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IN THE HOUSEHOLD

TOPICS OF GENERAL AND TIMELY INTEREST.

Appropriate Decorations for Crystal Wedding—Vegetable Jelly Salad Is Something New—Putting up Quince Preserves For Winter.

At a recent crystal wedding, glass of all kinds was used in decorating the dining room. Many mirrors replaced the pictures on the walls, and these were festooned with smilax. Cut-glass vases and bowls were placed about the room, filled with white chrysanthemums. The candlesticks on the mantel were of glass, and contained white candles. In the center of the table was a large cut-glass bowl filled with white chrysanthemums, resting on a circular mirror wreathed in ferns. Glass candlesticks were placed at each corner. All the dishes, as far as possible, were of cut-glass, which gave a brilliant effect. The souvenirs were glass slippers filled with small after-dinner mints.

The following simple supper was served:

- Oyster Cocktail.
- Cream of Tomato Soup.
- Fried Chicken.
- French Peas.
- Bread Sticks.
- Current Jelly.
- Potato Balls.
- Brown Bread.
- Salted Nuts.
- Apple and Nut Salad.
- Sorbet.
- Fancy Cakes.
- Candied Ginger.
- Coffee.

For vegetable jelly salad, use one-half box of gelatine, three-fourths of a cup of cold water, one pint of boiling water, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of lemon juice, three tomatoes, two bunches of water cress, mayonnaise dressing. Soak the gelatine in cold water. Cut the lemon rind thin, and cook it in the water five minutes, then add the soaked gelatine, sugar, and lemon juice. Strain it into a pitcher. Wet the mold in cold water, and pack it in ice. Put in a layer of jelly, when hard, a layer of tomatoes sliced, and a little water cress. Repeat this process till the mold is full. Garnish with cresses, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Most unattractive of fruit trees as to foliage and requiring little or no attention to insure good bearing, the quince, according to Vogue, is one of the most economical and delicious of the autumn fruits for winter storage. As its full maturity comes late, it is advisable to pluck the quinces when they have reached a good size, but have not yet assumed the golden color, and accelerate the ripening process on a closet shelf. In this way, only a few need be preserved at a time, or as soon as they are mellow enough to pare easily. The loss from rotting will not be worth mentioning.

Every part of the quince is available in preserving; the eights when pared being used for marmalade, preserves and conserves, and the parings and cores being retained for jelly; although some experienced cooks will advise that the cores be discarded altogether, these being so gelatinous that they make a sticky jelly, lacking in solidity and sparkle. Others, again, insist that the cores add consistency and flavor.

The thrifty housekeeper always arranges to make her quince preserves, jelly and marmalade at the same time.

Canning Pumpkin.

Peel and cut the pumpkin into small cubes. Cover with water and cook until tender—no longer. Fill the jar with these cubes, being very particular to fill the space around them with the water in which the pumpkin is cooked. When the jar is nearly full add four grains of benzoic acid. Fill the jar to overflowing and close as usual, being very careful that all rubbers, covers, etc., are perfectly sterile. The benzoic acid may be purchased for very little of any druggist. Have him weigh out four grains for you and wrap in a separate paper, then anyone can guess at the quantity by looking at this.

Spiced Cranberries.

Boil together three and one-half pounds of brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground allspice and cinnamon, and one tablespoonful of ground cloves. To this sirup add five pounds of cranberries, and simmer slowly for two hours. Keep in a stone jar, closely covered.

Woman's Tongue the Smaller.

In a man and woman of equal weight the woman's tongue is smaller than the man's.

HEAVY INHERITANCE TAX

Advocated by Andrew Carnegie in New York Speech.

New York.—Andrew Carnegie, in an address before the National Civic Federation Thursday said that he believed the major portion of the estates of enormously wealthy men should go to the state upon the death of the possessor of the fortune. Mr. Carnegie opposed a graduated income tax.

Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati addressed himself to the subject of an income and inheritance tax, especially with a view to limiting the large accumulations of wealth in the possession of individuals. He said that there had been in the last few years three prolific sources of multi-millionaires which are open to criticism. These, he said, were the tariff, illegal favors and contracts given to the shippers by the railways, and the securing by means which were questionable, of contracts at nominal prices for the use of the streets of various cities for the purpose of transportation and lighting. He said that illegal favors had been in many cases wrung from the railways by the shippers and said that this form of evil had been used in combination with the tariff.

William D. Guthrie, a lawyer, who led the fight in the local courts against an income tax, on constitutional grounds, held that there must, under American institutions, be equality of taxation.

Andrew Carnegie, who followed, said that he was in hearty accord with Mr. Guthrie.

"I think an income tax would penetrate business to the core," said Mr. Carnegie. "I think this country would never regret anything so much as to impose such a tax. I differ with the President strongly on the subject of the income tax. But I am in a peculiar position on the inheritance tax, advocating that as something like getting a better distribution of wealth.

"The subject of wealth distribution will not down."

Mr. Carnegie said he believed, inasmuch as the wealth properly belonged to the community, the latter, on the death of the possessor, should acquire a great portion of the wealth, having had a large portion to do with its development.

"Our country fails in its duty," said Mr. Carnegie, "if it does not exact a share, a tremendous share, of the estate of the enormously wealthy upon his death. The money belongs to the community. Do not mistake me. I do not advocate the making of a man a pauper, or the pauperizing of his children, but it is not the millionaire who made the wealth. He did not make the ore, or the coal or the gold that he dug from the ground. The Montana copper mine owner did not make his wealth. It belongs in the abstract to the people who use it and who produce the use which makes it valuable.

"I am with the President, then, to tax heavily by graduated taxation every man who dies leaving behind him his millions, for I think that excessive wealth left to a child is an injury."

DUBOIS ON SMOOT.

Censures President for Assisting Mormon Republicans.

Washington.—The Senate Thursday listened to the second speech which has been made this session against the continuance of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah. It was delivered by Senator Dubois of Idaho, who after reviewing in detail the workings of the Mormon Church and Mr. Root's prominent connection therewith, concluded with the charge that President Roosevelt used the weight of his administration to assist the Mormon-Republican vote in the last election.

Mr. Dubois asserted the control of the church to be complete in the hierarchy, consisting of the presidency and the twelve apostles, of which Mr. Smoot was one. This control, he maintained, was ecclesiastical, political and commercial, and was exercised completely over followers who come principally from foreign countries. The constant tendency, he said, was to make the church and state one, with the control in the church.

As to Senator Smoot, he said, it made no difference whether he was or was not a polygamist. The senator was a pillar in the church and in control of its temporal, spiritual and political policies, and was selected for the Senate because of his position.

"Smoot," he said, "represents the church and not the state and would do the bidding of the church before he would serve the real interests of the state or of the nation. By being an apostle of the church, Smoot is a member of this high conspiracy. He is one of the chief conspirators, and by his acquiescence supports the plans and aims of the conspiracy."

The breaking down of the influence of the church in politics, Mr. Dubois asserted, would do more than anything else to put a stop to polygamy.

King of Sweden Ill.

Stockholm.—Considerable alarm was occasioned Thursday by a statement that King Oscar is seriously ill; that all the royal family had assembled at the palace, and that the crown prince, Gustavus Adolphus, had been summoned hurriedly from Berlin. It appears that King Oscar has been ailing for some days. His indisposition was not regarded as serious until Wednesday, when he developed symptoms of heart failure. His heart had been affected for three years, and in the fear that because of his great age the present attack might prove fatal, four doctors have been in attendance.

SUGAR BEET PAYMENTS.

Large Sums Disbursed by Greeley, Eaton and Windsor Factories.

Greeley.—Saturday payment for the November deliveries of beets was made by the Greeley, Eaton and Windsor sugar factories. The Greeley factory paid \$210,000; Eaton, \$215,000; Windsor, \$179,000; total, \$604,000. The monthly payroll for workmen at the three factories is \$76,000, and the expenses \$60,000, which, added to the foregoing, makes a total of \$739,000 put into circulation by the three factories during the last few days. The September delivery of beets brought \$185,000, and October \$311,000, which, with the monthly payroll and expenses of the three factories, has made the three districts richer by \$1,500,000. It is quite probable that the December delivery will equal that of November, and it will be February 1st before all beets are delivered, which will prolong the sugar campaign into March. All beets are dug in northern Colorado and there is a good prospect that practically all will be used by the factories without loss to the farmers from freezing or thawing.

The Beet Growers' Association of the Greeley district met Saturday, with 250 present, to consider making contracts for growing beets for sugar factories next season. They united to a man against siloing beets in the field at \$5.50 a ton, as offered by the sugar company, as they claim the extra 50 cents does not pay for the shrinkage in siloed beets, to say nothing of the extra expense of labor. The farmers believe that if the factories wish to have the beets siloed the work should be done by the factories.

The growers also object to the clause in the present contract which requires a grower to wait until October 20th to deliver unless ordered earlier, and desire the privilege of delivering beets by October 15th. A committee was appointed to draft a contract embodying the desires of the growers and submit it to the sugar company.

Henry C. Watson resigned as president of the association and Charles Mason was elected in his place.

MEXICO BUYS RAILROADS.

Partial Government Ownership to Be Established.

City of Mexico, Dec. 14.—The details of the railway merger, in which the Mexican government takes control of all the important lines in the republic, are not known.

By the terms of the contract the government secures absolute control of the Mexican Central, the National, the International, the Inter Oceanic and the Hidalgo & Northeastern, all of which will be merged into one great railroad system. The government also comes into control of the Texas-Mexican, a railroad at Laredo, Texas, which is owned by the National. The mileage of the system, with extensions, which are rapidly nearing completion, aggregate approximately 10,000 miles.

The Tehuantepec National and Vera Cruz & Pacific, two other roads controlled by the government, will continue to be operated as independent companies.

A Mexican company, of which a majority of the stock will be held by the Mexican government will be organized with headquarters in this city. The company will issue its securities in exchange for the securities outstanding of the two companies, and the new company will acquire all the physical property and concessions held by the old companies. It is contemplated to create a board of twenty-one directors, to be divided into a general board, which will reside in Mexico, and a local board with headquarters in New York. The board in Mexico will consist of twelve members and the New York board of nine.

DESPERATE FROM COLD.

North Dakota and Minnesota Want Militia Called Out.

Minneapolis.—With the cold wave signal flying, the coal shortage in the Northwest becomes not only a cause of severe suffering, but an absolute menace to human life.

This is the second chapter in the history of the railroads' failure to handle the 1906 traffic in the territory tributary to Minneapolis.

The Glenburn, North Dakota, Commercial Club will appeal to the governors of North Dakota and Minnesota to employ state military forces in moving coal trains. Farmers are burning their outbuildings for fuel.

Glenburn has invited people from its territory who will be without fuel to come and camp in the village school. Eveleth, Minnesota, faces darkness and suffering through deprivation of coal, and apprehensive reports have come from numerous other places.

Fort Collins and Laramie Line.

Fort Collins.—The Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad Company has filed a certificate with the county clerk naming Henry Apple as its business agent in Colorado, giving his residence as Denver. This company has purchased and paid for the right of way for a railroad for almost the entire distance between Fort Collins and Laramie, Wyoming, and its officials state that construction will be started on the line as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and that cars will be running between the two points before the winter of 1907.

The surveyed line of this road bears northwesterly from Fort Collins, passing through Park station, Virginia Dale and thence on to Laramie.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Senator Teller of Colorado introduced a bill providing for the admission of New Mexico as a state.

Victor Ortego has been appointed postmaster at Chimayo, Santa Fe county, to succeed Jose P. Trujillo, who declined reappointment.

John F. Wielandy, aged seventy-six, horticulturist and author of note, who made his home at Santa Fe, died a few days ago at St. James, Missouri.

In the habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of Neilton Garcia, accused of the murder of Pedro Barela at Questa, Judge McFie admitted Garcia to \$1,000 bail.

The federal authorities have stamped out the epidemic of diphtheria at the pueblo of San Juan near Espanola, where five children died. The quarantine has been raised.

The following have been appointed notaries public by Acting Governor J. W. Reynolds: Lorenzo Gonzales, Corazon, San Miguel county; Nobar Ortiz, Corono, Lincoln county.

Mrs. Nestor Armijo of Las Cruces died a few days ago at Rochester, Minnesota, after a surgical operation. She was the wife of the wealthiest Spaniard in the Mesilla valley.

Floyd Gibbons, chief deputy revenue collector of New Mexico and Arizona, was recently notified of his promotion to be general traveling deputy of the revenue service, headquarters at Omaha.

Christian Science people of Albuquerque organized themselves into a society by electing the following officers: Mrs. M. A. Phelan, first reader; Mrs. C. E. Morrison, second reader; Mrs. Ida M. Plummer, clerk; Mrs. Anna Murphy, treasurer. The society starts with fifteen members and will hereafter hold morning meetings.

J. W. Turknett of Artesia has been appointed to the position of county commissioner in the Second commissioner district of Eddy county by Acting Governor J. W. Reynolds to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox was elected at the last election, when he defeated Mr. Turknett for the office.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Hiram Hadley has made the first distribution and apportionment of money derived from school leases under the new school census, 28 cents for each child of school age. The total sum distributed is \$21,840. The new census shows that the territory has 78,000 children of school age, indicating a population of 312,000.

A Santa Fe dispatch December 12th says: The annual fiesta of Guadalupe is being celebrated throughout New Mexico. At Santa Fe high mass was celebrated at Guadalupe church and Rev. A. Jouvencau of Bernalillo preached the festival sermon. Bonfires are blazing in front of almost every Catholic home and fireworks light up the evening sky.

Crazed by drink, Charles Johnson, a Swede, went into the toilet room of a coach on a Santa Fe train and fired a bullet into his brain. He was brought to Albuquerque and died in the hospital. He was a member of the Chicago Truck Drivers' union No. 705, and also the American Federation of Labor. He had relatives and friends in Chicago who have been notified of his death.

Virgil Harris, accused of shooting Joe Padilla, and John Belknap, accused as accessory, were acquitted at Albuquerque at a preliminary hearing. While the testimony was sensational, nothing was adduced to show that Harris attempted to assassinate Padilla, although the latter was shot in the leg, or that Belknap was an accessory. The shooting of Padilla remains a mystery.

Gallup's city administration is now without an official head, says a recent dispatch. E. M. Sanjule has resigned as mayor, to which position he was elected at the recent city election which precipitated quo warranto proceedings which are now pending in the District Court at Albuquerque. Mr. Sanjule intimated that he was requested to resign by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, by which he is employed.

Judge A. A. Freeman, former federal judge in New Mexico, whose family feared he had perished in the snow while hunting near Carlsbad, was rescued by ranchmen, after being penned in a hut over two days without food or fire. He was assistant attorney general of the United States under Hayes' administration, and was appointed federal judge for New Mexico by Harrison. After the Civil war he was the Republican candidate for governor against Gen. John Brown in Tennessee. Judge Freeman suffered greatly in his recent snow experience and has just recovered sufficiently to return home.

Homer Baker, the young son of S. L. Baker of Mineral Hill, and a pupil at the Castle school here, is suffering from a broken leg and other injuries as the result of a football game between the young students at the school, says a Las Vegas dispatch. He was the unfortunate spectator in the case. A crowd of schoolmates in mass formation rushed around the corner of a building. Before the boy could escape he was knocked down and the whole crowd fell upon him in a heap. His leg was forced back under him and broken. When the boys began to regain their feet they soon found their playmate was badly injured and called a grocery wagon in which he was carted home. Besides a broken leg the youth has internal injuries which, however, are not thought to be serious.

NEW MEXICO'S MINERAL OUTPUT

It is estimated that the mineral production of New Mexico during the present year exceeds \$6,000,000. From actual reports of last year's production, the following estimates have been made: Coal, 2,000,000 tons valued at \$3,000,000; 135,000 tons of iron ore valued at over \$500,000; 20,000 fine ounces of gold valued at \$400,000; 400,000 fine ounces of silver valued at \$25,000; 7,000,000 pounds of copper valued at \$1,350,000; 6,000,000 pounds of lead valued at \$300,000; 10,000,000 pounds of zinc valued at \$500,000. The above figures do not include the production of stone for building and ballasting purposes, of cement, of lime, of turquoise. The cement industry, especially, is gaining a strong foothold in New Mexico and promises to rank soon next to coal in the value of its production. Nevertheless, New Mexico can hardly be called a mining commonwealth for the value of its agricultural products is four times that of the mines, and even its stock industry yields greater returns than mining.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Great Engine Smashed.

Because its governor stopped, a 150-horse power engine owned by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light and Power Company ran away with itself at the power plant at the Amber mills at Albuquerque on the 14th inst., and was broken to pieces.

The engine was employed in pulling two generators which furnished electricity for the Albuquerque Traction Company, and as a result of the accident, Albuquerque is without street car service.

The report of the break sounded like a great explosion, which was heard all over the city, though the plant is a mile north of the city limits.

Darkness in the city followed the explosion, the other electrical engines at the plant used to furnish light being slightly damaged by fragments of the broken engine.

Fly wheels six feet in diameter and weighing 3,500 pounds each were broken into pieces, no one of which would weigh more than fifty pounds. Spokes of wheels several inches in thickness and of cast iron were stripped from hubs as though they were tooth picks. One piece probably weighing fifty pounds, knocked a hole in the top of the engine room fifty feet above the dismantled engine. Another struck the steel frame of the building forty feet above, bending it as though it were a mere lattice-work of wood.

The cylinder and guide of the engine, one solid piece weighing probably 8,000 pounds, was wrenched from its moorings on the foundation of cement and steel and hurled ten feet into the pit of the engine room. Bolts which held this piece were snapped square off. Belts were torn into shreds.

Engineer Hicks, who was employed in another part of the building at the time, escaped uninjured.

The Sacramento Telephone Company has filed incorporation papers at Santa Fe, capital \$10,000 and headquarters at Alamogordo.

Government Sheep Dipping.

The federal government will take charge of the dipping of sheep in New Mexico during the coming season, according to the statement of some members of the Sheep Sanitary Board, which was in annual session here Saturday, says an Albuquerque dispatch. The discussion of the sheep industry lasted for several hours and was thorough. It was asserted that the loss of sheep during the recent blizzard was slight, although goats, particularly Angoras, suffered heavily.

It is practically certain that the government will detail inspectors to take charge of the dipping of sheep during the coming season, although no promise to that effect has been made. The Territorial Sheep Sanitary Board is to supply the inspectors to see that the sheep are brought to the dipping places. The government will bring experienced inspectors from Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and other places to inspect the dipping. It will require about 125 men, who will be paid from \$100 to \$75 a month. The New Mexico board has from twenty-five to thirty men in the field each season, and when the force is enlarged to 125 men the inspection will be very thorough. The sheep are free from scab to a great extent and prices continue good, according to members of the sanitary board.

Indians Saw the President.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 8th inst. says: Gov. J. Romero, War Chief Yappa and Jesus Baca of Jemez Pueblo, returned to-day from Washington, where they had been to see President Roosevelt to present their grievances and ask that the lands taken up by settlers round about them be restored to them and that an order issued to exclude all white men from their dances and festivities.

The President, after an interview that pleased the red skins greatly, referred them to the bureau of Indian affairs with their grievances.

When they left for Washington Gov. Romero carried the money for their expenses in a satchel that looked fat and well filled. Upon their return it was lean and the governor remarked: "Lots of money when we go, no money when we come home. Costs heap to see so much. Had fine time. President him great man and good to Indians. Now we go home. Indians very tired."

They left for Jemez to-night.