

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.

Case Of Mayor Sweeney vs Joe Sweeney

REFERRING to those of our citizens who desire to see the public schools freed from political control, and to see a change in the personnel of the board and in the methods of school management, mayor Sweeney in his annual message uses the following language:

"The average man who attacks public school officials usually earns several hundred percent more than the teachers; has less exacting duties, does not perform one-half of the labor, and has less refinement and education."

A speaker at the mass meeting Thursday night was eminently justified in taking exception to the mayor's language just quoted. It is, as the speaker said, "improper," an uncalculated reflection upon the individual citizens who see fit to oppose the continuance of the Kelly regime in the schools. Moreover, the mayor's annual message was not the most appropriate place for strictly political and personal propaganda.

Under the present law, charter, and usage the mayor has no responsibility for the conduct of the public schools. Consequently whatever is said with reference to the actions, methods, and personnel of the school board has no more direct reference to the mayor than to any other individual citizen, and no defence or explanation is required of him. Joe Sweeney did not hesitate to accept personal and professional responsibility for the unwarranted action of the school board last year in placing the actual control of the educational system and the teaching body in the hands of Messrs. Henry Welsch and W. L. Peabody, men without qualifications for the task; in stripping the office of superintendent of all authority and degrading it, and taking the office of director of manual training out from under the supervision of the superintendent and creating a new office of superintendent of manual training, responsible not to the superintendent of schools, but to Messrs. Peabody and Welsch—together an unheard of, unprecedented, and unwarranted proceeding. Joe Sweeney accepted professional and personal responsibility because he had no more official power in the matter than any other citizen. The pressure he brought to bear was purely political and personal, and it was not as mayor, but as politician, lawyer and private citizen that he took such an active part in school affairs at that time.

The mayor in his annual message, just presented, would better have confined himself to a fair and clear statement of the finances of the schools and their general condition, rather than indulging in personal abuse of reputable citizens whose ideas on certain subjects happen to differ from his own.

But after all is said, The Herald wishes to voice the almost unanimous conviction among thoughtful citizens that the appointing of the members of the school board should be placed in the hands of the mayor and the whole farcical system of school elections be done away with.

This is the only way by which responsibility can be concentrated in an accountable official; and we have so much confidence in mayor Sweeney as an accountable official that we are positive that with the power of appointment absolutely in his hands and all the responsibility that goes with it, mayor Sweeney (or any other mayor) would not appoint to the school board men whose fitness for the place would be questioned by the friends of the public schools.

We want to emphasize the fact that Joe Sweeney, the politician, not responsible as such to the electorate, but bent on enforcing his own political and personal demands upon the school board, insisted upon a course of action that was diametrically opposed to his fixed policy in every department of the city government for which he was responsible as mayor of the city—a course of action that he never would have ventured to adopt had he been actually the head of the school board, officially responsible for the perfection of the system and the well being of the schools.

Last year's extraordinary occurrences, with the more recent revelations of incompetency and general unfitness of some members of the board, have furnished abundant proof of the farcical nature of our "elective" system, and an unanswerable argument for the concentration of responsibility in the mayor as the appointing power of the school board and as the official head of the school system.

Furthermore, the financial condition, present and past, of the schools, would not be tolerated or consented to by mayor Sweeney for half a day if he were actually the official, responsible head of the school system.

Outside the school board Joe Sweeney, the politician, attempts to defend the indefensible; once confer upon him the power with responsibility, and he would reform the methods of school management and the school finances so quick that he would outdistance the most ardent present advocate of reform.

Power without responsibility is the most dangerous enemy of true popular government; where the power is, there let us place the responsibility, and in that way, that way only, can the real control of the school system be kept in the hands of the people through their regularly elected officials.

"A dictionary of thoughts" is advertised. Some people need something like this, judging from their expressions.

Canon may not care anything about streams and forests, but he is certainly in favor of a conservation of power.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, has started issuing time checks to all city employees, and to stay on the payroll a man must remain on duty all day and get his check at night. That scheme would be hard on some of El Paso's political machine organizers in county offices.

An Ambassador's Bad Break

REGARDLESS of what Hon. Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador at the City of Mexico, thinks of his recent speech, the fact remains that he made a deplorable blunder which has seriously impaired his usefulness at the capital. In all conscience, no further proof was needed that American diplomatic representatives abroad are deficient in special training for their delicate task. But here is a most unfortunate incident that merely strengthens the already firm conviction.

In a speech at a formal banquet the ambassador referred to the Spanish as having "enslaved the bodies and souls of the peoples of two hemispheres in the name of God" and attributed to the Aztec and Toltec blood in large degree the rise and development of Mexico's civilization.

True or not, it makes no difference as to the tactlessness of his allusion. Whatever friendly feelings may have been excited by it in the Mexicans of pure native extraction, he should have had some regard for the feelings of the million or two Mexicans claiming Spanish descent and for the feelings of the Roman Catholics in the republic.

Ambassador Wilson has further hurt his standing, not only in Mexico but in the United States, among those who know the Latin-American character, by making his remarkable public declaration that a plot or conspiracy exists in Mexico to discredit him both in Mexico and in the United States. Mr. Wilson says he is going to unearth and expose this terrible plot, and remarks mysteriously, "in due time the exact character of the intrigue which is not only hostile to the embassy but to the interests of the American government as well, will be known." He goes on to say: "Since I arrived here the Mexican people and the vast majority of Americans have been most courteous and kind, but there seems to exist, as yet undefined, but none the less active, an intrigue, furthered by high interests which did not welcome the coming of the present ambassador."

If there is any truth whatever in the ambassador's suspicions it is all a matter for secret and confidential communication between himself and his government. His public expressions on the subject have only tended to excite antagonism, suspicion, and derision.

It seems too bad that the American government cannot find for appointment to the Mexican ambassadorship a man of special experience and training to fit him for this difficult position. It will be better to leave our ambassadors at home and transact business with Mexico at Washington with the Mexican ambassador through the medium of the state department, rather than to allow such unfortunate occurrences to be repeated at the Mexican capital.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

I SAID: "I'll take Bucephalus and drive him 20 mile; he's always pawing in the barn, and puts on lots of style; he's suffering for exercise, he's eager for the fray, and he will fairly eat the road and throw the leaguers away!" I hitched him up and started off; he fairly split the wind, and I was full of harmless pride, and held the reins and grinned. The charger trotted half a mile as though from mortal fire, and then he lost all interest, and seemed extremely tired. I wore out half a dozen clubs, and urged him to go fast; in vain he leaped along the road and watched the snails whiz past; I pushed him on the homeward road for many a weary week, and then I sold him to a friend, and now he's wiennerwurst. I know a half a hundred men just like that foaming steed; they go to work as though they'd make their eager fingers bleed; they fuss and sweat and paw the ground, and make an awful din, but when the midday heat comes on, their energy's all in. I like the good old steady horse that plods along his way, as though determined that he'll earn his lodging and his hay; I like the quiet, earnest man, who buckles to his job without the sort of useless fuss that captivates the swab.

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Over Mason

El Paso Shriners In New Orleans Attract Attention

From Evening States:

Yip-oo. Yip-oo. Yip-oo! No, 'tis not Indians that give vent to the above, but real "for true" Shriners of El Maida Temple, Texas. This yell is the official one and all others that are similar will be vigorously denounced. So say the Texans. The yell is a counterpart of the one used by the cow punchers of Texas as they round up the cattle. It has a very soothing effect.

With the El Maida Temple, which arrived on Sunday night, came a carload of Mexican burros to be ridden by the members of the order in the parade.

High Priest "Bob" Page, who "stands 6 feet 8 inches in his socks," is also in the party and has already announced that if his burro gets tired during the parade, that he will put the little thing in his pocket.

This temple is the youngest in Shrinery, having only received its charter at the last convention in Louisville. One of the celebrities is Simoa Michael, who is a native of Assyria. This gentleman is a member of El Maida Temple and has the proud distinction of having made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

The entire El Maida "oufit" are the proud readers of "The Tiger Claws," which is the only daily Shrinery paper in the world. It is the El Maida edition of the El Paso Herald.

Blood on the Moon. There is trouble in the air. Some one has dared to say that "Skyscraper" Bob Page, High Priest of El Maida Temple, is not as tall as "Big Bob" Bromley, the tuba player in the Syria Band of Pittsburg.

The measurements of these two men are each 6 feet 8 inches, "in socks" and before the question can be definitely settled it will be necessary to stand them back to back and judge them.

The Texas men are indignant that any one should dare to be taller than Noble Page, while the Pittsburg men puff at their proverbial stogies and laugh at the very idea of their "Bob" having a rival.

Mr. Bromley is a man of round proportions and tips the scales at 215 pounds. The tuba which he plays upon is the largest in the world, having been made specially for him.

Noble Charles W. Gasten, leader of the Syria, and cornetist Spencer Humble say that their man is the tallest and are willing to wager gallons of "camel's milk" to that effect.

14 Years Ago Today CITY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS; ROAD PROTECTED FROM FLOODS

The grand jury meets again Saturday.

The county commissioners accompanied by superintendent Martin of the G. H., inspected that part of the road which is to be raised to a higher grade in order to avoid inundation from spring floods.

Twenty-five cars of coke, routed from Councilville, Pa., to the Copper Queen Mining company at Douglas, passed through the market this afternoon.

The criminal docket in the federal court will be called at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Secretary Dunham of the Y. M. C. A. has gone to Palestine to attend a convention of the Y. M. C. A. there.

People In El Paso Hotels

- From New Mexico. At the Zeiger—C. W. Browne, Las Vegas. At the Sheldon—George A. White, Albuquerque; A. O. Bailey and wife, Columbus; C. W. East, Las Cruces; B. J. Viljoen, La Mesa; Miss Snyman, Berlin. At the St. Regis—T. J. Shea, Columbus; Pratt Stackhouse, San Antonio. At the Orndorff—C. W. Paris, Las Cruces. At the Grand Central—F. M. Clough, Tucuman. From Arizona. At the Zeiger—Mrs. W. G. Clemons, Bisbee; Miss Margaret Clemons, Bisbee; J. E. Mett, Cochise. At the St. Regis—A. G. Thompson, Clifton; Henry Detrich, Clifton; F. Mullendore, Clifton. At the Angelus—F. G. Huffman, Yuma; J. J. Ryan, Yuma; James Asby, Tucson. At the Orndorff—E. F. Shindell, Tucson; Charles C. Scott, Douglas; Dinney Ford, Douglas; Matthewson, Douglas; Kane, Douglas; Redford, Douglas; Walters, Douglas; Le Brand, Douglas; Caulson, Douglas; Harpet, Douglas; Tom Smith, Douglas; Eckbert, Douglas; Pitts, Douglas; Mrs. Charles Kroeber, Warren. At the Grand Central—A. Besawick, Globe; S. S. Tinsman, Globe; W. H. Hadley, Tucson. From Texas. At the Zeiger—T. J. Poole, Midland; W. R. Tullous, Valentine; S. B. Tullous, Valentine; S. R. Nebett, Sweetwater; Beverly Nebett, Sweetwater; G. G.

Where Women Have Votes

WORK OF SUFFRAGISTS AND ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS II—Votes for Women.

WOMEN have the right to vote on a basis of absolute equality with men in four states of the American Union. In the commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand, Finland, Iceland and the Isle of Man they have a limited right of suffrage in a great many other states and commonwealths. It is impossible to form an intelligent opinion of the merits or demerits of the woman's suffrage cause from geographical deductions.

Israel Zangwill, the great English-Jewish writer, is an enthusiastic suffragist, who has admitted frankly the fact that he belongs to the class of male supporters of this peculiar propaganda who have been described as "men of putty seduced by women of brass." In a speech in defence of the militant suffragettes and their methods, he said:

"It is told of a little girl who had been brought up in a newly built town in a remote western state of America, that she was taken to New York and saw for the first time the crowded horse cars outside the mighty station of the Pennsylvania railway, she cried out: 'How cruel! They are using horses to drag the street cars! How barbaric! This little girl never had seen anything but an electric car. Her town, being brand new, had jumped over this antiquated absurdity of horse traction.'"

Mr. Zangwill used this incident to illustrate his contention that the strange way of the world and the had jumped over the traditions of the barbaric system which imposes political disabilities upon women merely because they are women. While it is true that the most recently organized states have been most liberal in granting the elective franchise to the weaker sex, Finland and Iceland and even the Isle of Man cannot be included among these "raw regions." Outsiders differ in their opinion of whether or not woman suffrage is a success in those communities where it has been tried, their differences being in the exact ratio of their prejudices. But the insiders apparently are pretty well agreed that woman suffrage is a good thing.

In New Zealand the constitutional provision extending the privilege of the ballot to women was carried at the beginning by the narrow margin of two votes in an election in which the whole male population participated. After a trial of several years the prime minister of New Zealand ventured to say that there were not two persons in all the dominion of New Zealand who now would testify that they thought woman suffrage a failure.

New Zealand is the most radical of all civilized states in its system of social laws, but in the country itself the word "progressive" always is substituted for the word "radical," and the superlative is most strenuously insisted upon. The rest of the world may not agree with the New Zealanders, but they have the most advanced and most nearly perfect democratic government on earth, but the New Zealanders firmly believe it, and they give the women voters a large share of the credit of their political status.

An Australian woman of gentle birth—youth, beautiful and somewhat shy—was present at a gathering in a London drawing room where the Austrians expressed generally and vociferously that the possession of the right to vote would unsex the gentler sex and would destroy the bloom of true womanhood. Everybody but the Austrians, who were agreed with the sentiment and boldly expressed their faith. Finally someone turned to her and said: "What is your opinion? You are far too modest." "Well, you see," she blushing replied, "I always have had a vote."

A few months ago a speaker in New York declared that woman suffrage in Colorado had been a complete failure and that the elections in that state in the hands of some thousands of fallen women who held the balance of power. This statement immediately brought forth an indignant protest from Colorado, in which the governor of the state, former senator Patterson, and John R. Beck, each of whom were "I am together with many others of the most prominent men in Colorado, vigorously denied the truth of the statement made by the New York speaker.

Practically every prominent man in Colorado has signed the petition for woman suffrage, which will be presented to congress next week. In Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, while there is some opposition, the vast majority of the people express entire satisfaction with the existing election laws.

Within the last two years woman suffrage has been rejected by the states of Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, France. At the St. Regis—C. F. Goddard, San Francisco; A. Dixon, San Francisco; J. C. Glasscock, Salt Lake City; Mrs. J. C. Glasscock, Salt Lake City; Sue Cooper, Fresno, Cal.; Mrs. Thomas Witten, Oakland, Cal.; T. C. Witten, Oakland, Cal.; E. B. Conolly and wife, San Francisco, Cal.; Val Araga and wife, Sacramento, Cal.

At the Angelus—R. Ross, Seattle, Wash.; Fred W. Prince and wife, San Francisco; Norman F. Jules, Pasadena, Cal. At the Orndorff—A. B. Whipple, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles S. Coleman, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. C. Edwards, Los Angeles, Cal.; Isaac Fishel, San Francisco. At the Grand Central—H. Milton, Los Angeles, Cal.; L. W. Schulz, Salt Lake City.

From Missouri. At the Zeiger—R. B. Pegram, Kansas City; H. D. Rogers, Kansas City; C. F. Lane, St. Louis. At the Sheldon—P. T. Long, St. Louis; H. A. Ormsby, St. Louis; E. E. Ford, St. Louis; H. A. Hopkins and wife, St. Louis; W. C. Strickland, St. Louis. At the St. Regis—C. W. Howell, Kansas City. At the Angelus—J. W. Coleman, Marionville. At the Orndorff—J. S. Dorsey and wife, Kansas City.

From New York. At the Sheldon—E. W. Glahn, the At the St. Regis—Charles F. Ayer, D. Beer, Z. A. Oppenheimer, W. E. Powers, H. P. Murray, P. D. Hanley. From Chicago. At the Zeiger—Jess K. Sims, Mrs. Jess K. Sims. At the Sheldon—H. Florence, H. B. Mills. At the Angelus—A. C. Austin, F. A. Offerle, O. J. Walker. From Everywhere. At the Zeig—J. A. Mundy, Colorado Springs, Colo.; A. J. Halton, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Mickolls, Pueblo, Colo. At the Sheldon—Charles H. Sellers,

Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, New York and Wisconsin. Twenty-nine states now give women the right to vote in school elections. In Kansas they vote in municipal and bond elections, but the last legislature rejected a bill giving them the full suffrage. Michigan, Louisiana, New York, Iowa and Montana, give taxpaying women the ballot in elections relating to bond issues or tax levies.

Modified Suffrage. This modified right of suffrage is given also in many foreign countries, including most of the provinces of Canada, the kingdoms of Denmark and Sweden and the commonwealth of South Africa. In France women engaged in manufacture or trade have the right to vote for judges of the courts of commerce.

In Great Britain, where the woman suffrage movement is now more active than in any other part of the world, women have the right to vote, subject to the same restrictions as men, for the election of all officers except members of parliament. This right is very generally exercised in municipal elections, and there are several women members of the London county council, which is the greatest municipal legislature in the world.

Finland Politics. Women participate more generally in politics in Finland than in any other country in the world. In Finland women always have been prominent in commercial and economic enterprises, and when they demanded political rights they soon got what they wanted. The Finnish diet has had a great many very able women parliamentarians, and their influence has been positively on the side of those who have resisted the Russian attempts to throttle the liberty of the Finns.

It has been said, and truly, that in the United States the crusade for votes for women has made very little headway. This is quite true, but it may be attributed principally to the lack of interest upon the part of the women themselves.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey, where woman suffrage once existed, the women offered no resistance to the abolition of their right to vote a century ago, and follow the dip of the tide. In the east and the south a vast majority of the women not only remain indifferent to the appeal of their emancipated sisters, but actually are opposed to the entire movement.

In the United States, as well as in England, there are active organizations composed of women who are opposing the demand of the suffragists. In England, Mrs. H. B. Stephens, a novelist, is the head and front of the anti-suffragist movement. In the United States there are now working anti-suffrage organizations in Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, Rhode Island and the state of Washington with such officers in the New York association as Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. E. H. Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Childer, George Phillips and Miss Ida H. Tarbell.

The antisuffragists have collected data to show that the standard of morality is no higher, the condition of the working women no better, the progress of Christianity no better, and the states granting equal suffrage than it is in the states where women follow their more feminine bent and correct the evils of society through their homes, their clubs and their church work.

As early as 1886 a protest was made by antisuffragists before the select committee of the senate on woman suffrage. "We believe that God has wisely adapted each sex to the proper performance of the duties of each. We believe that woman suffrage would relatively lessen the influence of the intelligent and the true, and increase the influence of the ignorant and vicious," the women wrote.

These are the sentiments of hundreds of their families, confident that the innocent to abide at home and leave the steering of the ship of state to the men of the family, confident that the influence of home life is most potent and having faith in the ports being reached more safely if they don't meddle with the steering gear.

Tomorrow—III. The Movement in England.

Denver: W. J. Morris, Denver; W. A. Johnson, Montgomery, Ala.; M. J. Parrell, Des Moines, Ia.; J. S. Walsh, La Jolla, Cal.; A. T. Price, Mrs. J. C. Glasscock, Salt Lake City; Mrs. J. C. Glasscock, Salt Lake City; Sue Cooper, Fresno, Cal.; Mrs. Thomas Witten, Oakland, Cal.; T. C. Witten, Oakland, Cal.; E. B. Conolly and wife, San Francisco, Cal.; Val Araga and wife, Sacramento, Cal.

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ADS BY PHONE. Call Bell 115, Auto 1115, tell what you wish to buy, sell or rent and the Herald will do the rest.

SHAFTER MINE HOLDS RECORD

Five Shafts on Presidio Property Worked for 25 Years.

The silver mines of the Presidio Mining company at Shafter, Presidio county are not only the greatest silver producers in Texas, but for length of time of steady and profitable production surpass any other straight silver mines in the United States for the last 25 years.

When the price of silver declined in the early '90s almost every silver mine in this country closed down and have continued closed down till now with the single exception of the Shafter mines. When the mine began operations in 1882 silver was worth about 25 cents an ounce and it has for a long time recently been quoted at only 53 cents an ounce. Only these other mines that carried lead, copper or gold as by-products have been running. But the Texas mine has been going and its 15 stamps have been incessantly pounding away on its free silver ore, even though the ore did not carry over an average of 25 to 30 ounces silver. The mine was first worked as an open cut, but now there are five shafts on the property, from 200 feet to 700 feet in depth; one of these, the main work shaft, has two compartments, equipped with a double drum hoist, is 700 feet deep. The underground workings extend over 15 miles.

Ore Deposits. The ore deposits of this mine and of all the others in that section occur as replacements in the cretaceous limestones, which originally outcropped on the surface, and follow the dip of the formation. These limestones are in the same class as those of the mining districts of Santa Eulalia, Chihuahua, and of those of Sierra Mojada, Mexico. The ore deposits are irregular, from six to 40 feet thick and from 40 to 550 feet in length. The limestone is cut by faults and porphyry dikes. The ore is an iron stained quartz carrying chlorides and sulphides of silver, and is said to average 25 to 30 ounces per ton.

The Presidio company's mines do not cover all the mineral grounds of the Shafter quadrangle. Other properties are being operated near by and as soon as the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway is completed to Presidio there will be several more added to the list.

MINES DEVELOPED NEAR TULAROSA

El Pasoans Are Interested in Properties in That District.

Tularosa, N. M., April 15.—Mining men visiting Tularosa and its adjacent mining district are surprised at the amount of development noticed on tours of inspection. Speaking of the district a mining man said:

"Situated 45 miles southwest of this point in Huerfano canyon, in the San Andres mountains, was a surface tunnel on a tour of inspection to find a tunnel being driven over 800 feet cross cut to tap a large contact copper porphyry vein of a mine called the Hembrille. I am informed that this property belongs to the El Paso people.

"Further to the north I visited next the Alamo group, also owned by El Paso people, finding here a shaft that had been sunk 85 feet perpendicularly in the porphyry ore, and the cleavage seems showing copper similar to the Hembrille. A depth of 50 feet a crosscut had been made to the vein showing a pay streak, 18 inches to three feet wide of copper ore running 18 to 30 percent copper a ton. Two carloads of ore had been taken from this crosscut, one shipment running 28 percent copper and another carload, now on the dump, will average about 20 percent. The crosscut has not been driven through the vein at this point.

Bismuth Mine. "In one mine visited, belonging to a Mr. Conger and being worked by him, it appeared by a casual glance to be a copper mine; but upon closer investigation it proved to be a bismuth mine. With a furnace upon the ground this will be a big industry, as the veins carrying the bismuth are large and showed for 10 miles on the east side of the range.

"Gold is also in evidence further north, and the veins are large and well defined, with pay values in sight. In a great number of places. Lead and silver are found on every hand, also zinc ore."

INSPECT LA FORTUNA MINE. Homer A. Holt, accompanied by Dudley H. Bradley, Jr., has returned from La Fortuna mine, near Casas Grandes, Mexico, where Mr. Bradley has been making an examination of that property in the interest of New York capitalists with a view of erecting a 100 ton cyanide plant.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY WORK KEPT BUSY WITH. On making its final report to federal Judge T. S. Maxey late Thursday afternoon, the federal grand jury had returned 39 indictments. The jury was discharged after Judge Maxey thanked the members for their faithful services. Frank Wells Brown, of El Paso, was foreman. He said he never saw a more conscientious and hard working grand jury. Those on the jury were: J. L. Murray, Texas; Gus Himmendorf, Marfa; B. B. Grierson, Jr., Fort Davis; C. C. Dyer, Barstow; A. E. Crawford, Odessa; L. D. Boxley, Proctor; R. F. Wright, Kent; W. Glasscock, Pecos; C. E. Armstrong, Grand Falls; James Arthur, Marathon; R. L. Baker, Saragosa; H. A. Wren, Monahans; Sara Ardoin, El Paso; W. L. Granger, Marathon; W. F. McEwe, Valentine; A. P. Eaton, Odessa; J. H. Davis, Odessa; W. R. Bates, Odessa.

COTTON. Galveston Spot Cotton. Galveston, Tex., April 15.—Spot cotton today, 1-15c up; middlings, 14 1/2c; today's sales, 215 bales; to arrive, none.