

THE LAS VEGAS WEEKLY OPTIC AND STOCK GROWER.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M., FEBRUARY 9, 1901

NO. 40

THE LEGISLATURE.

An Act to Appoint Certain County Officers in Cases of Vacancy—Petition For Attachment Legislation—Hinkley's Bill Passed—President McKinley Asked to Visit New Mexico—Spies Asks Pertinent Questions.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 4th, 1901.—Both houses of New Mexico's legislative assembly met promptly today after their long lay-off, and transacted considerable business. In the council after the approval of the journal, Mr. Martinez, by unanimous consent, introduced C. B. No. 25, by Martinez, an act to provide for the appointment of county officers in case of a vacancy. As the law now stands the boards of county commissioners are authorized to appoint certain county officers, when a vacancy occurs. This measure takes that right away from them and vests the power in the governor, who will hereafter appoint all county officers, when there is a vacancy. The bill was passed in both houses under a suspension of the rules, without printing or reference to a committee, within thirty minutes after its introduction. When it was under consideration in the council, one of the minority members asked if any county officer had died since last night, and wanted to know why such hasty action was necessary. Without giving any reason for such haste, the bill passed, being supported by all of the nine republican members of the council. This will be the first bill to reach the governor for executive action.

After the passage of this measure, the president laid before the council a long communication in the shape of a petition, asking legislation as to attachments and garnishments, setting forth that the existing law is a failure. The petition was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Hughes asked permission to recall the joint resolution providing for the mailing of printed copies of bills to newspapers—the resolution, as passed, being faulty, as it did not say who the warrants drawn by the auditor for postage on same should be payable to.

The committee on finance recommended the passage of C. B. No. 2, introduced by Mr. Hinkley, authorizing the issuance of \$25,000 of bonds to provide more buildings for the military institute at Roswell, which was later taken up and passed.

The same committee reported a substitute for C. B. No. 15, with the recommendation that the same be passed. The report of the committee was adopted and the substitute passed. C. B. No. 22 was recommended for passage, but the committee's report was not acted upon.

The following bills were introduced: C. B. No. 26, by Mr. Spies; an act relating to evidence in certain cases; C. B. No. 27, by Mr. Harrison; an act to prevent cruelty to animals.

Mr. Hughes introduced a memorial asking President McKinley to visit Albuquerque on his contemplated trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Spies moved to strike out Albuquerque and to insert the principal cities of New Mexico, stating he did not know why the legislature should be called upon to boom Albuquerque. Mr. Hughes accepted the amendment, stating that he had no objections to the president visiting all the cities in New Mexico, as far north as Boston. But, as the president's party had selected the Southern Pacific route, he had inserted Albuquerque, as he thought that was a far from their selected route as they would be indirect. As amended by Spies, the memorial was adopted. The council adjourned till tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

After the usual routine in the lower house, H. B. No. 71, by Mr. Abbott, was introduced; an act authorizing the supreme court to fix the time for holding sessions of the supreme and district courts.

No. 72, by Mr. Abbott; to amend sections 1422 and 1479 of the compiled laws, defining the duties of boards of elections, and boards of county commissioners.

No. 73, by Mr. Abbott; amending certain sections of the compiled laws.

No. 74, by Mr. Barnes; an act to promote the purity of the ballot, and provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense.

No. 75, by Mr. Bateman; an act to amend existing laws as to the issuing of bonds in cities and villages.

No. 76, by Mr. Trujillo; to establish an institute for the blind at Chamita, Rio Arriba county.

No. 77, by Mr. Trujillo; an act to amend certain sections of the compiled laws.

No. 78, by Mr. Bateman; an act relating to the appointment of health officers. Mr. Bateman asked that he be referred to the committee without translating or printing, as action on the measure was desired at once, in order to stamp out smallpox, existing at this time in some localities.

No. 79, by Mr. Abbott; an act to provide for the selection of mayors and for small acquiesce.

H. B. No. 28, being the act to increase the power of sheriffs—intended to cover conditions in McKinley county, and which seems to have been originated by the county commissioners of that county—was taken up. Mr. Bowie said, on behalf of the people of McKinley, and also of the sheriff of that county, that they believed the present law sufficient.

C. B. No. 17, which passed the council a few days ago, and which is an act to protect public buildings, was taken up and passed. As also the bill to authorize the city of Santa Fe to open a street, adjoining the capitol square on the south.

C. B. No. 9, to provide additional buildings for the military institute at Roswell, was taken up, under a suspension of the rules. The bill provides that the governor, and each member of the thirty-fourth assembly, shall have the right to appoint one cadet to the school—instead of one from each county, selected by the county commissioners, as at present. Mr. Sanchez moved to suspend the rules, and the bill be put upon its passage, which motion prevailed. The measure was put on that passage and received every vote in the house in its favor. This bill now goes to the governor, having passed both houses.

Mr. Bowie obtained unanimous consent to present a petition from about six hundred citizens of McKinley county, in opposition to the sheriff's bill referred to at the morning session. The petition asks that a committee of the assembly be appointed to investigate the matter, after which the house adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

It is understood that the reason C. B. No. 25 was introduced and rushed through both houses so quickly, (which gives the governor power to appoint all county officers when a vacancy exists,) was on account of the serious sickness of the sheriff of Socorro county. That county, it is said, has a democratic board of county commissioners, and should his illness prove fatal, they might appoint a democratic sheriff.

Mr. Spies, chairman of the committee on railroads, is just now, it is said, "sweating under his collar." Last week it will be remembered a bill was introduced in the council to prevent blacklisting of discharged employees, which Mr. Spies, at the time tried to prevent being referred to his committee, but the measure was, by vote of the council, so referred. Chasley, like all other aspiring politicians, wants to be as popular as possible. If he reports against the bill it may make him very unpopular among certain classes, and if he reports the bill favorably the corporations may withdraw certain favors, usually extended legislators, and other men of prominence. So you can get your money and take your choice as to what he will do.

LEGISLATIVE LETTER.

Measures Relating to Issuance of Bonds in Counties, Cities and Towns by Council Officers—Working Against Coal Oil Repeat—Valencia County Wants a Normal School—A Bill to Allow Women to Vote at School Elections—Socorro Working for Miners' Hospital.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 6, 1901.—The upper house of New Mexico's legislature met promptly at 10 o'clock today, and after the approval of the journal, Mr. Martinez, from Taos, presented C. J. Memorial No. 3, protesting against the amendments offered in the mining interests of New Mexico, referred to committee on judiciary.

The finance committee reported a substitute for council bill No. 18, relating to the issue of bonds in counties, cities, towns, and villages. It provides for thirty-year bonds, bearing not more than 5 per cent interest. On motion of Mr. Spies, the council went into committee of the whole to consider the bill, which was taken up and considered by sections. No amendments being offered to the several sections as read, the committee arose and reported the bill for passage. Mr. Fielder asked for information, which explanation was made at some length by Mr. Spies, after which the bill passed, 11 to 17. Fielder voting in the negative, saying, at the time he did so, it was because he did not understand some of the features of the measure; they might be, however, all right.

The committee on enrolled and engrossed bills reported C. J. R. No. 5, C. B. No. 1, and C. B. No. 25, as properly engrossed. Mr. Springer is chairman of the committee. Mr. Fielder made a motion that the committee to whom C. B. No. 20 was referred several days ago, be discharged from further consideration of the bill. This measure repeals the present coal oil law. Mr. Spies opposed the motion, and claimed the motion was out of order. The chair decided the point as not being well taken. Mr. Fielder changed his motion to recall the bill, which motion was opposed by Spies. This bill when introduced, had been referred to the committee on Territorial affairs. Mr. Esley claimed that the committee had not had time to consider it. Mr. Hughes offered an amendment that the committee on elections be required to report on the sections of the bill, which motion was taken up on a point of order. Mr. Crutchank supported the motion of Mr. Fielder. Mr. Martinez moved to lay the motion of the gentleman from Grant on the table, in

definitely, which motion was lost. Whereupon Mr. Crutchank made a motion that the committee on Territorial affairs be required to report C. B. No. 20, on Friday next, which motion prevailed; the vote being nine to three. Those voting in the negative were Spies, Martinez and Navarro.

Mr. Hughes then renewed his motion requiring the committee on contested elections to report on the contest of Catron vs. Esley to the council on next Monday, which motion prevailed; the vote being eight to four. Messrs. Springer, Esley, Fielder and Hinkley voting in the negative.

Mr. Spies here asked permission to change his vote on the motion by which the committee on Territorial affairs had been ordered to report Mr. Fielder's coal oil repeal bill on Friday, but was ruled out on a point of order. However, by some parliamentary "house-pouca" not generally understood, he accomplished his purpose by a motion to suspend the rules, which motion was carried. Whereupon Mr. Spies took the floor, saying in substance that he believed both motions were wrong, and made quite a lengthy speech against the committee's action in ordering these committees to report. Mr. Crutchank said he was in favor of all committees reporting on bills referred to them, and he did not see why this committee should not make a report. In answer Mr. Spies again took the floor and made quite a long speech, saying, among other things, that he did not think there were many persons who wanted the office of coal oil inspector abolished, that the difference of opinion, he thought, existed more on the amount the inspector should get for his services. From his remarks one would conclude he favored a salary for the inspector, the balance of the fees going to the Territory. But the governor, in his message, says he is of the opinion that the revenue could not be obtained in that way. Mr. Spies closed by saying that, if this motion prevailed he would make a similar motion as to the Catron-Esley contest. Mr. Hinkley said that as far as he was concerned, being one of the minority, the Catron-Esley contest could not be used as a club to influence his actions. Mr. Esley stated that all he wanted was plenty of time to properly present his side of the case, and did not think that the time between now and Monday sufficient for that purpose. Mr. Springer, upon taking the floor, said, among other things, that he had so far not taken part in the discussion. He, however, deprecated the ordering of committees to report measures in their hands so early in the session, and thought the committee had done as much work, so far, as could reasonably be expected of them. Nevertheless that, later on, he would assist in having reports forthcoming, if committees did not report. Mr. Fielder said he would not object to giving the committee further time if they intended to take the matter up and report it to the council. But in some way he had about concluded the bill in question was pigeon-holed, and was likely to sleep in the hands of the committee until the end of the session. In this, however, he might be mistaken. The vote was re-considered in both cases, and the status of the coal oil repeal bill and the contest of Catron vs. Esley remain the same as before the matter was taken up. There seems to be a disposition in the council to have all bills, introduced in that body, acted upon promptly, and the method of defeating actions on important measures, by their being held up in committees until it is too late to act upon them, is not likely to be permitted.

THE SPRINGER-BILL.

Full Text of the Excellent Educational Bill Now Before the Legislature.

The following is the full text of the educational bill introduced by Hon. Frank Springer, of this county: Council Bill No. 23. Introduced by Mr. Springer, January 28th, 1901; read first time in full and second time by title, under suspension of rules, and referred translated, printed and returned to committee on education. An Act to Amend Certain Provisions of the Law Relating to Public Schools.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico: Section 1. That section 1514 of the compiled laws of New Mexico, of 1897, be amended so as to read as follows:

There shall be a Territorial board of education which shall consist of seven members: The governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and five members to be appointed by the governor from among the heads of Territorial educational institutions, the president of St. Michael's college of Santa Fe, and the superintendents of the schools in the four cities in the Territory ranking highest in population at the time the appointment shall be made; provided, that immediately after the passage of this act the board shall consist of the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the president of St. Michael's college aforesaid, the president of the University of New Mexico, the president of the New Mexico college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and of two other members to be appointed by the governor from among the heads of the Territorial educational institutions, not already members of the board, and the four city superintendents of schools aforesaid; and thereupon it shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of the board which of the members other than the governor and the superintendent of public instruction shall have his term of office expire on the first day of January 1902, which on the first day of January 1905, and which on the first day of January 1906; and each year, at the expiration of the term of office of a member, the governor shall appoint his successor, for a term of five years, from among those persons who are made eligible by this act.

The board shall meet at the office of the superintendent of public instruction on the first Mondays of June and December, and at such other times on the call of the governor or of a majority of the board as the public business may require.

Sec. 2. That section 1526 of the compiled laws of New Mexico of 1897, be hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The Territorial board of education shall annually prepare four sets of examination questions, upon such subjects as it may elect, for applicants for first and second-class teachers' certificates, to teach in the several school districts, independent districts, and incorporate towns and cities of the Territory; and such board shall send one of such sets, sealed, to each of the county superintendents, three days before the last Friday in February, May, August and November, and on such last Fridays aforesaid, the said county superintendents shall open the sealed questions in the presence of the assembled applicants for teachers' certificates, and shall at once proceed to hold the examination on such questions, which examinations may be continued on the Saturdays following such Fridays, but not later.

The county superintendent shall grade the applicants on the examinations so held and shall immediately send the papers of the applicants to gether with the grade he has given them, to the territorial board of education, or its representative, to be revised if deemed proper. This revision shall be final and the county superintendent holding the examination shall on notification immediately issue a certificate to the applicant to record with the action of said Territorial board of education; but in the absence of such revision and pending such revision the grade given by the county superintendent shall stand. All applicants receiving a general average grade either from the county superintendent or the Territorial board of education as high as 90 per cent, with no grade in any or branch, lower than 70 per cent, shall receive first-class

certificates, nothing there to limit for three years throughout the Territory, and those receiving a general average grade as high as 70 per cent and lower than 90 per cent with no grade in any one branch lower than 50 per cent, shall receive second-class certificates entitling the recipients to teach for two years within the county in which granted, and which may be honored in other counties, for time specified in the certificate only, at the discretion of the county superintendent of said other counties. Third-class certificates, entitling the recipient to teach for one year within the county in which granted in rural schools in which the salary paid does not exceed thirty dollars a month, may be granted by the county superintendent, in his discretion upon such examination as he may deem sufficient.

Holders of the first-class certificates may have them renewed within any county at the discretion of the superintendent of said county without a formal re-examination, in case evidence is shown of successful experience in teaching and faithful attendance to duty; provided, that no such renewal of any certificate shall be made by any county superintendent without the consent of the Territorial board of education; but in absence of such renewal, all first-class certificates shall be void at the expiration of three years from their date. All second-class certificates shall be void at the expiration of two years from their date, and all third-class certificates at the expiration of one year from their date. Certificates, good only in the district in which granted, may be issued by the authority of boards of education in districts of the first-class, and shall be valid and sufficient for teachers in said districts for such periods as said board may prescribe.

A legally qualified teacher to teach in any school district, independent district, or incorporated town or city, shall be one who has been certified as prescribed in this act, or who has been duly certified by any Territorial educational institution of New Mexico which is authorized by law to grant teachers' certificates to its graduates, and who possesses a certificate of attendance upon some county or city normal institute, or summer school, or has an approved excuse for nonattendance; and in school districts where the only language spoken is Spanish the teacher shall have a knowledge of both Spanish and English.

Any county superintendent, or member of a school board, or county treasurer who shall directly or indirectly cause the public school funds to be paid for teachers' services to any other person than a legally qualified teacher under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each and every offense, and may be removed from office by the governor.

Sec. 3. All school districts of the Territory of New Mexico are hereby classified into first-class, second-class and third-class districts. A first-class district shall be: Either, (1) An incorporated town or city, and the territory adjacent thereto, not included in any other organized school district, within three miles of the corporate limits thereof, or which may have been or may be attached thereto for school purposes according to law; or, (2) Any other school district having a school population of eight hundred or more. A second-class district shall be one in which the school population is not less than one hundred nor more than eight hundred. A third-class district shall be one in which the school population is less than one hundred.

On the first Tuesday in April after the passage of this act, an election shall be held in every school district, after the manner heretofore prescribed by law for the purpose of electing school directors or members of the boards of education for said districts. In second and third-class districts there shall be three directors elected, and at the first meeting of said directors after their election, it shall be determined by lot which shall serve for one year, which for two years, and which for three years; and at each annual election thereafter, there shall be one director elected for the term of three years. In first-class districts there shall be five directors selected from the district at large, and at the first meeting of said directors after their election, it shall be determined by lot which shall serve for one year, which for two years, which for three years, which for four years, and which for five years; and at each annual election thereafter there shall be one director elected for a term of five years; and every district which shall hereafter attain to the requisite school population to entitle it to become a first-class district shall be declared by proclamation of the superintendent of public instruction to be such, and at the next annual election thereafter shall proceed to elect a board of five members to hold their offices as herein specified, in every district which is already organized as a city or independent district in which the school population is 500 or more. All members of the board of education whose terms do not expire at the next annual election after the passage of this act, shall remain in office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected; and after the first annual election after the passage of this act there shall be elected one director for said district for a term of five years, and at the next succeeding annual election there shall be elected four directors.

Remarkable Surgical Operation. Another remarkable surgical operation had been performed. A young woman was twice shot by a rejected suitor on Monday night in Philadelphia. One bullet was found to have entered the spinal cord. Paralysis of the entire muscular system below the wound set in, and recourse was had to a new operation. The severed ends of the spinal cord, which were fully three-fourths of an inch apart, were sewed together so as to knit. Hence the operation the patient has rallied considerably, and the outcome is now awaited with the deepest interest.

BABY'S BUSINESS A healthy baby is comfortable; and that is enough for a baby. His business in life is to grow. Aside from acute diseases, his food is the cause of most of his troubles. But Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil delivers him from it. He isn't sick; only a little hitch, somewhere, in his machine for turning food into growth. It is a great thing to do, for a baby, to help him over a hitch with mere food—the emulsion is food that has the tact to get there. The tact to get there is medicine.

Warranted pure Milkmaid Brand. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

and at the first meeting of said directors after their election it shall be determined by lot which shall serve for a term of one year, which for two years, which for three years, which for four years and which for five years one at each succeeding annual election thereafter shall be one director elected for a term of five years.

In addition to the privileges, powers and duties of boards of education, heretofore prescribed by law, the power is hereby granted to boards of education for districts of the first-class to employ a city or district superintendent, who, in conjunction with the board of education, shall be authorized to fix the qualifications of teachers and grant certificates to applicants for teachers' positions in said districts, and hold special teaching institutes for the instruction of said teachers if they shall deem proper; and they shall also have power to levy a tax for the support of the school of the district, not exceeding in any one year seven and one-half mills on the dollar on all taxable property within the district for school purposes; said levy to be made, approved, certified and collected as heretofore provided by law.

Except as modified by this act, all provisions of existing law relating to cities and towns as organizations for school purposes shall be applicable to districts of the first-class, and those relative to other school districts shall be applicable to school districts of the second and third-class, as the same may require, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all county school districts, independent districts, and incorporated towns or city school districts in the Territory of New Mexico.

Sec. 4. That section 1513 of the compiled laws of New Mexico of 1897 is amended so as to read as follows: It shall be compulsory upon all persons who expect to teach in any school district, independent district, or incorporated town, to attend the county institute or to show a certificate of attendance upon some county institute or approved summer school held within the year. County superintendents are hereby forbidden to issue a certificate to, or to honor the certificate of, any person who refuses to comply with the provisions of this act; but any person who fails to so attend by reason of sickness or other good and sufficient excuse, rendered to the county superintendent and approved by him and also by the Territorial board of education, may be excused by the county superintendent from such attendance. Teachers in city schools who possess a certificate of attendance upon a city institute held by or order of the board of education in the district in which they are to teach shall be excused from attendance upon the county institute.

Sec. 5. Section 1541 of the compiled laws of New Mexico of 1897, is amended by adding thereto the following: Provided, that no bonds shall be issued upon the certificate of the superintendent of public instruction that the proposed building is necessary and properly located for the convenience of the people of the district, that the amount of the proposed loan is reasonable in view of the needs of the district; and that the proceedings are regular to the issue of such bonds are regular according to law.

Sec. 6. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 7. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 8. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 9. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 10. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 11. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 12. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 13. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 14. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 15. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 16. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 17. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 18. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 19. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 20. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 21. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 22. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 23. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 24. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 25. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 26. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 27. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 28. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 29. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 30. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 31. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 32. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 33. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 34. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 35. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 36. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 37. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 38. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 39. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 40. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 41. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 42. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 43. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 44. So much of section 1526 of the compiled laws of 1897 as relates to the examination and certification of teachers, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

The Winter Sweeping Sale

will sweep everything before it

Biggest Bargains in Six Months.

Dress Goods
Waists and Skirts
Underwear
Corsets, Hose

Men's Clothes
Boys' Clothes
Shoes and Caps
Carpets

Furniture, &c.

Ifeld's - The Plaza.

Browne & Manzanares Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Wool, Hides and Pelts

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Native Produce, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, McCormick's Flowers and Reapers,

Gray's Threshing Machines,

Hay Rakes, Bain Wagons.

Grain and Wool, Bags, Baling Ties, Fence Wire, Etc

Ranch Supplies, Navajo Blankets, Hay,

Grain and Feed.

Complete Line Amole Soaps

DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

East Las Vegas, New Mexico. El Paso, Texas.