

Capitan News.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

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A JUST SOCIAL STATE.

The Single Tax Theory in Actual Operation

The Fairhope, Alabama, Colony:
Published in Maxwell's Talisman:
Article by R. F. Powell.

To increase the happiness of the human race, to develop man's physical powers, strengthen his moral character, broaden his intellectual conception, and in every way make of him a more noble and exalted creature has in a large measure become the theme of the present century. No higher or nobler purpose can engross the mind of men.

As to ways and means and methods of attainment they are numbered by the thousands. In most cases these proposals have merit worthy of at least some consideration; for it is a well known fact that we all have many unsatisfied desires and are struggling daily in a greater or lesser degree to get in position to better satisfy them. This of itself is strong proof that we believe conditions can be made better. The further fact that National and State legislatures are annually or biannually assembled to enact remedial laws or to repeal injurious ones, and that most people look to these legislative enactments for a remedy of the wrongs or hardships they are suffering, indicates that we are all at least looking for the results that are to better our social and financial conditions to come largely through some form of communal action.

It is, therefore, extremely interesting to note the progress that is being made and the success that is attending all the more ambitious plans for bettering the conditions of mankind that are being actually tried. In this narrative an attempt is made to explain first one of the proposed methods and second the progress that has been made, and is still being made through its adoption by a band of earnest workers who believe in and who are striving with all their might to establish a just, social, political and moral environment, through a communal effort as the means of helping men to attain the highest human development.

The Fairhope Settlement.

The method is the one proposed by the late Henry George, the Single tax, and the place is a village settlement located on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County, Alabama, called "Fairhope." This village was established ten years ago by a little group of men and women who are now beginning to be called by many admiring friends "The Pilgrim Fathers in Social Reform." The community is known as the "Fairhope Single Tax Colony," and is the only one

in the world. Its promoters were and are men and women who have implicit confidence and a perfect faith in the economic philosophy as taught by Mr. George in that most wonderful book, "Progress and Poverty."

These earnest enthusiasts believe that to show fully their faith in the virtues of this philosophy they must not only preach it from day to day but must actually live it, put it into actual practical operation in their every day lives; for "how can one be a leader if he is going nowhere?" "How can he show people a better way when he himself does not travel the road he would have them go?"

The originators of the plan and their friends believe that the adoption of this idea could be done best through legislative enactment, but that being a very remote possibility they resolved as an alternative that a colony should be established wherein the idea would be put into as full application as present conditions would permit. This would at least be a very long step in the direction they want to go.

There is but little hope of getting legislative enactment until a majority of the people come to believe that the adoption of this great reform will be beneficial and to convince a majority of the 14,000,000 of voters in America that their system is wrong, and that ours is right and enthruse them sufficiently to get them to act is an herculean task. This little group, therefore, became a second band of Pilgrim Fathers, fully resolved to migrate to a new country and there establish a colony, wherein they could make land the common inheritance of all. This they felt could be done sufficiently well for all practical purposes and the much desired ends attained without waiting for legislative enactment. The plan required that a sufficiently large tract of land be purchased on which to make the experiment, and that this land shall ever after be administered not as land has heretofore been administered by a private individual or corporation or private gain, but by a community wholly and solely for the communal good. In other words, the colony was established upon the principle of "equal rights to the use of land" and that this condition must be forever maintained. Prompted also by the belief "that there is in all human affairs one order which is best although that order is not always the one that exists, but that it is the one that should exist for the greatest good of humanity; that God knows it, and wills it, and that it is man's most sacred duty to discover and establish it," they went forth as the pilgrim fathers of yore into this strange

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land and far away from friends and life-long associates, gave up business interests that had required years to establish, kindred relations that were near and dear, and cast their lot in what was to them a new world; but in a land from which they believed they could cause a "flow of milk and honey" sufficient to gratify all their human desires and at the same time get rid of the great inequalities of opportunity which everywhere else throughout the civilized world enables poverty to keep so even a pace with progress through century after century of the most marvelous age of reason, wealth and productive activity.

Fairhope Single Tax Corporation.

These twentieth century pilgrims while forming their plans lived in various parts of the northern states, principally in the great state of Iowa. They sought out the aforesaid location in Baldwin county, Alabama, because at that time it was little better than a great wilderness of pines and wild flowers. They were but a score in number who landed and established the first camp, which they at once named "Fairhope." The land even here had to be purchased, although scarcely any one had preceded them to this lone shore. And since the principle article of their faith is "That all men have an equal natural right to the use of the earth" some plan must be adopted by which a fund could be raised for its purchase, and even after the land had been purchased some plan must be devised by which it would be held, and administered as a communal estate. The individual ownership of land must be eliminated, the communal ownership established. A perpetual trustee was, therefore, created to take over the title and administer its holdings for the joint and equal use of all. To accomplish

these ends a benevolent corporation was formed, now known as the "Fairhope Single Tax Corporation," chartered under the laws of Alabama. Each one who becomes a member is required not only to subscribe to the fundamental articles of faith, help carry them into practical application but he or she (for women are admitted to membership on the same terms as men) must pay into the treasury of the corporation one hundred dollars (\$100.00) as a membership fee. This fund is used solely for the purchase of land, but neither the members nor their families as share holders can ever receive any dividends or perquisites on this as an investment. The land is never to be sold but is let out or leased to any one who may desire it whether member or non-member on equal terms. The lease contracts run for a period of ninety-nine years with privilege of renewal and provided that the lessee shall pay an annully appraised rental "so levied as to equalize the varying advantages of location and natural qualities of the different tracts, and convert into the public treasury all values of lands not due to the labor or expenditures of the lessee." Out of the ground rents thus collected all taxes, both personal and realty (moneys and credits excepted) are annually paid. The lessee is thereby exempted from all state, county and local taxes; that is, part of what he pays in rent is annually handed back to him in the shape of a receipt tax bill, and whatever remains in the colony's treasury after paying these taxes is used locally to provide such public utilities as the community requires. Thus the entire rent paid by the lessee to the colony each year, be it much or little is handed back to him during the year either in taxes or public services performed.

(Concluded in our Next.)

THE CAPITAN NEWS

CAPITAN, - - NEW MEXICO.

School authorities of Huron, S. D., want to secure some "unmarriageable" girls as teachers. There are no such girls.

Earl Grey has presented a canary to the Montreal jail to teach the inmates to be cheerful in imprisonment, perhaps.

"If you want to live long learn to love work," says an English professor, who probably never had to hunt for a job in his life.

"All a woman asks is to be loved," says the latest poet who has swept the lyre. But that was written after Easter had passed.

Overworked woman will have a holiday by and by. Some genius has invented a darning machine that even a mere man can work.

A fool with a pistol in his pocket and whisky in his insides can cause more trouble in five minutes than generations can outlive.

The most Christian act recorded this spring is that of the man who actually believed his friend's tale of a seven-pound brook trout.

The Klondike's output of gold for this year is estimated at \$22,000,000, a mere drop in the bucket that Mr. Rockefeller would never miss.

Boston is quoted as favoring the revival of the hoopskirt. That quaint old New England town is and always has been inordinately fond of spectacles.

Harry Lehr says his lawyers have advised him not to talk. If they really desire to do a good turn for Harry they should also advise him to quit acting.

Young swells at an eastern university have been ordered to give up their bulldogs. Sympathy for dumb animals is growing in this country all the time.

Somebody has started a report to the effect that the automobile is serving to spread brown tail moths. This has the appearance of downright maliciousness.

A Louisville man, it is said, not long ago drank thirty-five bottles of beer in four hours. The primary emphasis is on "Louisville." The secondary is on "beer."

That New Jersey man who claims to have committed a crime while under the spell of the devil—must have known that he was taking risks by living in New Jersey.

The statisticians have estimated the average number of children in an American family to be two and three-eighths. No wonder there are so many fractious children.

Luther Burbank, the California wizard, has produced a yellow calla lily. When Mr. Burbank can produce an onion without a breath there is going to be genuine rejoicing in this country.

A woman in Jersey chose prison rather than live with her husband. This seems incredible until you have looked up the history of the Jersey husband in general; then you understand.

A New York Italian persisted in serenading another with an accordion and the latter serenaded the musician with a pistol. It has since been ascertained that the latter serenade was the more painful.

The City Sleeps

The city sleeps and dreams, and dreams are sweet,
How dark and still the street!
At peace, the citizens all silent lie;
There is no restive eye;
The breath is calm, no hurried feet go by,
Night falls and rest is sweet.

The strife and struggle of the garish day,
The world of work and play,
The turmoil and the fighting—all is past,
Nor loves nor hates outlast
The wondrous shadow of the truce that's cast

When night puts all away—

As if the citizen were only boys
Grown tired of tasks and toys,
And seeking loving mother's knee, that there,
With bedtime kiss and prayer,
They might forget the daylight's little care
And surfeiting of joys.

O peaceful stars, compassioning, watchful eyes,
Make low the lullabies
That in vast unison the planets sing;
Let them wake not, nor bring

Too soon the pitiless, mad dawn on wings
That, gleaming, stirs the skies!

And thou, pale moon, pass on with silent tread—
Thou'st seen the world to bed,
Do ye, mild winds, snuff out her little light

With big clouds, soft and white,
As she upon, the sleeping world shuts tight
The door, her "good night" said.

And ye black rivers, rolling to the sea,
Roll on most quietly,
Lest ye may wake the city, lying still,
Unconscious of the ill
Or good the morrow may bring forth to fill
Its cup—blest mystery!

And, last, O Father of the world, look down
With pity, not with frown,
And guard the city, proud and rich and great,
Forgot is its estate;

In childlike innocence, immaculate,
It sleeps—Thy Peace its crown!
—Charles Mulford Robinson, in the Outlook.

Methods of Studying Law

Questions regarding the study of law were sent out recently to many lawyers of this state by the University of Illinois, and elicited 1,000 replies. From these it appears that the days of studying law in a lawyer's office have passed away. Very few of the offices have any law students at all. Many of the ablest lawyers expressed the opinion that study in a law office is an absolute waste of energy. Nearly all the successful law firms declared that they had no time to devote to young men who desired to study law, and that such young men were a nuisance in the office. The only young man they could use, at all was one who had already passed his examination for the state bar and who was willing to work for nothing for a year or two in order to get the experience which comes from a large office. Out of the 1,000 replies only seven favored preparation for the bar in a lawyer's office.

Another striking result of this investigation is found in the answer:

The Knowledge Was Mutual

The desire of some of the illiterate to claim acquaintanceship with noted men is illustrated by an amusing story told of James Whitcomb Riley. Accompanied by Bill Nye, he was traveling through the town where he was born, and while he was seated in the train he was pointed out by a group of the villagers who were standing on the platform of the railroad station.

An old farmer who overheard the name of the well known author stepped up to the group and, pointing to the car window with his finger, inquired, "Is that there Mr. Riley?" and added, "Wall, I knew that feller's grandfather, and I'm goin' in to have a talk with him."

As the train was to be delayed for some minutes at the station, the farmer boldly entered the car and, standing behind Mr. Riley, he drawled, "Say, aren't you James Whitcomb Riley?"

Mr. Riley suspected that he was to be treated to an interview with one

to the questions as to the proper degree of preliminary education a student should have before entering the law school. A majority of the whole number urged that every one taking up the study of the law should complete a full college course. Of the others a majority were in favor of at least two years in college. There was a practical unanimity that the completion of a four years' high school course was the absolute minimum which was at all acceptable.

It was the general opinion that having once entered the law school the young man should give his entire time to the work of the school and not attempt to combine it with work in a lawyer's office or, indeed, work in any other place unless that was absolutely necessary to pay expenses. One lawyer declared that it was a poor school that could not keep a student busy all the time and if a boy found himself in such a school he ought to leave it for one which could keep him busy.

of the townspeople, and, nudging Mr. Nye, he looked up with a most vacant expression, and, thrusting his head to one side, as the deaf sometimes do, he said, almost in a whisper: "Ha?"

Again came the query, in a louder tone: "I say! isn't your name Mr. Riley? James Whitcomb Riley?"

Mr. Riley now put his hand up behind his ear, the better to catch the sound, and with a still more stupid expression on his face he asked painfully, "Hey?"

Once more the question was repeated by the old farmer, who was fast losing his temper. This time Mr. Riley seemed to hear, and slowly nodding his head up and down, he assented, "Mm!"

"Wall!" exclaimed the farmer, in a tone of great importance, and loud enough to be heard all through the car, "I knew yer grandfather!"

"Yes?" replied Mr. Riley, slightly concerned, and, with eyebrows raised, added slowly, "So did I."

Music Box Made Trouble

"I've jolted up against a great many hardhearted and uncharitable people in my career," said the man with the shabby silk hat; "but about the worst specimen I ever came across was one I called on this afternoon. He had advertised for a gentleman of literary attainments to act in a clerical capacity, and I called at his house to see about the situation."

"Did he treat you rudely?"

"No. It was his silent sarcasm that wounded me. The servant ushered me into his library, and while I waited my glance happened to rest on a decanter on the sideboard. There was a glass beside it, and, as both were of a highly artistic pattern, I made so bold as to examine them."

"You were quite alone?"

"Of course. I had set the decanter down on the table with great care just as the gentleman came into the room. Then came the shock."

"Had you spilled any?"

"Certainly not. But he had rigged the miserable bottle up with one of those music box arrangements which start a tune whenever it is picked up and set down again. Just as I opened my lips to explain my errand it began to play 'Just tell them that you saw me.'"

"It confused me so much that I picked up my hat and left without trying to explain, and the impertinence of that piece of bric-a-brac has probably caused me to lose one of the best positions I ever had open to me."
—London Tid-Bits.

SADIE ROBINSON.
Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.



NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:

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"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."

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The Last Man

All worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The Sun himself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its immortality!
I saw a vision in my sleep
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulf of Time!
I saw the last of human mold,
That shall Creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime!

The Sun's eye had a sickly glare;
The Earth with age was wan;
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man!
Some had expired in fight—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound or tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb.

Yet, prophet-like, that lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sear leaves from the wood
As if a storm passed by,
Saying: "We are twins in death, proud
Sun;

Thy face is cold, thy race is run;
'Tis Mercy bids thee go;
For thou ten thousand thousand years,
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

"This spirit shall return to Him
That gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself are dark!
No! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recalled to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robbed the grave of victory,
And took the sting from Death!

"Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell the Night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,
On Earth's sepulchral clod,
The darkening universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God."
—Thomas Campbell.

Stories of Other Lands

Here is a description of a country scene in Tibet, taken from Col. L. A. Waddell's new book, "Lassa and Its Mysteries": "From every hamlet the cottagers had swarmed out into their fields, and were busily plowing and sowing in the glorious sunshine, forming pleasing bits of bright color. The men were plowing with oxen gaudily bedecked with plumes of wool dyed glowing scarlet and blue, with long throat tassels of dyed yak's tails and harness of jingling bells, while close behind the plowers came the gayly dressed women as the sowers, scattering broadcast the seed from their baskets. Most of them, men and women, were humming snatches of song in their light heartedness. Among the tall popular trees imbedding the homesteads, neatly picked out with red ochre and whitewash, and among the polished willow bushes fringing the irrigation canals, flitted rosefinches, fieldfares, hoopoes, pert tits, cinnamon sparrows, shy doves, warblers and thrushes, all blithely nest-building."

South of the Japanese island of Torii Shima has sprung up a new island, 480 feet high and nearly three miles in circumference. Its growth was watched by the inhabitants of Iwo or Sulphur island, a few miles away. On Nov. 14 last they were startled by strange rumblings. Two weeks later they saw

great clouds of black and white smoke, or, in other words, clouds of black ash and steam. Next the sea appeared as if it were on fire. Later it looked as if there were three islands. On Dec. 12, instead of three islands, one large island was seen standing in the sea. From day to day this changed in its configuration, and those who watched it were anxious as to what might happen next. Finally ten men set out in a thirty-foot boat and a canoe. They reached the island on Feb. 1 and placed upon its summit a flag with the inscription, "New place. Great Japan. Many banzais." The south coast is a precipitous mass of rock, while on the north there is a boiling lake.

A missionary traveling down the Lan river in Mongolia says he passed thirty-one rapids in one day. At most of them were water mills for the grinding of aromatic trees into powder to make incense. The trees are chopped into small pieces and thrown into a hole in a heavy millstone, which revolves on a larger stone as the water rushes through below. In the rainy season, when the river flows full and fast, a pair of mills can grind 200 cattles (266 pounds) of incense a day. It is made up into bundles of this weight and sold on the spot for fifty strings of cash (about \$6).

Journey Up Pike's Peak

To take a ride that almost literally bursts your head open is a novelty thrilling enough, it is to be presumed for the most eager thrill seeker, says the Baltimore News. But that is what often happens to him who essays the dizzy heights of Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above sea level.

"I went up on the cog road from Manitou," said a Baltimore man, "in company with a party of tourists, and before we reached the Halfway house there were two who exhibited such positive symptoms of distress that at the first stop they had to leave and take the next train down. The rest of us continued. In a seat a little in front of us was a young girl who had been growing gradually hysterical, and whom we had been watching curiously to see what would happen next. It happened. Suddenly she threw up her hands and fell backward, with blood gushing from her mouth, ears, eyes and nose. The conductor, who was evidently accustomed to such scenes, told her escort to lay her flat on her back, as the pres-

sure was less there than at the head height in a sitting posture. Then, at the next station she was taken off and sent back to Manitou by the wagon road. They didn't dare to take her down by train, as the quick change to the denser air might have proved serious.

"Well, we kept going and reached the top. I thought I'd take a short run in the fine, rarified air, and I did—took a dozen steps when my heart began to beat like a trip hammer and I concluded that running at that height was not for me. They told me you couldn't boil eggs or beans up there. I don't know, because I did not try. We had our pictures taken sitting on a rock up in that barren spot, where nothing will grow but the edelweiss, and sought some souvenirs. Then we came down, and, so far as I am concerned, they can level the mountain to-morrow. I'll never have any more use for it. Manitou, Garden of the Gods and North Cheyenne canyon for mine, but no more of that sky business."

As the Boy Understood It.

"During the taking of a religious census of the district of Columbia the past winter a couple of young ladies who were engaged in the work stopped at my home on Capitol hill, and when the bell rang it was answered by the negro boy I brought from Tennessee with me. The ladies asked him:

"Will you please tell me who lives here?"

"Yessum; Mistah Johnsing," was the answer.

"Is he a Christian?"

"No, ma'am. He's a congressman from Tennessee."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An Old Habit.

Casey—How did Finn lose his job as postman?

Mulligan—Shure, he stopped work when he blew the first whistle.

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.

Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

PENSIONING THE AGED.

What the French Government Has Done in the Matter.

"The aged are generally held in respect, but not more so than in the United States." So says United States Consul General Gowdy at Paris in a report in regard to the care of the aged in France. For more than half a century the French government has been experimenting with schemes for pensioning the aged, but not with entire success. The law now in force, which was adopted in 1895, is not altogether satisfactory and will probably be amended in the near future.

At the present time deposits are received from any person, regardless of age, but the amount may not exceed 500 francs (\$96.50) in the course of a year. An account may be opened for a child three years of age; a married woman may deposit money without her husband's consent. At any age between fifty and sixty-five (or earlier in case of permanent disability to work) the depositor may claim his annuity, which is calculated according to the amount of his deposit and interest and the probabilities of life, but the annuity may not exceed 1,200 francs (\$231.50).

In rural districts the tax gatherer is empowered to receive deposits, and in many factories a certain percentage is deducted from the wages and paid to the Caisse in the workman's name. A branch of the Caisse may be founded in any town or village, with the permission of the prefect of the department, and there are about 2,300 of such branches, with nearly 340,000 depositors.

FOOD IN SERMONS.

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and eminently successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet.

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast, usually consisting of oatmeal, milk and eggs, seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning.

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"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet. I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength.

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. _____, now a missionary to China." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

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TEA

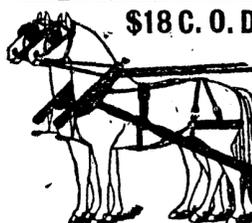
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Absolutely pure. Send for our new premium list. The Gerserite Soap Mfg. Co., Denver.

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W. N. U.—DENVER.—NO. 25.—1905.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

CAPITAN NEWS.

Published every Friday at

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO.
By THE EAGLE PRINTING COMPANY.

Entered at the post-office at Capitan, New Mexico, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter, August 14, 1903.

JNO. A. HALEY, Editor.
SILAS MAY, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, \$1.50
Six Months, \$1.00

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Capitan, N. M., July 31, 1905.
Lincoln county contains an area of 5,500 square miles, only a small portion, comparatively, that has been occupied by homesteaders. The Lincoln Forest Reserve occupies twelve townships, a great portion of it covered with fine timber; and this portion of the public domain is subject to entry only as mineral lands.

The county has a population of about 7,000. Within its borders, are six small towns, varying in population from 100 to 600. They are Corona, Carrizozo, White Oaks, Nogal, Capitan and Lincoln: the latter is the county seat. There are a number of other supply points in prosperous communities, such as Angus, Bonito, Richardson, Ruidoso and Picacho, which are surrounded by thriving farmers and well to-do stockmen.

The principal industries of the county are stockraising and mining, though the two seasons preceding 1905 were far from profitable to the stock grower; 1st: on account of short grass, brought on by lack of rain. 2nd: The fall in the price of livestock.

This condition has disappeared, and today the hills and plains of Lincoln county are covered with vast herds of cattle, sheep, goats and horses, all in good condition and bringing prices that insure a profitable return to the investor.

Mining conditions are improving, and a great deal of money is being invested in the development of mining properties that have already produced much wealth; and new companies have been formed and new machinery installed to treat the ores that are stored in the silent hills of Lincoln county.

The taxable wealth of the county for the year 1905 is a little less than a million, but when it is taken into consideration that the loss by stockmen, on account of the drouth, and the destruction of a large amount of property, by floods last fall,

and the further fact that Lincoln county has about 85 miles of railway, of a taxable value of over half a million dollars, as yet exempt, it is not considered a bad showing.

Four small streams—The Bonito, Eagle, Ruidoso and Hondo—water a portion of the county, and along their course every available acre of land is brought under irrigation. Three crops of alfalfa are cut along these streams, each cutting producing about a ton and a half per acre. Corn, wheat, oats and all kinds of vegetables are grown, and some of the finest fruits in the world are to be found in the orchards of Lincoln county. This is particularly true with reference to apples. The apples of Lincoln county find a ready market at a cent a pound higher than apples with which they come in competition. The most celebrated orchards in the county are those of J. H. Skinner and P. G. Peters, on the upper Bonito; and on the Ruidoso, those of L. Hale, J. N. Coe, F. B. Coe and George Coe; the Ellis ranch, at Lincoln, on the Bonito, and the Circle Diamond ranch, at Picacho, on the Hondo. The orchardists of Lincoln county will gather this fall a half a million pounds of apples, besides other small fruits that matured earlier in the season.

Aside from the irrigated area of the county, there is other farming done; what is called the upland, or dry farming. There is much of such farming in the county, which farms are mostly planted to corn and hay. Many of these farms have produced 50 bushels of corn to the acre, and the yield this year will be the greatest in the history of the county.

Lincoln county is located in one of the most healthful regions on the continent, and the United States government has recognized this fact, and established at Fort Stanton, an old military post, a sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary troubles. This sanitarium has about 200 patients, taken from the marine service, and the beneficial effects of this wonderful climate on those afflicted with tuberculosis is marvelous. Dr. Paul M. Carrington is the medical officer in charge, and under his management the institution has attained a national reputation.

Lincoln county is filled with a peaceful, progressive population, and its churches and schools compare favorably with those of older and richer communities. Crime exists, but infractions of the law are punished, and the evil-doer has found it necessary

Lumber At Cost

Jackson Galbraith Foxworth Co. . . . Capitan, New Mexico.

We will sell all lumber, shingles, doors and windows at cost. If you want a bargain come soon. We mean business.

F. M. Wylder, Agent.

to his peace and happiness to discontinue his lawless practices, or seek other climes.

No section of the southwest offers more inducements to the homeseeker than Lincoln county. Its smiling prairies, wooded hills and fertile valleys make a tempting picture that presents a most attractive and inviting appearance.

Dawson to be Opened.

The Phelps, Dodge syndicate, which has recently acquired the interests of the El Paso and Northeastern which embraces the Dawson branch and the Dawson mines, have given out that the town is to be surveyed into town lots and sold to the public. This announcement of the radical change at the coal camp will give much pleasure to the entire territory, and especially to the citizens of Colfax county, to whom the closed coal camp has always been a blot on the fair county. Ever since the establishment of the coal camp of the Dawson Fuel company in the county, the town of Dawson has been conducted as an exclusive company function. No intrusion for any purpose has been permitted. No one has been permitted to purchase property or establish business there and so great has been the corporation censorship that even religious and political freedom has been unknown.

Since their acquisition, the Phelps, Dodge people have attempted in no wise to exercise their authority over their employes to the extent of dictating how they shall vote, or whom they shall buy the necessities of

life. In surveying the town the company will reserve enough for their operating purposes, and all mineral rights to the 25,000 acres of land they own.

There will be great opportunities for business in the new town and Colfax county will be greatly benefited in both financial and moral ways, by the opening of the town.—Raton Gazette.

Notice.

Have you ranch land or mining property on which you would like financial help? If so, give me full particulars regarding same, stating what it is, whether you wish to sell outright or whether you wish to retain portion of same, also how far you are from a railroad station. How about water supply? Give as complete description and history of the property as possible and we will write you. Can furnish any amount of money necessary and will assure success.

Address, J. W. Melchoir, 2112 Madison Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Card of Thanks!

We desire to express our sincere gratitude to the friends of Lincoln and vicinity for their great kindness to us in our time of sorrow.

T. H. Rogers and family.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
June 14, 1905. }
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on August 28, 1905, viz: Kirk E. Jacobs, upon Homestead Application No. 1690, for the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 22, T. 7 S., R. 14 E.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas C. Jacobs, of Capitan, N. M.
Jefferson D. Thomas, " "
George A. Hunt, of Richardson, " "
William A. Yates, of " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Charles Henley was up this week from Hondo.

John B. Wharton was in Capitan Saturday from the Hondo country.

Barbed Wire for sale at Welch & Titsworth's.

W. L. Gumm was up from Lincoln Wednesday, trading with our merchants.

Joe Coleman was in from his ranch yesterday, and said, "yes, we've had some rain."

Pride of Denver flour at Welch & Titsworth.

Mrs. J. S. Williamson and son, Charlie, went down to Hondo and Picacho this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin May were over from their home on the Bonito Wednesday.

Meadow Gold butter at Welch & Titsworth.

E. W. Hulbert came up from Lincoln Monday and took the train out that day for El Paso.

Mrs. Sam W. Elwood left on Monday's train for Dawson where she will join her husband.

Kansas stock salt 60 cts per cwt, at Welch & Titsworth.

Lloyd Hulbert was up from Lincoln Monday after a load of lumber. His father is building an addition to his residence.

Judge Joseph Hall left on yesterday's train for Ft. Worth, Texas, where he goes on business connected with a Lincoln county corporation.

For a first-class shave, hair-cut and shampoo, drop in to rear of printing office.

T. C. Jacobs was in Wednesday from beyond the Capitans. We didn't ask him how things were, but his smile told of good grass and fat cattle.

"Uncle" Abe May has become associated with Ben Rentfrow in the blacksmithing business, and his long experience in that line insures a successful business.

J. L. Bryan was in this week from his ranch on the south slope of the Capitans. He said the rains were bountiful and the grass fine, but registered a small kick against the roads.

The Coalora postoffice has been abolished, and the office has been merged with Capitan, Therefore, those who have been receiving mail at Coalora will, in the future, be supplied from this office.

Wanted.—Hides, sheep pelts goat skins, etc. Highest market price paid by Welch & Titsworth.

P. A. Box returned this morning from Bay City, Texas, where he went some three months since. Mr. Box left the malarial districts to live in a higher altitude, and will in future make his home near Angus.

FOR SALE—Capitan Hotel, or will trade for stock cattle. Address Mrs. H. A. Meers, 532 North Santa Fe street, El Paso Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Mundell returned on Monday's train from Ennis, Texas, where they went a year ago. Mr. Mundell says a great deal of rain has fallen in Texas, more than any time since 1889, and as a consequence, great damage to crops has resulted.

A Dreadful Accident.

At his home, on the Mesa, eight miles west of Capitan, Wednesday morning of this week, Fred Pflugsten met with a very serious accident.

He was loading, alone, a ton and a half gasoline engine into a wagon, and in some way the weight become overbalanced, falling on Mr. Pflugsten, crushing his arm and breaking his leg; and it is feared that the bone in the (left) arm is so badly crushed, that even if amputation is avoided it will be forever useless.

No one was at hand to aid him in his distress but his wife, yet she failed not to meet the requirements of the case. She got a pry and lifted the weight from her husband's bruised and lacerated body, and soon help arrived, and the wounded man was borne into the house.

A messenger was at once dispatched to the nearest phone office, and a doctor phoned for. Drs. Paden and Mains, of White Oaks, immediately responded to the summons and arrived at the wounded man's home that night. The leg was set but the arm was in such a condition that only temporary relief was administered; the intention being to set the arm Sunday. The bones of the arm are fearfully crushed, but the doctors hope to save it.

A Lincoln Wedding.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Rosa Emillo, Lincoln, were married Stephen Ramond, of Capitan, and Miss Onie Emillo, Father Girma, the parish priest at Lincoln performing the ceremony.

The newly wedded couple came up to Capitan in the afternoon, and left the following day for Old Mexico, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Mr. Ramond is one of our most substantial and highly respected ranchmen and business men, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. The bride has grown to womanhood in Lincoln, and has a pleasant manner which has gained her many friends.

The NEWS extends its best wishes.

Died in El Paso.

The El Paso Herald, of the date of August 1st, announces the death of Mrs. Ellen Davis, the mother of Mrs. P. G. Peters, of Angus. Mrs. Davis was a sufferer from heart trouble and dropsy.

School in September.

The board of directors have employed Prof. H. C. Harper and wife, of Nogal, to teach the Capitan public school, and the term will begin the first Monday in September. The board further gives notice that all poll tax must be paid at once.

Welch & Titsworth

Welch & Titsworth

General Merchandise

Wholesale and Retail

Welch & Titsworth

THE CAPITAN HOTEL,

MRS. S. T. GRAY, Lessee.

Rooms Renovated and
Neatly Furnished.

TABLE SUPPLIED WITH
FRESH MARKETINGS.

A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Was Taken to Texas.

T. A. Irvin, sheriff of Callahan county, Texas, arrived this week and left for his home yesterday, having in charge Ollie Sterling. Sterling is wanted at Baird on two charges—embezzlement and for selling mortgaged property.

Sheriff Irvin located his man here by a little quiet work, and instructed Sheriff Owen, of this county, to arrest and hold Sterling and notify him. This was done, with the result above stated.

Finest kind of fresh bread always on hand at Welch & Titsworth, Capitan, and Aragon Bros., Lincoln.

H. E. Davis is now engaged in the insurance business. He struck a character the other day in his rounds, who, in answer to some insurance arguments, pulled the bible to sustain his argument, and Davis fled. However, we don't know whether the average insurance man is alike affected—or infected.

The rainy season, with the rain, is now on.

Star Brand Shoes are the best. They cost no more than the other kind: for sale by Welch & Titsworth.

Chas. A. Stevens, manager of the Iowa and New Mexico Mining and Milling Co., accompanied by his wife, was in Capitan yesterday. Mr. Stevens told the Newsman that his company intended to patent a number of claims at Turkey Creek this year. The work now in progress on these properties is showing up some valuable gold ore, and the leads opened are large and continuous.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
July 31, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on September 13, 1905. viz: Mabruna Lucero, upon Homestead Application No. 1288, for the Southeast quarter of section 31, T. 8 S., R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Lucas Gallegos	of Arabela, N. M.
Jesus Mes	" " "
Epimenio Lucero	" " "
Severo Gallegos	" " "

8-4-0t HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
July 31, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Clerk, at his office at Lincoln, New Mexico, on September 11, 1905. viz: Leroy Lamay, upon Homestead Application No. 1396, for the Northwest quarter of Section 33, T. 9 S., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

A. Bowen Zimmwalt,	of Angus, N. M.
William E. White	of Nogal, " "
William S. Bourne	of " " "
Lute A. Skinner	of " " "

8-1-0t HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Rolla D. Harper is contemplating the building of an immense reservoir on his ranch, south of the Capitan mountains. He is planning to dam up a basin, to be 200 yards long, 14 feet high and 30 feet wide at the base.

Lincoln Baptist Association.

The Lincoln Baptist Association will meet at Hondo, this county, on Thursday night before the second Sunday of the present month, and the meeting will hold over Sunday.

The Lincoln association embraces five counties: viz: Otero, Guadalupe, Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy. Representatives from each of these counties are expected to be present, and at this meeting more territory may be added to the Lincoln Association.

MADE NEW STRENGTH

**QUICKER THAN DOCTOR'S TONICS,
SAYS TYPHOID PATIENT.**

**Young Lady Left by Fever in Very Weak
State Uses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
with Gratifying Results.**

After a fever, such as typhoid or scarlet, has run its full course there remains the recovery of strength. The tonic that will most rapidly increase the red corpuscles in the blood is the one that will most quickly restore color to the pale cheeks, strength to the weak muscles, and elasticity to the sluggish nerves. So far nothing has ever been produced superior to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this purpose.

Miss Midendorf had been ill with typhoid fever for fourteen weeks. She had a good physician who carried her safely through the critical stages. When he left, nothing remained to be done except to build up her strength, which was very feeble, and he gave her some prescriptions for that purpose. Here, however, she met with disappointment.

"I took the doctor's tonics," she says, "for two months after I had recovered from the fever, but they did not do me the good I looked for. My strength came back so slowly that I scarcely seemed to be making any progress at all. Just then I read in a book thrown in our yard some striking testimonials showing what wonderful blood-builders and strength-givers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are. I got a box of them soon after, this and after I had taken only about half of them I could see a very great improvement in my condition. When I had used up two boxes, I felt that I did not need any more medicine. I have remained strong ever since."

Miss E. B. Midendorf lives at No. 1501 Park street, Quincy, Ill. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best remedy to use in all cases of weakness, from whatever cause the system may be run down. In cases of debility due to overwork they minister fresh strength and overcome nervous symptoms. They are a specific for anemia or bloodlessness. They are particularly helpful to girls on the verge of womanhood. They meet all the requirements of the period known as the change of life. They correct spring languor. They strengthen weak digestion and rouse up sluggish organs. No other tonic combines so many virtues. All druggists sell them.

Italian Agent Maltreated.

Captain Baccari, who was sent to the Congo Independent state as the representative of King Victor Emmanuel to report upon the possibility of starting an Italian emigration scheme for the Congo, charged that the independent state authorities attempted to have him poisoned, and that afterward the governor general of the Congo tried to prove that he was insane.

Opportunities in Cuba.

Now is the time to secure land in La Gloria, the first and largest American Colony in Cuba. Easy terms. Money in fruit raising. Large profits on small investments. Write for free illustrated booklet. Cuban Land & Steamship Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Some men are too lazy to make either enemies or friends.

"Is Brown getting thoroughly accustomed to his automobile?" "No," I don't think so. I saw him drive it up to a watering trough yesterday."

TEA

A tired woman; a fresh pot of tea; there is joy all over her face.

The typewriter is mightier than the telephone—when it comes to reproducing the message in court.

Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 16 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

Wise is the man who can tell whether a young man is in love or is merely breaking in a new pair of shoes.

It is said that more people have lost their lives in Fourth of July accidents than were killed during the entire Revolutionary War.

The City in the Sea

Lo, death has reared himself a throne
In a strange city lying alone
Far down within the dim west,
Where the good and the bad and the
worst and the best
Have gone to their eternal rest.
Their shrines and palaces and towers
(Time-eaten towers that tremble not)
Resemble nothing that is ours.
Around, by lifting winds forgot,
Resignedly beneath the sky
The melancholy waters lie.

No rays from the holy heaven come down
On the long night time of that town;
But light from out the lurid sea
Streams up the turrets silently,
Gleams up the pinnacles far and free;
Up domes, up spires, up kingly halls,
Up fanes, up Babylon-like walls,
Up shadowy long-forgotten bowers
Of sculptured ivy and stone flowers.
Up many and many a marvelous shrine
Whose wreathed friezes intertwine
The viol, the violet, and the vine.

Resignedly beneath the sky
The melancholy waters lie.
So blend the turrets and shadows there
That all seem pendulous in air.

While from a proud tower in the town
Death looks gigantically down.

There open fanes and gaping graves
Yawn level with the luminous waves;
But not the riches there that lie
In each idol's diamond eye—
Not the gayly-jeweled dead,
Tempt the waters from their bed;
For no ripples curl, alas,
Along that wilderness of glass;
No swellings tell that winds may be
Upon some far-off happier sea;
No heavings hint that winds have been
On seas less hideously serene.

But lo, a stir is in the air!
The wave—there is a movement there!
As if the towers had thrust aside,
In slightly sinking, the dull tide;
As if their tops had feebly given
A void within the filmy heaven!
The waves have now a redder glow,
The hours are breathing faint and low;
And when, amid no earthly moans,
Down, down that town shall settle hence,
Hell, rising from a thousand thrones,
Shall do it reverence.

—Edgar Allan Poe.

Disease and the Microbe

I am tempted to ask the reader merely to believe, because I say so, that the destruction of disease germs is possible.

Of course I don't mean to assert that we are yet in possession of knowledge sufficient for our purpose, even supposing that mankind had set itself on the extermination of disease microbes, says C. W. Saleeby, M. D., in Harper's Weekly. For absolute success we must know much more than we do. In the case of malaria our knowledge is practically perfect. We know the life history of the microbe from the cradle to the grave, so to speak, and therefore we can exterminate it whenever the public of the planet gives the word. On the other hand, we have not yet discovered the microbes of many diseases, such as measles and whooping cough and mumps, and even a "cold in the head." But these are mere matters of time. Similarly, we must recognize that microbes go through millions of generations when other creatures go through one. At the end of twenty-four hours a microbe may have grandchildren with "great-great" added on. Therefore they can vary very

quickly. And we know that certain conditions may cause innocent microbes so to vary, after a few thousands of generations (taking next to no time), that they become harmful. All this question must be investigated on even a wider scale than at present; so that we may be able to kill all the microbes that are even potentially dangerous, or else modify them so that they are dangerous only to creatures which are dangerous to us. An instance of this is already furnished in a sense, by the plague. The microbe of this disease—the bacillus pestis—discovered ten years ago by the great Japanese bacteriologist Kitasato, is mainly conveyed from place to place by rats, which die even more readily than man of this terrible disease. Therefore man has declared war on the unfortunate rat, his co-victim.

As disease gradually diminishes upon the earth, with the disappearance of its chief cause, certain great changes will occur in human life. Its average length will be greatly increased—certainly by several decades—for microbes shorten the life of every one of us, even when we die of so-called "old age."

Odd Things About Money

Business men throughout Canada are disturbed at the preponderance of American coins in trade circles. Ways and means are being sought to exclude American silver coins as far as possible from business channels. The Canadian Bankers' association has proposed to the Canadian government that it reimburse the banks for the charges of shipping American silver back to the United States, the banks at the same time to take an equivalent amount of Canadian silver. There has been no disposition to refuse American bills, for the balance of trade is heavily in favor of the United States and the bills are accepted at par by the banks for shipment to correspondents throughout the United States.

Chinese mints are literally "coining money" on a scheme recently hit upon by which copper coins are minted at a comparatively small cost and made exchangeable at the rate of ninety for a Mexican dollar. At Hang-chau 20,000,000 of these copper coins

are being made every month and shipped to Shanghai. The coins are officially known as the 10-cash coins, corresponding to our American 1-cent pieces. One hundred of these coins weight slightly over twenty-four ounces and a pound and a half copper costs only 10 to 20 cents. No great amount of power is needed to convert the copper into coin and plenty of labor can be had at from \$4 to \$8 gold a month.

According to Chinese computation, the pound and a half of copper in money is worth about \$1.12 Mexican, or 50 cents in gold. While issued at the mints for 90 cents to one Mexican dollar, so great is the demand for these copper coins among the Chinese that they pass current among the people for from 95 to 97 cents. A new mint with an output of 2,000,000 of these coins a day will start up in Hangchau this month. The new coins are not only driving gold cash out of circulation, but will have to be reckoned with when a new monetary system is made for the Chinese empire.

Divisions of the Drama.

Mrs. Craigie, better known to novel readers under her pen name of "John Oliver Hobbes," has just come forward with a new dramatic generalization, though she frankly admits that in stating it she is but the self-appointed mouthpiece of a small girl of her acquaintance who frequently accompanies her theater-loving parents to the play. According to this nine-year-old authority all drama is to be divided as follows:

"Tragedy is where you wear fancy dress and get murdered.

"Just plays is where you're like

other people and die of illness or commit suicide.

"And comedy is where you go through with a great deal and yet live."—New York Times.

Plant Forecasts Weather.

An Austrian meteorologist, J. N. Nowak, who forecasts the weather by means of a plant called "abrus precatorius," discovered by him in Mexico many years ago, will erect his first weather stations in Vienna and London. Nowak maintains that his forecasts are obtainable from three to eight days ahead.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut Street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."



Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Discretion is sometimes the worst part of valor.

TEA

There is scarcely anything less substantial; and almost nothing more substantial.

Gasoline Engines and Pumps

For IRRIGATION and Other Purposes.

Send inquiries and specifications to
**THE FLINT-LOMAX
ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.**
DENVER, COLORADO.
Two blocks south of Union Depot.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all.

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES
For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.
Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.
THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist.
Specimen prices, gold, silver, lead, \$1; gold, silver, 75c; gold, 50c; zinc or copper, 25c. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and umpire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference Carbonate National Bank.

"Things Worth Knowing"

AUSTIN, TEX. MUSKOGEE, I. T.
DALLAS, TEX. WACO, TEX.
FT. WORTH, TEX. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
GALVESTON, TEX. SHAWNEE, O. T.
DENISON, TEX. SO. McALESTER, I. T.
GUTHRIE, O. T. TULSA, I. T.
HOUSTON, TEX. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

The Largest Cities in
**TEXAS, OKLAHOMA AND
INDIAN TERRITORY**
Are all located on the

"The MKT Katy"

P. S.—This is a reason why you should travel and ship your freight via "The Katy"

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WHY EYESIGHT FAILS

INFERIOR ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FREQUENTLY THE CAUSE.

Illuminants of the Past, One and All, Have Serious Defects—Acetylene Gas, with Its Clear, Unwavering, Yet Soft Flame Cannot Hurt the Eyes.

Chicago, June 20.—No one can go into our schools or meet a group of children on the street without noticing how large a number of them wear spectacles. The proportion seems to increase yearly, and there are many more who ought to wear glasses. The experience of one teacher might be duplicated by the score. She knew Alice was inattentive and she thought she was unusually stupid. She said so to the principal and sent a note to the mother, requesting that the child be helped at home if she wished her to keep up with her class. One day after a blackboard explanation, the teacher called upon the child and found that she had not seen what had been written. She was kept after school and by dint of much sympathetic questioning Miss C. found that Alice had never been able to see what was put on the board and that her head had ached so often and so hard that she frequently failed to hear what was said.

Such a condition may be caused by lack of proper food, but in our American homes it is usually due to the poor quality of the artificial light. The yellow, insufficient light of the ordinary kerosene lamp, with its smoky chimney, is about as bad for the eyes as can be imagined. The flickering light from a coal gas jet is but little better, and even the electric light, brilliant as it usually is, has an unsteadiness due to variations in power, and a glare peculiarly trying to the delicate nerves of sight. The comparatively new illuminant acetylene gas produces as nearly perfect an artificial light as has yet been found. It gives a clear white, unwavering light, very brilliant yet perfectly soft, and so nearly like the rays of the sun that even colors appear as in daylight.

Fortunately, acetylene is very easily and cheaply produced, and the simple apparatus necessary can be purchased and installed in any home at a very moderate cost, and the acetylene can be piped to convenient points in the house where a light is needed. It is then lighted and extinguished and used exactly like common city gas.

Acetylene is rapidly coming into common use in homes, churches, schools and institutions of all kinds, and it is reasonable to expect that as its use in the home increases, there will be fewer defective eyes, particularly among children. Poor eyesight and the many ills resulting therefrom will undoubtedly be much reduced by the use of this new illuminant.

"Paw, would it be ungrammatical to say I seen you when you hid \$10 under the bureau?" "Yes, son, both ungrammatical and dangerous. When you are in doubt on such points always come to me, and never go to your mother."

AGONY OF SORE HANDS.

Cracked and Peeled—Water and Heat Caused Intense Pain—Could Do No Housework—Grateful to Cuticura.

"My hands cracked and peeled, and were so sore it was impossible for me to do my housework. If I put them in water I was in agony for hours; and if I tried to cook, the heat caused intense pain. I consulted two doctors, but their prescriptions were utterly useless. And now after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment my hands are entirely well, and I am very grateful. (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Drew, 18 Dana St., Roxbury, Mass."

Magistrate—Where do you live? Prisoner—My home is where my hat is. Magistrate—Indeed. Prisoner—Yes, but just at present I haven't any hat.

CALL HIM "RUBBER HORSE."

"Dumbarton" Does Several Little Contortionist Stunts.

"The rubber horse" is the sobriquet given by the members of No. 1 truck company, Harrison street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, to Dumbarton, the great gray gelding that helps to pull their apparatus to fires, says the Baltimore News. "The rubber horse" has the peculiar faculty of being able to scratch himself exactly as a cat sometimes does in front of a fire. When he is a little tired or feels that his muscles need relaxing, Dumbarton stretches his front legs directly in front of him, bending down on them until they are almost flat on the ground and extended in front of him, while his back legs and hindquarters appear from his position to be lifted upward.

The first time that Dumbarton performed this contortion was on the street while he and his wagon mate were waiting for their friends to extinguish a blaze. The position was so unusual for a horse to take that the firemen around the truck wagon thought that the animal had a fit of some kind and rushed forward to raise him up. But Dumbarton, with a twinkle in his eye, seemed to say, "I was only doing a little contortionist stunt for you," and slowly regained his feet. Sometimes Dumbarton performs his contortionist act in his stall, but he generally does it while he is standing on the street, and when he elects to perform a crowd always gathers around the "rubber horse" to see him stretch like a cat.

Mother Humming Bird Feeding Young.

When I first crawled in among the bushes close to the nest the little mother darted at me and poised a foot from my nose, as if to stare me out of countenance. She looked me all over from head to foot twice, then she seemed convinced that I was harmless.

She whirled and sat on the nest edge. The bantlings opened wide their hungry mouths. She spread her tail like a flicker and braced herself against the nest side. She craned her neck and drew her daggerlike bill straight up above the nest. She plunged it down the baby's throat to the hilt and started a series of gestures that seemed fashioned to puncture him to the toes. Then she stabbed the other baby until it made me shudder. It looked like the murder of the infants. But they were not mangled and bloody, they were getting a square meal after the usual humming bird method of regurgitation.

They ran out their slender tongues to lick the honey from their bills. How they liked it! Then she settled down and ruffled up her breast feathers to let her babies cuddle close to her naked bosom. Occasionally she reached under to caress them with whisperings of mother-love.—Country Calendar.

Why Prison Doorkeepers Are Surly.

"Why are the doorkeepers of prisons always surly? I guess it is because they have to answer so many foolish questions," said a prison doorkeeper.

"Only this morning a ring comes at the bell. I halt in the middle of my breakfast. I tramp down the long corridor. I unlock my fifty-ton door with my twenty-pound key. Outside stands a tough young man, his hat on the side of his head, who says:

"Boss, when'll Joe Mace get out? Me and another feller's got a bet on it."

"People come here and ask me when this prisoner's trial and that prisoner's trial takes place; They come here without permits and demand to see a prisoner with the same air as you'd go to a friend's house and demand to see your friend. They bring presents to prisoners, boxes of cigars, bottles of rum, scarf pins and poker dice.

"It is the constant rebuffing of all these foolish persons that makes the doorkeeper of a prison surly."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CATALPA TREES IN THE SOUTH.

Railroad Companies Have Planted 75,000 Trees This Season.

John P. Brown, editor of Arboriculture, is making another visit to the Harahan Catalpa plantation, where 25,000 additional trees are being planted under his direction. Mr. Brown has come from Florida, where he planted 50,000 catalpa trees for the Florida East Coast railway and a number of Florida capitalists. He thinks that the sandy lands of that state are specially favorable for forest growing, and believes many thousands of acres of cut-over pine lands will be planted again in forest as soon as the land can be prepared and trees obtained.

It is a singular fact that this tree, which did not exist outside a very small area of Indiana and Illinois a century ago, should prove so well adapted for the gulf state, where its growth is double that of its northern locality.

Between the lumber manufacturer, the naval stores operators, and the annual forest fires, the South is rapidly denuding her forests, while no efforts are being made to perpetuate the pine timber, while the cypress is of such slow growth, requiring twelve years to increase one inch in thickness, that the outlook for timber lumber and cross-ties for the future is very discouraging.

A cypress tree four feet in diameter has required 300 years to grow. Southern yellow pine can be grown into sawing timber in seventy-five to 120 years, while catalpa speciosa two feet in diameter has been produced in the city of New Orleans in fourteen years and in Florida in ten to twelve years.

Colorado Students at Harvard.

Harvard College has a large number of colored men among its students, and many on the rolls of its alumni, how many none of the officials can tell you, for no record is kept of students of one race as distinguished from another. It is claimed that the colored students find that no distinction whatever is made, either favorable to them or in discrimination against them. They are simply students, to be accepted on their merits in class-room, athletic field and in general association, and the response from the young men has been fine scholarship, contented self-respect and dignified manhood. In recent interviews some of these students urge that this spirit is all that is required to make the colored citizens of the Nation like any other class. When it is seen that they are men, and not problems, and treated according to their individual deserts, the negroes will find a way to develop all that is in them.—Denver News.

When an engagement is announced in a small town the rest of the inhabitants begin to discuss which of the two contracting parties is going to get the worst of it.

A Calcutta paper says the climate of that city is so unhealthy that the inhabitants are obliged to live elsewhere.

Treatment of Consumption.

An important paper was read before the recent meeting of the American Anti-Tuberculosis League at Atlanta, Georgia, by Dr. C. P. Palmer of Asheville North Carolina, on "The Physician's permanent Duty to the Patient and Family in Tuberculosis." At the conclusion of his discussion Dr. Amble presented the following points:

"First—Tuberculosis is not the fatal disease commonly believed.

"Second—While communicable, it can be practically innocuous by the proper course on the part of the patient.

"Third—The chief cause of the large mortality is late diagnosis.

"Fourth—Late diagnosis is caused by indifference of the patient to early symptoms and carelessness on the part of the physician consulted.

"Fifth—By thorough systematic instruction of the patient, better results can be accomplished than by medication.

"Sixth—Instruction of patient, family and friends and close observation on their part of the rules laid down will practically rob the disease of its method and means of extending."

It doesn't take a quarrelsome man to strike an attitude.

SAVED CHILD'S LIFE.

Remarkable Cure of Dropsy by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sedgwick, Ark., June 19.—The case of W. S. Taylor's little son is looked upon by those interested in medical matters as one of the most wonderful on record. In this connection his father makes the following statement:

"Last September my little boy had dropsy; his feet and limbs were swollen to such an extent that he could not walk or put his shoes on. The treatment that the doctors were giving him seemed to do him no good, and two or three people said his days were short, even the doctors, two of the best in the country told me he would not get better. I stopped their medicine and at once sent for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I gave him three Pills a day, one morning, noon and night for eight days; at the end of the eighth day the swelling was all gone, but to give the medicine justice, I gave him eleven more pills. I used thirty-five Pills in all and he was entirely cured. I consider your medicine saved my child's life. When the thirty-five Pills were given him, he could run, dance and sing, whereas before he was an invalid in his mother's arms from morning until night."

It's no use inviting folks to heaven if you're unwilling to ask them to eat dinner with you.

TEA

Can a very bad person like tea very much, do you think?



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Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
July 24, 1905. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office in Lincoln, N. M., on September 2, 1905, viz: Ellen Mundell, upon Homestead Application No. 1415, for the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 29 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 28, T. 9 S., R. 14 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Thomas H. Moore, of Capitan, N. M.
Sallie Moore, " " "
Sarah C. Gray, " " "
Louis J. Mundell, " " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

1st pub. 8-4-0t.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, }
July 24, 1905. }

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Lincoln, New Mexico, on September 6, 1905, viz: Elishia Wright, upon Homestead Application No. 1336, for the northwest quarter of section 9, T. 11 S., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Amos J. Gilmore, of Alto, N. M.
William H. Walker, of Alto, " "
Charles W. Wingfield, of Ruidoso, N. M.
Edward J. Coe, of " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

8-4-0t

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
July 24, 1905. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office at Lincoln, New Mexico, on September 5, 1905, viz: John P. Jones, upon Homestead Application No. 1250, for the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ section 23, T. 9 S., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Geo. W. Barrett, sr. of Angus, N. M.
Lute Skinner, of " "
N. A. Zumwalt, of " "
G. L. Bradford, of " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

8-4-0t

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. }
July 24, 1905. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at his office at Lincoln, New Mexico, on September 2, 1905, viz: William S. Bourne, upon Homestead Application No. 920, for the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, T. 9 S., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
A. Bowen Zumwalt, of Angus, N. M.
William R. White of Nogal, " "
Leroy Lamay, of " "
Lute A. Skinner, of " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

8-4-0t

NOTICE.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF }
ANDREA ANALLA DE NEWCOMB. }

In the Probate Court, within and for Lincoln County,
To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of Andrea Analla de Newcomb, late of said County of Lincoln and Territory of New Mexico, has been filed in said Court, and that the same will be proven at the next regular term of said Court to be begun and held at the Court House, Lincoln, New Mexico, on Monday the 4th day of September, A. D., 1905.

All persons having objections to the probating of said last will and testament will be heard at such time and place.

DATED: Lincoln, New Mexico, July 13, 1905.
[SEAL] W. E. KIMBRELL, Probate Clerk.
by E. W. HULBERT, Deputy.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. }
June 14, 1905. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at his office in Lincoln, New Mexico, on August 28, 1905, viz: Jose Herrera, upon Homestead application No. 1431, for the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 21, T. 8 S., R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Olapio Herrera, of Capitan, N. M.
Jose Herrera, " " "
Isidro McKinley, " " "
Juan C. Chavez, " " "
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

7-21-0t

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Administrator's Sale of Land.

In the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, within and for the county of Lincoln.
John A. Haley, administrator of the estate of M. Cronin, deceased plaintiff,

vs.

The unknown heirs of M. Cronin, deceased defendant.

By virtue of a decree of the District court for the county of Lincoln, duly made and entered in the above entitled cause, the subscriber administrator of the estate of M. Cronin, late of the county of Lincoln, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house, in the town and county of Lincoln, on the 19th day of August, 1905, between the hours of nine o'clock, a. m. and the setting of the sun on said day, the following described land situated in the said county of Lincoln and territory of New Mexico, described as follows to wit:

Commencing at corner No. 1, a boulder, 16x12 x14 set in ground, marked S1-14; thence var. 13-31 E N 38 E 356 and 74-100 feet to corner No. 2 a juniper post five inches in diameter, marked No. 2 S, 14; thence var. 13.40 E N 30.4) E 149.16 to corner number three, a juniper post 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, marked No. 3 S-4; thence var. 12.35 E N 42 W 79 21-100 feet to corner No. 4, a boulder built in wall 16x12x8 marked S 4-14; thence var. 12.15 E N 37.30 W, 131.03 feet to corner No. 5; cedar post at end of wall 7 inches in diameter, marked S 5-14; thence var. 12.15 E N 57.30 W 153.78-10) feet to corner No. 6, a juniper post 9 inches in diameter, marked S 6-14; thence var. 12. 15 E S 23 W 27 feet to corner No. 7, a granite boulder 24x18x18, marked S 7,14; thence var. 12.15 E S, 42.15 W 112.21-100 feet to corner No. 8, a cedar post 5 inches in diameter marked S 8-14; thence var. 13.05 E S 50.35 W 182.16-100 to corner No. 9, a cedar post 8 inches in diameter marked S 9-14; thence var. 13 E N 44.50 W 180 84 100 feet to corner No. 10, a cedar post 6 inches in diameter marked O A W side No. S, 10-14; thence var. 13 E S 36 30 W 150 6-100 feet to corner No. 11, a cedar post 5 inches in diameter marked S 11-14; thence var. 13.05 E S, 53.25 E 530 88-100 feet to corner No. 12, a granite boulder 21x16x10 marked S 12.14. This is also corner No. 2, survey No. 12 and is so marked. Thence 13.05 E S 53.30 E 63 6-10 feet to corner No. 13, a granite boulder 14x10x15 marked S 13-14, which is also corner No. 4, of survey No. 14: thence var. 13 05 E. S. 52 E 180 84-100 feet to corner No. 1, place of beginning.

Also all that land described as follows, to wit; Commencing at corner No. 6, survey No. 15, series of Lincoln county surveys, in a northerly direction five yards to a stone and cedar post: thence in a southwesterly direction 238 feet and 5 inches to a stone monument marked S 3-12; thence in a southeasterly direction 77 yards to corner No. 11, of survey No. 14, aforesaid, all of this land lying and being in a section 19, T. 9 S R. 16 E. of New Mexico meridian in said Lincoln county, New Mexico, which said land is to be sold under the decree of said Court, for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debts made by the said M. Cronin in his life time, together with the costs of administration, etc.

John A. Haley, administrator of the estate of M. Cronin, deceased

Dated July 19, 1905.

J. E. W. HARTON, Atty for plaintiff. 7-21-0t.

HENRY PFAFF,

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