

AMONG THE CHURCHES

In every decade the membership of all the religious bodies in America at this time is 23,000,000, or an increase last year, of about 500,000. These figures must be given, since religious statistics are collected in a most slipshod fashion, and in some bodies are little more than guesswork. The basis of membership differs. Some reckon actual communicants, some baptisms, some adherents and a very large proportion of church officials do not reckon at all, but jump at estimates to the denominational statisticians. The ecclesiastical years in different bodies are not the same, and hence it is impossible to say that a particular body increased its membership on many hundreds or thousands last year. Roughly speaking, it appears that Christianity is just about keeping pace with population in this country. Certainly it grew more on the population last year. Always in prosperous financial times, religious interests suffer to some extent. The present times are no exception, and returns for the year just ended show, as far as they show anything with certainty, that the world is paying marked attention to worldly affairs.

Hard to Get at Facts.
Three bodies about which much has been heard during the year 1902 are the Dowdites, the Christian Scientists and the Jews. The first named have been credited by the religious statisticians with a membership of 40,000. They themselves admit that they know of only 23,500. The statisticians have uniformly given membership figures of Christian Scientists. Yet officials of Christian Scientist churches affirm that no records are compiled, and that they themselves do not know their number. It is clear, from the growth of these bodies, that people are, as not at other times, reaching out toward that which they think is spiritual and supernatural. Vigor in religious and profane soil is the racial attitude of America. In the steadier conditions obtaining in Europe new religious flourish less vigorously, although during the last few years the infection has spread on the continent to some extent. The influx of Jews into America is enormous at this time, and it is out of the question even to estimate their total. It is said that the number of Jews who are recorded as belonging to a congregation is 150,000. If this be accurate, which is doubtful, it is less than one-quarter of all the Jews resident in New York city alone, at present the great center of Jewish population in the world.

How the Churches Grow.
A few years since it was true that the largest religious bodies were growing larger, and the small ones smaller. Last year, if the statistics are to be accepted, the small bodies grew quite in proportion to the large. Statistics have been at a standstill for some years. Last year they claim a growth of about 2,000. Universalists have barely held their own, but last year they claim a growth of 394. Other small bodies, like the "Cranial," the various branches of Methodism, almost all of the divisions of Presbyterianism, and the small synods of Lutherans, these and others show proportionate growth. On the other hand some of the larger bodies made showings of which they have little reason to boast. For example, the Protestant Episcopal church increased in membership only 15,309, and is steadily decreasing in the proportion of infant baptisms. All Presbyterian bodies grew 31,552, which is an average of one as many as one member to a church, and Methodists North, with 38,712 churches, grew only 29,265 members. They passed the 2,000,000 mark and are the largest single religious body in America, which bases its number upon actual communicants, and not upon population, as in the case of the Roman Catholic church.

Best Figures Obtainable.
Official Baptist and Roman Catholic figures for the year just ended have not yet been collated. Any figures given now would be estimated, and the data upon which they rest is so vague that they must be hardly more than guesses. The following table shows the present memberships, and the gain last year, of the well-known bodies, in so far as those bodies have statistics at all. Baptists and Roman Catholic bodies are omitted for reasons just given, and Dowdites and Christian Scientists are left out because there are no figures at all worthy of credence. Lutherans are also omitted, because, as has been explained, their figures published as official for some years past are by themselves and acknowledged to have been incorrect. The figures this year for the principal Lutheran divisions are: General council, 583,132; general synod, 213,109; synodal conference, 531,390, and all Lutherans, 1,680,288. Polish Catholics claim a membership at this time of 90,476, but this is a showing made, it is charged in some quarters, to impress the Protestant Episcopal church with which the Polish seek alliance. The bodies follow:

Name	Member	Year
Congregational	652,849	6,555
Disciples of Christ	1,229,841	21,261
Evangelical	65,109	1,219
Friends, Orthodox	92,289	1,675
Methodist, North	3,019,580	29,265
Methodist, South	1,315,854	41,074
Presbyterian, North	1,067,477	23,178
Presbyterian, South	246,142	5,500
Presbyterian, U.S.	125,551	5,175
Presbyterian, Camb.	150,113	620
Presby. all bodies	1,684,929	31,552
Protestant, Miss.	177,561	15,209
Reformed, Dutch	113,492	601
Returned, German	268,906	12,269
Unitarian	73,006	2,000
Universalist	54,102	894
United Brethren	249,214	4,677

Ratio in Population.
The population of the United States on January 1, 1901, is 81,304,361. That

is the population a that if the growth during the three and one-half years since the last census was taken has been the same as it was from 1890 to 1900. On January 1, 1903, the population must have been, on the same basis, 80,232,913. The ratio of growth during the last year is almost exactly the ratio shown by the Presbyterians and Protestant Episcopal bodies. Disciples of Christ surpass the ratio by a very small fraction, and Methodists, North, do not equal it. The smaller bodies, for the most part, fall behind it. Some, however, exceed it, and on the whole it can be stated that Protestant bodies, in growth in membership, just kept pace with the growth of population. They certainly did not gain any upon the 53,000,000 people in these United States who do admit membership with them. While Baptist and Roman Catholic figures are not given in the foregoing, it must be true, unless there have been in those bodies greater growth than there are indications that there have been, and that there have been in them for a dozen years immediately last past, the statistics of those bodies cannot, and probably will not, show that trends were made last year upon the more than 40,000,000 of un-churched population.

ON IRRIGATION
Washington, Jan. 12, 1904.—Senator Hansbrough's latest introduced irrigation bill providing for the appointment of a "constructing engineer" to build government irrigation works, at a salary of \$10,000 a year, is receiving a good deal of unfavorable comment in agricultural and official circles. The measure practically takes the work out of the hands of the present "Reclamation Service," which has spent the last ten years in a close study of western hydrographic conditions and irrigation projects. It is the most radical legislation which has been proposed in connection with irrigation, and has attracted some attention, following as it does, the president's suggestion that no amending of the irrigation law is desired until the government plans are further worked out.

A construction "constructing engineer," it is held by the engineering fraternity, must personally direct the construction work under him, and he cannot be in two or more places at the same time. In other words, each of the big government irrigation works needs its own construction engineer to watch and pass upon every inch of progress.

The present head of the Reclamation Service is Frederick H. Newell. He has the general supervision of the entire work, including all the questions arising under the irrigation law, the selection of sites, the official question of the use of the water by settlers, the legal phase of the payment to the government of the cost of the works, etc. When a site is decided upon and the plans approved, after being passed upon by a board of consulting engineers including the best engineering talent in the United States—men drawing civil salaries of \$50,000 or \$25,000—Mr. Newell designates a construction engineer for each particular project. For instance, Arthur P. Davis is the construction engineer for the big Salt River dam in Arizona, which will cost three million dollars. He will personally watch the building of every foot of that dam. Were his services valued at \$50,000 a year, he could in the three years which it will take to complete that work do no more than make the Salt River dam a success. He could not be expected at the same time to be the construction engineer of the Gunnison tunnel project in Colorado, nor the Truckee ditch project in Nevada, because in that case he would be dividing his time and attention between two undertakings and he could not certify as to the construction of either. No reputable engineer would undertake it. It is stated, to act in such dual capacity. The Gunnison project has its own construction engineer who has already given two years of hard study to it; likewise the Truckee project has its engineer.

Senator Hansbrough is anxious to secure an immediate report on the bill. The measure was introduced without consultation with any of the officials of the Reclamation Service or the Geological Survey, nor even the Secretary of the Interior, who is charged with the execution of the irrigation law and it is believed that it will have very rough sledding before it receives favorable consideration by the Senate, or even the committee to which it was referred.

MURRAY AN MACK
Murray and Mack's musical "A Night on Broadway" presented a Colosseum hall last night, has no plot nor has it a skeleton of a story, but it most certainly is an extravaganza of rich and sparkling variety, clever specialty gorgeous dress and bright and spicy witicism, and an entertainment highly amusing.

light as Sol. M. Gayer, was even more interesting than either of the stars. The contest dance, now to local theatre notes, was very pretty and the Spingett doll turn was a feature deserving praise.

Had the electricity worked the spectators would have seen still more pleased with the brilliant parade. Each of these prettily draped parades carried by the dancing girls contained little incandescent dials, which shining through the colored folds of grassery would have created an effect fascinatingly beautiful but the electricity did not respond.

INDIAN SCHOOL NOTES
A much needed improvement is being made by strengthening the fence back of the girls play grounds and now as a person approaches the grounds they have the appearance of being straight with the world.

Our generous disciplinarian has repaired the swings in the girls yard and now the little girls are happy. A school girl, who had watched the cook putting eggs into a cake was given the following problem in fraction: "If you have six eggs and use three of them in making a cake, what part is left?" Her reply was "the shells."

An unusually large number of visitors came to the school during the past week. United States Inspector Churchhill and wife are visitors at the school. Colonel Churchill is on a tour of inspection through the southwest. Superintendent Allen has been at Laguna for most of the week. He has been looking after things in connection with the Pueblos and the day schools of the Laguna district.

Mr. Fred W. Page from Maryland, has recently been appointed to the position of additional farmer at Accomita, N. M., and he went to his new field of labor on Monday.

WILLIAM H. WAYLAND
His death at Silver City and incident just before death. Death has again called one of the sturdy pioneers of the southwest, this time claiming as its victim William H. Wayland, whose demise occurred at the Ladies' Hospital, says the Silver City Enterprise.

Mr. Wayland, who has been in the employ of the Owl Mining company at Gold Gulch, was taken with a severe cold last Saturday which speedily developed into pneumonia. He grew rapidly worse and it was deemed advisable to bring him to the Ladies' hospital in this city where he could have proper care and medical treatment. Horace Moses told Mr. Wayland that as soon as he could get some one to hold the team he would help him to get out. The doomed man, although burning up with fever, straightened himself and replied that no one would ever help him get out of a wagon before and he guessed he could manage it now. "I will get out on my own," he said.

Decades ago was 53 years of age and came to this country over a quarter of a century ago from Swage, Va., where his family is an old and respected one. During his residence in the southwest he experienced the various fortunes of the prospector but grew never discouraged in the fascinating search for the hidden treasures of the earth. He was employed at various times in different camps throughout the county. No disposition will be made of the remains until relatives in the east are heard from.

UNIVERSITY NOTES
Examinations have been in progress the past three days closing the semester's work. The second half of the year begins next Monday and several new classes will be open to such students as wish to enter for the remainder of the year.

CAUSE OF EDUCATION
DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES PROMULGATED AT RECENT CONVENTION.

At the recent meeting of the New Mexico Educational Association at Santa Fe, unusual interest was manifested in the larger education affairs of the territory. The sentiment prevailed that if New Mexico is soon to take her place as a state she must take such steps as will inspire confidence in her ability to sustain as high a standing in all forms of human activity as any other political division of the United States. The following declaration of principles was passed unanimously, and steps were taken to bring these principles to an attention at every person in New Mexico. We commend them to our readers, for it is evident that they deal with subjects that we shall hear from again:

Declaration of Principles.
We believe in education for upliftment and to that end earnestly invite the attention of the people of New Mexico to the following principles, a proper appreciation of which we believe to be essential to educational interests in the territory.

To provide more adequately for academic and professional training in the Territory, Normal Institute and to increase its efficiency, we recommend that the Territorial Board of Education issue certificates to "conductors" and "instructors" and that no person not holding such a certificate be allowed to work in any institute in the Territory, or to receive compensation from the institute fund.

The efficiency of the public school system of New Mexico depends upon the character and extent of the education afforded in the common schools at the head of which, in each county, is the County Superintendent. As in other departments of education, the highest use of money and the greatest efficiency of the common schools can be secured only by the united action which arises from a common understanding of existing conditions. We therefore recommend that legislation be enacted that will properly authorize for the calling of a meeting of all the County Superintendents of the Territory once a year, and that proper provision be made to pay the transportation of the members in attending such a meeting.

To strengthen education in the rural districts, we recommend legislation looking towards such educational qualifications in County Superintendents as are required of teachers holding second grade certificates.

The ends to be secured by education are of no avail, if the spirit of honesty and integrity does not permeate every detail of school administration. We deplore the evident erroneous construction of laws that pertain to the expenditure of school moneys, and recommend to the consideration of the officers whose duty it is to see that laws are honestly and effectively executed, and to the great mass of people who are interested in education in New Mexico that they investigate the manner in which school funds in their respective counties are administered, and to take steps looking toward the carrying out of the evident intent of the law.

A more general recognition of the need of strong High School organization throughout the territory, affording impartially in all neighborhoods where it is at all practicable, such training as shall fit students for entering the professional and collegiate courses of Territorial Institutions, is urgently recommended.

To even a casual observer the need of a more sympathetic relationship between the Territorial institutions and the general public school system is apparent. Many students from outlying districts not qualified by training within their reach to enter the high institutions, might be attracted to these schools, if more adequate provision were made for such preparation. But since the strength and efficiency of primary and secondary schools contribute so largely to the strength and stability in the higher institutions, we wish distinctly to be understood to discourage any encroachment of Territorial Institutions on the province of the public schools, either primary or secondary in the cities in which such institutions are located.

New Mexico cannot hope to attain and hold that position in education that has been reached in neighboring states without adopting those means which have there been found necessary to bring about the present status of their educational system. Chief among these means is the proper academic and professional preparation of those who offer their services as teachers in the public schools. We hold that the trend of public opinion in requiring that teachers be not only thorough academic instructors but also a course of professional training is sound. We therefore, recommend that boards of education, in the employment of teachers, give preference to those who have such preparation.

Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.
For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membrane lining the stomach, and excite the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
relieves all inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the stomach, protects the nerves and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, flatulency and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
Make the Stomach Strong.
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the food size, which sells for 50 cents.

ESCAPED BY BEING LATE
FORMER RESIDENT OF ROSWELL SAVED FROM THE CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Many of the readers of the Roswell Record will remember Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Sherlock of Chicago, who made their home in Roswell several months last summer. The following clipping taken from the Monitor-Press of Wellington, Kansas, Mrs. Sherlock's former home, tells of the narrow escape she and her baby had from being among the victims of the recent disaster.

Only a Typographical Error.
The Albuquerque papers say that J. L. Critch came there to ascertain whether or not the goods found in certain boxes near the city belonged to him. V. E. Critch of this city, from whom the goods were stolen, denies having seen to Albuquerque. He says the J. E. Critch who came there is probably his son, who has been playing the piano in Gallup on the Butterficks.

HANGING SCENERY AT ELKS' OPERA HOUSE
J. F. Morgan, of the Kansas City scenic company, arrived and today, with a force of men, is hanging the scenery in the Elks' opera house. That sounds like the new play house might be near completion. The stage floor is laid and Contractor Stron's men are putting together the balcony railing and laying the floor for the balcony chairs.

ASYLUM PLANS ACCEPTED
Yesterday afternoon the insane asylum board held a meeting, all members being present to take action upon the plans for the annex prepared by Holt & Holt, says the Las Vegas Optic.

Daughters of the American Revolution.
The annual session of Sunshine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Santa Fe, was held and resulted as follows: Mrs. J. F. Victory, chapter regent; Mrs. L. A. Harvey, vice regent; Mrs. J. E. Wood, secretary; Mrs. E. M. Thomas, treasurer; Miss Alice Atkinson, registrar; Mrs. Jacob Weitzer, historian; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of St. Louis, was unanimously elected a member of Sunshine Chapter. The delegates to the National Congress which will meet in Washington, D. C., April 19, will be Mrs. L. A. Harvey, state regent; Mrs. J. P. Victory, chapter regent, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, from Sunshine Chapter, and Mrs. E. N. Ashenfelter, regent of Jacob Ben-

Leading Cigar Caused Death.
A Chihuahua, Mexico, dispatch, dated January 13, says: A terrible tragedy occurred at Huasteca, on the Chihuahua & Pacific railroad in which Thomas McEane, the engineer on the incoming train, fatally shot W. E. Weiden, commonly known as "Big Ed," the engineer on the outgoing train.

Weiden was shot low down in the right side and the bullet ranged upward, passing through the stomach and probably intestines and lodging somewhat below the heart. The wound proved fatal.

The shooting occurred when the trains were passing at Huasteca, and immediately afterwards McEane, unopposed by Weiden, jumped on it and coming down this way, near Aldana, changed his clothes, took to the hills and has not been heard of since. He is a man troubled with rheumatism and has nothing to help him, and is sure to die soon.

Only one man saw the shooting. It appears that Weiden was standing back up to where Weiden was standing, and the latter, before he died, said McEane asked: "Did you write that letter?" and Weiden said he replied "Yes."

Then McEane shot at Weiden three times, and the last shot taking effect as stated, and when the latter was running to get away.

Nothing further is known of the particulars and cause of the trouble, and no one knows what the matter was about. A cigar was loaded with powder and was left in their room at Aldana, merely as a joke, Mr. McEane told Weiden, when he got it, left a note calling McEane a vile name.

Weiden was unshocked and is said to have been one of the best natured men, and was very popular. McEane is a good man, but is said to have a violent and unmanageable temper, and it is believed that this was what caused him to commit the terrible act. He has a wife and six children living in this city and they are prominent in the best society.

The authorities are pursuing McEane, but nothing has been heard from them.

Dr. A. K. Swanson received a letter from Chicago giving an account of the fading and condition of Miss Hilda Holmes, for two years a resident of this city, who was a victim of the ironquils theatre disaster. At first she was reported among the missing, but later her remains were found among the unidentified. One arm was utterly gone and the face was unrecognizable beyond recognition. The funeral occurred last Sunday.

NOTICE OF SUIT.
In the District Court of the County of Bandoval, Territory of New Mexico. Lino Armenta, Refugio Armenta, Concepcion Armenta and Guadalupe Armenta vs. Alejandro Sandoval, Leandro Sandoval, Jesus Maria Sandoval, Cecilio Sandoval, Corcelio Sandoval, Francisco Sandoval, the unknown heirs of Salvador Sandoval, deceased, the unknown heirs of Antonio Armenta, deceased, and all unknown owners of the lands hereinafter described. Defendants. No. 17.

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Yon, the above named defendants, and each of you, are hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs have commenced their action against you in the above named court, being cause No. 17 on the docket of said court, that the general object of said action is to secure the execution of the real estate hereinafter described, according to the rights of the several owners thereof, and to require you and each of you to come in and set up or prove your respective interests in and to said premises or be forever barred; and in case partition of said premises can not be had without material injury to the interests of the respective parties, then for a sale of said premises and a division of the proceeds thereof between the parties according to their respective rights, said sale to be upon equal and equal relief.

MORE ABOUT THE MINING EXPERT
J. HAMILTON STEWART CASHED FORGED CHECKS AT DEMING.

J. Hamilton Stewart the mining expert, who by giving bogus checks in this city on Friday, secured more than \$500 from local business men, telegraphed Geo. K. Neher, that he would return in a few days, presumably for the purpose of making good his checks given here.

The checks were on the Silver City bank, where Mr. Stewart had no funds and of course they were returned marked so.

The telegram was dated from Deming, N. M., and under ordinary circumstances it would indicate that the writer was on his way to Silver City, which place he gave as his headquarters.

But there also comes from Deming a check for \$150 drawn on the First National bank of this city, at which place the mysterious Mr. Stewart has no funds. He cashed this check at Deming, representing that while on making a deal here he has obtained an account here.

This last deal certainly bears out the supposition that Stewart is crooked and more than likely he is now circulating in the free air of Mexico.

Bowlers.
From the scores which were made last night at the practice of the Crank bowler, the following men have been selected for the coming match with Albuquerque: W. H. Taylor, P. Durr, T. C. Lipsett, G. Turner and W. F. Cobb—Optic.

The passenger and freight depot of the Peos Valley railroad at Roswell was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning last.

W. E. DAME, Clerk of said Court.