

SEAT SALE OPENS FOR 'INSIDE INN'

Large Number of People On Hand At Matson's This Morning to Secure Seats for Knights of Columbus Show.

The seat sale for the "Inside Inn," the big show which Joe Irish is putting on for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus, opened this morning at Matson's, and a large number of people were present when the doors opened to get good seats for the play.

There are a number of good seats left, however, and those who have not yet secured reservations are still able to do so.

The show is one of the best ever put on here by amateurs, and those who have seen the rehearsal up to date say that it is shaping up remarkably well, that the cast is well able to carry its part and that the chorus is dancing and singing well.



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THESE WILL BEAR WATCHING

The movements of this store will bear watching closely this season. From time to time, we are going to spring some pleasant surprises in the way of extraordinarily big values that will mean a good saving to economical buyers.

Right in the beginning of the Winter Season, we have a few lines of fine suits specially priced at \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and every suit positively an exceptional value at the price. They're worth more money.

We bought a few too many of suits. We have a special \$15.00 line.

With the interest of our customers at heart we prefer to give them the benefit of getting something really good in their Fall suits now—than much later in the season.

No doubt they won't last long.

M. MANDELL

WASHINGTON CLOTHES

MEMORIAL HALL TO ABE LINCOLN IS DEDICATED WITH CEREMONIES

Imposing Structure of Granite Enshrining Humble Log Cabin Where Martyr President Was Born, Opened.

COST OF EDIFICE WAS TWELVE THOUSAND

(By Special Herald A. P. Leland Wire) Hodgenville, Ky., Nov. 5.—The Memorial Hall to Abraham Lincoln, erected on the old Lincoln Farm, will be dedicated Thursday in the presence of President Taft, Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, of the Supreme court of the United States, the governors of several states, senators, congressmen and men prominent in literature and in public life. The Lincoln farm is located near Hodgenville. And a large number of people are assembling tonight to witness the ceremonies.

The imposing building of granite, which is to figure in the exercises tomorrow, enshrines the humble log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born 182 years ago. The Lincoln Farm association will turn over the farm, the memorial building, which has been erected at a cost of \$12,000, and \$50,000 for maintenance, to the federal government and it will be formally received by the president.

Chiselled into the granite on one side of the building is the following inscription:

"Here, over the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born, destined to preserve the union and free the slave, a grateful people have dedicated this memorial to unity, peace, and brotherhood among these states."

When the memorial farm and the building are accepted by President Taft the entire military establishment of Kentucky, several regiments of the regular army of the United States and many encampments of the grand army of Veterans will salute. More than a score of special trains will be run from Louisville to carry the thousands who will be present.

The Lincoln Farm association, under the auspices of which the work of erecting the memorial has been done, is composed of some of the most prominent men in the country. The president is former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri. The other officers are Clarence M. Mackay, treasurer; Charles E. Miner, assistant treasurer; Richard M. Jones, secretary; and Robert J. Collier, chairman of the executive committee.

The members of the board of trustees are President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, General Horace Porter, Joseph Choate, Gust S. Strauss, Governor Augustus E. Wilson of Kentucky, Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, Lyman J. Gage, Miss Ida Tarbell, Colonel Henry Watterson, August Belmont, Jennie Lloyd Jones, William Jennings Bryan, Charles A. Towne, Thomas Hastings, Samuel Gompers, Norman Hapgood, William Travers Jerome, Robert J. Collier, Albert Shaw and Charles E. Miner.

The late Mark Twain was a member of the board, as was the late Edward M. Shepard.

The memorial building stands on a little hill, at the foot of which is the spring which attracted Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, Lincoln's father and mother, and caused them to settle there. It was on the site of the present building that the newly wedded pair built a crude cabin of rough, unburned logs in the center of the 110 acres of poor land. This cabin was just like the other cabins on the frontier at that time. It had only one room, with a small loft, a big outside chimney and a huge fireplace, a rough door which swung on leather hinges and, when they moved into it, not a single window.

The farm and the old cabin were not set aside as a national shrine until the centenary of the birth of the great emancipator two years ago. On that day prominent men and women from all over the land, made a pilgrimage to the little place near Hodgenville. With patriotic addresses the Lincoln Farm association took over the place and began the work of raising the funds with which to erect the proper memorial. At the association took it over the farm had only changed twice previously. It had been Robert J. Collier four years to clear Lincoln's birthplace of all legal entanglements and litigation.

About five years after Abraham Lincoln was born his father sold the farm to a neighbor named Creal, whose family kept it for nearly seventy years. Then it was bought by A. A. Dennett of New York, with the purpose of turning it into some sort of national park.

While the farm was in possession of the Creal family, the old cabin in which Lincoln was born was owned by the Dennett family, a mile and a half nearer Hodgenville. The Dennetts used it as a spring house. But the owner gave it to Mr. Dennett and it was placed on its original site in 1885.

Mr. Dennett's religious proclivities led him to turn over the farm to the Rev. J. W. Blighman, a Methodist evangelist from Florida, whose purpose it was to make the farm a place for summer camp meetings. He was dissatisfied from doing this but took the old cabin in pieces and, setting it up again, exhibited it all over the country to get the money to carry on his evangelistic work. It was finally put away in a storage warehouse in Long Island City, N. Y.

During this time no steps were taken to turn the farm into a park. For a while this project was forgotten but



GEORGE A. KASEMAN,

George A. Kaseman, nominee of the Republican party for state senator from Hamilton county, is a man who for many years has been closely identified with the business life of Albuquerque. He can be relied on to safeguard the interests of his constituency, and to stand between the people of any unwise legislation that would be injurious to the business interests of the community.

Several years later a bill was introduced into the legislature of Kentucky authorizing the purchase of property by the state, but it failed of passage. Then the Dennett estate became involved in litigation and finally the property was put up for sale at public auction and it was bought by Robert J. Collier for \$2,600.

Mr. Collier then formed the Lincoln Farm association and an Lincoln's birthday two years ago he decided the farm to it. This association sent all over the state that portion of Kentucky to interview old settlers and take depositions concerning the real estate of Lincoln, because a number of unformed rumors had declared that the martyr president had first seen the light in eastern Kentucky, near Berea, college. The depositions established the fact that Lincoln was born on the spot now marked by the Memorial building which is to be dedicated tomorrow.

Soon after this it was learned that the old cabin was about to be purchased by a Long Island showman and Mr. Collier immediately bought it and turned it over to the association. The trustees at once decided to send the logs back to Kentucky and restore the cabin on its original site. The Pennsylvania railroad gave a special train for the transportation and a large store in New York decorated the cars. Governor Beckham of Kentucky, sent a detachment of the state troops to escort the old logs back "home."

Soon after the cabin had been set up again on the original site the association called for a competition of architects for plans for the memorial building and approaches. The competition was won by John Russell Pope of New York.

The dedication exercises tomorrow are in charge of a committee appointed by Governor Wilson or which Col. Andrew Cowan of Louisville, is chairman. Speeches will be made by President Taft, Chief Justice White, Gen. John C. Black of Washington and others. The invocation will be made by Rabbi H. G. Enlow of Louisville, and the benediction will be pronounced by Bishop Thomas S. Byrne of the Roman Catholic diocese of Nashville.

FAMOUS PEARLS IN FEDERAL COURT

Washington, Nov. 5.—The supreme court of the United States has taken up for final disposition the case involving the famous \$340,000 pearl necklace of Mrs. W. H. Leeds, which has been a subject of dispute since 1906 over the duty to be paid.

The question before the supreme court is to determine whether the United States is entitled to only 10 per cent duty on the gems, considered as "pearls in their natural state, not strung or set," or whether it is entitled to 60 per cent on them as "pearls set or strung."

Paid the First Appraisalment.

About a week after the stones were imported by Bernard Citroen in 1906 and after a duty of 10 per cent had been collected the government made a demand for an additional duty of 50 per cent, amounting to \$110,000. Citroen came to Washington. It is said, protested against the additional duty and asked for a refund of the duty already paid in that he be permitted to return the pearls to France.

The request was not granted. The additional duty was paid and the pearls were turned over to Mrs. Leeds.

The circuit court of appeals held that the pearls were dutiable at only 10 per cent. The government will rely largely upon Mr. Leeds' testimony to obtain a reversal of that holding. In its brief in the case it quotes Mrs. Leeds as saying that she wore the pearls a great deal in Paris in 1906; that the purchase was made there, but that the pearls were to be delivered in America. She placed the purchase price at \$140,000 and explained that she turned over in Paris as part payment another necklace of pearls for which she had paid \$52,000.

Divorced First Wife to Marry Her.

Mrs. Leeds, who was Miss Nanette May Stewart, the daughter of a

WEST'S EXHIBIT OF GREAT IDEAS

A CONVENTION OF MEN WITH PLANS AT KANSAS CITY NOV. 14 TO 17.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress, with Colonel Fred Fleming at its head, will hear the Aldrich Arguments and the Hadley and Stubbs Side, Too.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which meets in Kansas City Nov. 14 to 17, will hear ex-Senator Aldrich argue his currency reform. It is the Monetary Commission's first public declaration to the people of the West, and more than four hundred bankers and financiers from over the nation will gather to hear the author of the plan, which he claims will make the country afloat, explain the merits of its content. But everyone does not favor the bill, and the opponents will also be present to voice dissenting opinions, and express other ideas of ridding the country of its present financial tightness.

For this is what the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is for—to discuss the things that are wrong and propose remedies. It is, in fact, the



COLONEL FRED FLEMING, Vice-President of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co., Who is President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress and Will Preside at All Sessions.

Western clearing house for ideas, and the national legislators pay strict attention to the expressions of this clearing house.

The congress has assumed such importance and magnitude that the foremost statesmen, business men, law makers, farmers and financiers of the country attend it in order to catch the drift of public opinion. At this meeting will be at least six of the twenty governors who rule the territory covered by the congress. Governor Herbert Hadley of Missouri, will open the congress with an address of welcome, and in this address he will sound the keynote of the import of the meeting. Governor John Burke of North Dakota, who is president of the Missouri River Improvement Association, will speak on the Upper Missouri River. Governor C. A. Aldrich of Nebraska, will talk on The Regulation of Inter-State Rates and Their Relation to the Producer and Consumer. Governor O. B. Colquhoun of Texas, Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas and Governor John F. Shafer of Colorado, will make addresses.

Nearly two hundred government heads, senators and congressmen will attend the meeting. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, will speak on Life Insurance and Justice, and Fred



GOV. HERBERT S. HADLEY, Of Missouri, Who Will Deliver the Address of Welcome and Serve as a Member of the Program Committee.

W. Fleming, vice-president of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, is president of the congress this year and will preside at all meetings.

Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, who is talked of for president, will address the congress during its four-days' session, and he chooses his own subject. S. M. Spearman, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, will also attend. Some of the speakers on the improvement of waterways are: Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, president of the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company; Charles W. K. Kavanaugh of St. Louis, Congressman William P. Borland and Congressman Charles F. Roohrer.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Alva Adams, former governor of Colorado, will speak on the reclamation of land by drainage and irrigation. David R. Francis of St. Louis, former governor of Missouri, and John A. Powell, president of the Southwestern Shippers' Association, will be among those who will talk on interstate rates.

From every state west of the Mississippi River, and from Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine islands scores of delegates will come, ripe with ideas and suggestions to place before the congress. From each state of the Trans-Mississippi country, will come twenty delegates, created so by their governor's appointment, and from each commercial club, board of trade, chamber of commerce, clearing house association and any other business or industrial organization so desiring, not more than ten delegates will take part in the deliberations of this congress.

It is a "free Forum" of the West, in which all peoples and classes participate. Through its efforts millions of dollars have been appropriated for waterways and irrigation improvements in the West, and scores of laws have been passed by the national congress regulating the commercial conduct of the country.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was organized in 1893, though its real birth was in Denver in the eighties, when Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, called into session the deep waterways interests. Other organizations whose object was practical waterways were also existent. The West, though it had grown into a country of wealth and prominence, was unable, because of a lack of political prestige, to obtain appropriations from congress for improving its waterways. The East, skilled in using the power of politics, "got the money." Tiring of such treatment, Kansas struck the first blow for recognition by calling a Western States Convention to be held in Kansas City, April 14 to 17, in 1891.

Men of national prominence answered the call, and for an infant step the move was a success. Later in the year in Manitou, Colo., this organization combined with two others of similar object—the Trans-Mississippi Congress and the Deep Water Convention—and formed the existing Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

Always first with the congress in river improvements, this year it is especially anxious to father a resolution.

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Who Will Attend the Trans-Mississippi Congress and Deliver an Address. He is a Strong Probability as Democratic Candidate for President.

ties which will result in congress appropriating twenty million dollars for making the Missouri River navigable between Kansas City and St. Louis. The Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company, which is now running boats on the river, and the Missouri River Improvement Association are not going to allow the edges of the subject of extensive litigation in the county court for two or three years and resulted in the complete vindication of his right to the exclusive navigation.

Prof. Montgomery was 60 years old. He had been in charge of the physics department at Santa Clara college for the last seven years and was recognized as one of the leading authorities in electrical and chemical teaching.

He was married several months ago.

Though frequently referred to as Father Montgomery, he was not a priest, but a lay brother.

This is the third time that the congress has met in Kansas City. It got its swaddling clothes in Kansas City, and again in 1906 when it had assumed powerful proportions. It met here. Convention Hall is designated as the meeting place, though special meetings will be held every morning in downtown theaters. The hall will seat 15,000 persons. As a feature of the entertainment Congressman William P. Borland of Kansas City, has obtained governmental permission to have the Panama pictures exhibited at the congress. Lieutenant George Gosthale, son of the head of the Panama work, will show the pictures and talk on the canal. This is the first time the pictures have been shown publicly.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CATARRH.

The mucous membranes of the nose and throat are exposed to the irritating influence of dust, impure air, etc., and for this reason are the places Catarrh usually first manifests itself. But these are simply exciting causes, the inflammation and discharge being really produced by an impure and vitiated condition of the blood. It is well enough to use some local treatment to cleanse these membranes, but any one can readily see that if the inflammatory matter is left in the blood, such treatment cannot possibly have any permanent effect. S. S. S. cures Catarrh by purifying the blood of all impure catarrhal matter and irritating germs and at the same time builds up the system by its fine tonic effects. When S. S. S. has purified the blood, the mucous surfaces are all nourished and made healthy. There can be no inflammation of the membranes then, because the blood is pure, and every tissue receives nourishment instead of irritating matter. Our book on Catarrh will give proper advice as to what is best to use as a local aid while S. S. S. is purifying the blood. This book is free, also any special advice you may feel you need. S. S. S. is sold at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TWENTY FOOT FALL KILLS AVIATOR

California Professor Killed Before Eyes of Wife While Experimenting with Glider in Golden State.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 5.—Prof. John J. Montgomery of Santa Clara college died this afternoon from the effects of a fall from an aeroplane glider he was experimenting with in the foothills about two miles east of Evergreen.

He apparently lost control of the machine, according to eye witnesses, and fell several feet, sustaining injuries to the back and base of the brain which resulted in death an hour and a half after he was brought back to Santa Clara.

Mrs. Montgomery was with her husband and was watching him in his experimental flights when the tragedy occurred. According to Mrs. Montgomery, the machine was about 20 feet from the ground when it got beyond her husband's control and fell.

Prof. Montgomery has won international fame as the inventor of an electric motor and of several patent appliances to facilitate aerial navigation. Recently he sold for \$170,000 his rights to certain aeroplane improvements, the payment of this sum being contingent upon the winning of a suit against the Wright brothers for alleged infringement.

Prof. Montgomery had been an authority on aerial navigation ever since the first elements of the science developed into practical results.

He also made an aviation name for himself in the world of applied science by improving and patenting an electrical rectifier which was the subject of extensive litigation in the county court for two or three years and resulted in the complete vindication of his right to the exclusive navigation.

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POST OFFICE SHOWS LARGE SURPLUS

For the First Time Since 1883 Uncle Sam's Mail Has Been Carried Without a Deficit; Many Money Orders Issued.

Washington, Nov. 5.—For the first time since 1883 the postoffice department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was conducted at a profit. In twenty-four months the conduct of the postal service has resulted in changing a deficit of \$17,479,776 for the fiscal year 1909 to a surplus of \$219,118 for the fiscal year 1911. During the last fiscal year the audited revenues of the department were \$231,679,923 and the audited expenditures \$231,460,805.

These facts are detailed in a report of Charles A. Kram, auditor for the postoffice department, in a report submitted today to Postmaster General Hitchcock.

During the fiscal year \$1,906,925 domestic money orders were issued, aggregating \$590,040,432, and 4,049,612 international money orders were issued, aggregating \$94,882,211.

A large amount of money is available for the postoffice department. The report shows that more than \$2 million dollars is held by the treasurer of the United States and another million dollars by the postoffice department. That more than \$2,400,000 is similarly held for the use of the money order service.