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CARE OF BLANKETS.

SPECIAL TREATMENT NECESSARY FOR BEST RESULTS.

Done in the Right Way, No Housekeeper Need Dread the Approach of the Regular Day for Washing.

As the immortal stump orator remarked, "We have blankets in our cwadies, blankets in our twigs, blankets in our four-posters," and having blankets so "prevalent," it behooves us to keep them clean.

Now, many otherwise excellent housekeepers dread the annual blanket washing simply because they understand little or nothing of the art of blanket scouring, as the Scotch call it.

They usually resort to one or the other of the two very bad methods, and either send the blankets to a public laundry, where they may be made white and clean, but will certainly shrink, or they have a washerwoman in, who upsets the whole household, washes the poor blankets very badly, and leaves them hard to touch, very grimy to behold, and some sizes smaller than they ought to be.

Require Individual Care.

Now, if one lives in the country, where a garden, or field, or good drying ground is close by an excellently appointed laundry, a big annual orgie of blanket washing may be advantageous, though "I hae me doots" about that.

To the ordinary housewife, who has neither the space nor the appliances nor the necessary number of servants, it is a far wiser plan to send one blanket to the wash every week, or two if the washing is a light one, and it is always necessary only to wash one at a time, otherwise blankets shrink.

They cannot be treated en masse as linen or cotton things are, but must be done speedily and thoroughly, and dried on a fine hot day, out of doors, but not in the hot sun.

Right Kind of Lather.

A warm soap lather must be prepared from soap jelly made the day before, and a little ammonia, either lump or liquid, must be added to this, and the blanket allowed to soak for about a quarter of an hour to extract the grease. Then it must be kneaded and squeezed until the dirt is all loosened, and, if necessary, put through two, and even three, fresh lathers. The next process is rinsing, which must be done in warm water, and if no soft water has been obtainable, a little ammonia to each rinsing water is a great advantage.

When rinsing is over it is important that folding should be even and exact, and then the wringing through a machine will act as mangling also.

Shaking well after rinsing, and then pegging carefully to clothes lines in the open air, and shaking occasionally by two persons while drying, are the final processes, except the "last and final" stretch between two persons after they are quite dry, in order to keep them to their proper size.

Combining Silk and Cloth.

It is odd to notice how effective is the combining of silk and cloth. It reminds one of the time when taffeta gowns were trimmed with cloth, a fashion that was smart and never became common. Now this reversal of the combination, the trimming of cloth with taffeta, is more popular even than that was, and the great danger is that it may become too popular, the usual fate of a fashion that is unusual and worth following. In light shades as well as in dark this style of trimming is much in demand. But the great danger to the inexpert dressmaker is in the difficulty of getting a shade of silk that looks well with the cloth. It is a great mistake to choose any shade that is not an exact match. A color slightly off completely ruins what would be otherwise a smart and attractive creation.

Remove Stains from Enamelled Pans. Fill with water and a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil well; then scour with soap rubbed on a coarse cloth, rinse thoroughly and dry. Damp salt rubbed on the stains will also remove them.

Fashion's Decree.

Lady (at bookseller's)—I'm sorry about these books. Some of them may be masterpieces, but I really can't buy books with bindings that won't match the hangings of my library.—Pele Mele

NEWSPAPERS HIT

NO MORE TRANSPORTATION FOR ADVERTISING.

SUCH IS THE NEW RULING

InterState Commerce Commission So Interprets the Law—Railroad Tickets Must Be Paid for in Cash—Not Subject to Trade Like Merchandise.

Washington.—Under a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transportation over railroad lines no longer may be given to newspaper publishers or editors in exchange for advertising space.

A protest against this ruling has been received from the Massachusetts Press Association, which says the association has voted to enter its protest against the reported ruling in holding that the payment for railroad transportation at full rates in advertising shall be treated on any other basis than that of transportation paid for in cash.

In response to the protest Chairman Knapp of the commission says:

"You are, of course, aware that all tariffs filed in compliance with the regulating statute names rates in dollars and cents and do not in any case provide that transportation can be paid for with property. It seems plain to the commission that the law above quoted, coupled with the fact stated, permits the payment for services of interstate carriers only in money.

"A contrary rule would sanction unequal compensation by different persons and involve ordinarily some degree of discrimination in favor of those permitted to exchange their commodities for the transportation they desire or secure. It is the aim of the law to prevent every sort of favoritism and secure equality of treatment in all cases.

"This ruling of the commission in no way interferes or abridges the rights of private contracts. Newspapers and their advertising space may be freely exchanged for any species of property upon such terms as may be acceptable to the parties to the transaction. But the facilities of the public are not private property, nor are they subject to bargain and sale like merchandise. The right to travel or have property carried by railway, like the right to common highway, is not a contract right, but a political right, the very essence of which is equality.

"Conceding that the advertising arrangements in question are ordinarily made and carried out in good faith, it seems plain to me that these arrangements must involve some measure of discrimination, and it is not easy for me to see how an honest newspaper can seriously object to a ruling of the commission which appears to be in obvious accord with the provisions and the purposes of the regulating statute."

WOMEN FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Resolution of Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Colorado Springs.—An active part in politics will be taken by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Colorado conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which concluded its fourteenth annual convention here today.

The convention decided to issue to all members of the Colorado conference the names of the candidate for the sixteenth General Assembly, together with advice as to whether or not each candidate has pledged himself to vote for the local option bill, to be introduced during the next session of the Legislature. There are several thousand members of the conference in Colorado, and their vote in favor of the local option candidates for the Legislature will be an important factor in the campaign.

The state officers, all of Denver, were re-elected, as follows:

President, Mrs. A. C. Peck; vice president, Mrs. W. D. Pfiffer; recording secretary, Mrs. C. M. Kellogg; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. E. Warner, and treasurer, Mrs. D. K. Lee.

Officers were also elected by the various districts comprising the Colorado conference. Trinity church, Denver, was chosen for the 1917 convention place.

POSTOFFICE ESTIMATES.

Submitted to Congress by Postmaster General Cortelyou.

Washington.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has submitted to the secretary of the treasury for transmission to Congress estimates for the Post-office Department and the postal service for the coming fiscal year. The amount asked for salaries in the Post-office Department is \$1,528,920, being a net increase of \$121,530 over the appropriation for the current year, while the amount asked for the maintenance of the postal service is \$206,662,190, net increase over the present appropriation of \$15,000,000.

The estimates last year were about \$12,000,000 of the appropriations for the year before. The apparently large increase in expenditures contemplated by the present estimates, according to the department, represents but a normal advance over the expenditures of last year, made necessary to meet the constantly growing needs of the service and the public demand for improved facilities.

Mr. Mayham further offered to put the building in perfect repair by next June and to pay a financial secretary a salary for two years to raise money for the institution.

PRESIDENT'S DENIAL.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Did Not Violate Game Laws.

Denver.—The state game commissioner of Colorado has issued the following:

"To the Public:

"Having read an article in several of our daily papers to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., while hunting in Colorado, did not kill any bear, but that he did kill three deer, this article seemed so ridiculous to me that I felt it my duty to write to the President and get the facts in regard to it. It gives me pleasure to give my letter to the public, also the President's reply, in order that his son may be exonerated from any such ridiculous charge, and I can not imagine where it originated:

"Denver, Colo., Sept. 12, 1906. "To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Oyster Bay, New York.

"Dear Sir—Please pardon me for addressing you at this time, but you will note by the enclosed newspaper clipping that your son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is accused, while in Colorado, of killing three deer, which he could not have done without a gross violation of our state law.

"Your son, while in Colorado, was a dignified gentleman in every respect, and we have not the remotest idea that he ever attempted to violate our law, but with your kind permission I would be more than pleased to contradict this, what I believe to be a false statement.

"Thanking you for a reply, I am,

"Very sincerely yours, (Signed.) "J. M. WOODARD, "State Game and Fish Commissioner."

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17.

"My Dear Mr. Woodard—By direction of the President I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and to say in reply that the statement that his son killed deer while in Colorado, or in any way violated the game laws, is absolutely false. He was only after bear. He did not see a bear and he did not fire a shot at game while in Colorado. The President will be glad to have you make this public in answer to the newspaper clipping you enclosed.

"Thanking you for your courtesy in writing, I am, sincerely yours, (Signed.) "WILLIAM LOEB, "Secretary to the President."

"Hon. J. M. Woodard, Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver, Colo."

DEADLY RAILROAD WRECK.

More Than Fifty Passengers Killed Near Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J.—By the wrecking of a three-coach electric train on the West Jersey & Seashore railroad Sunday afternoon at least fifty passengers perished and the list may reach the total of seventy-five when all is known.

While crossing a drawbridge spanning the waterway known as the "Thoroughfare," which separates Atlantic City from the main land, the train left the track and plunged into the water. The passengers in the first two coaches, with one or two exceptions, were drowned. Up to midnight twenty-five bodies have been recovered, and it is expected that at least twenty-five, and possibly fifty more bodies are still in the submerged coaches.

The disaster, the worst that has happened since the terrible Meadows wreck of July 30, 1896, occurred at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. The train, made up of three heavy vestibuled electric coaches, which left Camden at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, carried at least eighty-eight passengers, as that number of tickets were held by the conductor. That official is uncertain, however, just how many persons were on the train, and until all the bodies have been taken out of the submerged coaches it will not be possible to get the true figures of the dead.

The cause of the wreck has not been established. It was probably due either to a defective rail or the breaking of some part of the superstructure of the first coach. It has also been suggested that the draw bridge, which had just been closed after the passage of a yacht, may not have properly locked the rails. All theories as to the cause of the accident, however, are purely speculative.

A statement, however, given out by the Pennsylvania company says not more than fifty-seven of the eighty persons on the train lost their lives.

PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY

To Be Opened in Westminster Building at Denver Next Year.

Denver.—By the work accomplished Friday at a meeting of the board of directors of the new Presbyterian university project, at the Albany hotel, Denver is assured of another great educational institution by the first of next September.

Rev. Edgar W. Work, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Colorado Springs, was elected president of the university, and he is now considering whether or not he will accept the position.

Henry J. Mayham and N. Maxey Tabor, who generously donated the Westminster building and 120 acres of land surrounding it, were present at the meeting. The only condition named was that the directors shall collect at least \$50,000 for the maintenance of the university, which condition will be complied with as soon as possible.

Mr. Mayham further offered to put the building in perfect repair by next June and to pay a financial secretary a salary for two years to raise money for the institution.

NEW MEXICO NEWS

The Las Vegas Daily Optic changed hands October 23d, Prof. J. G. McNary disposing of his interest to W. F. Cornell of San Francisco, who assumed the active management. Charles W. G. Ward will be the editor.

J. F. Keyo, aged thirty-five, a telegraph operator, was killed in the Santa Fe yards at Rincon on the night of October 19th by cars running over him. The coroner's jury found that he lost his life as a result of his own negligence.

The trustees of the Las Vegas grant have refused an offer from William Brown, representing a Chicago company, for the purchase of 150,000 acres. The board resolved that no more land should be sold till the 50,000 acres now on the market should be all disposed of.

In the District Court at Albuquerque Milton Wilcox, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was found guilty by a jury. Wilcox, according to the evidence, obtained \$375 from a clerk at the Indian government school, named Oliver, under the assumption that they were to be partners in an advertising business.

The saloon of Joseph Padilla, in the timber lands of the Zuni mountains, has been dynamited. The building was wrecked and contents destroyed. The saloon was located between the timber camps of Thoreau and Ketner, and had been the scene of many bloody, drunken brawls, in which one man was killed and several dangerously injured.

A Roswell dispatch says: "Slab" Pitts, a negro, who runs an outfit of town two weeks ago, after serving ninety days for violation of the Edmunds act, was lynched by cowboys at Toyah, Texas. The accessory, Eva Ruff, a white woman, followed the negro to Toyah and they were living together. The cowboys went in the night and placed a rope around the neck of the negro. He was dragged to death and then hanged.

"The oil well machinery at Durango has been purchased and paid for and the work of taking down and packing for shipment has now been under way for several days. The work is being done under the direction of Superintendent A. R. Messick. It is expected that it will be on the ground here by November 1st, and about two weeks will be occupied in getting it in shape to start to drill," says the Farmington Times-Hustler.

An Albuquerque dispatch of October 22d says: The storm which raged here last Saturday night, all day yesterday and last night, closed today. It started with one of the worst sandstorms for years, then rain, hail and snow. Limbs from trees were scattered hither and thither and many tents on the high land occupied by consumptives were blown down. Snow has all disappeared, leaving the streets and surrounding valley soaking wet and muddy. Stockmen here do not believe the storm caused losses among sheep and cattle. The storm was general throughout central and southern New Mexico.

Incorporation papers were filed at Santa Fe October 26th by: The Columbia Copper Company, of Alamogordo, Otero county; capital, \$1,000,000; incorporators and directors, J. A. Carrol, C. E. Jeffries and J. W. Prude, of Moscalero. The Farmington Oil and Gas Company, of Farmington, San Juan county; capital, \$100,000; incorporators and directors, W. H. Irwin, W. A. Hunter, C. E. Stivers, S. E. Blake, J. Allen Johnson, F. M. Pierce and C. J. Carlisle, of Farmington. The Eden Land and Power Company, of Aztec, San Juan county; capital, \$100,000; incorporators and directors, Blair Blackwell of Durango, Colorado, William E. Walker and W. G. Black of Aztec.

An Albuquerque dispatch of October 26th says: Jose Domingo Padilla lies at St. Joseph's hospital, here, in a precarious condition, the result of an attempt to assassinate him. Last Saturday night his saloon in the Zuni mountains was dynamited. Padilla was here on trial for carrying concealed deadly weapons, and was acquitted. Night before last he left for the mountains, and just as he got off the train, four shots from a rifle were fired at him from ambush. One bullet shattered both bones in his right leg. Enough bone has been removed to shorten the leg two inches, but it is feared to-night that in order to save the man's life the leg will have to be amputated. Padilla has no idea who shot him.

Colfax County Wool Growers.

The prominent stockmen of Colfax county met recently at Springer and formed the Wool Growers' Association of Colfax County, New Mexico. It was decided to work for three things: For the enactment by the Legislature of a law providing for road supervisors in each precinct in a county; to stamp out scab among sheep, and for the killing off of all wild animals preying on live stock.

Following is the executive committee selected for a year's term: Oscar Troy, H. C. Abbott, Amador Montoya, Severino Martinez and Rosendo Gonzales.

Eighteen members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected to serve for one year each:

Jerome Toy, president; Teodosio Gonzales, secretary, and D. J. Devine, treasurer. It was agreed that a membership fee of \$1 and annual dues of 50 cents be required; also that applications for membership be made to the president or secretary or any member of the executive committee.

Inspecting How would you be really engaged in settling in doing so try to avoid complications?

This, says the Santa Fe can, is the job of A. F. Potter,ington, D. C., chief grazing inspector and who is in charge of the grazing inspector of forest reserves who arrived in Santa Fe last night, who will remain here for a short time in consultation with Forest Supervisor, Leon F. Kneipp. Mr. Potter was accompanied by J. T. Wedemeyer, a grazing assistant, who will at once take up work in his department on the Pecos river and Jemez Forest Reserves. Before returning east Mr. Potter will visit the reserves in New Mexico. He is an old, experienced cattleman, having lived for eighteen years in the Southwest, conducting cattle ranches. His residence at present is in Navajo county, Arizona, near Holbrook, where he owns a ranch. Formerly he lived in southern California. Since he entered the forestry service, he has been for the greater part of his time in Washington, except when visiting reserves, but says that he does not intend to give up his residence in the Southwest, and expects some day to return to the cattle business, if circumstances permit. Mr. Potter has just finished an inspection of the grazing tracts on the Colorado forest reserves. He also attended the Sheep and Wool Growers' convention in Albuquerque during the recent territorial fair, where he met many of his friends of former days, including the Honorable Solomon Luna, whom he has known for many years. From Albuquerque he went to Portland to attend a session of forest supervisors and other employes of the division of forestry.

Confesses Two Murders.

An Albuquerque dispatch of October 23d, says: Eliseo Valles confessed the murder of the two Colorado miners and prospectors, James Billingslea and William McLaughlin, and implicates Carlos Sals, Capt. Fred Fornoff, of the territorial mounted police, arrived here late to-day and says:

"The confession of Valles was made to me through A. B. Baca, county assessor of Socorro county, who acted as interpreter. From the statements of Valles the murders were among the most unprovoked and premeditated crimes ever committed in the territory. I did not secure any statement from Sals. Valles did all the talking and he confessed for the other fellow. Valles blames it all on Sals. The motive, as he confessed it, was evil designs the natives had upon Mrs. Billingslea, who was alone in the camp while her husband and William McLaughlin were prospecting with the natives. Valles declared that Sals did the shooting. He killed McLaughlin first and Billingslea started to run, when he caught him in the back with a rifle bullet, which came out of his mouth. It was a beautiful shot, Valles said. Valles said he had nothing to do with the shooting, that Sals had the rifle and wanted to kill the men, thinking that he could then entice or force Mrs. Billingslea away with him."

Mounted Police Captures.

A Santa Fe dispatch of October 25th says: Dick Estes, alias Tod Littleton, wanted for grand larceny and jail-breaking at Lawton, Oklahoma, was arrested in the Hachita mountains, Grant county, by Territorial Mounted Policeman Putnam, after a battle in which the officer shattered Estes' arm with a bullet.

Horses stolen from ranches in northern El Paso county and southern New Mexico, to the number of fifty-five, are being rounded up by mounted police co-operating with the Texas Rangers, and will be restored to their owners. The thieves were apprehended two months ago.

Mounted Policeman Gomez has captured J. S. Baca, a notorious bad man who has been given three penitentiary sentences, and escaped from the Bernalillo county jail while awaiting a fourth sentence for cattle stealing.

Woman and Children Drowned.

Indians from San Ildefonso brought the news to Santa Fe of the drowning of Mrs. Vigil de Baros and her two children during the snowstorm Sunday while trying to cross the Rio Grande river from the Rio Grande railroad tracks to her ranch at the Round mountain near Espanola.

The horses attached to her wagon became frightened by the cold water and upset the wagon in the middle of the river. The woman's father was driving but could not prevent the accident.

The woman's hospital works at the wagon, and although she struggled for ten minutes could not be saved. The children were carried down stream and their bodies have not been recovered. The horses were saved.

The woman's husband works at the smelter at Durango, Colorado, and was notified by wire of the accident.

GENERAL PALMER HURT.

Injuries by Fall From His Horse May Prove Fatal.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—General William Palmer, the founder of Colorado Springs and builder of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad, sustained severe injuries by being thrown from his horse on the Mesa road, in the Garden of the Gods, near his home at Glen Eyrie Saturday afternoon. General Palmer was riding with his two daughters and Miss Miller, who is visiting them, when his horse suddenly shied and threw him to the ground. He struck on his head, sus-