EL PASO HERALD

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the El Paso Postoffice for Transmission at Second Class Rates.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

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COMPLAINTS.

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The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 97 T. F. Newman Secretary.

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.

Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of imposters and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized to receive it.

Diamond Rings Safe From Debt

DIAMOND rings are not subject to execution by the court. If a person is in danger of the process server in the future in Texas, it will be necessary only to convert as many chattels as possible into diamond rings, adorn the person with them and escape the debt.

The Fourth court of civil appeals has just made a decision that a diamond ring, when worn by a person, is not subject to execution.

The opinion is by chief justice J. H. James.

In the application for a rehearing appears the following:

"Some articles of jewelry have a useful purpose. A watch serves to inform the wearer as to the time of day and is commonly and usually worn; and sometimes a shirt stud is habitually worn for the purpose of fastening the shirt front so that it may be said to become a part of the wearing apparel. But a diamond ring is an ornament, pure and simple. It serves no useful purpose and is not a part of the wearing apparel. It is not usually considered as part of the wearing apparel by the lay mind, and for the courts to so construe it, they must place an unnatural meaning on the word. There is no reason why a diamond ring, especially one worn by a gentleman, should be exempt."

Here is what chief justice James has to say on the subject:

"As to defendant having a diamond ring, which he wore, we fail to appreciate the reasoning which would subject it to execution. If worn by the owner it was a constituent part of his attire and, in our judgment, is within what the legislature means to include by the term, 'wearing apparel.' Rings are customarily worn and, under appellee's theory of the execution, a sheriff with an execution could remove the pendants from a lady's ears or a badge from the veteran's coat."

Of course, under the decision, a man might wear too many rings and the court might have to decide just how many looked well and how many looked too much like ornamentation, but in that case the aesthetic taste of the judges might differ and the defendants would have different chances of escaping, but it is a cinch that a man can save a few "rocks" out of a wrecked fortune anyhow.

El Paso the convention city. Sounds well, doesn't it?

Some of those who climbed the water cart on Jan. 1 have already slipped off.

The house passed the statehood bill in a hurry. Now let the senate put it through in as good time, and the Republican party will have kept another pledge.

It begins to look like the race for governor of Texas would be between Davidson and Colquitt. Either man ought to be an improvement over what we have in the office now.

El Paso is an international city. The meeting of the presidents made it so and the convention of the Alianza Hispano-Americana now in session, strengthens it.

The Aeroplane In War

THAT the airship in war will prove effective is already an established fact. The demonstrations at Los Angeles, Cal., during the past week have proved this beyond a doubt.

Further steps in demonstrating the feasibility of the airship were made at Los Angeles this past week than were ever before made anywhere. The absolute control which the operators have over their machines, the ease and confidence with which these huge birds of the air were operated, the absolute reliability in their manner of obeying the steering apparatus, and the ability of the operators to raise or lower themselves to any given height, proved completely the effectiveness of the aeroplane in war.

Paulhan sailed over the fortifications at San Pedro harbor and could easily have dynamited or photographed the entire fort. As he hovered over the fort, the men below could have been counted or he could readily have dropped dynamite among the troopers if he had been an enemy. On several of his flights, Paulhan carried a passenger, and on one of these trips the passenger made photographs of the country over which they passed, to prove the efficacy of aerial photography in time of war.

The man in an aeroplane can sail above the army, fortifications or battleship fleet at a height out of range of the guns and can get any data necessary for the information of his commanding officer. This is already proved with the aeroplane in its present undeveloped stage, and it is going to be developed to an even greater degree of perfection; nobody can deny that.

Already operators have been able to stay in the air for hours at a time with their machines and travel faster than the speed of an express train. An aeroplanist could thus make a dash through the air a distance of several days' marching for an army, reconnoiter, and return and report in a few hours. Even today this is possible and what will be the result a few years from now, nobody can tell.

The aeroplane promises to endanger all the Dreadnoughts the world is now building.

El Paso is up in the air about a $30,000 guarantee for the aviators.

There is nothing like a pretty lawn in the front of your residence. Look to it now. This is the time to get it ready.

The place to pay your county taxes and get your poll tax receipt is at the office of the county collector on the ground floor of the courthouse. Don't forget it.

If the laborer is worthy of his hire why doesn't the Texas law allow jurors in the justice courts pay when they return a verdict of acquital in a criminal case?

Judge Parker says it will be impossible to get uniform laws in all the states, but that it may be possible to get them nearly alike. The judge is right. There are so many shyster lawmakers that uniform laws over the whole nation will never come.

All postoffice records for El Paso were broken and broken badly by the receipts last year, which is some satisfaction, as El Paso has had some good postal records in the past.

It's a wonder those cheeky politicians up in New Mexico have not stirred up somebody for Pa. Smith's job in the postoffice. Let 'em if they want their candidate to be chewed up.

An airship meet in El Paso would be a good advertisement, but the same amount that it would cost to pull off this flying show, if spent in printer's ink, would do several times more good.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

"TEN MILLION bones," said good John Dee, "will reach the Sunny South from me; this hookworm scourge, that ruins men, and lays a country waste again, must be suppressed at any cost—those broken men must not be lost! To make them feel like men once more, to drive gaunt Famine from their door, to make them like strong Saxons live, ten million bones I'll freely give.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

The victims of the hookworm scourge, the toilers at the loom and forge, the humble yeoman at his plow, may see some ray of comfort now! I shudder when I read the tales of ruin in those southern vales; too tired to do the simplest chores, men lounge all day about their doors, and when the sun's low in the west, the whole caboodle go to rest. And thus these tillers of the soil burn migaty little of my oil. When this outrageous worm decamps, they'll trim the wicks and light the lamps, and read the books they have in stock, and all sit up till 1 oclock. The hookworm's acted very mean in shutting off the kerosene, and so I'll send a good big roll, to put the blamed thing in the hole."

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Capt. Archie Butt and His Nightmares On Luncheons

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Capt. Archibald Degraffenreid Butt, military aide to president Taft, in addition to being weighted down by nearly every letter in the alphabet, has a few other troubles.

The captain, whose friends, by the way, cut titles and family trees and call him "Archie," learned strenuosity in the school of Roosevelt. His training is standing him in good stead now. To be sure, there are no 90 mile horseback rides in one day. Certainly not. The horses could carry "Archie" that distance, perhaps, but the president—never.

"Archie" has other duties, however. In addition to being the president's aide he is Mrs. Taft's official escort. In the old days any old suit of clothes was good enough, except on state occasions. Now he is wearing out uniforms faster than his tailor can make them, for it is the Taft decree that military aides shall look the part.

Capt. Butt attends society affairs so much that a 5 cent lunch room looks like heaven to him. Teas, luncheons, dinners and suppers are his lot day in and day out. The other day a society reporter called the captain on the telephone.

"I understand," said the young woman, "that you are going to give a luncheon to some friends at Chevy Chase."

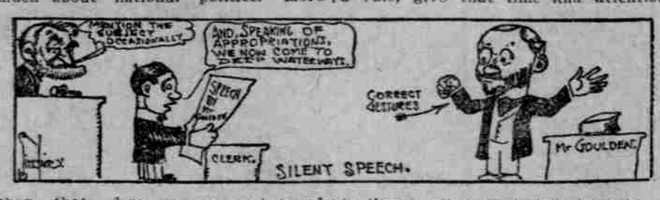
"Me give a luncheon?" countered "Archie." "You've got a bad tip there. I've got more luncheon engagements than I care to think about, and, besides, I can't afford to give luncheons."

"Why, of course, you don't mean that, captain!" exclaimed the society reporter.

"I certainly do," replied the captain. "I have seven full grown dogs up here. Each one of them drinks two quarts of milk a day, to say nothing of other kinds of dog food. Then there's a man to take care of the dogs. Don't say anything to me about giving luncheons. In the first place, I have too many of them, and in the second place, my dogs are taking all my luncheon change."

The late James M. Griggs, representative from Georgia, was chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee in 1904 and 1906, and since his death a few days ago his friends have been telling some of the good stories about his flier in national politics.

Mr. Griggs was an awfully "good fellow," but he didn't claim to know much about national politics. More than that, democracy was at a sad discount in those days of Roosevelt domination, when half the Democrats believed in Mr. Roosevelt and regarded him as about as good a Democrat as he was Republican. Consequently, Mr. Griggs in both years found himself without either funds or hopes.



But he made a good showing of noise; he was good on publicity; and his claims bureau was the greatest ever attached to any national committee.

"No difference about the figgers, so they're big enough," he used to say when he was importuned for estimates.

"We're sure winners," he would say. "See that desk? If I'd show you what I've got in it, you'd know it."

A few days before the election in 1906 Mr. Griggs called in the newspaper men to give out his estimates of the result.

"Put down 153 votes in the south," he said. They put 'em down.

"Now set down the figures I give you," he said. And taking a congressional directory he called off district after district that the Democrats were to carry in north, east and west.

"How many does it foot up?" he asked when he had been at it awhile. He was told.

"Well, I've run out of states and need 11 more to control the house," said Griggs. "We'll have to go over 'em again."

So he went back and picked up a district here and another there, and established a "claim" on it. Second time through the list of states he asked once more:

"Count 'em up again and see how many I've got."

He had carried the house by three for the Democrats.

"Not a working majority," he commented. "We'll have to go over it again." And the third time through the list he claimed enough districts to make the Democratic majority 22.

"Jim" never did understand why that forecast received so little attention at the hands of the press. The house went Republican by about 46, and there was a revival of the "Grim Jiggs" paragraph, which was the only thing in his public life that ever got on Griggs's nerves. He was always ready to fight over that.

Representative Goulden, of New York, is one of the most delightfully inconsistent members of congress. Mr. Goulden knows it and so do his associates; consequently there is no hard feeling on either side.

Whenever an appropriation is taken up for consideration in the House it is customary to allow general debate. It invariably happens in such circumstances that members of the house talk about every conceivable subject except the measure before the house, involving millions of dollars.

When the army appropriations bill was taken up for consideration last Saturday, Mr. Goulden obtained time to make a speech. He gave indication of establishing a precedent by speaking on the bill before the house, but only for a moment.

Mr. Goulden deplored the spirit of humor in which the press of the country deals with its legislators. It made him sad to see correspondents poking fun at members of congress.

"They would fain have the country believe," said Mr. Goulden, "that the members do not take these matters seriously. This is a mistake. The representatives of the press do not, as a rule, give that time and attention to these matters that their importance demands. Hence they often do an injustice and help defeat deserving measures."

Mr. Goulden then proceeded, with the able assistance of the clerk, to make a speech, not on the merits of the measure under consideration, but about deep waterways. After a few preliminary remarks he sent to the clerk's desk and had read the resolutions adopted at the waterways convention at Norfolk last November. Mr. Goulden's next participation in his own speech was to ask consent to have read a resolution of the New York state waterway convention. He next had read an address delivered in Washington a few weeks ago on the same subject. By reading rapidly the clerk was able to finish up his part of the Goulden speech in time to allow a real speech of one minute duration.

Mr. Goulden has solved the problem of making speeches in the house by proxy.

MANY ARIZONA SETTLERS.

From Courtland (Ariz.) Arizonan.

The rapid settling up of the Sulphur Springs valley in the vicinity of Courtland, by the class of people that are daily coming in, cannot fail to make this one of the finest agricultural sections of Arizona in a few years' time.

PRICES GOING HIGH.

From Nogales (Ariz.) Oasis.

"No one need be surprised to see his groceries, even, delivered by an airship within a few years," says the Los Angeles Times. That is the way the price of groceries is delivered now.

PEOPLE WILL REJOICE.

From Mesa (Ariz.) Free Press.

President Taft asks that $30,000,000 of bonds be authorized, the proceeds from sale of the bonds to be applied in carrying on the reclamation work. At present many of the projects commenced have been held up for the want of funds. This valley is in a position to realize this, and the people will rejoice if the bond issue should be authorized.

TAKES HAT OFF TO TAFT.

From Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette.

In dealing with irrigation problems and the necessity for completion of the reservoir projects already begun, president Taft, in his special message to congress yesterday, spoke with great clarity and directness. He holds that a failure to complete the projects for the benefit of the settlers who have been induced to take up arid lands, would be a breach of faith on the part of the government, and leave the ranchers in a distressing condition. The president is a true friend of this cause, and we take off our hats to him for these words.

MONEY IN PRIZE FIGHTING.

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHAT JEFFRIES-JOHNSON FIGHT WILL NET.

NEVER has the attention of the nonsporting public been so keenly brought to bear upon professional boxing as it has been since James J. Jeffries, white, the undefeated heavyweight champion of the world, came out of retirement and signed articles to fight Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight from Galveston, Texas, for the title.

What has aroused the interest of the general run of Americans in the contest, as much as the bout itself, is the enormous amount of money at stake for both men. It is no exaggeration to say that should Jeffries vanquish the huge negro he will be richer, directly and indirectly, by $325,000 for his trouble. Should Jeffries lose he will still be better off by a total ranging from $170,000 to $180,000.

What Johnson May Win.

Johnson, as winner, should get out of the engagement more than Jeffries would, for this reason: If Jeffries wins he will probably tour the country for a year with theatrical troupes, and then retire permanently, while Johnson will continue to appear in combat for three or four years more. If he wins, the prestige of beating the white champion will add immensely to his value. As a loser, Johnson will make almost as much as Jeffries will by winning—unless he should be ignominiously and decisively beaten in a very few rounds.

There is little likelihood that Jeffries will ever fight again under any circumstances, and the white man retiring a victor would leave the defeated negro still the champion de facto, if not de jure, a position he now occupies, and as such he would continue to make money long after Jeffries had returned once more to his farm near Los Angeles.

Estimated Winnings.

The figures given above are estimated thus: The men are to meet, according to the articles, on or before July 4, 1910, for a bout limited to 45 rounds, for a purse of $101,000, to be divided, 75 percent to the winner and 25 percent to the loser. Each man also bets $5000 on himself. Hence, from the purse and bet alone, the winner will receive $80,750, and the loser will get $20,250, which is his share, minus the side bet.

It has been estimated that the moving pictures of the bout, if it is 10 rounds or more, will be worth $200,000, of which the promoters take one-third and the fighters the remaining twothirds, giving each of the pugilists about $66,000. But if their battle is desperate and sensational, the pictures should be worth far more than the sum named, and will continue to draw money throughout the civilized world for 10 years or more, easily bringing their income up to $75,000 each.

Jeff's Vaudeville Receipts.

Jeffries emerged from retirement last February, and was paid a princely salary on the vaudeville stage before he went abroad. In that period he must have made $25,000, possibly double that. At present he is filling an engagement of one night stands, for which he is to be the gainer by the tidy sum of $54,000. On a conservative basis this totals up $223,000 in round figures that Jeffries will make out of preliminary exhibitions and the fight, if he wins, and $173,000 if he loses. He cannot help getting this, as much of it is already in his hands.

After the battle Jeffries can go on the road for a year at salaries ranging from $5000 per week for the first month, down to $2000 or $1500 per week for the fag end of the season. He would not have to remain on the stage 12 months to earn an additional $100,000. Most boxers would undoubtedly do this, but it remains to be seen whether Jeffries will.

Johnson's Earnings.

It is hard to estimate Johnson's earnings between last February and coming July, but they should not be less than $50,000. He has already fought five times since last March, and one of the bouts was with Stanley Ketchel for a large purse. In fact, it is possible that Johnson will have pocketed $100,000 before he goes against Jeffries. If he wins, he will make more after the fight than the white man would have made, and if he loses, he will continue to enjoy a big income, boxing for purses of many thousands of dollars. Verily, this is worth a beating.

Record Breaking Purse.

Previous to the huge purse of $101,000 offered for Johnson and Jeffries, the largest was $40,000, hung up for the bout in which Bob Fitzsimmons knocked out Jim Hall in the fourth round at New Orleans, on March 8, 1893. Fitzsimmons received very little of his winnings, because of a too abiding faith in human nature.

Next to the money Fitzsimmons did not get, the largest purse was $34,000, battled for by Joe Gans and Battling Nelson at Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 3, 1906. Of this Nelson, although he lost the decision on a foul in the 42nd round, received $23,000, he having forced Gans in advance to such a division of the money.

When James J. Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan in 21 rounds at New Orleans, on Sept. 7, 1892, he won $35,000, of which the purse was $25,000 and the other $10,000 a side bet. They fought on the basis of winner take all.

Earnings at Start.

But it was not always thus. Johnson has fought for $5 or $10 and been glad to get the money. Jeffries did not have such an humble beginning in the ring as the average fighter. He was a star performer almost from the first, but when his ring career began with knocking out Dan Long in San Francisco, in 1896, he was lucky to get a few hundred dollars for his work.

The average professional begins as a "preliminary" boxer. That is, he takes part in the bouts preliminary to the clashing of the two stars—a sort of appetizer for the big pugilistic feast to follow. For this he may receive as much as $5 all at once, if he wins, but more likely he will have to divide $5, or less, with his opponent.

Often he is lucky to get $1 for four rounds. After making a reputation in "preliminaries" he may appear in a semiwindup, which immediately precedes the main bout. Here he may contend for from $15 to $100, according to the importance of the occasion, and his own popularity.

Sheriff Stops Fight.

Even star fighters have peculiar experiences in the matter of purses, and more than one has indulged in a desperate struggle for a small recompense. A case in point was the action of Tommy Feltz, the former bantam champion. Shortly after he lost his title, but was still able to demand a high price for his services, Feltz was scheduled to meet a comparatively unknown boxes named Tommy Lowe in a barn just outside of Washington, D. C.

It was a cold night, but a surprisingly large number of fistic fans had gathered for the encounter, and the receipts were most gratifying. Suddenly a rural sheriff bobbed up and declared the meeting adjourned sine die, as far as his county was concerned. The spectators got their money back at the box office, all except $28.50, which represented the donation of nervous citizens who had taken to the surrounding bush when the limb of the law announced himself.

Stars Battle for $14.25.

Confident that he had dispersed the gathering, the sheriff went his way. The promoter was in a bad fix. He had arranged several other passages at arms that had been similarly raided, and was getting "in bad" with the sporting element. He besought Feltz to take advantage of the sheriff's premature departure to fight anyhow. Lowe had already assented, as he wanted the reputation of going against such a notable opponent.

After thinking for a moment, Feltz calmly agreed to fight for the sum left in the cash box. He went 15 rounds to a draw with Lewis, and had to work himself out to the limit not to be defeated. Yet he accepted $14.25 with great cheerfulness, promptly spending it for wine.

Early Day Methods.

On the other hand, boxers in the early days of the ring received more for their endeavors than has generally been supposed, and their methods were quite modern. Jim Fig, who died in 1734, is counted the father of the ring, but he was really a sword and single stick expert, who seldom used his fists. George Taylor, who succeeded to Fig's amphitheater in London, offered it as a battle ground, on the terms of onethird to himself and two-thirds to the fighters. Frequently as much as £750, or about $3750, was taken at the gate for these bottlees around the year 1740, which, with the value of money at that time, was by no means a puny purse.

Betting on the side was always a feature of the early days and remained so until after the defeat of Sullivan by Corbett, which bout also marked the general aacceptation of the Marquis of Queensberry rules in this country. This feature of boxers backing their opinion of their own prowess is still far more prevalent in England than in this country. Innumerable challenges, with offers of side bets, are published in the English sporting papers every year.

Side Bet Causes Trouble.

The first black eye received by professional pugilism was caused by a side bet. Jack Broughton, champion of England, and framer of the first prize ring rules, fought Jack Slack for the championship. Broughton was so confident that he trained carelessly, but Slack was right on the job, April 16, 1750, and cleanly whipped his antagonist.

The duke of Cumberland had been Broughton's great friend and patron, and is said to have bet £10,000 on him. The noble duke was not a cheerful loser. He claimed Broughton had sold him out, and made such a disturbance that a law against prize fighting was passed. Broughton's amphitheater was closed, and professional boxing started on that furtive, precarious existence it has led ever since.

Tomorrow—World's Greatest Index.

14 Years Ago Today

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

MINISTERS OPPOSE PRIZEFIGHTS. Y. M. C. A. ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The Ministers' union has entered a protest against holding the prize fight in this city, stating that it will require the expenditure of $10,000 for police protection if the fight is held here. The petition is signed by A. Hoffman, L. R. Millican, A. M. Elliot, S. K. Hallam, C. J. Oxley.

This morning's T. P. brought 80 passengers into El Paso, most of them bound for California points.

The state university football team at Austin wants to play the El Paso football team during the carnival.

Produce and fruit merchants are complaining of street vendors, who ship fruit and vegetables into the city and dispose of them from their wagons, stationed on the street corners.

Fred. Widman has returned to El Paso, and will open a grocery store.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, there will be no rehearsals tonight of either the "Chimes of Normandie" company nor the McGinty band.

A strong effort will be made to bring Billy Smith and Pete Burns together for a finish contest during the fistic carnival.

Edgar Shelton has opened a bureau of information in order to boost the coming carnival.

A stranger claims that he was held up last night near Ketelsen & Degetau's warehouse, and robbed of a watch and $100 in greenbacks.

Mrs. T. A. Falvey entertained 12 women at tea yesterday afternoon.

The Y. M. C. A. directors met last night and elected the following officers: president, A. G. Foster; vice president, Dr. Thompson; treasurer, E. A. Shelton; recording secretary, J. H. Harper. The board voted to recall the season lecture tickets and refund the money paid in. The directors agreed to raise $1200 for current expenses of the year.

President Cameron, of the Chicago board of education, is in El Paso, on his way to Mexico City.

Metal market—Silver, 67 1-4c; lead, $2.90; copper, 8 3-4c; Mexican pesos, 54c.

INTEREST YOUR FRIENDS IN EL PASO'S GROWTH

Twenty-five Thousand Copies of the Sky Scraper Edition.

The yearly review edition of the El Paso Herald published January 12, gives a most comprehensive summary of the growth and development of El Paso. In no other way can you give your friends so much reliable information regarding El Paso and the Southwest.

RELIGIOUS ROUNDUPS.

Although he lays no claim at being an inventor, Rev. Bryant G. Preston, just come to represent Congregationalism in El Paso, has made one invention just the same. It is an automatic sermon notebook—or what might be called that if on the market.

Most ministers, although parishioners always do not know it, employ sermon notes, sometimes the whole discourse ground out at leisure in essay style. Others employ mere suggestions for each verbal flight, some short, terse sentences to throw in now and then, when the fountain of oratory needs priming.

So Mr. Preston has figured out a clever form of note record. He makes them himself, and uses them, too, sometimes. A long sheet of paper is folded so that a complete page is exposed, while a sheet of only half its width is turned, affording protection from the view of the congregation if had behind the pulpit rail. And, too, the sheets are so constructed that only a touch is necessary to turn a page—only a breath, almost.

There is no patent on the automatic sermon record, and since it is said that only one local preacher talks notelessly, perhaps there will be imitators of the Preston method. The new minister in El Paso is an old newspaper writer, and pounds out on a machine his sermon notes. Perhaps the others cannot do that, but it makes no difference with the automatic, out of sight features of the invention.

* * *

For a young church, Calvary Baptist church is making wonderful progress. It was organized three years ago to fill a long felt want, namely a Baptist church on the north side. It started with 17 members and occupied a rented store building. It has now a membership of over 200, is constantly growing, has its own place of worship, corner of Virginia and Montana streets, has all bills paid up to date, and last year contributed $771.73 to missions, including $75.73 to local charity.

* * *

Rev. Robert Bruce Smith, who refused to resign the pastorate of the First Baptist church to go to Roswell, is the dean of the El Paso Protestant ministers, having come here eight years ago. In point of service, Rev. Henry Easter is second oldest.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELLED—ON THE BORDER.

Not only "English as she is spoken," but "English as she is spelled," is found here on the border—as elsewhere. One does not have to go to Switzerland to find it.

"Wanted, dish waschers," is a sign which hung yesterday in front over the door of a downtown El Paso restaurant. That evidently was of Tutonic origin.

"Spanish Tought Here," is a sign on a school over in Juarez. That's the way it is spelled "a la Mexicana."

TRAIN LEAVES 8:45 A. M. NEXT SUNDAY FOR LAS CRUCES. EXCURSION RATES FROM EVERY POINT WITHIN 50 MILES OF LAS CRUCES. $1.60 THERE AND RETURN.

AMUSEMENTS.

Majestic's New Show.

Fritz Field made his bow to an El Paso audience all over again last night at the Majestic in "The Battle of Vanilla," a Fritzfieldian comedy in one act, 83 laughs and 92 screams. Fritz is a Majestic favorite and his brand of fun is the kind the crowds like, judging from the applause that greeted the clever comedian last night. "The Battle of Vanilla" is a travesty whose flavor the audiences last night seemed to enjoy, as the popular-priced play house was packed for the three shows. Fritz was assisted in the fun making by the Majestic chorus and Lottie O'Malley, a new member of the Majestic company, who made good in her first appearance.

THE CRAWFORD.

"The American Hustler," the great comedy bill that North Bros. are playing this week, is pleasing large houses nightly. Thursday night "The Tie That Binds" will be given. There will be a matinee Saturday.

THE MAJESTIC.

Tomorrow night another great China shower will be given at the popular Majestic. The show is one of the best of the season. With Fritz Fields, the Majestic's favorite comedian, back in the cast, is an assurance of nothing but the best, "so see a good show and get a piece of hand decorated Chinaware," says manager Rich. "The finest souvenirs ever given away in El Paso" will be given. Performances, 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30.

THE EDWIN BAILEY STOCK.

The popular favorites, Edwin Bailey and Grace Lockwood, who made a host of friends and admirers with the North Bros. company, will open Monday with their own company in which all the old favorites of the North Bros. will be retained, in addition to eight new people brought on from the leading stock theaters of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Monday, January 24, Madame Jauneschek's great bill "A Soldier of France," will be given. Seats are now selling.

"45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."

Seats go on sale Wednesday morning for Cohan and Harris's great musical comedy, "45 Minutes From Broadway," by Geo. M. Cohan, whose "Little Johnny Jones" has shown how thoroughly theatergoers enjoy Mr. Cohan's clever productions in playwriting and music. "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" had a long run in Chicago, and has created the same interest in New York and Boston. The cast includes Charley Brown, Elizabeth Drew, Ninon Ristor, Louise Gardner, Susan Chisnell, Eugene MacGregor, James Manning, James A. Darett, Harry Gwynette, Joseph Kauffman, Roger Hurst and a big singing and dancing Cohan chorus. Seats go on sale at the Crawford at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. Prices: Lower floor, $1.50; balcony, $1.

DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID AND CRAWLS UNDER HOUSE

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 18.—The lifeless body of Gustave Hutmacher, aged 46, was found under his residence this morning. A vial which had been emptied of carbolic acid lay nearby. He had taken a dose of poison last night, and then crawled under the house. Grief over the death of his mother, and ill health caused the suicide.

GO TO LAS CRUCES NEXT SUNDAY AND SEE THE PRETTIEST PLACE IN THE MESILLA VALLEY TO BUILD A HOME. LOTS $45 TO $85 EACH; $10 DOWN, $4 A MONTH. NO MORTGAGE, TAXES OR INTEREST.

Globe Flour, best by test, and the payroll in El Paso.