

TAKEN BY THE GRIM REAPER

Thomas Hughes, Pioneer Journalist and Veteran Legislator Died of Illness

TODAY AT ALBUQUERQUE

Well and Favorably Known in Territory for Many Years Leader in Bernalillo County Politics.

Word was received in Santa Fe this afternoon of the death at his home in Albuquerque today of Thomas Hughes, the veteran journalist and legislator. The news was not unexpected as Mr. Hughes had been suffering for several months with cancer of the stomach. Mr. Hughes was known almost as well in Santa Fe as he was in his home town of Albuquerque and he numbered his friends and acquaintances throughout the southwest by the hundreds.

Mr. Hughes was born on New Year's day, 1848, and was 57 years of age. He was a native of Pettis County, Missouri, and learned the printers' trade at Atchison, Kansas. He published a paper in Marshall County, Kansas, before coming to New Mexico, and was elected by the Republicans an elector upon the Presidential ticket in 1876. Soon thereafter Mr. Hughes came to New Mexico and was connected with the Albuquerque Journal until he founded the Daily Citizen, one of the most influential dailies of the southwest. He remained as editor of the paper until a few months ago, when he sold his interest in the paper and retired from active journalism. Mr. Hughes was postmaster of Albuquerque during the Arthur administration and served five terms in the legislative council of the Territory. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee of Bernalillo County, and for many years a member of the Territorial Central Committee.

Mr. Hughes is survived by his wife and the following children, two other children having died in infancy: Mrs. C. O. Cushman of Albuquerque; Miss Lou Hughes, of Albuquerque; Mrs. Clarence French of Ravenna, Ohio; Mrs. O. C. Watson of Santa Fe; Garfield Hughes of Chicago, Illinois; John Hughes and Thomas Hughes of Albuquerque.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Watson left this evening for Albuquerque to attend the obsequies.

Mr. Hughes was a Mason, a member of the Elks' Lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the Eagles, and was also an honorary member of the International Typographical Union. The funeral services will be in charge of the Masonic and other orders.

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

A Plan That Will Be Followed Between the Universities of Germany and the United States.

New York, June 30.—Following closely upon the announcement of Baron Speck von Sternberg of the negotiations which have been carried on and are still under way between German and American universities toward an exchange of professors among the institutions of higher learning of the two sides of the Atlantic, an announcement is made by Columbia University of a recent step taken by the philosophical faculty of the University of Berlin, and communicated to Columbia, by which students pursuing graduate studies at the greatest of the German universities for a doctor's degree, will be allowed to do two-thirds of that work at any of the fifteen universities included in the Association of American Universities. This is a new and radical step on the part of the German university, and is regarded as making an advance in bringing education in America and Germany into closer touch and harmony.

The ordinary period required to obtain a doctor's degree at Berlin is three years of three semesters each. Hereafter only three semesters will be required to be completed in residence at the university and the other six may be spent at the student's pleasure in any one or more of the American institutions. This action is also regarded on this side of the water as "a singularly definite recognition from a conservative source of the worth of graduate instructions in our universities."

The universities included in the American Association, and at which candidates for a Berlin degree will be allowed to work, are: Columbia, California, Chicago, Clark, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Leland Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, Yale, and the Catholic University of America.

Try a New Mexican "Want Ad."

WORK WILL BE CONTINUED.

Denver & Rio Grande Will Furnish Required Bond and Push Construction on Farmington Branch.

Denver, Colo., June 30.—The efforts of E. H. Harriman to prevent the Goulds from building from Durango to Farmington have been unsuccessful, and the work of construction will be continued with all possible haste. This track, fifty-two miles in length, is to furnish a connecting link between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Texas & Pacific, two of the Gould lines, which will give the Gould system a direct communication between St. Louis, Denver and Salt Lake City. The Goulds are determined to have the connecting link built as soon as possible. The Supreme Court of New Mexico ordered that they file a \$50,000 indemnifying bond to guarantee the Arizona & Colorado Railway against all damages, and this the Goulds will immediately do. With the control of the Western Pacific, which is being rapidly built into San Francisco, the Goulds will have direct communication between the East and the Pacific coast and will travel over their own track all the way.

In furtherance of this scheme the Durango-Farmington line is a necessity. The Harrimans, realizing the building of this road will give the Gould lines connections through to the coast and thus make them strong competitors for transcontinental business, have thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the construction.

THIRTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

John F. Stevens Will Receive That Salary as Chief Engineer of Panama Canal Commission.

Washington, June 30.—It is understood that John F. Stevens, of Chicago, formerly vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, has been selected as the chief engineer of the Panama Canal commission to succeed John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens' salary will be \$30,000 per year and he is not to be a member of the commission.

Chicago Man Succeeds Stevens in the Philippines.

Washington, June 30.—W. A. Darling, of Chicago, who is connected with the Rock Island Railway, has received the appointment to succeed J. F. Stevens in the work of railway construction in the Philippines. His appointment has not yet been announced officially but it is understood that he will accept.

GENERAL ATTORNEY FOR KATY.

Former Denver & Rio Grande Man Gets Good Position With Headquarters at Parsons, Kans.

Emporia, June 30.—It is announced here today that John Madden, of Emporia, had been appointed general attorney of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway in Kansas, with headquarters at Parsons, effective July 1, to succeed the late E. N. Sedgwick. Mr. Madden was at one time the assistant to the extension auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

SEMI-ARTESIAN FLOW STRUCK AT LAS VEGAS.

At a depth of five hundred feet below the surface a semi-artesian flow of water has been struck at the New Mexico Hospital for the Insane. The volume of water is large and it rises to within 28 feet of the surface. As this well is on a hillside about one hundred feet above the valley, it is regarded as practically certain that an artesian flow can be secured in the valley and a number of wells will be immediately sunk in order to test the matter.

INVESTIGATION ENDS; GOVERNOR OTERO RETURNS.

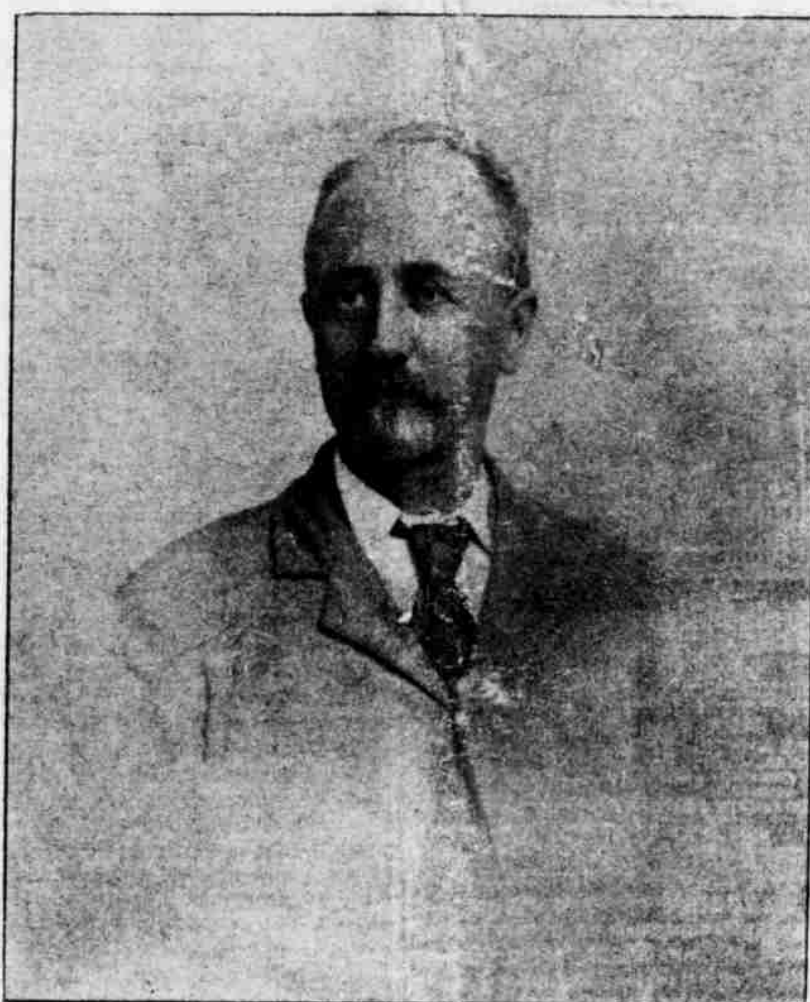
The investigation into the charges against the Bernalillo County officials which has been held in Albuquerque during the past three days, was completed yesterday afternoon and Governor Otero has taken the cases of Treasurer F. A. Hubbell and Superintendent Esalvio Vigil under advisement. The Governor and his party arrived in the Capital this afternoon on the delayed Santa Fe train No. 2.

OLD UNION SQUARE THEATER IS ON FIRE.

New York, June 30.—The building in East Fourteenth Street, occupied in part by Keith's Theater, is on fire. The blaze has extended to the theater itself. It was formerly known as the Union Square Theater. There were no people in the building when the fire started.

NORWEGIAN ARMY MOVES TO SWEDISH BOUNDARY.

Stockholm, June 30.—A telegram from Trondheim announces that almost the entire Norwegian army has been mobilized and that three classes of conscription are armed and in training. On Tuesday night 2,000 infantry moved towards the Swedish boundary.



THOMAS HUGHES, Who Died Today at His Home in Albuquerque.

MUTINEERS ON BOARD BATTLESHIP POTEMKINE OPEN FIRE ON PORT

Odessa is in the Hands of the Russian Sailors and the Town is Thoroughly Terrorized—Black Sea Fleet Expected to Arrive and More Trouble is Feared—At Libau Over 4,000 Seamen Are in Revolt and Have Been Beseiged in a Small Wood—It Is Feared That the Worst Is Yet to Come.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—A dispatch filed at Odessa at 7:30 last evening and received here this morning says that the battleship Kniaz Potemkine was then opening fire upon the shore. Six officers were murdered by the mutineers; eight have been liberated and the remainder are prisoners on board the vessel. Five hundred rioters have been killed.

Mutineering Sailors Take to Woods. Libau, June 30.—About 4,000 mutineer sailors are surrounded in a small wood near this port by the infantry reinforcements with machine guns. One thousand of the mutineers have surrendered and given up their arms. The mutiny started Tuesday night when the sailors of the first echelon, as the national units are known in Russia, revolted because the food was bad. They were joined immediately by the sailors of the sixth and ninth, five thousand blue jackets in all. The guard first tried to oppose them but the sailors soon got the upper hand. They secured arms and ammunition, wrecked the barracks, attacked the quarters of the officers and fired volleys at random until morning. The city was terrorized when the troops and artillery arrived Wednesday morning. The sailors were gradually driven into the woods where they have since held their position.

Blockade Established at Port of Odessa. London, June 30.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa says: Ship Kniaz Potemkine has established a blockade of the port in regard to all steamers flying the Russian flag. No one is allowed to enter or depart. British Ships Are Reported Safe. London, June 30.—A dispatch from Odessa to Lloyds, dated today, says that everything is quiet. Three steamers of the Russian Transport Company have been burned and the thoroughbreds leading to the ports are closed. A telegram last night from Odessa, also one at 10:09 this morning, to the ship owners, says that the bombardment which commenced yesterday was not serious. A renewal of the bombardment says that the British ships so far are safe.

Strike Is Extending at Alarming Rate. London, June 30.—A Vienna dispatch received from Kishineff says that General Csernotski, chief of the

crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers. The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wrenius, chief of the general staff of the navy, said to the Associated Press that the admiralty had received advices regarding the mutiny but he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

The Black Sea Squadron, which left Sebastopol Tuesday under command of Vice Admiral Kruger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night, and a battle with one of the mutineers may occur at any moment.

The Kniaz Potemkine is a more powerful ship than any in Kruger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in possession of the strikers.

Should the sailors of Kruger's ships join the mutineers the government would have to face open revolution, which would spread like wildfire to other towns in the Black Sea littoral. The workmen from all the towns from which sailors are largely recruited are imbued with the Socialistic and revolutionary propaganda.

Mutiny of Sailors at Cronstadt Is Over.

Cronstadt, June 30.—The mutiny of the sailors is now over, though the strike continues. No more casualties are reported.

Mob Numbers 12,000 Persons.

Berlin, June 30.—A dispatch from Odessa timed at 3:52 today says: "Mobs estimated at 12,000 persons attacked the patrols of troops in the streets yesterday and the fighting continued late into the night. Several hundred persons were killed or wounded. The hospitals are crowded with the wounded. The petroleum reservoirs were set afire and soon exploded. All traffic in the streets is stopped. The volunteer cruiser Saratoff was also burned."

Black Sea Fleet Arrives.

London, June 30.—A private cable message received in London this evening says that the Black Sea Squadron arrived off Odessa and then retired until the vessels could be seen only on the horizon, where they are now motionless.

Crews of Vessels of Fleet May Join Mutineers.

Paris, June 30.—Official advices from Odessa say that three warships of the Black Sea fleet arrived there for the purpose of taking measures against the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine. No action, however, has been taken as yet, nor has the commander of the squadron indicated his intentions. "Some fear is felt that the crews of the advancing warships may sympathize with the mutineers and join issue with them. A comparative calm has been restored within the city but the disorder continues in the harbor section where considerable parts of the wharves and docks have been burned. Precise information is not given of the contents of the official advices but they are understood to further confirm the press reports that the dead and wounded number several hundred."

Surrenders Without Firing a Shot.

Washington, June 30.—The American consul at Odessa cables the state department: "The fleet arrived at noon today. The Kniaz Potemkine surrendered without firing a shot."

Bad Food Merely a Pretext.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—According to official advices the mutiny of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine was the result of twenty sailors who were members of the revolutionary organization. The complaint of bad food was a mere pretext. When the complaint was made the Captain caused the bluejackets to be drawn up and asked those satisfied with the food to step forward, and it was seen that it was a majority. Those in the minority, headed by the revolutionists, seized the guns and turned them upon their commanders. A bloody scene followed and the mutineers won the fight.

HALF OF STOLEN CASH NEW TREASURY BILLS.

It has been learned that of the \$2,000 in currency which was secured in a package extracted from a mail pouch at Belen, last Friday night, \$1,000 of it was in new, crisp bank notes just from the treasury department. This description of the money has been telegraphed all around and secret service men now think that the capture of the thief is only a question of a short time. Late developments show that the mail pouch was left on the platform from midnight until 6 o'clock in the morning, therefore making it an easy matter for the robber to ransack it.

SANTA FE OFFICIALS ON INSPECTION TRIP.

General Manager J. M. Hurley of the Santa Fe road, left Denver yesterday with R. J. Parker, the newly appointed general superintendent of the western grand division, for a tour of inspection over the line. Mr. Parker was for several years superintendent of the Denver and Pueblo division. For about two years he has been at Marcelino, Mo.

TEN MILLION ENDOWMENT

From John D. Rockefeller to New York General Education Board.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

In the United States—To Be Used for Benefit of Best Fitted Institutions of Learning.

New York, June 30.—At a meeting of the general educational board held today in this city, a gift of \$10,000,000 was announced from John D. Rockefeller. The fund is to be an endowment for higher education in the United States.

Explanatory Letter From Mr. Rockefeller.

New York, June 30.—The following letter to the secretary and the executive officers of the board from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out: "To Messrs. Wallace, Buttrick, Starr and Murphy, secretaries and executive officers, general education board, N. Y.—Dear Sirs:—I am authorized by John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the general education board, the sum of \$10,000,000, to be paid on October first next, in cash or, at his option, in income-producing securities at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for an education income, above explained, to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning and at such times, in such amounts and for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways as the board may deem best adapted to promote the comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. (Signed) F. T. Gates."

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Articles of Incorporation. The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of J. W. Reynolds, secretary of the Territory:

The Doherty Mercantile Company. The incorporators are Joe Doherty, Annie Doherty, James Doherty and Joseph A. Doherty, of Folsom, New Mexico. The objects for which this corporation was formed are to buy and sell, both at retail and wholesale, goods, wares and merchandise, and to do a general mercantile business, to buy and sell all kinds and character of products, wool, hides, pelts and live stock, and to do everything necessary to carry on and prosecute a general mercantile business; to do a general real estate business; to do a general bonding business; to enter into and carry out any and all kinds of contracts. The capital stock is \$40,000 divided into 400 shares at \$100 each. The term of existence is 50 years and the principal place of business is Folsom, New Mexico, with Joe Doherty named as agent. The incorporators declare that there shall be no liability on account of any stock issued by or under the authority of the company. The number of directors shall be four and those who will manage the business of the company for the first year are the incorporators.

COOL AND CLOUDY.

Such July is Apt to Be at Santa Fe if Past Records for Thirty Years Amount to Anything.

July is considered a hot month but according to statistics kept by the weather bureau at Santa Fe for the past 31 years, the average temperature of the month at Santa Fe is only 69 degrees, while in 1875 the average went down to 66 degrees, although in 1879 it reached 73 degrees. The highest July temperature ever recorded at Santa Fe was 96 degrees on July 30, 1878, while the lowest temperature was 43 degrees on July 20, 1897. July is considered to be in the rainy season and yet, the average precipitation has been but 2.7 inches although in 1875 there were recorded 6.91 inches while in 1903 it was only .56 of an inch. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 2.5 inches on July 15 and 16, 1876. The average number of cloudy days during the month has been 4, partly cloudy days 16, clear days 11. The prevailing winds have been from the southeast with an average velocity of only 6.5 miles per hour although on July 18, 1888, a maximum velocity of 45 miles per hour was attained.

SIGSBEE'S SQUADRON ARRIVES AT CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, June 30.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, which is to convey the body of John Paul Jones back to America, anchored in Roadstead at nine o'clock this morning.