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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 12-08-1906

T. Hughes

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REALTY TRANSFERS FOR NOVEMBER

Lot Purchasers Are Busy Closing Up Installment Contracts.

THERE IS NO LACK OF TRADE

Sales Have Been About Evenly Divided Between High and Lowlands.

Realty transfers for the month have been almost exclusively unimproved residence lots. Many of the contracts made by the Surety Investment company in the Pines and Eastern additions over a year ago were fully consummated during the month and these filings, with the purchase of a large number of parcels of land by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in the southern part of the city, bring the number of transfers a little above the average, but the money considerations of the sales all told will hardly equal that of any month for the past year. However, the prices keep up; in fact they are a little on the increase due to the unimproved residence lots, filing in popularity other than that offered by the real estate companies have been evenly divided between the highlands and the lowlands.

Mrs. L. Wan, W. Woods and wife to N. A. Burdshaw, east 165 feet of lot 31, sec. 50 and west 145 feet of lot 29, block 50, original townsite, \$250.

Nov. 1.—Surety Investment company to F. Mori & Asario lots 11 and 12, block 25, Peru addition, \$425.

Nov. 1.—Mary Faville and husband to Secondino Silvas, lot 12, block 8, Atlantic & Pacific addition, \$250.

Nov. 1.—J. A. Dye to Florence P. Johnson, lots 13 and 14, block 19, P. Armito & Otero addition and lot 18, block "D," Park addition, \$1.

Nov. 1.—Florence P. Johnson to J. A. Dye, lot 6, block 26, Hunting's Highland addition, \$1.

Nov. 5.—Harriet C. Ackerman and husband to Gelema Olson, lot 42, block E, Coronado addition, \$400.

Nov. 6.—Chas. D. Dunning and wife to J. M. Warner, lots 8, 9 and 10, block 14, Eastern addition, \$2,000.

Nov. 6.—Surety Investment company to Joe Ortega, lots 21 and 22, block 24, Peoria addition, \$250.

Nov. 8.—Juanita A. Benito, Raulino Montoya and wife, Antonio Barba and wife, Pedro Apodaca and wife, Simon Baes and wife, Modesto C. Ortiz and wife, Rafael Garcia and wife, Mrs. F. A. Armito, Cesario Padilla and wife, Mrs. Cecilia Gutierrez, Manuel Saldillo and wife and Manuel Castillo and wife to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, consideration on each parcel varying from \$50 to \$600.

Nov. 8.—Maudie Chilley and husband to Martha A. Talbot, lots 135 and 140, block 12, P. Armito & Bros. addition and lots 12, 14, 15 and 16, block "P," Mandell B. and R. addition, \$1.

Nov. 8.—Surety Investment company to J. Justin Jones, lots 3 and 4, block 25, Peru addition, \$200.

Nov. 9.—Mary M. Barnden and husband to Maud T. Goodlander, lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 2, Mandell B. and H. addition, \$500.

Nov. 10.—W. S. Sandon to W. W. Ralph, south 125 feet of lot 3, block 1, Lewis and Simonds addition, \$1.

Nov. 10.—J. R. McCullum and wife to Geo. Dilworth and wife, west 80 feet of lot 10, block 20, Hunting's Highland addition, \$250.

Nov. 12.—Barbara C. de Sanches, to N. J. Sanchez, lots 4 and 5, block "A," P. Armito & Bros. addition, \$1.

Nov. 12.—Maudie Hogan to E. H. Dunbar, et al, lot 22, block 28, original townsite, \$250.

Nov. 14.—Mrs. Sarah Sullivan to P. F. McCanna lots 17 and 18, block "L," Mandell B. and R. addition, \$1.

Nov. 14.—Gloria Apodaca, J. Felipe Armito and wife, and Frederico Padilla to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company lands 5' south of property of Albuquerque for sum of money each varying from \$100 to \$200.

Nov. 17.—Clara M. Grimmer and husband to S. M. Porterfield, part of lot 3, block 46, Hunting's Highland addition, \$1.

Nov. 17.—Henry Brokmeier and wife to A. W. Hains, lot 5, block 27, Hunting's Highland addition, \$1, \$200.

Nov. 17.—Alonso B. McMiller and wife to L. V. Thompson, south 6 feet of lot 24, block "B," Mandell B. and R. addition and lot "L," block 2, Andrade Garcia estate, \$1.

Nov. 17.—Ottie Henry Kishworth and wife to W. L. Purcell, north 100 feet of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block "U," Eastern addition, \$1.

Nov. 21.—L. R. Thompson and wife to Luisa Schneider, such half of lot 19, block 21 among Highland addition, \$1.

Nov. 22.—Clay C. Walker and husband to Mrs. Edna D. Worth, lots 1 and 2, block 24, Hunting's Highland addition, \$1.

Nov. 22.—L. R. Thompson and wife to Mrs. M. M. Miller, piece of land north of Albuquerque containing five acres, \$1.

Nov. 24.—Howman M. Williams to Rose Williams, lots 16 and 17, block 3, P. Armito & Bros. addition, \$100.

Nov. 24.—Gregorio Varela and wife and Nicolas Ortega and wife, partners of land south of Albuquerque, to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, \$275.

Nov. 24.—Lloyd Hunsaker to T. M. Dorrie, west 4-1/2 feet of lot 2, block 6, C. W. Lewis Highland addition, \$1.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—\$6.

Frank J. Chenev makes oath that he is a citizen of Toledo, Ohio, and that he is doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforementioned, and that he will stand by and bear witness to the same and every case of Cataract that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Cataract Eye Salve.

Born to Boston May 1 and subscriber to my practice, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. CHENEY,

Notary Public.

Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and nervous system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Framingham, Mass.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Consumption.

BUILDING PERMITS FOR \$22,425

This Was the Cost of Construction For Month of November.

WINTER MONTHS ARE QUIET

Architects Say Spring Will Bring Deluge of Building.

SOCIETY BEGINS TO REVIVE AGAIN

Sketchy Letter From National Capital For Readers of the Citizen.

(By Catherine Allman.)

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Thanksgiving day some, bringing many of the members of Washington society back into the fold. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt dined in family at the white house, where their return was most eagerly welcomed.

Invitations for the white house cabinet dinner on December 12 are out. This function will inaugurate the real season of social festivities. Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks will entertain the presidential party and after that will follow the state dinners by members of the cabinet, beginning with Secretary of State and Mrs. Root.

There will be many changes in the homes and personnel of the official diplomatic set this season, although there will be two new hostesses in the cabinet, Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the next secretary of commerce and labor, and Mrs. George von Metzger, wife of the new postmaster general. Mrs. James R. Garfield will be added to the list when her husband becomes secretary of the interior after March 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Straus have leased the residence on State street recently built by ex-Secretary and Mrs. John B. Henderson. It is undoubtedly the handsomest as well as one of the largest private houses ever offered for rent in this city, and was built under the personal supervision of Mrs. Henderson. It is four stories high and has a commanding view of the entire city and surrounding country. The design is that of pure Italian architecture, a Venetian palace with many graceful balconies. The first story is of white marble, while the upper portion is in Venetian pink, with white unglazed terra cotta trimmings. A large roof garden forms another unique feature of this pink palace. Although Secretary and Mrs. Straus have no young people in their family their beautiful home will at once assume an important place in the social life of the capital and will undoubtedly be the scene of many notable and brilliant entertainments.

Washington has been unusually hothatched this fall by the visits of many foreigners of distinction, some of whom were even members of the royal families. First came Prince Henry of Hesse, the Viscountess de la Basseterre, renowned for acquaintance with Washington, as guest of her cousin, Miss Ascanio; the Hon. Lady Alan Johnston, wife of the British minister to Denmark, has been the guest of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, and his wife, since wed, have been in residence.

"In order to look up this conclusion further, I went to the Windsor hotel, once frequented and frequented by Mr. and Mrs. Sanchez, and was told by a clerk that no such parties were there. Another clerk hearing me, told this clerk in low tone, which I overheard, that they were registered under another name; also remarking that this name was changed on the register that morning.

"I looked at the book and found that that was evidently a fact. If you can look at the hotel register or that date you ought to find plain evidence of this.

"I then wrote the insurance company, giving them the evidence I had in this case, very positively advising that no insurance be issued, though the risk was good one physically, and consequently this company refused.

Mrs. Sanchez a policyholder.

"First of all these facts can be easily obtained from the power and New York office of the New York Life Insurance company and from the records of the Windsor hotel."

Gov. McDonald read this letter with marked interest and placed it on file with the records of the Sanchez case in the office of the board of pardons.

SANCHEZ TRIED TO GET MORE MONEY

On Life of Wife Before She Was Killed. But Was Refused.

From Denver Post.

More light on the case of Frederick C. Sanchez has burst upon Gov. McDonald and facts more sensational than any produced at the trial or at the hearing last Friday have come to him in a letter from Dr. Byron C. Levitt of Denver, who is on a vacation at Duxbury, Mass.

Dr. Levitt first sent a telegram to arrest, if possible, the progress of the pardon on the day it was being considered by the board and his letter followed the telegram.

Dr. Levitt was examining physician for the New York Life Insurance company of the time Sanchez made application for a policy on the life of his wife, Jennie Sanchez, whom he considered as soon as he had insured her, in his letter Dr. Levitt sets out his reason for refusing to recommend to his company that the woman be taken care of and paid.

The kind of exercise that hits the mark is the kind a man likes for its own sake, and the kind a man likes for his wife's sake has something of the play-spirit in it—the woman is good.

Twisting the trunk from side to side, bending forward and back, are types of exercise that bring results.

The majority of popular sports call for such movements as these. It is the big movements that count.

Most twice a day is enough for anybody, and for most of us once a day would be better yet. There is no doubt, too, that such foods as carrots, fruits, vegetables, should take a much more prominent place in our diet than they do. Be ready to feel the effect of the new life.

It is chiefly through using the muscles of the legs and trunk that results for the system as a whole may be secured.

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There are several ways in which one can tell pretty accurately whether he is getting the most out of his food or not. The first of these is through keeping track of his weight. Everybody ought to know what his normal weight is—the weight at which he accomplishes the most and feels the best.

There are other ways of other causes for indigestion besides sluggish circulation. A faulty circulation of blood through the abdomen is one. This may be due to interference from within or without. Tight clothes are the commonest form of outside interference. Military coats, stays, tight belts—anything that really pinches the body is sure to be harmful.

Internal interference with the circulation is most often due to some trouble with the liver. A bad liver circulation frequently comes from the use of liquor, particularly from drinking on an empty stomach. If a man drinks liquor at all he should do so only when he eats.

In a great many cases the cause of digestive troubles is to be found in the bad carriage of the head—neck, rib cage, etc. The depressed abdomen protuberance what has been termed "pot belly" is often the first step in getting the digestion into better shape is often the correction of this easy but villainous habit.

Many people get into the habit of dosing themselves with a "digestive" or some other kind of medicine in

PRACTICAL TALK TO THE CITY MAN ON HIS HEALTH, EXERCISE, FOOD AND BREATHING

From "Perfect Working Health," by Luther H. Gulick, M. D., in *The World's Work*. Published by courtesy of *The World's Work*.

as you are walking on the street, breathe fast as deeply as you can breathe normally for a minute. Then take ten more deep breaths. Do this four or five times the first day and increase it by one round every day until you are taking from 300 to 400 deep breaths daily as a regular habit. This consumes no time. You do it while you are walking on the street. It improves the action of the diaphragm. It stimulates the circulation of the blood in the head. It increases the activity of the intestinal movements. It costs no money.

If a man will go to a gymnasium, or swim, or bowl, or box, or play golf, or do anything else that involves a good deal of exertion for the big muscles of the body, the whole system will respond energetically. The digestive organs will be among the first to feel the effect of the new life.

It is certain that a man cannot think and act energetically unless his nerves and muscles are in good working order. Muscles that are never used get flabby and soft; they become incapable of obeying the will promptly and effectively. The effects are equally bad. They lose their power of responding vividly. They return with the least sacrifice.

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There are several ways in which one can tell pretty accurately whether he is getting the most out of his food or not. The first of these is through keeping track of his weight. While the mind is actively engaged in the details and responsibilities of business, the digestive apparatus is in no condition to undertake heavy work.

Worry, hurry, unsettled mind, low spirits, all tend to delay or to stop the activities of the alimentary canal.

Students who go at hard headwork immediately after meals often suffer from indigestion. So do letter carriers and other people whose meals are followed by prolonged physical exertion. Indeed, any kind of effort which forces the blood-flow away from the alimentary region is injurious after hearty eating.

enter the emulsion.

The fight had been going on for over two years when what looked like a knockout blow for the gritty widow came. A fire destroyed her storage houses with their contents of grain. What caused this fire is a mystery to this day.

Mrs. Kehoe's answer is this: "The winter was unusually cold. In a few days the carpenters were putting up the framework of a new elevator. She called her attention to business, buying early and late and making prompt arrangements with the farmers and giving them a square deal all around."

For their part, they gave her all support possible. They began to make it a point to help down the trust. Year in and year out she kept up the fight, sometimes even losing money and drawing upon her implements business to bolster up her grain trade. In its arrogance, the trust aroused resentment all over the state and a great exposure of it was made by former agents.

Mrs. Kehoe made such headway that she surprised her rivals by putting up a \$50,000 elevator at Tarmow, five miles from here. She was one of the most important witnesses against the trust before the interstate commerce commission recently.

J. B. Waterman of Watertown, rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. King's New Life Pill. She has not had an attack for over two years." Both body cleaners and life giving tonic pills on earth, 25c at all druggists.

ESCAPED CONVICT AGAIN ARRESTED

JAMES GRIMES, SAFE BLOWER, HELD BY ROCK ISLAND OFFICIALS IN OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. Kate A. Kehoe had a mighty hard fight of it, but she kept at it—great railroad worked against her — the story of the long battle.

Special Correspondence.

Platte Center, Neb., Dec. 3.—This little town is the home of the lone woman who successfully bucked the Nebraska grain trust and was in at

FESTIVE TURKEY RAILROAD YARDS DELAYED OUR LAWMAKERS RECLASSIFIED ON SYSTEM

More Senators Than Representatives Now in Washington Getting Ready.

Special Correspondence.

North Dakota; Martin, Virginia; Monroe, Alabama; Proctor, Vermont; Scott, West Virginia; Spokane, Washington, and Sutherland, Utah.

In these days when so much is heard of the encroachment of executive power in congress, the utterances of an profound jurist as former Associate Justice Shiras, of the United States supreme court, are worthy of careful consideration.

"During the past forty years, or since our civil war," said Justice Shiras, "the influence of the executive branch of the government has been steadily growing. Of course, men of strong individuality at the head of the executive branch make it easier that they have arrogated more power to themselves than usual, and from the beginning of the government they have always been so accused. Of Washington it was said that he would strive to make himself king; but he did not, and the republic went on. Then, too, men out of office always find fault with those in office. I do not expect to see any man go back in our country for a long time to come. If our public life became corrupt and debased, people might turn away from political affairs in

Washington, Nov. 26.—The majority of the members of the senate and house evidently are waiting until after Thanksgiving day to put in their appearance in Washington. There are no signs of life around the capitol and very few of the members have returned to their appropriations.

Work in the appropriations committee of the house will begin in a few days when the subcommittee in charge of the legislative bill, the largest of the annual budgets, will begin the framing of that measure. The members of the subcommittee are Messrs. Bishop, of Pennsylvania; Littauer, of New York; Driscoll, of Indiana; Burleson, of Texas; and Livingston, of Oregon. Clerk Courtis, of the committee, has obtained signatures for this bill, and has a printed working copy ready for the committee when it begins its session.

Mr. Courts and his assistants are now engaged on the district appropriation bill, which, probably, will be the second to be reported to the house.

In proportion to the total membership there are many more senators in the city than members of the house. Those who have reentered their residences or returned to the city permanently are: Blackburn, Kentucky; Burkett, Nebraska; Burrows, Michigan; Carter, Montana; Chapman, Minnesota; Culverton, Texas; Cullen, Illinois; Edkins, West Virginia; Flint, California; Foraker, Ohio; Fulton, Oregon; Hale, Maine; Hancher, North Dakota; Heyburn, Idaho; Knox, Pennsylvania; Lodge, Massachusetts; McComb, Michigan; Rutherford, New Jersey; and Tracy, California.

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Interest in patent which will make him rich.

Owen Kinsey, son of C. B. Kinsey, stockkeeper for the Santa Fe in Newton, Kan., is interested in an invention that will make for him and his sister a fortune, says the Newton Republican. After serving his apprenticeship in the Newton shops and working at his trade for some time, Owen went to Waterloo, Iowa, to work in shops. While there he became interested in a revolving barbershop sign, the invention of a jeweler living in Waterloo. Owen devised the mechanical part of the sign and rigged up a model. After the patent was granted, he devised the plan for manufacturing the sign and the two went into business in a humble way.

But the demand for the signs was so great that the business increased astonishingly and the factory is being constantly enlarged. From orders now in sight, the firm will make a fortune.

The sign is nearly eight feet high and has a base and top capitol of cast iron decorated with gold leaf and edged with a permanent shade of vermillion.

SALE OF THE CENTRAL NOT ABANDONED.

New York, Nov. 26.—A New York dispatch, dated November 25, says:

The plan of the Mexican government for the purchase of a large interest in the Mexican Central, with a view of the ultimate consolidation of all Mexican railroads, has not been abandoned.

After many conferences, leading interests in the Mexican Central made an offer to Secretary Limantour, representing the Mexican government, for the purchase of a large block of Mexican Central stock, and Secretary Limantour is conferring with President Diaz as to the acceptance of the offer.

It is understood that the price was higher than \$25, the figure named in Wall street gossip as the price which Mr. H. C. Price, president of the railroad, would dispose of 200,000 shares.

The directors have accepted the resignation of President Robinson and are looking for an operating man, with a view of operating the property upon a ratio more in keeping with the cutting off of rebates and passes than they will by reductions.

M. Robinson, division master mechanic of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe at Bisbee, Tex., has been transferred to Temple, Tex., in a similar capacity, succeeding P. T. Dunlap, promoted James McQuillan, roadhouse foreman at Gainesville, Texas, has been appointed to succeed M. Robinson as division master mechanic at Bisbee.

SWITCHMEN CLAIM CREDIT FOR INCREASE IN WAGES

AND NOT BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN AS ERNESTLY PUBLISHED.

According to John Nelson, chairman, and M. D. Metzger, secretary of the Topeka grievance committee of the Switchmen's union, the increase of four cents per hour, which was granted to the men working at the yards, is due to the men.

There are no other mechanics in the yards, as the men working at the yards are not entitled to the same increase.

The mother, as she lays her baby in the crib and smooths the ringlets from its brow, kisses its tender cheek and says, "Good night."

The Christian father, tired and worn with the toll of life, comes to his evening time, and as the visions of earth scenes fade away and the bright light from out the open portals of the glory world breaks upon his enraptured sight, waves his hand to his beloved ones about his bed and says, "Good night."

What sacred memories cluster about these words. What a refining influence they have had upon our lives. Who can recall them and not be made better by the tender recollections which they bring? And yet sadness is their usual accompaniment.

The other couple. Oh how sweet and joyous.

"Good morning" greets the baby as it opens its great blue eyes upon the light of day and mother bends to take it to her heart. "Good morning!" are the words by which father meets the family as one by one they come toward her hands have spread.

"Good morning!" shouts the school boy to his fellows as they enter the school yard gate.

Joy comes with every "Good morning."

Who can imagine that happy greeting could come from lips immortal as they shout their words of welcome to the redeemer of earth when one by one they enter their eternal home.

"Good night," sweetly said, "Good morning."

A Western Wonder.

There's a "Hi" at Bowle, Tex., that's twice as high as last year. This winter Mr. W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 200, says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die. I took a few bottles, and the above helped me. I am now double in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cure and cold cure. Guaranteed by all druggists, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." The show will remain open until December 1st.

Another ball player is to become a success. Outfielder "Huck" Freeman, of the Boston Americans, has purchased the New Haven club, of the Connecticut League.

After the Switchmen's union got the increase the Brotherhood of Rail-

way Trainmen steps in to get the credit for it on systems where they held former contracts.

The Switchmen's Union of North America holds the documents signed by the two sub-committees hereinbefore mentioned relating to the four cent per hour increase.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen further claim that the Switchmen's Union of North America has no contract with any railroad company except the Rock Island, which statement is untrue, as they hold contracts with the Chicago Great Western, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and various other lines throughout the country.

We admit that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen holds a contract with the Chicago & Northwestern and we, as well as they, know how they secured it, and we also admit that they hold a contract with the Santa Fe system and know they got that likewise, and it is our desire to have it understood by the general public that all credit for the four-cent per hour increase is due to the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The contract between the railroad company and the brotherhood was revised. The trainmen did not ask for an increase in wages nor did they receive any. The yards of Wellington and Winfield were re-classified.

The trainmen are now second class yards, before and will now be known as first class yards. The wages of the switchmen in those yards will be advanced to first class pay which will amount to about five cents per hour increase. The smaller yards on the system are known as second class yards and the switchmen received a lower rate of pay than do the switchmen of the larger or first class yards.

The rate of pay is known as the Chicago scale and was adopted several years ago. The Chicago scale was advanced four cents per hour at the recent meeting of the switchmen's union and the officers of the railroad entering Chicago last month.

The members of the board who attended the meeting were M. S. Mayes of Wellington, chairman; T. C. McLaughlin of Newton, secretary; W. R. Brown of Chicago; J. W. Orr of Kansas City; J. R. Naughton of Omaha; E. Cheeseman of La Junta and J. R. Morris of Albuquerque.

INTERESTED IN PATENT WHICH WILL MAKE HIM RICH

Owen Kinsey, son of C. B. Kinsey, stockkeeper for the Santa Fe in Newton, Kan., is interested in an invention that will make for him and his sister a fortune, says the Newton Republican. After serving his apprenticeship in the Newton shops and working at his trade for some time, Owen went to Waterloo, Iowa, to work in shops. While there he became interested in a revolving barbershop sign, the invention of a jeweler living in Waterloo. Owen devised the mechanical part of the sign and rigged up a model. After the patent was granted, he devised the plan for manufacturing the sign and the two went into business in a humble way.

But the demand for the signs was so great that the business increased astonishingly and the factory is being constantly enlarged. From orders now in sight, the firm will make a fortune.

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The rate of pay is known as the Chicago scale and was adopted several years ago. The Chicago scale was advanced four cents per hour at the recent meeting of the switchmen's union and the officers of the railroad entering Chicago last month.

The members of the board who attended the meeting were M. S. Mayes of Wellington, chairman; T. C. McLaughlin of Newton, secretary; W. R. Brown of Chicago; J. W. Orr of Kansas City; J. R. Naughton of Omaha; E. Cheeseman of La Junta and J. R. Morris of Albuquerque.

INTERESTED IN PATENT WHICH WILL MAKE HIM RICH

Owen Kinsey, son of C. B. Kinsey, stockkeeper for the Santa Fe in Newton, Kan., is interested in an invention that will make for him and his sister a fortune, says the Newton Republican. After serving his apprenticeship in the Newton shops and working at his trade for some time, Owen went to Waterloo, Iowa, to work in shops. While there he became interested in a revolving barbershop sign, the invention of a jeweler living in Waterloo. Owen devised the mechanical part of the sign and rigged up a model. After the patent was granted, he devised the plan for manufacturing the sign and the two went into business in a humble way.

But the demand for the signs was so great that the business increased astonishingly and the factory is being constantly enlarged. From orders now in sight, the firm will make a fortune.

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A. & M. COLLEGE DEFEATS VARSITY

ASlippery Field Was Against Fleet Boys From the Hill.

THE SCORE WAS 23 TO 5

Farmers Still Retain Intercollegiate Championship Cup.

With the Farmers sticking the line incessantly bunting, the lighter team, which really had to receive their attacks, and the Varsity using its fleet backs and all the tricks the new rules permit of and the forward and back passes, the A. & M. college team of Menil Park secured the 1906 intercollegiate football championship of New Mexico by beating the University of New Mexico yesterday by a score of 23 to 5.

The weather was very pleasant and fully 150 enthusiasts witnessed the game. The field, however, was a little slippery as a result of one recent wet weather, which proved somewhat of an impediment to the Varsity eleven, who were relying on speed to score, for they had little prospect of winning. It was acknowledged that the college team was the stronger of the two. This was proven last year, when the same teams played a tie to 6 game, the boys from the hill getting the State end.

Bugle Beets was not all that was not, though several times the Varsity backs got around the ends for good gains and three times worked the forward pass with great success. The enthusiasm of the Varsity rosters afforded them much help, and the yelling only stopped when the voices became hoarse. The halves were twenty-five and thirty minutes. With the first five minutes of play and the time taken out, the game lasted from 2:30 until 5:30, but interest never lagged a moment. The first half of play was exclusively on the Varsity's territory, and it was evident from the beginning that they were destined to defeat, though for twenty minutes they held the Farmers away from the goal. Twice the Farmers carried the ball down close to the Varsity goal to lose it on downs. Then again they lost it at the goal line by a fumble that resulted in a touch back but no score. But after this disastrous result, the Farmers took a breather, and by a succession of line backs for gains from five to fifteen yards each they made the first touch down.

When the Varsity got the ball in the latter part of the first half they did a succession of end runs, with cross plays behind the line that gave them their only scores. On the Side off in the last half the Farmers made a touch down in just three minutes of play. The gains were made by line rushes and a few runs by Elliott. This gain, with some clever work by Miller and Captain Redding formed the features of the Farmers' end of the contest. Callie, Heath, "Little" Peavy and Taschner were the lions in the eyes of the girls wearing the Varsity colors, and the support given by their fair ad-mires helped wonderfully.

"Hold them, Varsity, hold them," they yelled, and on several occasions the Varsity responded heroically against the odds of about ten pounds to the man.

One enthusiastic young man wearing the Varsity colors yelled for Taschner to give them some spectacular play and Taschner did, by making the Varsity's only touch down.

A reception was tendered the visiting team last night at the Elks' club room by the University students. The event was a most pleasant one, and the college boys returned home last night a little more physically but happy, carrying with them fond memories of the pilgrimage. The championship cup will still remain an ornament to the college club rooms.

How they lined up:

Oaklage-Praher, center; Brown, right guard; Davis, left guard; Stomberg, right tackle; Sullivan, left tackle; Elliott, right end; Carrera, left end; Taschner, quarterback; Allen, right half; K. Gould, left half; Bedding, fullback.

Varsity—Solya, center; Edmunds, right guard; Crawford, left guard; Sabiner, right tackle; Peavy, left tackle; C. Gould, right end; Galles, left end; Taschner, quarterback; Allen, right half; K. Gould, left half; Gossales, fullback.

How they lined up:

Mr. Chase, pastor; Brown, right guard; Davis, left guard; Stomberg, right tackle; Sullivan, left tackle; Elliott, right end; Carrera, left end; Taschner, quarterback; Allen, right half; K. Gould, left half; Bedding, fullback.

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Territorial Topics

ALLEGED CAIN RELEASED UNDER BOND AT SANTA FE.

Juan Garcia, the 75 year old Mexican, accused of killing his 70 year old brother because he believed the latter to be intimate with Garcia's 70 year old wife, was Wednesday released at Santa Fe upon furnishing \$5,000 bail. It is believed Garcia is demasted.

PECOS VALLEY MAN FOUND WITH HEAD SHOT OFF

John Chester, a resident of the Pecos valley, was found dead a few days ago on the Felix River near Hagerman, with his head blown off by a shotgun. A shotgun was lying under his body. There were no powder burns on his flesh or clothing and it is believed that he was murdered. Officers are investigating.

GILA COUNTY AWARDED THE SILK BANNER.

Gila county will get the handsome silk banner, costing \$100, which Chairman J. H. Dillon promised before the election to the county in Arizona that would cast the smallest percentage of statehood votes. By official count Gila cast 1,058 against 1,019 and 93 in its favor, while in Pinal 102 were cast against the measure and 24 in its favor.

DENTISTS KNOCK OUT EACH OTHER'S TEETH.

When dentists quit pulling out other people's teeth and start to knock out each other's teeth, impatience is probably dull. Phoenix papers state that Dr. Lentz was attacked in his laboratory by Dr. Herther and was badly used up. Whether Lentz was kicked or hit in his laboratory is not stated. Doctor Lentz replied "Help!"

ROSWELL BANKS WILL HAVE CITY HOURS.

Roswell banks have turned over a new leaf for the coming year and will adopt metropolitan hours. The doors will not open until 10 a. m. instead of 9 a. m., and they will close at 3 p. m. instead of 4 p. m. The rule will be enforced as to back doors, not even wealthy patrons being allowed special banking privileges. The banks will close at noon on Saturday. Notice of the contemplated changes have just been issued.

ARRESTED AT ROSWELL, CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Charged with perjury while witness for the defense in the contempt case against Luis Reynolds, Monroe Carroll was taken into custody at Roswell upon the order of Judge William H. Price. Carroll has been bound over in the sum of \$200 to await the action of the next grand jury in Chaves county. Reynolds was convicted of contempt of court and sentenced to serve thirty days in the county jail, besides paying a fine of \$50 and costs.

NUMBER OF HOLIDAYS IN OLD MEXICO.

A Mexican paper, in referring to the labor situation in Mexico, comprising of the excessive number of holidays that the poor thinks he is entitled to, and which he makes regardless of consideration. Out of 365 days of the year 132 are devoted to obligatory and traditional holidays. The appalling calculation is made up as follows: Sundays, 22; Saint Mondays, 22; solemn feast days, 15; holy days, 7; national feasts, 2; "saint feasts," 6; total, 121.

FIRST CARLOAD OF ARIZONA ORANGES.

The first carload of oranges to be shipped from Mesa this season went out over the M. & P. the other night, filled to Tucson, says the Phoenix enterprise, W. K. Howes, William Ellsworth, David Reed and the Ward orange grove uniting in filling the car. The nets are the best ever shipped from Mesa, in appearance and of the flavor. The average box holds from 175 to 200 oranges, but on account of their size this year it was impossible, in many instances, to crowd more than sixty to seventy oranges in a box.

FIRST JAP BABY EVER BORN IN ARIZONA.

Vizzo Tamaki, the well known Japanese resident of Jerome, on November 28, was presented by his wife with a fine ten-pound boy, the first Japanese baby ever born in the territory of Arizona. It is said that the little Jap's first name will be "Arizona," and his father, who received his education in the commercial college of Tokyo, states that he will give the baby a full American education, that the boy, when grown to manhood, may take his part in the life of what by that time will be Arizona's state.

LITTLE COLONY IN OTERO COUNTY.

Cedarcreek is the name of a little settlement of newcomers in Otero county, drawn to the spot by the rich though small valley. The town is located about fifteen miles east of Arco, and is in the center of a little valley ten to fifteen miles in length and half as wide. Water is scarce in tanks and crops of the fruit are raised by irrigation. About twenty families have found good homes and comfortable livings in this little valley, where a few years ago only cowboys and wild cattle roamed. Land which was homesteaded recently will later be worth several hundred dollars an acre.

SHOT WILDCAT AND QUAIL.

From AN AUTOMOBILE. Governor H. J. Hagerman writes that he enjoyed his trip from Roswell to Torrance very much, taken over the Roswell Automobile company's route after his recent visit here at election time, says the Roswell Record. On the way to Torrance he and Attorney General Reid had a little hunting party, planned and arranged for them by Mayor Stockard, who is manager of the auto company. While on this hunt the governor was fortunate enough to come upon a wildcat and a quail or quail while in the car and shot them from the seat of the machine. It's not often that kind of game can be hunted in an automobile, but in building the automobile road, Manager Stockard never tries to go around the wildcats or anything else we were straight through.

BIGGEST IN HISTORY OF PECOS VALLEY.

The biggest snow in years if not in the history of the Pecos Valley began to fall early Sunday morning and continued unabated until Monday night. Approximately fifteen inches fell there, but as the snow was damp

and lay heavily, there was much moisture in the storm.

There was no loss of suffering around Artesia, and the people while growing at the inconvenience and the lack of mail, felt that the permanent benefit to the ground more than offset any temporary disadvantage. The frost Tuesday and Wednesday nights did no damage and thawing never ceased beneath the blanket of snow.

The streets have been very muddy since as a result of the thaw.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS OF ARIZONA.

The session of the Federated women's clubs of Arizona at Prescott was one of great interest. The presidents gave brief accounts of the best achievements of their respective clubs during the past year.

A resolution was adopted by the federation thanking the railroads for their kindness in transporting the traveling library free of charge. Much attention was paid by the federation to the subject of traveling libraries, and the co-operation of the press of Arizona is earnestly requested, to the end that more libraries may be sent to out-of-the-way points.

The federation adjourned to meet November 1 in Douglas, where the federation will be entertained by the Douglas Women's club, assisted by the Woman's club of Bisbee.

SALADO SHEEP HERDER FOUNDED DEAD.

Ex-Governor Miguel A. Otero of Senita Fe received the sad intelligence yesterday that the body of one of the sheep herders of the Salado Live Stock Company in the Salado, Grantland county, had been found.

The herder was frozen to death during the recent blizzard which was so severe in that section of New Mexico. Another herder is missing but his flock was found and it is feared that he too has succumbed to the cold. The loss in sheep was comparatively small, but the company would much rather have lost heavily in stock than those two faithful herders who gave their lives for their flocks. The remains of the herder found have been taken to his home at La Cuesta, San Miguel county, for burial.

SHEEP HERDER FROZEN TO DEATH NEAR ROSELWELL.

Victor Hayes, a native sheep herder who has been working for A. D. Garrett, was found dead Sunday, two miles northwest of Roswell. He had frozen to death, largely because of the scanty clothing he wore during the recent blizzard. Mr. Garrett was out after the body.

Nesmy Chaves, who is about 24 years old and had lived in this part of the territory for ten years, possibly much longer. He was a hard worker and a saver to the extent that many called him a miser. He owned a ranch in the mountains west of Roswell, which is stocked with cattle and mules. He also owned some Rondo land, and his estate is worth \$25,000. When found he had very scant clothing and his coat was wrapped about his feet. He evidently had lain down to sleep and wrapped up his freezing feet in the garment that protected his body. Chaves leaves no relatives.

It is reported that a native employee at C. C. Martin's sheep camp was frozen to death, and that another at the same camp was badly frost-bitten.

Jose Leon de la Hoz, who was missing and supposed to be dead, is now reported to have found his way to another ranch, where he is safe.

DESPONDENT OVER DEBT ATTEMPTS HIS OWN LIFE.

How protects these boys? Pennsylvania is supposed to have state-supported child labor, and law officers are forced to see them. But the Delaware and the New Jersey legislature, in addition to these, have 2,000 boys 11 years of age, 2,000 boys 12 years of age, 14,286 boys 13 years of age, 23,770 boys 14 years of age and 35,101 boys 15 years of age.

Now protect these boys? Pennsylvania is supposed to have state-supported child labor, and law officers are forced to see them. But the Indiana senator, new campaign slogan.

In addition to which he will undoubtedly find the solid south arrayed to compete political antagonism rating to the cost of the vested interests under the familiar cry of state's rights.

Some of the children are shown to be put to work when very young. In Pennsylvania, for example, where the boys are needed in the hard coal mines, the census enumerators found 2,067 boys 10 years of age at work. In addition to these, there were 2,000 boys 11 years of age, 2,000 boys 12 years of age, 14,286 boys 13 years of age, 23,770 boys 14 years of age and 35,101 boys 15 years of age.

One thing which will help Beveridge in his fight will be the support afforded him by President Roosevelt, who is in hearty accord with the Indiana senator's new campaign. How strongly he favors laws on this subject will appear in the forthcoming message to congress.

Nearly Two Million American Children Are Industrial Slaves

AMAZING FIGURES ON THE GREAT EVIL OF CHILD LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES—THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS AS YOUNG AS TEN YEARS ARE TOILING THEIR BODIES AND BRAINS AWAY—SENATOR BEVERIDGE WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS FIGHT TO PASS THE BILL, BUT ROOSEVELT WILL HELP.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—How many children in the United States are held in industrial slavery? This is a question to which the attention of Congress is to be directed this winter, by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana.

On the strong arm of the federal government he proposed to save the children? The senator from Indiana says that it can. His amendment says that it is possible to either dispose of all the hard coal within its own boundaries, or the little breaker boys under 14 years of age must be taken out of the breaker and sent to school.

The same principle applies to the children employed, for example, in the cotton mills of Alabama or the knitting mills of Massachusetts. Both these states are flagrant offenders against childhood and womanhood.

The census enumeration in 1900 showed that in Alabama there were 16,912 boys and 5,599 girls 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations to the exclusion of schooling and youthful diversion. In addition to these there were 11,081 boys, 5,611 girls, 11 years of age; also 14,214 boys and 7,508 girls, 12 years of age; 13,822 boys and 7,208 girls 13 years of age; 15,058 boys and 7,947 girls 14 years of age, and 15,901 boys and 7,793 girls, 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

Another state which is a flagrant offender is Georgia. The census, returning from that in that state, shows 26,870 boys under 14 years of age and 23,748 girls under 14 years of age working, mostly in the cotton mills.

North Carolina also indulges in child slavery, employing more than half its children between 10 and 14 years of age. There were in that state in 1900 62,445 boys and 25,001 girls employed in gainful occupations.

In Indiana there were 16,101 boys so employed and 2,889 girls.

As one moves west, conditions improve in the matter of child labor, in the section of the United States embracing the states from Washington on the north to California on the south, and coming east as far as Colorado and Utah, the proportion of boys between 10 and 14 engaged in gainful occupations is but 7 per cent.

The census figures show that the largest number of young children and women employed is in the cotton mills. Second to them come the silk mill operatives. The hosiery and knitting mills employ a great many women and children, as do the shirt factories, the women mills, the glass factories, the paper mills, the leather working factories and the cigar and tobacco works.

When Senator Beveridge will be able to form his legislative remedy in the teeth of the powerful moneyed interest which will be arrayed against him, remains to be seen. Certain it is that his fight will be a harder one than that put up by the best trust.

In his fight for the children he will encounter the opposition of a score of trusts, including the glass trust, the cotton mill combination, the coal trust, the tobacco trust, the paper trust and a dozen others.

In addition to which he will undoubtedly find the solid south arrayed to compete political antagonism rating to the cost of the vested interests under the familiar cry of state's rights.

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There would be four postoffices on the route, two of them being Water Point and Child. The four towns range in size from 150 to 500 inhabitants. They are, however, supplied by small stages out of Albuquerque city.

It would take three good carts to start the service.

The Santa Fe Central would oppose the building of an automobile line parallel to their road between Terrell and Estancia, but the Commercial club at Albuquerque could offset any opposition the railroad might put up. The Commercial club there is greatly interested in the auto route, as well as all the people in that town, Santa Fe, and other central New Mexico cities. When Manager Stockard was at Albuquerque last summer a meeting of the Commercial club to discuss this question of a new route brought out a hundred men, all prominent and among the first business men of the city. They propose to get the auto route as far and money will go.

The Albuquerquers men propose to start the line with either a stock company or with an outfit set out to Mr. Stockard. Several plans have been suggested, but not definitely decided upon.

The proposed route would be about 118 miles long. Out of Terrell, it would parallel the Santa Fe Central railroad for forty-five miles to Estancia, passing over a high prairie, only a little more sandy than the rocky Terrell route. The route would then cross the Santa Fe Central and then the steep grade of the old line connecting through a rugged partly intersected country to the distance of seventeen or eighteen miles to Water Point, from which since it would allow the foothills on the south to within twenty miles of Albuquerque, where it must pass through a long deep cut, and then on about ten miles to the northern terminus.

Only one bridge would have to be built on the entire route. That would be in the canyon near Albuquerque. It would be of necessity a very high bridge, to avoid the high water, and would have to be about one hundred feet in length. The fact that a sawmill is near makes that problem easy to solve.

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EXPRESS PREPAID FOUR FULL QUARTS Double Star Whiskey \$3.20 and Imported Scotch Safe as Premium

DOUBLE STAR is a pure Kentucky old whiskey direct from our Kentucky distillery and you cannot get better for the money. We are selling this brand at a very close margin, but are willing to make small profits and be assured of your steady patronage. Honest methods deserve honest reward. If you don't find it all right ship it back at our expense.

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BON. I. LOOK Consumers' Wholesale and Mail Order House 122 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

the biggest snow in years if not in the history of the Pecos Valley began to fall early Sunday morning and continued unabated until Monday night. Approximately fifteen inches fell there, but as the snow was damp



THE PEOPLE OF THE MARINE ABYSS

Story Told By Assistant Professor of Zoology in University of California.

(By MARY SEAL TORREY.)

Not more than sixty years ago naturalists thought that the bottom of the sea was a cold, dark, silent desert country, motionless, uninteresting. They had actually figured out, in advance of adequate explorations of the unknown territory, just why organisms could not possibly live there.

In the first place, the enormous pressure at abyssal depths was thought to be far beyond the endurance of any living creature. A simple calculation brought out the fact that, at such a moderate ocean depth as 12,000 feet, the weight of a column of water one inch square and reaching to the surface would be approximately two and one-half tons. That any organism could support such a pressure was as likely as rain in the month of June.

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WEALTH OF AGRICULTURE

The tenth annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, made public Thanksgiving day, estimates the value of this year's farm products at \$6,309,000,000, an increase of \$50,000,000 over 1905. Corn is estimated at \$1,300,000,000; cotton, \$610,000,000; hay, \$400,000,000; wheat, \$450,000,000; oats, \$280,000,000; potatoes, \$150,000,000; barley, \$65,000,000; tobacco, \$55,000,000; sugar beet, \$24,000,000, and sugar, syrup and molasses, \$75,000,000.

Our agricultural exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, totalled \$875,000,000, in which cotton claimed credit for \$160,000,000 and packing-house products \$207,000,000. These figures surpass all the world's known records for agricultural exports. Imports of farm products reached their highest figure—\$454,000,000. Secretary Wilson says that our balance of trade is due to agricultural development. Agricultural exports in 1906 exceeded imports by \$323,000,000, while all our other industries showed us a balance of only \$65,000,000. Classifying real estate, live stock, implements, etc., in the aggregate as capital, the present farm valuation is probably \$25,000,000,000,000.

This wonderful showing has come from an agricultural system free from faults. The report asserts that more scientific methods would have raised crops in excess of the demands. The cotton yield an acre can be doubled or even trebled. And so with other crops. The farmer needs to be educated to understand the full productive powers of the soil now hidden from him. Thus the department of agriculture and state agriculture colleges are endeavoring to cope with, and results valuable at hundreds of millions of dollars have been already achieved. This new and abundant prosperity of the farmer has reversed a former unavoidable condition. Capital was scarce and labor plentiful some years ago; now, labor is scarce and capital abundant. Preventive measure have been taken by the department to eradicate diseases in hogs and cattle, and changes made in the regulations regarding importation of animals for breeding purposes. Dairy work has been extended, and no plants and trees introduced. Diseases of plants have occupied the department's attention, with marked success.

In regard to forest reserves, the report says that the area of our reserves was increased during the year from 83,913,422 to 107,000,000 acres, which added in revenue \$767,229, against \$69,143 for the preceding year. These reserves are beneficial alike to the lumber industry and to the timber-consuming public, and their administration is now on a sound business basis. For experimental work with forest products Secretary Wilson recommends a special laboratory at Washington.

AN OVERGROWN BALLOT

The complaint comes from Chicago that the ballot to be voted there next month promises to have the enormous proportions of a bedsheet. It is feared that the independent voter will be obliged to devote the better portion of a day to the intricacies of the overgrown sheet on which he is expected to discover the names of the candidates of his choice. Everything is done on a large scale in Chicago. In the city and county about 500 candidates, representing a multiplicity of parties, will be voted for, and every city voter will vote his way among 400 candidates. One of the newspapers says that not a single voter can vote intelligently and of his own knowledge on the huge list.

The Chicago ballot is a record-breaker for size, but it is predicted that the possible limit has not been reached. The Pennsylvania ballot this year will also be of extraordinary and forbidding dimensions. There are eleven parties in the state contests—the republican, democratic, prohibition, Lincoln, animalists, socialist, commonwealth, socialist labor, union labor, city, referendum, and possibly the Jefferson. These parties will be represented on the local tickets in cities and counties. Certain of the parties named represent no definite principle, but have been organized to confuse the voter and divide the strength of the main parties.

There is no restriction upon the size of the appropriately named ballot. The vast spread of paper threatens to expand until it becomes a public nuisance and a terror to election officers. It is predicted that the broadside ballot will grow until voters in sheer desperation will be driven to some other voting method. The first measure of reform must be the abolition of the "party square."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The New Idea Woman's magazine for December contains an article of some pages in length concerning the painting of miniatures by American women artists. In America, women appear to have led in this branch of art, which dates from the time of Charles L. Interesting accounts are given of the leading American women miniature painters, amongst whom are Miss Laura C. Hills, Miss Ethel Blanchard, Miss Martha Baker, Miss Anna Hopperman, and Miss Anna Lynch. Miss Hills, who has won the reputation of being the best American painter of the present day, was trained at the Art Students' League in New York and the Art school in Boston. She began her career as an artist by designing Christmas cards and valentines. After having gained experience in these lines she worked with panels, her pastels including figures and landscapes. Her work was characterized by rich coloring and great depth of rendering and began to attract the attention of many well critics, but she was not satisfied therewith. She wanted a finer method of coloring than pastels, so took up the small brush. In the beginning her orders were small, but she was willing to make the sacrifice in order to realize her ambitions. After working quietly for a few years, she began to exhibit at a Boston gallery, and it was not very long before her name became known as a miniature artist at home and abroad.

The Industrial Advertiser, which has always been an outspoken and rabid democratic organ, and hence is not open to the charge of being a recent convert or even a wolf in sheep's clothing, used the following language in the last issue of the paper. It may be taken as the most exact expression of the real sentiment and expectation of the democrats of the territory: "There can be no denial of the fact that Hagerman has many political enemies in New Mexico, and that an effort is being made to form a combination against him in the next legislature. The old political leaders expect to control that assembly, and if they do it will not be too friendly to Hagerman. The politicians will be surprised when they find themselves easily shelved by new men, and such a policy adopted as will create practically a new party in New Mexico, but that is just what is likely to happen in New Mexico."

W. D. Noyes, of Chicago, has made a proposal to the postal commission on behalf of a \$50,000,000 syndicate to take over the post office department, and run it as a private business but under government control. He promises to reduce all postal rates one half, establish rural postal express, pay the government rent for all postal buildings, to reduce railway hauling, from \$10,000,000 to half as much or less, to put at the head of the postal department a well-known railroad traffic expert at a salary of \$20,000 a year, to guarantee that there shall be no deficit, and to pay the government all profits over 7 per cent on capital. This ought to make the postoffice department sit up and take notice.

The Optic does not favor a tariff between this country and Canada. It said Friday: "Canada's natural trading neighbor is the United States. The one country, vast, undeveloped, following largely agricultural pursuits, mining and fishing, with vast natural products and supplies of raw materials; the other country leading the world in manufactures, with an ever increasing need for markets and for supplies of raw material—Canada sub-

the United States are naturally adapted to trade freely with each other. There is no more need of maintaining artificial walls between Canada and the United States than between Massachusetts and Wisconsin. The welfare of both countries will be greatly advanced when the two plans for free trade relations which are now taking shape in the minds of the leading statesmen of both countries shall have been carried into effect."

The Citizen presents to its readers this afternoon the president's message in full, just as it was sent to congress today. It is an able document and The Citizen will advise its readers not to be deceived by its tendency to read it carefully from first to last.

PLEA FOR WHISKERS

In the columns of The Lady, an English publication devoted to feminine interests, there appears a most ingenious and eloquent appeal for a re-incarnation of whiskers. The man of today, says the fair author, lacks individuality and distinctiveness. Their mustaches are clipped short; their chins are smooth. They have none of the fine air of manliness which marked their fathers, whose blunt Dundrearies and comical Galways furnished ideal frames for Roman noses and florid eyes.

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whose blunt Dundrearies and comical Galways furnished ideal frames for Roman noses and florid eyes.

Certainly, this growing fondness for bald chins and toothbrush mustaches is open for just criticism. True enough, whiskers are unsightly; but is that an argument against them? Fing-hats and low-cut vests are also unsightly—or, at least, unhygienic—but who has presumed to deify them on that occasion? If a man would discharge his whole duty to his fellowmen, he must be willing to make sacrifices for beauty. And whiskers, whatever their hygienic shortcomings, are obviously and undeniably beautiful.

Indeed, there is something heroic and almost sublime in a due sense of luxuriant moustache-stuffing. Swinging gently in the breeze, they remind one of a clump of noble trees. Shimmering in the sunshine, they suggest the majesty and grandeur of the sea. Psychologically, their effect upon their owner is necessarily uplifting and enabling. The business of caring for these—of nursing the young shoots and trimming the growing bushes—makes a lover of nature and takes his thoughts from worldly things. True friends of the great plain people always wear whiskers. They constitute the hallmark of philanthropy and loving kindness and manliness.

And how beautiful they are—yellow, brown, black or gray! Even red whiskers have their place in art. Red hair, on the human head, is irritating, incendiary, an aristocratic and belligerent, but when it sprouts from the physiognomy it loses these defects and takes on a sort of calm gorgonness. Hon. Charles Evans Hughes has flaming red whiskers. Hon. George Bernard Shaw has a sea ranging in hue from deep vermilion to the delicate pink of a seashell. Shaved clean, both of these men would appear comely. With their whiskers they hold the eye of the world.—Baltimore Sun.

FOMENTING FRITION

A number of papers published in Denver and other neighboring towns, yesterday contained a lot of slush sent out from Santa Fe, purporting to give a story, the substance of which was that there is a fight to the death now on between the governor of this territory and the republican organization of the territory. More than a column was given to the master in the Denver Republic, Hagerman, the whole substance of which could probably have been put in twenty lines, but which, by the repetition in the same thing from two to four times, was made to occupy the space already indicated.

The gist of the long-winded effort at sensationalism, when沉ined down, amounts to this: There is some friction between the governor and the leading republi-

cans of the territory. This friction is the Santa Fe dis-

patch represents as having reached an acute stage, so much so that charges against the governor have been

or are to be lodged with the president, and that the gov-

ernor has started post haste for Washington, breathing

threats and slaughter against those whom he sus-

pects of not coinciding in his particular views of "re-

form." That is the substance of the articles published, when brought down to the last analysis.

That there has been and still is some friction be-

tween the governor and a number of the old time leaders of the republican party in New Mexico, admits of no denial. That the democrats and their recreant republi-

cans, unfortunately few in number—have attempted

and are still attempting, for their own personal gain,

as far as the allies are concerned, to magnify this molehill into a mountain, is as undeniable as the

former assertion. The fact is that the democrats and

republican recalcitrants have attempted to absorb the

governor. Indeed they are relying upon his aid and support in their efforts to disrupt the republican party of New Mex-

ico. On the contrary, they have proclaimed their reliance

from the homepage.

As The Citizen has said before, and as it sharply

says again, it hopes that the governor, like Miss Rider-

hood, does not wish to consider himself nor yet to be

considered, in any such light. The Citizen is thoroughly

persuaded that good can come neither on the governor,

nor the republican party in the territory, nor even to

the territory itself, by a contest between the governor

and the party. Hence it heartily desires that, if pos-

sible, such contest may be avoided.

In this spirit The Citizen declined to publish a spe-

cial from Washington, on Monday, believing that the ef-

fect of the special would be to which the breach already

existing, nor can this paper approve of the efforts made

to give national publicity to any professed trouble in the

republican party of New Mexico, and more especially to

magnify its extent and importance.

New Mexican: The United States supreme court yesterday handed down a decision which is of some im-

pacture to New Mexico, in view of probable railroad

nationalization by the coming legislative assembly. It was

in the case of the Mississippi railroad commission

against the Illinois Central Railroad company and in-

volved the right of the state to compel through trains

to stop at minor stations, and the supreme court decided

against this contention of the state of Mississippi as re-

garding its interference with interstate commerce. A good

deal of legislation to regulate railroads on the parts of

individual states and territories will be futile on account

of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution of

the United States and the interstate commerce laws of

the United States. However, as Uncle Sam himself has

stated to look after the railroads closely, there will not

be so much need for local legislation. In the end, gov-

ernment ownership of the railroads will be the probable

solution of all railroad problems anyway, and the only

question very soon will be how to bring this about, so as to be just to the owners of the railroads, the railro-

ads and the public.

JOHN VENABLE,
Clerk of said District Court.

PREScott HOTEL CLERK MIS- SING

Friends of That City Are Anx-
iously Looking For
Charles Husted.

It has been learned to some lonely spot in the surrounding mountains and murdered, or, suffering as he was from the depressing effects of a carbuncle that has been giving him great pain for some time past, has his mind set in a way, causing him to be lost from friends and home; are questions that are seriously worrying the many friends of Charles Husted, who Friday night mysteriously disappeared from the Scherman hotel, and has not since been seen or heard of, says the Prescott Journal-News.

Among those most concerned is the safety of Husted is Geo. H. Scherman, proprietor of the hotel where Husted had been a trusted clerk for the past seventeen years. Mr. Scherman states that on Friday evening Husted came to him complaining of a carbuncle that had been worrying him for some time past, and asking if there was any known cure. Mr. Scherman told him that he knew of no cure, and suggested that Husted had best consult a physician.

Shortly after this conversation Husted disappeared from the hotel, without telling anyone or leaving any intimation of his departure, and despite all efforts of Mr. Scherman and other friends of Husted, no trace of him has since been obtained.

Not until Saturday morning was Husted missed from his accustomed duties. A search of his room at the time developed the fact that he had left in order. Later in the day Mr. Scherman called up all the city physicians and inquired if Husted had visited them the previous evening. The answer was the same in every case—that he had not.

Mr. Scherman then telephoned to the sheriff, but Husted had not gone to any of them. Scherman then tried the livery stables, but Husted had never rig, and a call at the S. P. & P. ticket office developed the fact that he had purchased no ticket there for any point along its lines.

Although joined in the search for the missing man by a large number of his friends, and although strenuous endeavors to locate him have been kept up since Saturday morning, up to an early hour this morning no trace of him or his whereabouts had been secured.

No adequate reason for flight can be advanced by any of the friends of Husted, as his acquaintances at the hotel were perfectly straight, and as he took no wearing apparel or food with him, it is feared that he may have met with foul play.

Husted is a man of large stature, weighing some 225 pounds, about six feet tall, auburn hair, smooth shaven, and ordinarily of a jovial disposition. Almost everyone that knew him was his friend, and he was not known to have an enemy in the world, so that his friends are utterly at a loss to account for his more than mysterious disappearance.

SWITCHMAN REGGS LOSES HIS ARM

Charles Reggs, day foreman of the Santa Fe extension, fell under a car about midnight Monday night and had his right arm so badly crushed by the wheels that it was necessary to amputate it. He is a man of large stature, weighing some 225 pounds, about six feet tall, auburn hair, smooth shaven, and ordinarily of a jovial disposition.

Almost everyone that knew him was his friend, and he was not known to have an enemy in the world, so that his friends are utterly at a loss to account for his more than mysterious disappearance.

NOTICE OF SUIT.

No. 7255.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo, in the District Court, C. A. Grande, Plaintiff.

Sayn E. Sotter, John Hart, E. E. Gar-
rison, Defendants.

The said defendants are hereby no-

nified that the above named plaintiff has commenced suit in the District Court of Bernalillo, New Mexico, seeking to foreclose a mechanic's lien for materials furnished in the construction, alteration and repair of four (4) certain houses situated on lots numbered eight, nineteen, twenty-one (21), and eleven (11), in the town of Los Lunas, of the Coronado Place, in the City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and also being the same of forty-eight dollars and forty cents (\$48.40). And the said defendants are further notified that unless they satisfy their appearance in said cause on or before the 26th day of January, A. D. 1907, judgment by default will be rendered against you, and the property so attached will be sold to satisfy the said judgment.

JOHN VENABLE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF SUIT.

No. 7266.