores and martyrs. The bill passed 46 to 1, M. C. de Baca voting no. The House took a recess to 2 p. m.

Stringent Local Option Measure.

The finance committee of the House will report favorably tomorrow a House substitute for House Bill No. 8, a local option law. But the substitute measure will be the most radical departure of any anti-liquor legislation except prohibition, yet proposed in the House. It will provide for the raising of all saloon licenses 50 per cent, both retail and wholesale. Among its provisions, is one for the appointment by the governor of a commission which shall be confirmed by the Senate. This commission shall have the authority to pass upon all applications for saloon licenses in any portion of the state and to grant or refuse licenses to any applicant. The provisions of the bill are so drawn as to absolutely put out of business about fifty per cent of the saloons in the state and the qualifications for a license to conduct a saloon are so stringent that many of the saloon keepers now in the business will be driven out.

Railroad Hearing.

At a meeting of the House and Senate committees on railroads last evening, railroad officials opposed, and railroad employees favored the "rail crews" bill.

House Afternoon Session.

Chairman Toombs of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills reported four measures that were read in full.

By unanimous consent, Chairman Hilton of the Committee on State Affairs, reported favorably House Joint Memorial No. 7, by Vargas asking Congress to modify the status of the Pueblo Indians.

Chairman Catron of the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably Senate Bill No. 36, the Public Lands Act.

House Bill No. 161, by Blas Sanchez, to compel employers to pay common laborers their full wages at the suspension from work. Nichols pointed out, what he considered unjust hardships the bill would work. His motion to recommit was carried.

House Bill No. 104, by Carter, giving mayors of incorporated municipalities the same powers as a justice of the peace, provided the city council or town trustees so direct. Catron moved to recommit the bill and Llewellyn also pointed out discrepancies. The bill was recommitted.

Substitute for House Bill No. 61, by Vargas, an act relating to damages and injuries caused by animals, was on motion of the author, recommitted.

A bill of much importance to municipalities, House Substitute for House Bill No. 38, by Mullens was taken up. It is an act to authorize incorporated towns to construct permanent street improvements and assess part of the cost against property owners, street railways, etc. It provides a complete procedure for making such improvements.

Chaves was in the chair while this bill was being read in full. Blanchard moved to strike out the words "superior to any other ore or mineral except state, county and municipal taxes." Campbell moved to amend so that rate of interest shall be 6 instead of 8 per cent on deferred assessments. Catron and Mullens also moved minor amendments. Catron explained at length several inconsistencies and what he considered unconstitutional features of the measure. On his motion the bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

House Joint Resolution No. 3, by Speaker Baca, to donate thirty unused desks left over from the constitutional convention, to St. Michael's College, was passed, after being amended so as to make the donation fifteen desks.

House Bill No. 189, by Mullens, an act to increase the number of district judges in the Fifth Judicial District, was recommitted upon motion of Catron, who pointed out that Judge W. H. Pope kept up with the business of the district when it included federal jurisdiction and attended to his Supreme Court duties in addition.

House Bill No. 81, by Gurule, to amend Section 4146, Compiled Laws 1897, regulating the fees for public bailies, was tabled by 23 to 8 on motion of Sanchez.

Senate Bill No. 2, by Hinkle, fixing the time for holding court, in the Fifth Judicial District, was passed, 36 to 1. A motion of Vargas to adjourn to 2 p. m., Thursday, so as to give the committee on railroads time to work failed, as did a motion of Blanchard to adjourn.

House Bill No. 183, by Gage, to amend section 1, Chapter 109, Laws of 1909, relating to irrigation rights was passed after amendments offered by Llewellyn and Catron had been passed, and Burg, Catron and Mullens had explained their vote. Mullens warning the members against justifying by their acts the charge of the newspapers that the House is playing penny politics. Burg said that he voted for

the bill although its author had voted against his bill for a Bernalillo county survey yesterday and Catron said he voted for it because it saved him \$50,000 worth of water rights.

House Bill No. 185, by Speaker Baca, for the protection of community acquiescence, was passed, after several amendments had failed. A vote to reconsider the vote and strike out the preamble carried, Clancy explaining that he has a grudge against no member that he always took his medicine like a man but that he opposed changing a bill after it once had carried. Mullens objected to the obvious efforts to kill time and Rogers objected to encumbering the statutes with unnecessary rubbish.

MINES AND MINING

Grant County.

The new hoist and boiler which arrived some time ago for the Golden Cream at Santa Rita has been installed and as soon as the new head frame has been completed work will be resumed in the shaft. At the Lead King the old shaft has been cleaned out and retimbered to a depth of ninety-eight feet. J. M. Stewart is continuing his development work at the San Jose shaft. A force of about twenty-five men is working steadily at the Lucky Bill mine which is producing about fourteen carloads of ore a month. It is reported that the Vanadium Mines Co., who have been operating extensively at Cutler, N. M., are going to buy this property.

Sierro County.

The United States Treasury Mining Company has accepted the mill constructed by the Morrisons under contract. Some new machinery soon to arrive, that will enlarge the capacity of the mill, will be installed by the Morrisons at the company's expense.

The case of W. A. Fleming Jones et al versus the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company which in the case of the receivership was postponed for three weeks, the court at Hillsboro naming H. P. Owen as referee.

Taos County.

Parties from Seattle, Washington, have been making an examination of the Black Copper mine near Red river and from what little information was given out, the indication is that operations will be resumed in the near future.

Colfax County.

Thirty ton of fifty-dollar ore was billed to the Pueblo smelter from the Aztec mine last week. Twenty tons per day is being treated at the company mill. The ore averages from ten to twelve dollars per ton, and a recovery of about 90 per cent is effected on the plates and concentrating tables.

Socorro County.

At the Ernestine Mining company, 755 tons were crushed during last week, producing 58 sacks of concentrates and the usual zinc box precliplates. The last 10 day cleanup in April yielded 10,135 tray ounces of bullion and 9,800 pounds of concentrates. During the month of April 3,000 tons were milled, producing 28,700 tray ounces of gold and silver bullion and 31,000 pounds of high grade concentrates. This property is now producing every 50 days the price paid the Last Chance mine by the present owners. The Oaks company treated 145 tons in April from 128 feet of development on the Pacific mine, which will be sufficiently developed to begin stoping within 30 days. At the Johnson mine the full width of the new shaft is in ore, which is being transported to the Deadwood mill. Deadwood mines development was advanced 10 feet during the week and 225 tons were mined. In the mill 22 sacks of concentrates and the regular precliplate cleanup was made. Especially good ore is coming from the 300 level, north. In the Socorro mines approximately 5,000 tons were milled during April. The Deep Down level at the bottom of the mine is being driven west in good ore. The Ernestine Mining company, capital stock \$1,500,000, has just distributed \$15,000 in dividends.

Luna County.

Dr. S. D. Swope has now a small force of men working on the Colebra mining group in the Tres Hermanas mountains. The miners have recently struck some very fine specimens of lead and zinc and are also taking out some fine sand carburetes of lead running fifty per cent. The zinc which is a fine grade of carbonate runs from thirty-five to fifty per cent. Mr. Davis, also operating in this district, is opening a shaft near the porphyry contract that shows some fine iron running four dollars in gold and silver. Clark and Mahoney have finished installing a large winch on their claims in the Tres Hermanas and are now drifting on a splendid seam of galena ore at the one hundred and fifty foot level. They will also continue to sink to another ore horizon.

There is being shipped from the Victoria Camp, forty miles west, twenty-five tons per day of good lead ore which runs well in gold and silver. There are several miners working on fine prospects that give every promise of early production. The ore from the Victoria district is shipped from Gage station on the S. P. only four miles away.

G. M. Sadler is working a force of men on the old Silver Cave mine in the south end of the Florida mountains. They are taking out a good grade of carbonate of lead, and have fine prospects of finding a large body of this valuable metal. The Silver Cave is one of the oldest mines of Luna county, which is said to have produced in the past more than a million dollars of silver, gold and lead. It was only recently that a lease of this property could be obtained. This ore can be marketed at Columbus on the E. P. and S. W. at a much cheaper rate than formerly when it had to be hauled to Deming.

OCTOBER 12 LEGAL HOLIDAY

Governor Permits Skidmore Measure to Become Law by Limitation

BOTH HOUSES WORKING HARD

Quite a Number of Bills Finally Disposed of Yesterday Afternoon.

Just after the New Mexican went to press yesterday afternoon, the House passed House Bill No. 166, by Skidmore, an act providing that railroad employees may vote elsewhere than in the precinct in which they are registered and qualified voters necessarily absent from such precinct. There was no opposition to the measure and it passed unanimously without debate.

House Bill No. 177, relating to the Traveling Auditor, was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

House Bill No. 100, by Speaker Baca, an act making additional appropriations for the 63d fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, was taken up and passed. It provides for the salaries and contingent expenses of the state officials, including the supreme court.

House Bill No. 168, by Burg, an act ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over certain lands acquired for public purposes within this state, was explained by Llewellyn after Blanchard had moved to recommit it to the committee on judiciary to determine whether a general act is necessary to effect the purpose of this measure. Llewellyn declared the bill conflicted with nothing about the face of the earth. Burg read letters from the U. S. secretary of the treasury, pointing out the necessity of the act to prevent delay in acquiring lands on which public buildings are to be erected. The House refused to recommit the bill. Clancy explained his opposition. The bill passed 25 to 13, but lacking two-thirds majority, the emergency clause will not be in effect.

The speaker announced a meeting of the investigating committee of 30 tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. The House then adjourned to 10 a. m., Wednesday.

Senate.

After the New Mexican went to press yesterday afternoon House Bill No. 72, the Criminal Code was referred to the committee on judiciary.

House Bill No. 119, by Llewellyn, requiring the supreme court to decide appeals on their substantial merits, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

House Bill No. 164, by Llewellyn, prescribing the salary to be paid district attorneys and assistants, was referred to the committees on judiciary and finance.

House Bill No. 18, by Burg, a code of civil procedure, was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Bills on Final Passage.

Senate Bill No. 121, a mine inspection bill, was table

Personal Mention.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1912.

C. Ralston, a cattleman of Magdalena, arrived in the city last evening and is at the Palace.

A. B. McMillen, the attorney of Albuquerque, departed yesterday for his home in Albuquerque.

L. E. Hanlon and sister returned from Santa Fe today en route to Willard—Estancia News.

R. G. Cobbett, the ranchman of Tesuque, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday afternoon and is a guest at the Montezuma.

Mrs. Martha King came in last night from her home in Santa Fe and was a visitor in Las Vegas today—Las Vegas Optic.

C. McAllister, the ranchman living near Tesuque, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday afternoon and registered at the Montezuma.

Harry Edwards, the stockman, arrived in the city from his home in Magdalena last evening and is a guest at the Palace.

O. A. Larrazolo, the attorney of Las Vegas, and Mrs. Larrazolo arrived in the Capital last evening and are stopping at the Montezuma.

Dr. E. L. Hewett and Mrs. Hewett will leave this evening for London, England, to attend the convention of Americanists to which Dr. Hewett is a delegate.

R. P. Asplund of the state department of education, left the city this afternoon for San Marcial, Socorro county, where he will deliver the commencement address before the graduates of the public school tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Nathan Jaffa and daughter, Julia, have issued invitations to an "at home" Friday afternoon, from 4 to 6, complimentary to Miss Stephanie Praeger—Roswell Morning News.

George L. Douglas, an eminent Chicago attorney, left Santa Fe this afternoon for Phoenix, Arizona.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1912.

State Senator Isaac Barth has returned from Clovis.

State Senator J. T. Mabry has returned from Clovis.

W. D. Shea has returned from a trip to the San Luis valley.

Penitentiary Warden J. B. McManus has returned from Clovis.

A. Garcia returned to his home in Clayton yesterday afternoon.

M. F. Gallegos returned to his home in Clayton yesterday afternoon.

Paul Teutach of Albuquerque is here for the Maricopa gathering.

E. F. Gallegos of Gallegos, Union county, returned to his home last evening.

Captain J. Smith Lea of Roswell, arrived yesterday to attend the Scottish Rite reunion.

H. L. Bickley, the attorney of Raton, was in the city yesterday, returning to his home last evening.

Mrs. C. B. Seaman made a business trip to Santa Fe the fore part of this week—Moriarty Messenger.

Former Land Commissioner A. A. Keen of Albuquerque is in the capital for the Scottish Rite reunion.

W. S. Arnold, a ranchman of the upper Pecos, is a visitor in Santa Fe and a guest at the Coronado.

J. D. Hund of Los Alamos, San Miguel county, was in Santa Fe today on his way home from Clovis.

O. A. Larrazolo, the attorney, and Mrs. Larrazolo, returned to their home in Las Vegas yesterday afternoon.

J. J. Brinkerhoff, an insurance man of New York City, is a visitor in Santa Fe and a guest at the Palace.

Attorney G. W. Prichard has returned from Carrizozo, where he attended court, and is registered at the Palace.

Mrs. Mary Dolan left today for Santa Fe to attend to business in the federal land office—Albuquerque Herald.

A. L. Kendall, justice of the peace at Carrizozo, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is at the Coronado.

E. A. Vaughn, an insurance man of Albuquerque, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is registered at the Palace.

C. B. Kohlhausen, a businessman of Raton, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and returned to his home last evening.

Mrs. O. E. Schofield left the city last evening for Illinois to visit relatives and friends. She will be gone two months.

G. Moore, member of the state board of pharmacy, returned to his home in Roswell after attending sessions of the board here.

Gregory Pazo, state senator from McKinley county, arrived in Albuquerque last night from Santa Fe—Albuquerque Herald.

H. J. McGrath, sheriff of Grant county, arrived in the city from his home in Silver City last evening and is

stopping at the Palace.

W. E. Nutting, the druggist of Raton, and member of the state board of pharmacy, returned to his home in Raton last evening.

Julius Meyer, sheriff of Torrance county, arrived in the city from his home in Estancia last evening and is a guest at the Coronado.

A. C. Ringland, district forester with headquarters in Albuquerque, arrived in the Capital last evening and is stopping at the Montezuma.

Theodore Espe, who is connected with the United States land office in Santa Fe, came in from the Capital city today—Las Vegas Optic.

R. H. Beddow, an assistant county officer of McKinley county, arrived in the city from his home in Gallup last evening and is at the Montezuma.

Avery Turner, vice-president of the A. T. & S. F. lines at Amarillo, Texas, is in the city to attend a legislative hearing. He is a guest at the Palace.

A. T. Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, are in the city en route for their home at Ojo Caliente. Mr. Joseph attended the Democratic state convention at Clovis.

J. W. Giddings and Land Commissioner Robert P. Ervin arrived last night from Santa Fe to spend a day or so here on business—Albuquerque Journal.

The Rev. J. I. Seder, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, arrived in Santa Fe from his home in Albuquerque last evening and registered at the Montezuma.

Thomas P. Doran, a hotel man of Santa Fe, was a visitor in Albuquerque last night. He will continue to the capital this morning—Albuquerque Journal.

Dr. J. A. Massie will reach his former home, Toronto, tomorrow, to attend a class reunion. He will do special hospital work before returning to Santa Fe.

E. G. Murphey, president of the state board of pharmacy, returned to his home in East Las Vegas last evening after presiding at the sessions of the board here.

W. R. Brown, district freight and passenger agent for the A. T. & S. F. railroad at El Paso, is in the city to attend a legislative railroad hearing. He is at the Palace.

M. Devine, cashier of the Mission State bank at St. Paul, Kansas, returned to his home last evening. He has been visiting his daughter, a sister of Loretto, for the past week.

J. A. Garrison came down from Santa Fe last Tuesday. He was suffering from an injured foot and threatened blood poisoning. He returned to his work on Thursday—Moriarty Messenger.

T. J. Guilfoill, assistant state auditor, arrived in Albuquerque last night from an inspection of banks in the eastern part of the state, and returned to Santa Fe this morning—Albuquerque Herald.

Mrs. Miguel E. Baca, and son Manuel, of Adelino, Valencia county, have arrived in Santa Fe to visit with Representative Miguel E. Baca.

C. W. Fisk left for Santa Fe Sunday, besides attending to some private business, Mr. Fisk will try to interest our legislators in some needed legislation for the people in the dry farming districts—Moriarty Messenger.

Robert P. Ervin, land commissioner for New Mexico, arrived here last night from Santa Fe, leaving today for Socorro, to attend the commencement exercises of the New Mexico School of Mines—Albuquerque Herald.

F. W. Drake of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie Company, arrived in the city last evening from his home in Hedges and is a guest at the Montezuma. He is here to attend a legislative hearing.

A. B. McGaffey, president of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie Company, arrived in the city last evening from his home in Albuquerque to attend a legislative hearing. He is registered at the Palace.

Sidney W. Cooper, federal drainage expert, with headquarters at Roswell, who had spent some time here, left yesterday for Santa Fe, where he will work in the interests of a New Mexico drainage law—Albuquerque Journal.

Charles R. Easley of Santa Fe, and Charles D. Miller of the same city, the latter being the state engineer, were visitors in the city last night on their way home after trips to various parts of the state—Albuquerque Journal.

W. G. Brown, general freight agent of the Santa Fe railway, with headquarters in El Paso, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday and will appear before the joint committees on railroads during the next few days. Several other officials came with him.

Mrs. James W. Chavez and daughter of Estancia, are visitors in the city this week, at the home of Mrs. Chavez' parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith of 715 N. Penn. Mr. Chavez is a member of the State Legislature—Roswell Daily Record.

C. J. Pratt, with headquarters in Denver, who has been in Las Vegas the past week, will leave tomorrow for Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Mr. Pratt will make the trip overland on his motor cycle, provided the roads are in good condition—Las Vegas Optic.

Mrs. James F. Hinkle and daughter, Lillian, have returned from Santa Fe where they have been visiting with Senator Hinkle for several weeks. Mrs. D. W. Roberts of Oscura, N. M., a niece of Mrs. Hinkle, accompanied her home, and will visit here this week—Roswell Daily News.

A merry motor car party set out from Santa Fe last evening for Trinidad, Colorado, where they will spend the week end. Among the party were J. Boyd McCormick, A. C. McAllister, Alfonso Dockweiler, A. W. Williams, R. G. Cobbett, Paul Doran, Douglas Walker drove the car.

J. Wight Giddings, former lieutenant governor of Michigan, now prominent in newspaper work in New Mexico, arrived in Albuquerque last evening from Santa Fe and left this morning for Socorro, where he will deliver the commencement address at the New Mexico School of Mines—Albuquerque Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

Henry Rivera, a ranchman of Glorieta, is in the city on public school business.

A. C. Ringland, district forester, departed last evening for his home in Albuquerque.

Hugh Williams, state corporation commissioner, will return from Deming tomorrow.

Epimeno Romero, a ranchman of Nambé, is in the city trading with the local merchants.

Tomas Medina, a ranchman of Cuba, Sandoval county, is a visitor in the city on business.

B. F. Adams, the attorney of Albuquerque, is a visitor in the city and a guest at the Palace.

J. V. Conway, county school superintendent, returned yesterday from a business trip to Cerrillos.

Juan Narvaiz, a prospector and miner of San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county, was in the city buying supplies.

Miss Antonia Silva, principal of the Galisteo schools, is in the city making final reports on nine months' school just completed.

Cosme Herrera, the ranchman and orchardist of Pojoaque, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is a guest at the Coronado.

O. L. Owen, corporation commissioner, was here last night on his way from the Pecos country to Santa Fe—Albuquerque Journal.

G. L. Owen, corporation commissioner, returned this morning from Clovis where he attended the state Democratic convention.

W. H. Dearstyne, representative of a paper house, arrived in the city from his home in Denver last evening and is stopping at the Palace.

O. O. Carr, of Chama, manager of the Tierra Amarilla land grant, arrived in Santa Fe last evening and is a guest at the Montezuma.

D. T. Hoskins, the banker of Las Vegas, arrived in the city last evening and will attend the sessions of the penitentiary board today. He is at the Palace.

W. A. Cameron, traveling freight and passenger agent for the A. T. & S. F. railroad at El Paso, is in the city on business. He is a guest at the Montezuma.

J. H. McCutchen, a mining and newspaper man of Red Cloud, Lincoln county, arrived in the capital yesterday afternoon and is stopping at the Coronado.

C. B. Stubbelfield, of Alcalde, Rio Arriba county, the Continental oil representative, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday afternoon and registered at the Palace.

W. M. Peterson, of the United States Indian service with headquarters at Washington, D. C., arrived in the city last evening and is registered at the Montezuma.

Mrs. J. F. Curns, a former resident of Santa Fe whose husband is a banker at Wagon Mound, Mora county, arrived in the city last evening and is a guest at the Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hurt arrived last night from Santa Fe. Mr. Hurt, who is a Santa Fe conductor, has been running on the Santa Fe branch—Las Vegas Optic.

Jose D. Silva, who has had charge of the public school at Lamy is in the city making final report to the county superintendent. Mr. Silva has just closed an eight months' term.

E. H. Bickford, irrigation and mining engineer with interests in the Mimbres Valley and at Lake Valley, Sierra county, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is at the Palace.

C. N. Hilton, state representative from Socorro county, passed through Albuquerque last night on his way from Santa Fe to San Antonio, to spend the week-end—Albuquerque Journal.

J. S. Hartman, the attorney and editor of Aztec, is in the city en route for his home from Clovis where he was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national convention. He is at the Montezuma.

Will C. Barnes, assistant chief of grazing of the forest service, returned last night from Socorro county, where he had been for several days on business connected with the service—Albuquerque Journal.

Judge E. C. Abbott left the city this afternoon for Aztec where he will open the San Juan county term of the district court Monday. He was accompanied by Clerk Edward Safford and Court Stenographer Mrs. M. C. McNitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson of Albuquerque, are in the city visiting the latter's sister Mrs. Charles Fairfield. Mr. Clarkson, who is a Wells Fargo Express messenger, has been transferred to Los Angeles, California, and spending a short vacation here.

Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts, of the New Mexico supreme court, Associate Justice Frank W. Parker and Nathan Salmon, a merchant of Santa Fe, were in Albuquerque between trains last night on their way to Deming on personal business—Albuquerque Journal.

Yesterday Samuel Stevens, Fred Fisher and Fred Pontrille made a flying business trip to Santa Fe in one of Oakley's taxicabs, Louis Clifford as chauffeur. The party left Albuquerque about 5 o'clock in the morning, and in four hours had reached the plaza of the state capital. The return trip was made in the afternoon, also in four hours. They found the road beyond Cerrillos in a sloppy condition owing to the melting snows of the day previous—Albuquerque Journal.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

Dr. and Mrs. Jone M. Diaz entertained informally last evening at bridge.

The Ladies' Aid of Saint John's M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. Speake Friday afternoon.

Miss Annette McGibbin will entertain informally at cards this evening. There will be four tables of bridge.

Dr. James A. Massie is attending a class reunion at the University of Toronto.

Mrs. A. M. Bergera, who has been quite ill for the past week, is reported to be convalescing.

Mrs. Doemp, Mrs. Hicks and Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy left this morning in Mrs. Doemp's car, for a motor trip to Santa Domingo, to spend the day.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church met with Mrs. J. D. Caldwell Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A. J. Teare, who was called to Chicago last week on account of the serious illness of his brother, has telegraphed the sad tidings of his brother's death.

A business meeting of the Altar Guild of the Church of the Holy Faith at the rectory Tuesday afternoon to decide upon the flower committees for the summer.

Miss McPhe and Miss Amelia McPhe are planning a trip to Albuquerque for the end of the week to attend the commencement exercises at the University.

The Elks' Carnival, which will be held at the Armory, May 29-30-31 and June 1, will be one of the society events to look forward to for the last week of the month.

Attorney General and Mrs. Frank W. Clancy have completed the removal of their furniture from Albuquerque and are moving into their house on Palace avenue.

Mrs. James W. Chavez and little daughter are visiting Mrs. Chavez's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Smith, in Roswell.

Mrs. A. J. Rolland, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. W. C. McDonald for the past two weeks, returned to her home in Carrizozo this noon.

Mrs. A. J. Evans, who has been with Senator Evans during his stay in Santa Fe, left for their home in Elida Thursday.

Mrs. Hicks of Chicago is visiting Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Doemp at the Sanitarium and expects to remain here until Monday before continuing her journey to Colorado.

Mrs. Solomon Spitz and Miss Florence Spitz are expected to return to Santa Fe the end of the week, after a two months' visit with relatives in New York.

Mrs. Henry S. Kanne, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks is slowly recovering her strength, and her friends hope to see her out again within the week or so.

The Reverend L. L. Smith arrived in Santa Fe this noon from Silver City and will hold the usual services in the Church of the Holy Faith tomorrow.

Saturday Bridge Club.

The Saturday Bridge Club did not hold the weekly meeting this afternoon because so many of the members were busy with the banquet the Woman's Board of Trade gave for the Masons.

The Guild of the Church of the Holy Faith met with Mrs. Lorin C. Collins at St. Vincent's Sanitarium yesterday afternoon. Plans for a tea and a musicale to be given within the next few weeks were discussed.

Mrs. Arthur Seligman is convalescing from a very serious attack of illness at Philadelphia and will go to Atlantic City this week to recuperate. Together with Mr. Seligman, she expects to return to Santa Fe as soon as possible.

Commencement exercises at the State university begin Monday, May 2, while the Agricultural College exercises will commence Saturday, May 18, with a class luncheon at the home of President and Mrs. Garrison.

At the New Mexico Military Institute a play entitled "Dr. Cupid" will be given by the cadets, and no doubt will score a hit since the title coincides with the supposed reputation of cadets.

Thirteen Club.

The Thirteen Club met with Mrs. R. H. Hanna this afternoon at her home on Johnson street. Besides the members of the club, the guests were Mrs. E. A. Coard, Mrs. T. A. McCarthy, Mrs. J. J. Gouchey, and Mrs. Frank Newhall.

Mrs. Hugh M. Gage left for her home in Hope last Sunday after spending a couple of months with Representative Gage at the Sanitarium. Mrs. Gage has made scores of friends in Santa Fe during this visit, who are anxious to see her return with her husband for the legislative term next year.

Epworth League Social.

The members of the Epworth League of the Methodist church held a social in the church parlors last evening in honor of the three teachers who are leaving town soon: Miss Elsie Staley, Miss Maude Hancock and Miss Hutson. Everyone played games and had a good time generally.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McMillen and daughters, Dorothy and Katherine, motored up to Santa Fe from Albuquerque last Sunday and left for their home again Thursday morning. They give glowing accounts of the trip up here and say they intend to come to the Capital City often during the hot days in Albuquerque.

The anniversary of St. John de la Salle was celebrated by the students and Brothers of St. Michael's College Wednesday morning by a high mass in the San Miguel church. Several boys received their first communion that day which is sacred to the brotherhood as the anniversary of its founder.

There are many motor parties to and from Santa Fe these warm spring days. Judge and Mrs. E. C. Abbott, Mrs. S. G. Cartwright and Miss Washburn went out to the Rito de los Frijoles last Sunday and reported a very pleasant day. They tried the new road which has just been completed and say it will be in fine condition for motor trips during the summer when it has been worked over a little more. They made the return trip in three hours and a half.

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett left Thursday for New York. They will sail next week for London to be present at the Congress of Americanists, where Dr. Hewett will give a series of lectures on Southwestern Archaeology.

From Oxford, the Hewetts expect to make a hurried trip through the Capitals on the continent, stopping to give another series of lectures in Rome before returning to Santa Fe for the Summer School in August.

Who Will Spade Our Gardens?

Two disconsolate looking little girls were seen on the streets yesterday and, when asked why they looked so sorrowful, said "We're trying to find a man to spade our gardens. Father says he's too busy to do it." Don't be "too busy" to help the children spade their gardens. It will do you good to be the man with the hoe for a little while, at least, and think of how much wholesome pleasure it will give the boys and girls.

A Judicial Dinner.

One of the most delightful dinners of the season was that given by Judge and Mrs. E. C. Abbott at their home on Wednesday evening in honor of the judges of the supreme court. The appointments were perfect in every detail and the sparks of judicial wit made the dinner jolly and most enjoyable. Those present were Judge and Mrs. Clarence J. Roberts, Judge and Mrs. R. H. Hanna, Attorney General and Mrs. Frank W. Clancy, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Cartwright, Miss Washburn, and Judge Frank W. Parker.

Mrs. Nathan Jaffa and her daughter Miss Julia Jaffa were at home Friday afternoon at their home in Roswell in honor of Miss Stephanie Praeger, whose engagement has just been announced to John Cassidy, president of National Park Seminary in Washington. Miss Praeger has visited in Santa Fe and has many friends here who will be interested to hear of her coming marriage. There have been many social affairs given in her honor this week in Roswell. Miss Praeger entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Rebecca Pearce of Albuquerque, who is her house guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Blandy Entertain at Dinner.

Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. F. De Koven Blandy for dinner this evening in honor of Mrs. Blandy's sister, Miss De Kuhn who is leaving next week for Arizona. Mrs. Blandy is famous as a hostess and there is no doubt that the dinner will be beautifully appointed and much enjoyed by the guests present. Those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations were Governor and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Cartwright, Judge and Mrs. R. H. Hanna, Miss Laughlin, ex-Governor M. A. Otero, Bronson M. Cutting, Dr. F. A. Bishop, H. P. Bardshar and E. E. Meier.

Commencements.

Next week is to be the week of commencements throughout the state, and Santa Fe will be particularly interested in the local high school commencement program. The class play is to be given at the Elks' Theatre Thursday evening and promises to be a great success. The cast has been trained for the past month by Mrs. W. G. Hoover who is very capable and has had much experience in theatricals all her life. The play, "The Country of Hearts Content," is a clever modern farce, well suited to the eleven members of the graduating class. Friday night the graduating exercises will take place at the high school auditorium.

Morning Bridge Party.

The song which has been sung by so many Santa Fe people, is to be changed. "I played at bridge at midnight" was changed this week to "I played at bridge in the morning," when the clock was striking the hour of ten. The change took place when Mrs. O. L. Owen entertained informally Friday morning for Mrs. W. C. McDonald and her daughters, Mrs. A. J. Rolland and Mrs. T. A. Spencer of Carrizozo. The morning bridge proved to be an enjoyable diversion from the usual (?) household cares. Mrs. Owen's guests were Mrs. W. C. McDonald, Mrs. A. J. Rolland, Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Mrs. E. C. Abbott, Mrs. Frank Andrews, Mrs. Thomas Doran, Mrs. Teare, and Mrs. Washburn. Truly one has to "get up early in the morning" to beat these people from Clovis.

Mothers' Club.

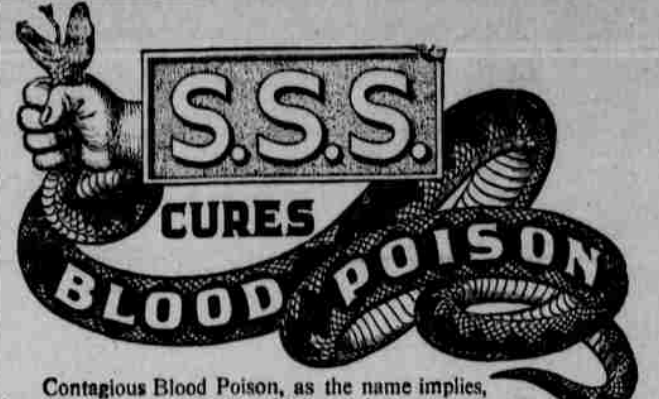
The Mothers' Club met Monday afternoon and agreed upon the rules the Civic committee presented for the competition among the children for thirty dollars to be spent for prizes for the best gardens. The rules of the competition were printed in Thursday's New Mexican and every parent should see that the children know about these rules before starting their gardens. The lots owned by the school board are being plowed and put in shape so that the boys and girls may have their vegetable gardens there, if they send their names to Mr. Harris in time. This is a splendid chance for the children to become interested in gardening and will not only encourage a love of the big outdoors and its wholesome enjoyment, but will give them a bit of civic pride when they see how they may make the city more beautiful through their own efforts.

Wallace Club.

The Wallace Club met with Miss Ruth Laughlin this afternoon. Mrs. H. H. Dorman presiding. The roll call was answered with spring quotations. Mrs. H. D. Moulton gave an excellent book review of "The Garden of Allah" by Robert Hichens. The club has made a study of Egypt and its culture for the past few months and the wonderful descriptions of the desert and life of the Egyptians in the "Garden of Allah" were very appropriate and much enjoyed by those present. Miss Laughlin's guests were the members of the Wallace Club, Miss Washburn, of Oklahoma, Miss Laura Kate Thomas of Roswell, Mrs. T. A. Spencer of Carrizozo, Mrs. Gerald Cassidy, Miss Jessie Carroll, Miss Anita Bergers, Miss Estella Bergers, Mrs. Hugh K. Gilmour, and Miss Jessie March.

A Picnic Party.

Some of the teachers of the High School entertained in honor of Miss Ora Wade at the home of Miss Laura



Contagious Blood Poison, as the name implies, is an infectious blood taint which may be communicated from one person to another. Its virus is of a most insidious nature, multiplying from an insignificant germ in the blood until it becomes a thorough systemic poison. So powerful and dangerous is this terrible blood plague that no time should be lost in trying to drive it from the system. It should not be temporized with, but should be killed as one would a deadly serpent on the pathway. The first manifestation of Contagious Blood Poison is usually a tiny sore or pimple, but it rapidly spreads, and in a short time the entire body shows its presence in the blood. The mouth and throat ulcerate, glands in the groin swell, the hair begins to come out, copper-colored spots appear on the body, and frequently running sores and ulcers break out on the flesh.

A condition of such serious nature requires proper treatment. Not only must the disease be driven out, but the system which has been weakened by the powerful poison must be built up, before health can be restored. The question of most importance therefore is—what medicine has proven by actual results its superiority as a blood purifier? We claim this distinction for S. S. S. because of its successful record for more than forty years.

S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison by purifying the blood. It goes into the circulation and removes the last trace of the infectious virus, acts with fine tonic effect on the stomach, bowels, kidneys, and other portions of the system, and thus makes a perfect as well as a permanent cure. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, each of which has a specific action on the system. Not a particle of mineral or other harmful substance enters into its composition. S. S. S. is perfectly safe for any one, and instead of upsetting the stomach, and makes digestion easy. Thousands have cured themselves of Contagious Blood Poison by the use of S. S. S., and if you will write and request it we will send you, without charge, our Home Treatment Book which will give you all necessary information for crushing out the life of this serpent-like poison and curing yourself at home. We will also give you free any medical advice you may wish. S. S. S. is sold at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Wood Friday afternoon. The party was held outside on the beautiful lawn at the Wood home. The flowering apple trees overhead and the warm floral love story very appropriate. Some of the girls were surprised to find that a real love story had been told and that the engagement of Miss Ora Wade to Arthur E. Elredo had been announced. Miss Wade has been a teacher in the public schools in Santa Fe this year and has made many friends both among her school children and the towns people who will be sorry to have her leave Santa Fe but are glad the occasion for leaving is such a happy one. She will be a June bride, the marriage taking place at her parent's home in Wilson, Kansas. Mr. Elredo lives in New West minister, Canada, where the young people will make their future home. The excitement of the announcement had subsided a little cloth was spread on the grass and everyone helped themselves to a delicious picnic lunch. Those present were Miss Ora Wade, Miss Elsie Staley, Miss Hutson, Miss Louisa Hutson, Miss Palm, Miss Tubbs, Miss Green, Miss Smith, Miss Tischeck, Miss Iva Ashton, Miss Ada Harvey, Miss Jessie Carroll, Miss Williamson and Miss Laura Wood.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

Mrs. Barth will not be at home tomorrow afternoon.

Dr. G. L. Wyckoff, the physician of Dulce, departed for his home this morning.

M. A. Ross, the lumberman, is in the city from Buckman enroute for his home in Albuquerque.

Dr. W. R. Reber, the physician of Las Cruces, is a visitor in the city and a guest at the Palace.

Mrs. McAllister, wife of the ranchman of Tesuque, arrived in the city yesterday and is at the Montezuma.

Herbert Clark, secretary of the Republican state central committee left yesterday for his home in Las Vegas.

G. B. Taylor, of the United States forest service, arrived in Santa Fe Saturday and is a guest at the Montezuma.

M. C. Stewart, the sheriff of Eddy county, arrived in the city yesterday from his home in Carlsbad and is stopping at the Montezuma.

C. F. Le Care and G. V. Hanlon, employees of the Santa Barbara Pole and Tie Company, are in the city as witnesses in the federal court.

Ex-Governor M. A. Otero went to Roswell to attend the commencement exercises at the New Mexico Military Institute from which his son graduates this week.

Mrs. C. B. Moore, the teacher of the Indian school at Santa Clara pueblo, was a visitor in the city Saturday and a guest at the Montezuma.

Spring afternoon made the telling of a Colonel W. A. Fleming Jones of Las Cruces, is in Buffalo, N. Y., and will visit New York and Washington before returning home about June 1.

B. C. Terry of the United States Indian service, arrived in the city Saturday from his headquarters in Espanola and registered at the Montezuma.

Dr. W. H. Livingstone, the physician of Espanola, arrived in the city Saturday and returned to his home this morning.

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BACA PAVING BILL PASSED

Sulzer Alone Voted Against It and It Now Goes to Governor

SENATE HAS FUN WITH WALTON

Resolution Brought in From Committee to Unseat Him in Favor of Murray.

In the absence of Lieutenant Governor E. C. de Baca and President Pro Tem, E. A. Miera, Senator Hinkle called the Senate to order and Senator Clark was chosen to preside.

Committee Reports.

The committee on education reported a substitute for Senate Bill No. 41, an act to provide for the study of the effects of alcoholic drinks in all educational institutions. The substitute is modeled after a federal act on this subject. The committee recommended that Senate Bill No. 62, providing for free traveling libraries for the public schools, be not passed, because of the danger to public health. Holt said that he is much interested in the measure that the Woman's Federation is behind the bill and that it ought to pass, and had he known that the committee was ready to report, he would have asked for a hearing on the bill. He therefore moved to recommit the measure. This was done by a vote of 7 to 6.

The committee on public institutions reported an amendment to Senate Bill No. 97, an act to prohibit the furnishing of narcotics and alcoholic drinks to convicts. The amendment merely makes it an emergency measure. The committee also reported an amendment to Senate Bill No. 96, to give convicts working on the outside of the penitentiary, further time allowance of 10 days a month for good behavior. The amendment strikes out the emergency clause.

The committee on private and municipal corporations, reported unfavorably Senate Bill No. 83, providing for punishment of those tampering with meters, pipes, conduits, but reported favorably Senate Bill No. 85, to punish the unlawful appropriation of electric current, gas and water, and of tampering with meters.

The committee on privileges and elections reported House Bill No. 15, by Skidmore, with amendments. The measure gives employees two hours' time without loss of pay, for voting.

To Unseat Walton.

The committee on elections and elections reported House Bill No. 15, by Skidmore, with amendments. The measure gives employees two hours' time without loss of pay, for voting. The committee on elections and elections reported House Bill No. 15, by Skidmore, with amendments. The measure gives employees two hours' time without loss of pay, for voting. The committee on elections and elections reported House Bill No. 15, by Skidmore, with amendments. The measure gives employees two hours' time without loss of pay, for voting.

Aldredge asked to be excused from serving on the revision committee. Crampton moved that a mounted policeman be present while the revision committee is considering the constitution.

Holt appealed to the Albuquerque Herald not to censure the Senate for wasting time on so trivial a matter as the unseating of the Senator from Grant county and Hinkle asked that the Journal be included in this appeal. Barth catching his breath, rose to remark, that like the Junior Senator from San Miguel he didn't care a hang what the newspapers said about him.

Walton, solemnly and tearfully, tendered his resignation to Bowman from all the social clubs of which Bowman is the president.

The next move is to be to unseat Barth for not having been a resident of the state for the time required by the constitution.

New Bills.

The Senate having had its little fling so as not to be outdone by the House with its Ciovis battle field, resolution of Major Llewellyn, settled down to business. The following new bills were introduced:

Senate Bill No. 150 by Walton, relative to tax exemptions. The bill was sent to the committee on judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 151, by the Committee on Public Institutions, providing for a capitol custodian committee and defining its duties. The bill constitutes the governor, the state auditor and the commissioner of public lands, the custodian board of the capitol and of the executive mansion. The bill went over to Monday after being read first and second time and taken up for passage under suspension of the rules.

Bills on Third Reading.

Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 106, the district attorney's bill, was laid over for consideration until next Wednesday afternoon.

Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 2, Baca's capital paving bill, was taken up for passage. Barth raised the constitutional question that the substitute had not been printed. "The mere fact that a substitute has been placed in the hands of the printer does not meet the constitutional requirements," he declared. "The time is coming when we must pass bills more rapidly than we are doing now." He favored the bill but he wanted the record to show that he objected to its passage until a printed copy was in each member's hand.

Holt declared that as long as a bill was printed before it reaches the governor and the Senate is fully informed as to the contents of the measure, the constitutional requirement that a bill must be printed before it is passed, is complied with.

Hinkle explained the paving bill, pointing out that it merely provides that the state shall pay its half of the cost of paving the streets around the capitol, and the private property owners the other half; that the private property owners are willing and anxious to do this and that it is more than right that the state should pay for its proportion. The bill passed 17 to 1, Sulzer voting no.

A parliamentary tiff arose over the absence of Miera, who had to leave for ten days for his sheep camps where 400 men are employed that needed his supervision. Miera thought he had arranged a pair with Barth, but Barth desired it to be recorded, that he was paired only until next Wednesday.

Hinkle suggested a rule after next week, that no more pairs be permitted unless for illness. "It is time we get up steam," he said. Holt promised that a rule would be reported that after Saturday of next week, no more excuses, except for illness, would be accepted.

Senate Bill No. 97, to forbid the giving or sale of narcotics or alcoholic drinks to convicts, the penalty to be penitentiary sentence of three to seven years, which had been drafted by Attorney General Clancy on request of the penitentiary authorities, was passed after adoption of an amendment by Evans to reduce the minimum sentence to one year, and adding the emergency clause. The vote was 18 to 9.

Senate Bill No. 83 was tabled because Senate Bill No. 85, covers the same ground and more. The bill provides punishment for the stealing of electric current, gas and water, and for tampering with meters, pipes, wires and mains. The bill went over because it had not been printed.

House Bill No. 15, by Skidmore, was amended so as to make it constitutional, and was then passed 16 to 1, Sulzer voting no. The bill is to provide against intimidation by employers or employees on election day, and gives every employee two hours in which to vote. The Senate amendment strikes out a provision that employees should be paid for the two hours they are absent, because such a clause is taking property without due process of law, and therefore unconstitutional.

Senate Bill No. 96, drafted by Attorney General Clancy on request of the prison authorities and introduced by Holt, recalled the announcement that a rule would be introduced that bills must lie over 24 hours after being reported from committee, and Holt promised that the committee on rules would meet to formulate such a rule to be reported on Monday. The bill provides for an extra time allowance of ten days a month to prisoners working outside of prison walls. McCoy sought to have the measure laid over until Monday, and Crampton declared he was opposed to the measure if the time allowance added to that already provided for by statute, cut down a convict's time by two-thirds. Holt read from the Compiled Laws that the present time allowance is one month the first year, two months the second, up to six months a year for six and more years terms. Hinkle urged losing no time over small measures that every one understood and Holt explained that the bill had been introduced as long ago as April 18, that printed copies had been furnished the day after, and that the bill has only 14 lines. Barth declared that 24 hours for inspection of bills after they had been amended and reported by committee, would serve the cause of efficiency, and that there is no good interest served by putting through bills in double quick time. Holt replied that this Senate will not pass any bill, be it important or unimportant, without knowing what it is. The bill went over to Monday. The Senate adjourned to Monday 2 p. m.

Committee Meetings.

The educational committee met at 2:30 p. m. today to consider the traveling library bill. The committee on judiciary will meet Monday at 10 a. m. Evans asked for a meeting of the committee on constitutional amendments and lifed thereupon announced a meeting of the committee this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, to take up the Spanish language qualification amendment. Crampton suggested that Barth should thank the committee for taking no action during his absence. Barth replied that while he was lingering, fighting and bleeding at the battle of Ciovis, the Venice of the West-ern Plains, he was controlling the Junior Senator from San Miguel county by telepathy, and that he hoped that other amendments besides the language qualification would be considered at the meeting of the committee.

Two Bills Killed.

A vain effort was made last evening to rein the Ways and Means committee of the House together. The Committee on Judiciary decided to report adversely the Cordova bill aimed against the Santa Barbara Tie and Pole Company and to prohibit it floating logs down the Rio Grande unless with the consent of ditch owners. It also decided to report unfavorably the bill to give the governor a special legal adviser at \$2,000 a year.

INFANTRY WILL TAKE 1,200 MILE HIKE IN JUNE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 20.—Detachments of the Fourth Field Artillery at Fort Russell will start on a 1,200 mile practice march early in June, according to announcement made today. The line of march will include, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Alamosa, Montevista, Del Norte, Lake City, Gunnison, Buena Vista, Leadville and Georgetown.

Lame back is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the back, for which you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment.

For sale by all dealers.

TAXES WILL REACH LIMIT

Financial Demands That Must Be Met by Proper Legislation

SENATE HOLDS BRIEF SESSION

Hears Committee Reports and Tables Three Educational Measures.

There being a light calendar, and a number of bills ready for action not having been received from the printer and because of the Scottish Rite Masonic Reunion in the Capital, the Senate held only a brief business session this forenoon, and adjourned to ten o'clock tomorrow forenoon. In the meanwhile, a number of important committee meetings will be held, the Committee on Education meeting right after the session this forenoon to consider the traveling library bill, the city board of education elections bill, and other pending educational measures. The committee on public institutions met this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections at 2 o'clock to consider a number of election bills. The Committee on County and Municipal Indebtedness also wrestled with the bond bill.

E. A. Miera again presided at this forenoon's session of the state Senate. Chaplain McCollough delivered the invocation.

Barth regretted that during his absence two meritorious measures had been tabled. He referred to the two tax exemption bills which were to exempt widows and orphans from taxation on property up to \$1,000 and churches, lodges, hospitals and charitable institutions not conducted for gain.

A petition from the New Mexico W. C. T. U. against the Johnson-Flynn fight was presented.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced: Senate Bill No. 147, by Gallegos, which prohibits the election or appointment to office of any person convicted of crime.

Senate Bill No. 148, by Miera, prescribing the duties, pay, assistants, for the office of district attorney. This is similar to the bill passed in the Committee of the Whole in the House.

Senate Bill No. 149, by Abery, to appropriate \$5,000 for a drainage canal in Socorro county in precinct No. 2.

Committee Reports.

The Committee on Education, through McCoy, chairman, reported unfavorably Senate Bill No. 13, an act for the promotion of education in New Mexico and providing for the appointment of scholars and cadets by boards of county commissioners to various state institutions. It also reported unfavorably Senate Bill No. 77, to provide free text books for the public schools up to the eighth grade. McCoy declared that the time 'is not yet ripe in New Mexico for that legislation. McCoy also reported unfavorably Senate Bill No. 169, providing that a teacher's certificate be not granted to persons who smoke or drink. He declared that this is a matter that must be governed by public opinion rather than by law, and that no board of education in New Mexico that is alive to its duty, would appoint to be teacher any person who is offensive on account of his addiction to tobacco or liquor. These three bills were tabled, and as other bills ready for consideration, had not been received from the printer, the Senate proceeded to adjourn. A motion to adjourn to 2 p. m. by Hart, was amended by Holt to make it 10 a. m. tomorrow, in view of the important committee meetings announced and because of the desire of a number of Senators to attend the Scottish Rite reunion. Hart withdrew his motion and the Senate adjourned until tomorrow when it may take up the finance committee count; salary bill.

The Finance Bill.

Declaring that the outlook was for a heavy deficiency unless some step was taken to arrange for a larger income to meet the additional expenses of statehood, Chairman Clark of the Senate Committee on Finance, discussed the question of a finance bill. Mr. Clark declared that every educational institution in the state with no exceptions, the penitentiary, and other institutions except the insane asylum are asking for large increases over the last appropriations and that the statehood expenses were much larger than under territorial government. The deficits in these institutions amount to about \$150,000. Mr. Clark said that for that reason, he believed that it would be found necessary to increase the rate of taxation to the full amount permitted under the constitution which is fourteen mills, twelve mills being for state purposes and two mills for state debt. "We have begun the preparation of this bill in the Senate Finance committee," said Mr. Clark. "It has been decided to merely prepare the form for introduction in the Senate next week and leave the amounts blank. We will re-refer the measure to the finance committee and then fill in the amounts for each purpose as we get to them. We are endeavoring to hold them down to the minimum because we believe that even with the utmost economy, it will be necessary to issue other certificates of indebtedness or bonds to cover the deficit for the first few years of statehood or until we get our state government under way. That we believe in economy, we do not believe in crippling our state institutions or of rendering our state officers unable to carry on their work by a lack of necessary funds.

JAMES HARPER IS CAPTURED

Alleged Member of Green Gang Arrested by Mounted Policeman Street

VERDICT AGAINST SANTA FE

Railroad Company Is Found Guilty of Having Broken Federal Regulation.

Case No. 1463, on the docket of the state supreme court, reported in a recent issue of this paper as having been decided, should have read Case No. 1464, Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. Thomas M. Davenport, appellant, judgment of the lower court reversed.

Amendment to Charter Filed.

The Automatic Scale Vending Company of Kansas City, Missouri, this morning filed an amendment to its charter reducing its total capitalization to \$150,000. The company maintains a branch office in this city. J. A. Brubaker is the president, and T. J. Templein the secretary of the company.

Inspected Roads.

State Engineer C. D. Miller has just returned from an inspection tour of the roads of the northern part of the state. He is in receipt of reports for January and February from the county commissioners of Colfax county relative to road expenditures. These reports will be of material assistance to the road commission in determining road needs and conditions.

Cattle Rustlers Rounded Up.

Mounted Policeman J. A. Beal reported yesterday the arrest of three men on a charge of cattle stealing near Florida Plains in Luna county. The names of the men arrested are, Jesus Paz, placed under \$1,000 bond and bound over to the grand jury; L. Garcia, placed under \$500 bond and bound over to the grand jury; Jesus Billamonte, placed under \$500 bond and bound over to the grand jury.

Coal Mining Company Incorporates.

The Consumers Coal, Coking and Power Company of Albuquerque, this morning filed articles of incorporation with the state corporation commission with the object of operating a general mining and power business. The capital is given at \$300,000 divided into 30,000 shares worth \$10 a share at par. The names of the incorporators, all of whom live at Albuquerque, are: W. J. Holmes, 75 shares; John B. Burg, 75 shares; J. D. Clark, 50 shares. Two thousand dollars have been subscribed on which the concern will begin business.

Verdict Against A. T. and S. F. R. R.

The jury in the case of the United States, plaintiff, vs. the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, defendants, returned a verdict late yesterday afternoon in favor of the government. The company was found guilty of breaking the twenty-eight hour law on three counts. Sentence has not yet been passed.

The Case of the United States, vs. Eduardo Lucero.

The federal court this morning and a jury called. Lucero is charged with selling liquor to Indians of the Jicarilla Apache reservation in Rio Arriba county.

Alleged Bandit Arrested.

Mounted Policeman Alexander Street reported to the department this morning the arrest yesterday in the Capitan mountains of Lincoln county, of James Harper, wanted in Grant county for attempted robbery of agents of the Chino Copper Company last September. Harper was one of three men who are alleged to have held up a motor car in which agents of the company were transporting the company's mail and mail. He was taken to Carrizozo and the authorities of Grant county notified of the arrest. Harper is supposed to be one of the notorious Greer gang and partner of John W. Gates who is now in the state prison here under death sentence for killing of a deputy sheriff during a battle between the outlaws and a posse near Eagle, N. M., some months ago.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS WILL MEET AT ATLANTA.

Louisville General Assembly Advocates Old Age Pensions for Ministers.

Louisville, Ky., May 20.—Atlanta, Georgia, was selected today as host for the 1913 general assembly of the Northern Presbyterian church.

Reports of committees, advocating the policy of providing definite pensions or annuities for all ministers based upon the period of service rendered, and the recommendation of a church-wide movement to secure a permanent endowment fund of \$10,000,000 to be divided between the board of ministerial relief and that the ministerial sustentation fund, received the attention of the general assembly. The Woman's board of home missions convened in annual meeting today.

Leroy Thacker, Watertown, S. Dak., says: "I suffered with rheumatism for over 8 years, and it seemed at times I would go crazy with pain. Three bottles of Foley Kidney Pills cured my rheumatism and I gladly recommend them."—For sale by all druggists.

The bill is therefore an important one and at the same time one of the most difficult to prepare.

The present plan is to pass a finance bill in the legislature and also a county salary bill but as the two branches now stand, it is likely that both of these measures prior to passage, will have to be considered by a joint committee and their terms agreed upon.

CHILD LABOR BILL KILLED

It Is Too Drastic and Not Adapted to New Mexico Conditions

NEW COMMITTEE FOR HOUSE

Measure to Eliminate Immateral Technicalities in Supreme Court Procedure Passes

Senate.

The Senate this afternoon in a brief session killed the Burg Child Labor Bill, because, as Crampton explained, although the bill is a good one, it presupposes a board of health, juvenile courts and other machinery not in existence in New Mexico and the time being too short to redraft so voluminous a measure.

Lieutenant Governor de Baca was again in the chair.

A protest against prize fighting was received from the W. C. T. U. at Evanston, Ill., and a protest against the Sumner county bill from Guadalupe county.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced: Senate Bill No. 152, by Holt, relating to condemnation proceedings by municipal corporations.

Senate Bill No. 153, by Holt, relative to the service of process in civil case.

Senate Bill No. 154, by Holt, relating to the recording of deeds and acknowledgments.

Senate Bill No. 155, by Holt, an act to distribute funds arising from the collection of delinquent taxes, accruing prior to 1911.

Reports of Committees.

The committee on mines and manufacturing, reported favorably House Bill No. 110, for the capping of abandoned oil and gas wells. The same committee reported against Senate Bill No. 121, relating to the inspection of mines.

The committee on judiciary reported amendments to Senate Bill No. 128, to amend the high license law.

The committee on education reported Senate Bill No. 94, providing for the election of city boards of election.

The committee on constitutional amendments reported favorably, the language clause amendment, to eliminate the language qualification for state office.

The committee on rules reported an amendment to Rule No. 45, providing that bills shall lie on the table 24 hours after reported from committee.

Also a special rule that no members be excused after May 25, unless for illness.

Third Reading.

Printed copies of Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 41, to provide for the study of the effect of alcohol on the human system, not having been received the bill went over.

As stated above, House Bill No. 116, the Child Labor Bill, was upon unfavorable report of the committee on judiciary, and explanation by Chairman Crampton, killed, as being too drastic.

After a report by the commission on revision, on the Walton-Murray contest case which caused another outburst of "characteristic" senatorial humor the Senate adjourned to 3 p. m. Tuesday.

The committees on education, finance and state and county indebtedness met immediately after adjournment.

The committee on privileges and elections met at 3 p. m., and the committee on judiciary at 3:30 p. m.

House.

In anticipation of a change of front in the House this afternoon, there was a large number of spectators present. Speaker Baca presided with even more than customary energy and firmness. It is reported that he will appoint tonight a new steering committee of twenty-seven members whose duties are to be defined by resolution tomorrow.

There were petitions from Rio Pueblo, Taos county, in favor of the Cordova logging bill, and from Roswell in favor of prohibition.

Vargas presented House Joint Memorial to Congress to modify the law governing the Pueblo Indians. Referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Committee Reports.

The Judiciary committee reported all but three or four bills in its charge and other committees gave evidence by their reports that they have worked hard since last Thursday.

The Ways and Means committee reported a substitute for House Bill No. 111, to provide for the payment of expenses of the House Bribery Investigation committee. It reported amendments to House Bill No. 146, appropriating \$19,000 for the improvement of the Rio Grande. Also that House Joint Resolution No. 22, to provide for the printing of a Spanish legislative directory, be passed. It also reported favorably House Joint Resolution No. 25, providing additional pay for the Capitol employees. It reported a House Substitute for House Bill No. 75, an exemption act.

The Committee on Roads and Highways reported against House Bill No. 9 as being too cumbersome and expensive. The same reasons were advanced against House Bill No. 130. It recommended amendments to House Bill No. 121, the Scenic Highway bill. It also reported favorably House Joint Memorial No. 3, asking Congress to appropriate funds for a road across the Pecos Forest.

The committee on Judiciary reported that House Bill No. 129, the Cordova logging bill be not passed. On motion, recommitted to Ways and Means committee. Also that House Bills 125, 150, 19, and 202 be not passed. It reported favorably House Bill No. 165, to amend law governing remittance of taxes on property destroyed by fire. Also that House

Bill No. 173, relating to the filing of chattel mortgages be passed. It reported against House Bill No. 178, by Casado, to protect property from loss by abandonment, as being unconstitutional. Also that House Bill No. 124, fixing the time for holding court in the First Judicial District, be passed and that Senate Bill No. 26, amending section 22 of the 35th assembly be passed.

The following bills were introduced: House Bill No. 318, by Chaves, an act creating the office of commissioner of charities and corrections, providing for the necessary traveling and contingent expenses to put in operation and maintain said commission who is to be appointed by the governor and to have \$2,000 a year.

House Bill No. 220, by M. C. de Baca, for the listing of mining properties and the collection of a tax on the output thereon.

House Bill No. 221, by M. C. de Baca, an act relative to community ditches.

House Bill No. 222 by Quintana, an act to amend chapter 53 of the laws of the 37th legislative assembly, providing for the division of each county into not more than six road districts.

House Bill No. 219 by Cordova, an act to establish a state industrial school at or near Taos.

House Bill No. 223, by M. E. Baca, to amend further section 4137 of Laws of 1897, relative to the manufacture and sale of native wines on premises where manufactured.

House Bill No. 224, by Burg, relative to community land grants.

House Bill No. 225, by Burg, to amend the laws to prevent court reporters from practicing law.

House Bill No. 226, by Speaker Baca, providing for the control of a land grant in Socorro county.

House Bill No. 227, by Llewellyn and Moreno, to appropriate \$5,000 for a bridge across the Rio Grande in Dona Ana county.

House Bill No. 228, by Hilton, to amend Chapter 42 of the Laws of the 37th assembly.

Other Committee Reports.

The committee on judiciary reported a substitute for House Bill No. 46, fixing the time for holding court in the sixth judicial district. It recommended the passage of Senate Bill No. 58, to protect electric power lines; Senate Bill No. 78 to fix the time for holding court in the eighth judicial district; Senate Bill No. 81, to prohibit the deposit of fifth near any dwelling; Senate Bill No. 89, providing for the appointment of three commissioners on uniform state laws; Senate Bill No. 92, to prohibit deficiencies which was reported with amendments; Senate Bill No. 111, defining the effect of a repealing clause; Senate Bill No. 115, prescribing for bonds of members and employees of corporation commissioners, with amendments; Senate Bill No. 124, giving justices of peace jurisdiction in cases up to \$200; Senate Bill No. 144, amending laws for incorporation of towns and villages.

The ways and means committee recommended that Senate Bill No. 43, appropriating \$30,000 for the corporation commission, be considered in committee of the whole and the bill was made the special order for two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Bills on Final Passage.

House Bill No. 119, by Llewellyn, requiring the supreme court to decide appeals on the substantial rights of the parties to the record, passed 34 to 7 votes, after interesting and instructive debate in which Llewellyn, Crampton, Toombs, Mullens, Burg and others spoke in favor of the measure, and Rogers and Carter spoke in opposition.

House Bill No. 18, containing 138 sections was taken up section by section at 4 p. m. It was introduced by Burg and provides a code of civil procedure.

MOUNTAINAIR REPORTS

AOTHEATROCIOS MURDER.

This Time It Removes From the Scene of His Peculiar Activities an Expensive Citizen

Doroteo Torres, a more or less notorious and expensive citizen of Torrance county, was stabbed in the heart while at the Sanchez place in the Barranca Canon, six miles west of Mountainair, Torrance county. Jesus Olveras is accused of the deed.

Lazaro Lopez was murdered at the same place in December 1910.

According to the Estancia News, Olveras owed Torres money. They had a dispute over this, and the killing followed, whether in self-defense, or not, is not yet known. Deputy Sheriff Robinson has gone to Mountainair to arrest Olveras. Torres was a reputed bad man and was one of five tried last December, charged with the attempted robbery and torture of Epifanio Vigil near Progresso in January 1910.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it by applying Chamberlain's Liniment and massaging the parts freely at each application. For sale by all dealers.

CLOSE OF SCHOOLS AT CERRILLOS ON SATURDAY.

Picnic By the Three Teachers at End of a Most Successful Term in Neighboring Town.

Cerrillos, May 20.—A picnic given by the teachers to the pupils, closed the most successful school Cerrillos has had in many years. With Miss Beattie Wisdom as principal, Miss E. Wells, of Albuquerque, primary, and Miss Mand Palmer of Santa Fe, as assistant. Sufficient money in the district treasury made it possible to relieve the usual congested conditions existing with but two teachers, and from one hundred to one hundred and sixty pupils, an average attendance of the school.

Miss Palmer and Miss Wells left for their respective homes on the evening trains, and Miss Wisdom goes to Silver City for the vacation season.

GOOD ROAD WORK IS PROGRESSING

State Engineer C. D. Miller Returns From Inspection Tour

PENITENTIARY BOARD MEETS

Paroles Are Recommended For a Number of Short Term Convicts.

The penitentiary commission was in session today and transacted routine business besides recommending the parole of a number of short time prisoners.

Insurance Company Asks Admission.

The Beneficial Life Insurance Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, this morning filed its application with the department of insurance for admission to do business in New Mexico. The company was informed that an examination of its affairs would be required before a license could be granted.

Dam Inspection.

At Springer the Farmers' Development Company dam was inspected. Considerable difficulty from the high winds was experienced by this company. Additional free board and additional rip rapping will be required by the state also the removal of shale material in the upper portion of the dam.

Good Road Work Progressing.

State Engineer Charles D. Miller has just returned from a very important trip in connection with road and irrigation matters through the northern portion of the state. At Las Vegas Mr. Miller went over the Las Vegas-Mora road with a view of putting this road within the next few weeks in a high state of repair.

Judgment Against Insurance Company.

A demand for the payment of a \$23,641.21 bond was today transmitted through the New Mexico department of insurance to the Title Guaranty and Surety Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The demand was made by the firm of Marron and Wood, attorneys of Albuquerque, for a judgment secured in the case of J. D. Dal'ey et al. vs. G. E. Fitzgerald, Nathaniel C. Foster et al. in the district court and affirmed on appeal in the state supreme court May 6. The insurance company will now be required to pay amount of the judgment or have its license revoked.

Inspected Camino Real.

In connection with this road work Mr. Miller went over the Camino Real located between Mora and Rayado with a view of determining the character of construction necessary and quality of labor desired. The road conditions there present remarkably good conditions favorable to convict labor and inasmuch as this is part of the Camino Real and follows the old Santa Fe Trail it may be possible in the near future that some work will be done to open this road between these

Wayside Jottings.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1912.

Justice of Peace Resigns.

C. B. Howell has filed his resignation as justice of the peace at Estancia and a petition is being circulated asking for the appointment of J. B. Braxton to fill the vacancy.

A Full Game Bag.

Seven mountain lions, three silver tip grizzly bears, seven black grizzly bears and four cinnamon bears, that is to say the skins of them, have been received by Gross Kelly & Company, at Las Vegas. The animals are the spoils of H. W. Kell's recent trip.

Shot Himself Accidentally.

Manuel Romero, a section hand, employed by the Santa Fe at McCarty's, was brought to Albuquerque suffering from a small calibre bullet wound, sustained as the result of an accidental discharge of a pistol held in the hand of a companion.

Suit for Divorce.

Felicitia Blaga has filed a suit in the district court at Albuquerque, asking a divorce from her husband, Gusepse Blaga, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment, non-support and abandonment. The Blagas were married in Rockland, Me., November 18, 1907, and have one child.

Abandoned.

An appeal has been made by Mayor Robert J. Taupert and other city officials of Las Vegas, to the charitably disposed ladies of Las Vegas to come to the assistance of Mrs. Anna Klein and her seven months old baby who were deserted several days ago by the husband and father.

Where a Preacher Lost Out.

A marriage license was issued at Estancia to Charles C. Pickering of Hurley, Grant county, and Nina B. Kelley of Kaw, Oklahoma. In this connection some preacher missed a job by not being in sight. The couple wanted to get married here, but were unable to find a minister and went to Mountainair.

Death of a Pioneer.

William E. Thwaits, a Silver City pioneer, formerly of White Signal, Grant county, died this week. He was aged 70 years and is survived by his wife and ten children. He was born in British Hollow, Wisconsin, and went to California in 1849. He was a Civil War veteran. In 1899 he came to New Mexico.

20,000 Girls to Be Sacrificed.

Mrs. D. M. Hayes of the Colorado Cottage Home, Denver, told members of the W. C. T. U. that plans are being made by men engaged in the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes to secure 20,000 recruits for the segregated districts of California cities during the exposition to be held there.

Married at Twelve, Now Divorced.

In the county court at Colorado Springs, Rosa Plank, wife of a wealthy curio dealer of Manitou, told how she had been married to him when she was only 12 years old without being consulted and had endured a married life of alleged cruelty. She was granted a divorce by Judge John E. Little.

Married Second Time at Eighteen.

Married at 14, divorced at 17, Mrs. Violet Campbell, who is now 18, celebrated her second marriage at Denver to William Sherman Campbell, aged 21 years. Mrs. Campbell, a daughter of Mrs. D. G. Holmquist of Littleton, was first married to Campbell Christmas day, 1909. The young couple lived together for about eighteen months, and then separated.

Found Faithless Hubby in Saloon.

When the wife and three stepchildren of William Holmes, aged 30, watched the train bearing him from Colorado Springs to Denver, they were happy in the thought that they were to follow, and that soon all would be prosperous and well. Two months passed. No word was received and the family gathered their scanty possessions and ten days ago they arrived in Denver penniless. Humane officers David and Parsons and Patrolman Sowards found the man in a saloon near Nineteenth and Larimer streets.

Martin Atencio Murdered.

Ignacio, Colorado, was stirred to the verge of lynching when the murder of Martin Atencio was unravelled by the county authorities. Juan Garcia is held for the crime. The crime was the most brutal in the history of La Plata county. The murdered man's head was split open by blows from a double headed axe while he slept, his brains being spilled all over the bed and room. The motive is alleged to have been infatuation over the slain man's wife who is the mother of five small children. The wife of the murdered man said her husband had been injured by a horse and had died from the effects of the wounds.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912.

Parochial School for Puerto de Luna.

The old Guadalupe county court house at Puerto de Luna is to be turned into a parochial school for the Sisters of Loreto.

Helps the City Treasury.

Santiago Padilla and Ramon Padilla were arrested at Las Vegas on the charge of fighting, and when arraigned were fined \$13.50 or 15 days in the city cooler.

Married.

Rev. B. F. Summers performed the marriage ceremony yesterday for Charles C. Pickering and Nina B. Kelley. The bridal pair were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Holton of Mountainair.—Retencia News.

Why Perturbed?

Guests at the fashionable Antlers hotel at Colorado Springs, are perturbed over a report that Rustum Day, believed to be a brother of Abbas Hilmi, khedive of Egypt, is not married to the woman who is registered with him as "Mrs. Rustum." Although he cannot speak one word of English the alleged royal visitor is quoted as having said that he was not married and when asked regarding "Mrs. Rustum," is said to have replied that she was "merely a delightful travelling companion."

Where Technicality Defeated Justice.

An error in drawing up a criminal complaint in which the word "pretense" was used for the word "promise" resulted in an instructed verdict of not guilty for Charles Garner, son of a pioneer ranchman, near Trinidad, Colorado, who is accused by a 15-year-old girl of being the father of her child, born a few weeks ago. Attorneys for the defense brought the trial to an unexpected climax when they showed that the information charged that the act was committed under pretense of marriage instead of promise of marriage.

Illicit Love and Murder.

Juan Garcia, the self-confessed murderer, who killed Martine Atencio near Ignacio, Colorado, Sunday night by splitting his head open with a two-bladed ax, and Mrs. Bernardino Atencio, wife of the murdered man, who is charged with being an accessory, were bound over without bail for trial in the district court. By Garcia's confession he had been friendly with the woman since last March, and since last April he and the woman had planned to kill Atencio. The woman denies having anything to do with the murder. The woman's five children will be sent to the state home for dependent children. The oldest is six years and the youngest only six months.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

Stackpole-Chavez.

Miss Guadalupe Stackpole and Eduardo R. Chavez were married at San Miguel church, Socorro, on Saturday.

Killed a Rattlesnake.

Mrs. John Summers, east of Estancia, killed a large rattlesnake that was coiled up and hissing on the front door step. The job was done with a 22 calibre rifle.

Bartender Arrested.

J. E. Hamilton, an El Paso bartender, has been arrested pending the investigation of the death of F. T. Smith from a blow he received in an El Paso saloon. Bob Blinn, the saloon keeper, has been summoned to appear as a witness.

Eliminating Undesirables.

Omaha, May 20.—Unless you are physically, morally and mentally clean you cannot get married in Nebraska if the campaign now being waged by the Nebraska Society for the Friendless succeeds in its efforts. The society is carrying on a propaganda having for its object prevention of the marriage ceremony between any "undesirables" of any description.

Runaway Accident Results Seriously.

Mrs. Tom Osby of Tularosa was seriously injured in a runaway accident which occurred last week. She had just returned from Alamogordo and had gotten into one of the livery hacks at the depot. The team was unwhipped and the driver was putting the baggage into the back of the hack when the horses, frightened by the shrill scream of the engine, ran away. Mrs. Osby was thrown out on her head. She was unconscious for two days and although she is reported to be slowly improving her condition is regarded as very serious.

Funeral of W. E. Martin.

Funeral services in memory of W. E. Martin were conducted Monday afternoon from the family residence in presence of a goodly number of relatives and friends of the deceased. Rev. W. A. Ervin spoke for a few minutes, inspiring his hearers with the solemnity of the occasion. At the grave in the Knights of Pythias plot of Socorro cemetery, the beautiful and impressive burial service of the Knights of Pythias order was conducted by J. A. Lowe, acting shade. Thus, under the evening shadow of Socorro mountain, all that is mortal of W. E. Martin shall rest until time shall be no more.—Socorro Chronicle.

Boy Criminals.

Colorado Springs, May 20.—Ed Hoffman pleaded guilty to a statutory crime against Hazel Lindholm, the 15-year-old girl who eloped with him on a bicycle to Pueblo and was brought back and sent to the Girls' Industrial school, Lee Jamison, Peter Martinka and Ed Hoffman, Colorado City boys who were members of a gang recently arrested for petty thefts and stealing bicycles, which they sold in Pueblo, pleaded guilty in the district court today. Martinka and Hoffman were sentenced to the state reformatory by Judge W. S. Morris and sentence in Jamison's case was deferred till Monday.

The Booz of the Fathers.

New York, May 20.—In the lecture hall of the Academy of Medicine some half hundred members of the profession gathered to discuss alcohol and its effects on the brain, the mentality, the individual and the offspring of alcoholic parents. Dr. Charles R. Stockard described the result of an extensive series of experiments which he had conducted at Cornell. These were with the eggs of fish that had been soaked in alcohol, with guinea-pigs and mice which had been kept in a state of intoxication before giving birth to litters. He had found that the eggs of fish, when hatched, had developed monstrosities, some double-headed, others with double brains, some with four eyes and none normal. Eggs of chickens which had been treated in the same way showed many gross deformities when hatched. It was the same with guinea-pig litters. From this he argued that alcoholic indulgence in the human, more particularly in the female, would result in the transmission of inherited defects, epilepsies, degenerates and idiots.

Floods on the Animas.

Durango, Colo., May 20.—The first property damage from the spring floods was occasioned in the upper Animas valley when the swollen Hermosa creek and the Animas river started their annual destruction. Hermosa creek cut a new channel near its mouth and surrounded the home of Roy Kerr which was erected last

The Peevish Child Needs a Laxative

It is natural for a child to laugh and play and when it sulks drowsily or cries you may depend on it something physical is the matter. If you see no evidences of a serious ailment you will not be wrong if you quietly give it a dose of mild laxative that evening on putting it to bed.

The remedy most generally recommended for this purpose is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which mothers throughout the country have been giving their children for a quarter of a century. Today thousands of families are using it where hundreds used to. Then, and there must be good reason for this word of mouth recommendation.

It is admittedly the perfect laxative for children, women, old people and all others who need a gentle bowel stimulant and not a violent salt, cathartic pill or doctored water. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will act gently,

and when taken before retiring will bring complete satisfaction in the morning. After a short use of this remedy all forms of outside aid can be dispensed with and nature will again act alone.

All classes of good American people keep it in the home for ills of the stomach, liver and bowels, and among the thousands who have written the doctor that they will never be without it are Mrs. G. A. Bates, 246 E. 6th St., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. T. E. Hickman, Tonnah, Colo. A dose of it has saved many a person from a serious illness.

Anyone who made a trial of this remedy before buying it in the regular way of a druggist at fifty cents or one dollar a large bottle (family size) can have a sample bottle sent to the home free of charge by simply addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 405 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Your name and address on a postal card will do.

fall. The foundation is being undermined and the house is in danger of being washed away. The Animas river is overflowing its banks. A new steel bridge erected only a year ago, is almost certain to be washed away. The pressure of debris on the upstream side has caused the west end to settle about two feet and the concrete pier leans about four feet down stream. Twenty feet of debris is piled against the Trimble Springs steel bridge and its destruction before tomorrow is awaited. Every river in the San Juan basin is on a rampage and the crisis will not be reached for a few days. The indications are that the Rio Grande Southern trails will not be running to Telluride for three or four weeks.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

Roswell Boys Found Guilty.

Juan Garcia Chavez and Juan Trujillo, two Roswell boys, were found guilty of assault with intent to murder in the justice of the peace court at Lincoln.

Stabbing at Clovis.

Saloonkeeper Isaac Cannon was badly cut with a cleaver during a fight in front of his saloon yesterday morning. William Ogg, a restaurant keeper, has been arrested.

Freight Train in the Ditch.

The track at mile post 71 gave way on the Dawson line ditching two coal cars and the engine of train No. 183 which caused a delay in traffic and much work for the wrecking crew and section men.

Had Leg Crushed.

John Lewis was brought to Albuquerque suffering from a badly crushed leg. Lewis was injured at Bluewater, by having a car run over him. His condition is said to be very serious, and he may not live.

Gun Toter Sentenced.

Judge M. C. Mechem at Hillsboro sentenced Louis Rahn from twelve to seventeen months, and Jose Barola seventeen to eighteen months for gun-toting. Porfirio Apodaca was given three years for assault to kill.

Killed by Passenger Train.

Clyde Miller, aged 21 years, was struck by a passenger train on the Santa Fe near Barr station. Miller was a companion was walking home to Lucy from Albuquerque and becoming dazed walked in front of the train. Death was instantaneous.

Mail Robbery at Clovis.

A porch containing seventy-five pounds of first class and registered mail was stolen from the baggage room of the Santa Fe at Clovis. Two pouches taken at the same time have been recovered. The baggage room was broken into during the early morning hours yesterday.

Two Boys Arrested.

Francisco Sena, Jr., and Francisco Martinez, were taken into custody at Watrous by Special Santa Fe Officer Charles Stewart, on the charge of stealing a package containing underwear and a straw hat belonging to John W. Neal, the 12-year-old nephew of Santa Fe Station Agent Neal of Shoemaker. They were taken to Las Vegas.

The Lamb Chop.

Secundo Romero, who with Mrs. Romero has returned to Las Vegas, after a long visit to his ranch at El Cuervo, declares that his lamb chop pie is more popular than ever. Romero says other ranchers in El Cuervo neighborhood were equally fortunate. Those further north, however, suffered considerable loss on account of the cold weather and snow, according to Mr. Romero. The Charles Hild Company says it has received work from ranchers in the Pinada district who report lamb crops as large as ninety per cent. Other sections of the country do not make such good reports and the condition, taking this part of the state as a whole, is not particularly good.

Two Divorce Cases.

The court at Albuquerque granted an absolute divorce, by default, to Lena Candelaria de Strunk, from Robert Strunk on the ground of abandonment. A decree of divorce was granted Mabel Linville from Calvin Linville, by default, on the ground of cruelty and non-support. The complaint alleged that the defendant had deserted his wife in September, 1910. Judgment was given for costs.

Police Court at Albuquerque.

Henry Hawkins, a supposedly insane man, was sent to the county jail at Albuquerque. He told the police that three brothers-in-law were trying to kill him, and appealed to them for protection. He seemed hopelessly drunk. Three women of the underworld received fifteen days or dollars sentences in police court on vagrancy charges. They paid. A man, Walter Ryan, drew twenty days on a similar charge.

Wool Growing in San Juan Basin.

The total amount of wool grown in the San Juan basin during the past year, the estimates being taken from the shipments, brings the grand total

up to three-quarters of a million pounds, divided in the basin as follows: Dolores, 210,000 pounds; Mancos, 220,000 pounds; Hesperus, 200,000 pounds; Farmington, 100,000 pounds. A total of eighty-three carloads of wool found its way to the eastern markets.

Conductor Terry Seriously Hurt.

Conductor Charles Terry was caught between a traction engine which was on a flat car, and a brake wheel, on the Dawson branch, and was badly injured but probably not fatally. He was standing on the flat car in front of the traction engine attending to the brake wheel while going down the steep grade at Medio, when the machinery slipped, pinning him between the wheel and engine. He was taken to the hospital at Tucuman where he is receiving medical treatment.

Poor, Timid Men.

That men don't like to go to church because they are shy, timid creatures and afraid of being stared at was the opinion expressed by Archdeacon Madden, the noted English divine of Liverpool, at a meeting of the leaders of the Men and Religion Forward movement at the Y. M. C. A. at Denver. Madden said that if a man stays away from church for a month it is almost impossible to get him to return to the house of worship because of the fact that he dreads the curious gaze of his fellowmen—and women. Madden said that the problem of bringing men into the churches is one for men themselves to solve, because a minister cannot persuade men to come to church as easily as a layman can.

"The reason the church is crumbling before the forces of evil today is that its members do not believe in God," he said, "You pray to God, you preach God and you sing about Him but you don't believe in Him. The church is paralyzed because it doesn't believe in God."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

Marriage License.

A marriage license was issued at Estancia, to Francisco Pena and Sofia Oguin, both of Duran.

Bridge Burned Out.

A small bridge spanning an arroyo about a mile and a half south of Las Vegas burned out yesterday tying up through traffic on the Santa Fe about five hours.

Another Accidental Shooting.

Frank Phrases, aged 28, a wealthy rancher living three miles east of Littleton, Colo., accidentally shot himself through the head. He died while being taken to the Mercy hospital.

Ciddio Acquitted.

Pedro Ciddio was acquitted in district court of the charge of having dispensed intoxicating liquors on election day. There was evidence that people secured liquor on Ciddio's premises but that Ciddio himself was present when they did.

Feast of San Felipe.

Old Albuquerque will on Sunday, which is Pentecost, celebrate the feast of San Felipe de Nerl. There will be races, band concert, chicken pulling, climbing the greased pole and other sports, on Sunday afternoon, in celebration of the annual feast.

Strangled Himself.

Stealing out of the house while all the family were asleep and clad only in a night robe, Mrs. Ida Johnson secured a piece of clothes line in the back yard of her home, Globeville, Colorado, and strangled herself to death. The body was found by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Christine Johnson.

Died of His Injuries.

From injuries sustained in a fall a month ago while working on a structure at Domingo, Howard Deskins, a Santa Fe bridge carpenter, died in the Santa Fe hospital at Las Vegas. Deskins was 51 years of age and is survived by a wife and family who live in Trinidad.

Durango Bank Fails.

With assets amounting to \$87,000 and liabilities totaling \$52,000, the La Plata county bank at Durango, Colorado, closed its doors for the liquidation of its indebtedness. The two hundred depositors are taking it calmly and there will be no trouble.

Slept in Park All Night.

Clasped in each other's arms fast asleep, May Knight, 14, and Angus McDougall of the same age, were found on a bench in Curtis park at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. They had been to a moving picture show and fell asleep on their way home.

Educational Meeting.

A meeting of the executive committee of the New Mexico Educational association has been called for June 1 in the office of John Milne, superintendent of city schools, in Albuquerque. The members of the executive committee are: W. B. McFarland of Silver City, M. H. Brasher of Roswell, Frank Carroon of Las Vegas, R. F. Asplund of Santa Fe, is secretary of the executive committee and Mr. Milne is secretary in Albuquerque.

Three Pleased Guilty.

Refugio Rael, in district court at Las Vegas, pleaded guilty to stealing a burro, the owner of which is unknown. Judge Leahy sentenced the man to from one year to 15 months in the state penitentiary. Harry McCoy admitted the theft of a pair of revolvers from the Central hotel several weeks ago. McCoy, according to the statement of District Attorney Chas. W. G. Ward, has been a persistent user of drugs and also is suffering from a terrible disease.

Minister's Son Gone Wrong.

Greeley, Colo., May 22.—Weeping and sobbing, J. W. McPherson, a member of one of the best known families in the state and for thirteen years a resident of Greeley, was sentenced to not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary by Judge Gambie. McPherson pleaded guilty to forgery. Several similar charges were made against McPherson. His father is a minister, one brother a doctor and another a lawyer. Bitter necessity led him to commit the forgery, he said.

Booze Kills Farm Hand.

Charles Frey, a farm hand in the stable employ of Elmer Weaver near Denver was found by his employer, with his neck broken by a fall due to his intoxicated condition. Weaver at about eleven o'clock found Frey's body at the bottom of a chute which sloped from the hay-loft to a feed trough. With the assistance of neighbors, Weaver removed Frey's body, thinking at the time that he was in a drunken stupor. An examination revealed that he was dead of a fracture of the neck. Frey had been in Weaver's employ for eight years. He was in the habit of going on periodical sprees, lasting two to three days at a time.

In Amiable Mood When Drunk.

Declaring that her life is in danger as long as she lives with her husband, Mrs. Pearl Hendricks has applied to the county court at Denver for a divorce from Seymour Hendricks, whom she charges with having made five attempts while he was drunk, to take her life and with having made numerous threats to end her existence. She says in her complaint that on May 17 her husband choked her and turned on the gas in their room, declaring they would die together. Four other times, says Mrs. Hendricks, her husband turned on the gas in her room in an attempt to asphyxiate her. They were married July 2, 1902, and have three children.

LOCKWOOD WILL TELL OF ALLEGED JUROR BRIBING.

Sometime Tomorrow Witness Will Take Stand in Darrow Prosecution.

Los Angeles, Calif., May 20.—George N. Lockwood, rancher, civil war veteran and last fall a prospective juror in the McNamara case, is expected to take the stand as a witness against Clarence S. Darrow some time tomorrow and tell of the bribe of \$4,000 given him by Bert H. Franklin, the detective in the employ of the McNamara defense. It was Lockwood who is alleged to have implicated the Chicago lawyer in the attempt to buy his verdict, should he have been selected as a juror in the McNamara case.

Prosecution and defense expected that the two jurors required to complete the jury would be selected today. The special venire ordered by Judge Hutton Saturday was summoned to be present in court this afternoon, but it was not thought that many of them would be required.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. McDonald will not be at home tomorrow.

County Clerk A. A. Rivera of Taos is a visitor in the Capital.

Charles A. Spiess left last night for Santa Fe on business.—Las Vegas Optic.

Summers Burkhardt, the Albuquerque attorney, departed for his home yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McMahon of this city, were visitors in Santa Fe yesterday.—Las Vegas Optic.

A. Dunn, an attorney of Roswell, arrived in the capital yesterday and is a guest at the Palace.

B. S. Phillips, the Truchas lumberman, is a visitor in the city and a guest at the Montezuma.

H. W. Crawford, mayor of Clovis, arrived in Santa Fe yesterday afternoon and registered at the Palace.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell returned home to Tucuman yesterday after spending three weeks in the Capital.

J. W. Wilson, the Albuquerque attorney, arrived in Santa Fe last evening and registered at the Palace.

Clay Patterson and Thomas Conroy, two successful ranchmen of Ojo Caliente, are in the city on business.

County Superintendent of Public Schools, L. C. Mersfelden of Eddy county, is in the city from his home in Clovis.

J. C. Lewis, the attorney, arrived in the city from his home in Albuquerque last evening and is a guest at the Palace.

State Representative George Tripp, after spending several days in Las Vegas, left last night for Santa Fe.—Las Vegas Optic.

Mrs. T. J. Sawyer and children left the city yesterday morning for Buckman where they will spend some time at the lumber camp.

Mrs. Frank P. Sturges of Santa Fe, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Krennis, of 415 North Second street.—Albuquerque Journal.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Alvan N. White has returned after a two weeks' absence at the Shriners' convention at Los Angeles.

Sheriff and Mrs. Closson and daughter May, are in Albuquerque attending the races in which Closson has Lady Palatine and Middleton entered.

Dr. Peter Duket and party of four left this morning for Santa Fe, making the trip overland in Dr. Duket's big Buick touring car.—Las Vegas Optic.

C. P. Mitchell, county clerk of Roosevelt county, arrived in the city yesterday morning from his home in Portales. He is a guest at the Montezuma.

Avery Turner, vice-president of the A. T. & S. F. railway, with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas, was in the city yesterday to attend a legislative hearing.

J. E. Hannum, representative of the Continental Oil Company, arrived in the city from his home in Albuquerque yesterday afternoon and is stopping at the Palace.

Mrs. Miguel E. Baca and her son Manuel left for their home at Adelino, Valencia county, after spending a few days at the Capital City visiting Representative M. E. Baca and friends.

Assistant State Auditor T. J. Guilfoyl and Mrs. Guilfoyl, left today for Socorro. Mr. Guilfoyl is engaged in auditing the books of county officers of Socorro county.—Albuquerque Herald.

F. S. Speelman, traveling freight agent for the Missouri Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande railroads, is in the city from his home in Pueblo on

business. He is stopping at the Montezuma.

Arthur E. P. Robinson of Santa Fe, state secretary and treasurer of the Christian Endeavor Union will speak at the First Presbyterian church of Amistad, Union county, on Monday evening, May 27.

A. H. Brodhead, former assistant cashier of the First National Bank, but the past few years a broker and real estate dealer in Seattle, Washington, today called on friends, of whom he has a host in Santa Fe.

Thomas Doran, manager of the Montezuma and Palace hotels in Santa Fe, and J. W. Walker the automobile man of the Capital City, passed through Las Vegas last night in a Kissel car en route from Trinidad to the Ancient City.—Las Vegas Optic.