

People or many deficiencies always talk about their difficulties.

It is not a religious use of the imagination to have an imaginary religion.

The bars that bind men most effectively are within and not without.

It is easy to appreciate the points of a sermon when they are sticking the other fellow.

Something great has died in him whose heart can not be fired by heroic sacrifice.

Lightning is reported to have twice stricken a former St. Louis physician. Most of us anxiously await the first stroke.

In competition with several archaeological societies, J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired a remarkable Grecian scent box, which was unearthed at Brugg, in the canton of Aargau.

Sherman F. Denton, of the bureau of fisheries, has presented to the Agassiz museum, Harvard university, a valuable collection of Hawaiian fishes, representing 140 species.

An English paper expresses sympathy for the duchess of Connaught because a boy ran into her automobile and was killed. It would naturally have been less regrettable if the car had run into the boy with the same result.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, acting chief of staff, has left Washington for Cheyenne, where he will join Secretary of War Taft, and together they will make inspections of several of the large western military posts, with a view of making selections for the establishment of brigade posts.

A French experimenter, named Verrier, has succeeded in keeping certain kinds of peonies more than three months in cold storage, with the flowers in fair preservation to the end of that period. Red and white China peonies, for some unknown reason, stood the long tests better than any other blossoms.

James J. Hill is to turn literary critic. Recently he offered \$8,000 to farmers writing the best essays on agricultural subjects. The essays have been reviewed by Prof. Thomas Shaw and Prof. Hooverstadt. Mr. Hill, however, requested that prizes be withheld and not finally awarded until he could peruse the essays.

A group of several engineers and capitalists, headed by William O. Weber, of Boston, believe they have revolutionized the industrial system by a new device utilizing the power of the tides so as to manufacture compressed air. A plant is about to be erected at South Thomaston, Me., to demonstrate the value of this invention.

Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, the distinguished London scientist, has joined Lord Kelvin in a protest against the proposition submitted to the British association that the production of helium from radium has established the fact of the evolution of one element into others. Prof. Armstrong says that no one has yet handled radium in sufficient quantities to be able to say precisely what it is.

Almost at the same time two different inventors in different places have announced their success with electrical devices for seeing at a distance. They are J. B. Fowler and William H. Thompson. In Fowler's device four wires are required to accomplish the combined effect of distant vision and hearing. Details of the operation are withheld, however, on the plea of getting out a patent. Each inventor has adopted the name "Televue."

California had some big calamities this year. She has also had big crops. Her mineral products alone have been exceptional, being valued at \$43,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 represented gold and \$9,000,000 petroleum. But her greatest wealth is in her grain and fruit, and the yield this year has been phenomenal. With such prosperity it will not take long to far more than counterbalance the ruin wrought at San Francisco, serious as was that calamity.

Is there nothing which the microbe regards as sacred? It has been a prevailing belief that the fresh-laid egg was the perfection of pure and healthful food. But here come some scientific disturbers of our peace of mind to warn us that the fresh-laid egg is dangerous—that it may have become inoculated with micro-organisms which are a menace to health. Really, this seems to be carrying things a little too far. If confidence in the integrity of the hen and the purity of newly-laid "hen fruit" be destroyed, to what may we pin our faith?

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Sheep Board Defended.

The following communication from Louis A. McRae of Magdalena, who takes issue with the writer of an article appearing in a recent number of the American Sheep Herder. It is reproduced as being of general interest in the territory. The letter follows:

"Editor American Sheep Herder—In your issue of September 15, 1906, an article from New Mexico signed 'Ranger' appears containing some misstatements bordering so near on to falsehoods that I think it necessary to contradict them.

"The statement is made that the Sheep Sanitary Board refused to cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry officials. This is false, as the Sheep Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry are working in perfect harmony and to the good of the sheepmen of New Mexico as any representative sheep man will acknowledge. I doubt if any Bureau of Animal Industry official ever claimed that 'there is too much politics in the Sheep Sanitary Board,' for if there is any territorial board in New Mexico clear of politics, it is the Sheep Sanitary Board, and investigation will bear this out.

"Your 'Ranger' correspondent can find out how much money is received by the Sheep Sanitary Board and how it is expended, if he will go to the proper place to get the information. The honor of the men comprising the Sheep Sanitary Board is so well known that this hearsay talk, when they have a surplus of money on hand, they vote to increase their own salaries is not, and furthermore no salaries are paid to the members of the Sheep Sanitary Board.

"For the benefit of your readers, I would state that the county from which 'Ranger' hails is one of three counties in our territory which contain a few isolated herds of sheep, these counties being heavily stocked with cattle, and he is not posted as to the condition of sheep in the heavily-stocked regions.

"At the sheep growers' convention held in Albuquerque recently, a vote of thanks was given to the members of the Sheep Sanitary Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry for their hard and painstaking work in eradicating scab in New Mexico.

"LOUIS A. McRAE, Magdalena, New Mexico."

Dead Man Not Identified.

An Albuquerque dispatch of November 22d says: Undertaker Borders is still holding the body of a man supposed to be Charles T. Caldwell, who was found dead alongside the Santa Fe track at Algodones Sliding two weeks ago to-day, in the hope of discovering some relative of friend who knows him. The star which he wore and letters found on his person indicated that he was in the United States secret service, but no one has been located who knew him.

W. E. Bacon of Chama, this territory, writes that he knew a stranger calling himself C. A. Caldwell at Chama a few months ago who claimed to be connected with the secret service of the government, but that his right name might have been some other than Caldwell. This stranger, says Bacon, stated that he had a sister living in Denver, but did not give her address. He also claimed to have been on quarantine duty at Los Angeles, under George Miles, inspector. All his letters point to the fact that his name was Charles A. Caldwell, but all telegrams sent to addresses have brought no favorable response as to clearly establish the fact that he was known anywhere or positively to any person.

The remains represent a man of medium height with short curly brown hair, brown moustache, high forehead and muscular build. On his left arm is an old tattoo mark and on right arm is a tattooed figure of a dancing girl and the initials, "C. A. C."

Perished in the Storm.

A Roswell dispatch of November 22d says: Edgar Lamar, a sheepman, was found frozen to death on the plains yesterday near Carlsbad. It is believed that many sheep herders have perished.

A party of leading citizens of Carlsbad went to the Guadalupe mountains to hunt big game, and it is thought all have perished. They were not prepared for storm, which is unusual at this time of year, even in the mountains. Judge A. A. Freeman, formerly of the federal bench and dean of the territorial bar, was a member of the party.

The body of Antonio Santiago, a cowboy, was found to-day in the Guadalupe mountains. A cowboy on the Green ranch, near Carlsbad, has been missing since Monday night.

Governor Jose Romero, with his war captain and ex-governor of the Jamez pueblo, who stopped at Santa Fe on their way to Washington to air their grievances before President Roosevelt, have met with another delay in the shape of an order from the commissioner of Indian affairs, prohibiting them from leaving the territory without an interpreter who knows English as well as Spanish and Indian. A courier was dispatched to James, to get an interpreter, and \$150 more to pay expenses to the national capital.

Jose Baca Likes the Pen.

"Well, this old place looks familiar to me, but I don't expect to stay long. The governor will pardon me."

This, says the New Mexican, was the greeting of Jose S. Baca, landed at the Territorial Penitentiary Sunday for the fifth time, and who has been an inhabitant of the place almost continuously since 1890, as he faced Capt. Arthur Trelford, superintendent. "Shut up," said the superintendent curtly. "Place him in stripes and put him to work; he looks like he needs it," was the order he next gave the guard. To-day Jose Baca, professional cattle thief, is earning his living. Baca was recently arrested by Mounted Policeman Rafael Gomez after a long chase in the mountains of McKinley county. He escaped from the county jail in Albuquerque, while awaiting trial on a charge of cattle rustling and has been a fugitive from justice for a year. Judge Ira A. Abbott last week sentenced him to the limit for his offense, amounting to five years.

The night before election, November 6th, Baca forced apart two bars leading from his cell. In trying to squeeze through to liberty he became wedged tightly. A guard found him in that predicament and tried to extricate him. Baca fought desperately, although escape was hopeless, since he could not even get from between the bars back into his cell. It finally took two men to pry apart the bars and get the cursing prisoner into his cell.

He took his incarceration at the penitentiary coolly Sunday. When ordered to strip and don stripes he facetiously remarked, as he surveyed his own apparel:

"Sure, I needed a new suit, anyway."

The following record, which was furnished by Superintendent Trelford, shows that Baca has been behind the bars or a fugitive from justice almost continuously for sixteen years. His pet offense is horse and cattle stealing. He first came to the penitentiary from Bernalillo county, under the name of Sustino Baca, June 18, 1890. He was under sentence of one year for horse stealing. He was released on December 8th of the same year on a commutation of sentence by Governor L. Bradford Prince. During that term he was known as convict No. 382.

As Jose Baca he again appeared at the penitentiary as convict No. 444, under sentence of one year and two days for larceny in Bernalillo county. He was released at the expiration of his sentence March 2, 1892.

Jose Sustino Baca, convict No. 538, was the name he gave when for the third time he was incarcerated on April 26, 1892. During the part of a month that had elapsed, since his release, he had been arrested, tried and convicted on two charges in Bernalillo county. The first was burglary, for which he received three years. The second was larceny, for which he received one year. He was released after serving both sentences on January 26, 1896. During his confinement he lost seven months good time allowance for bad behavior.

Jose S. Baca, prisoner No. 1520, was his title on the prison books, when he again applied for admission to the territory's big hotel on April 3, 1902. This time he had been convicted of manslaughter in Bernalillo county and was under sentence of four years. With good time allowance he secured his release June 3, 1905. Nothing preventing, he will again be eligible for sentence before 1911.

Captain Trelford said he would not allow the man a single privilege because of his bad record.

Joseph R. Livesay has been appointed postmaster at Earham, Dona Ana county.

A Durango, Colorado, dispatch of November 20th, says: The Farmington Oil & Gas Company, which started drilling ten days ago for oil, struck a strong flow of gas to-day at 350 feet. The town is greatly excited about it and real estate has begun to soar in price. This is a company just organized and composed entirely of Farmington men. The capital stock is \$100,000.

On the night of November 1st Jose Marci and Christian Crox, Pima Indian youths from Arizona, attending St. Catharine's school at Santa Fe, secured whisky and attacked the home of Frank M. Jones, near town. Mrs. Jones, who was alone, put them to flight. Captain Forno and Lieutenant Collier of the mounted police captured one of the boys. The other escaped to the school.

J. C. Fitzpatrick, aged seventy-six years, died just as he was entering the hospital at Pueblo. He had lived near Pueblo for several years, but little was known about him. From his effects it was learned that previous to the Civil War he was a steamboat captain, that his boat had been confiscated by the Union army, and that he then became a member of the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Fitzpatrick was supposed to have wealthy relatives in Philadelphia and Fayetteville, Ohio.

For the first time in several years nearly every developed coal mine in and about Gallup is being worked at present. Over 100 cars of coal are being shipped out of Gallup daily. In the Gibson and Heaton mines 600 men are employed. The Otero and Clarkville mines are employing a force of men and several hundred more miners would be given employment if they could be had. The Santa Fe railway is building several miles of sidings and spurs to accommodate the increasing output of coal.

VAN WYKS CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Murdering Mrs. Van Wyk's Sister.

Denver.—A dispatch from Wray, Colorado, November 23rd, says: After deliberating for nearly twenty-four hours, the jury in the case of Gerrit Van Wyk and his wife, Wourtheje Van Wyk, this morning at 10:30 brought in its verdict finding the two defendants guilty of the murder of Gerretje Haast. The verdict read:

"Guilty as to both, with penalty of life imprisonment." Thus ends the murder trial that has held the attention of the people of the state for several days.

For the first time since the beginning of this remarkable trial the two defendants showed more than a passing interest in the proceedings in the court room. Mrs. Van Wyk collapsed when she heard the reading of the verdict and cried out continually that she was innocent of the killing of her sister, Miss Haast.

"I did not do it," she cried, "and I do not know who did it. What will happen to my children and baby?" Van Wyk himself did not give vent to any spoken expression, but the lines of his face were drawn and he was pale. As the jury left the court room, Van Wyk turned to one of them, Claude Terbett, and said:

"Shame, and you pretend to be an honest man."

Isaac Pelton, attorney for the defense, as soon as the verdict was announced, asked for an arrest of sentence and time in which to file a motion for a new trial. He was given fifteen days in which to prepare his motion.

The Van Wyks were charged with the murder of Gerretje Haast, the sister of Mrs. Van Wyk, December 27th last. The dead body of the young woman was found in her lonely cabin on the plains, and the Van Wyks were arrested and charged with the crime. The testimony showed, among other things, that the Van Wyks held an insurance policy on the life of the Haast girl for \$8,000. This, the prosecution said, furnished the motive for the crime.

GRANGE ACTION.

Important Resolutions Adopted by the Patrons of Husbandry.

Denver.—Just before adjourning Friday the National Grange passed the two most important resolutions that that body has had before it since its commencement. Both are national questions of great importance, one being in favor of a national women's suffrage law, allowing women of all states to enjoy the privileges now enjoyed by Colorado and two other states, and the other favoring a revision of the tariff laws.

It was decided to establish a weekly National Grange paper, and it will be published next year.

The report of the forestry proposition was adopted and recommended that both logs and lumber be placed upon the list of free imports, as it was said that large lumbermen have cornered the American market, forced up prices and are destroying the native forests.

The grange has also adopted a resolution favoring the inheritance tax law. A resolution introduced by J. A. Newcomb of Colorado, favoring the passage of a national pure food law, was also passed. It was voted that a change in the laws of the grange whereby states should have a vote, was unwise and the proposition was lost.

The most important measures adopted by the grange during its session were: A \$10,000 appropriation for lecturing purposes; a fraternal life insurance system; making the condition of the rural mail carrier equal to that of the city carrier; restriction of amount of land that may be held by one individual; by taxation, the placing of a progressive tax upon swollen fortunes; governmental control of the use of fortunes as a vehicle of interstate commerce in accordance with President Roosevelt's Harriaburg speech; the abolishment of the franking and special privilege system.

Peary Expedition Returns.

Sydney, C. B.—Flying the flag of the United States, which had been placed nearer the pole than any other national standard, and weather-beaten and disabled, the Peary Arctic steamer Roosevelt arrived here Saturday under sail and steam after sixteen months' vain effort to reach the pole. Though not entirely successful, the expedition nevertheless got to eighty-seven degrees six minutes north latitude, or within 203 miles of the pole. Commander Peary came ashore almost immediately after the steamer came to anchor, and joined Mrs. Peary, who has been here for two weeks waiting for her husband's return.

Earthquakes in New Guinea.

Victoria, British Columbia.—Alarming earthquake shocks in German New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago, followed by tidal waves, causing much loss of life among the natives, are reported by the steamer Mlowera, from the South sea. Captain Prejawa of the German steamer Star reported that near Finchafen his steamer rolled and vibrated considerably, due to seismic disturbances. The effect was plain ashore, fissures being visible in the mountains. A tidal wave swept the low-lying coast, devastating the country for forty miles. A tidal wave wrought great havoc on Chiarai island.

MAIL QUESTIONS

GRANGERS WANT CHEAP PAPER POSTAGE AND PARCELS POST.

TWO COMMITTEES REPORT

Next Convention Goes to Hartford, Conn.—Strongly Indorse Good Roads Movement—Want Automatic Bells at Railroad Crossings.

Denver.—At the session of the National Grange Wednesday the following resolution, introduced by W. F. Hill of Pennsylvania, was adopted:

"Whereas, The Postmaster General has recommended an increase in the second-class mail matter rate from one cent per pound to four or five cents per pound, thus increasing the cost of newspapers and all publications of the second-class, and

"Whereas, Under an act of Congress, approved June 2, 1906, a special joint commission of Congress, consisting of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives, was appointed to investigate, consider and report by bill or otherwise to Congress its findings and recommendations regarding the second-class of mail matter; and

"Whereas, Said commission is to hold its final session before submitting its report to Congress in the city of Washington, D. C., November 26th, 1906;

"Resolved, That the legislative committee be, and the same hereby is, instructed to advise said commission at said hearing that the Grange is opposed to the increase in the second-class mail rate."

On special order of business Hartford, Conn., was selected by the delegates as the location for the next convention of the National Grange.

Oliver Wilson of Illinois, chairman of the good roads committee, submitted a strong report, in which he pointed out most convincingly the curse which bad roads are to the United States. He estimated that the people of this country lose \$500,000,000 a year on account of the execrable condition of the roads over which the agricultural products of the country have to be hauled in order to reach the markets.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the National Grange demands the improvement of our public highways by the employment of such methods and materials as may be found to be best adapted to the various local conditions.

"Resolved, That we favor a generous appropriation by the federal government for this purpose."

A resolution was passed asking that railroad companies be required to establish automatic bells and keep them in repair at all crossings in rural districts, and that important crossings be guarded by flagmen or gates.

C. B. Kegley, chairman of the special committee on parcels post, submitted the following report, which was at once adopted:

"Your committee on parcels post, of which I have the honor to be chairman, respectfully submits that all the recommendations made by the worthy master in his address regarding parcels post, should receive your unqualified indorsement. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that a campaign vigorously prosecuted along the lines of these recommendations is the only plan we can recommend as giving any prospect for the early establishment of a parcels post.

"We cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of not underestimating the power of the opposition. The great express companies will furnish a large campaign fund and with their highly organized systems of agencies reaching into every village in the country having railroad connection, and with their paid representatives in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, are in themselves an enemy which will require constant and determined effort to overcome. They will have the support of the railroads, thus making of our monopolistic enemies alone a tremendous opposition.

"Unfortunately this is not all the opposition we will have to meet. The National Association of Retail Druggists have organized a vigorous campaign of opposition, and during the last political campaign systematically pursued the policy of questioning candidates for Congress, with the intent of securing pledges to vote against all parcels post legislation, if elected. The National Association of Retail Hardware Dealers are conducting a similar campaign and were equally active in securing pledges from congressional candidates. Other commercial bodies are aggressively active in the same way. Rural merchants in all sections of the country, and the wholesale merchants, and the commercial travelers doing business with them, are strong in their opposition.

"How mistaken this opposition on the part of the retail merchant is has been well shown by the worthy master.

"To an opposition thus powerful, supported by an unlimited campaign fund and having its forces co-ordinated and directed by the ablest lawyers and experts that money can secure, we must offer the solid front of the farmers of the entire country, supported by every other friend of postal reform. We must match expert with expert and our advisers and counsel must be second in ability to none that the enemy can secure. The policy that was so successful in the denatured alcohol campaign must be our policy in this campaign for parcels post.

"We believe that to attempt to win on any less broad lines would be folly, but we are strong in the belief that we can win a glorious success if such a plan is adopted."