SOUTHWESTERN OUTLOOK

The Official Republican Newspaper of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

VOLUME IV. NO. 11. CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909. PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR.

BUSY WEEK IN JUSTICE COURT

This week has been exceptionally a busy one in the Justice shops of the community. There were no cases of importants, however, given a hearing. Among the cases were:

Saturday: Territory vs Victory Lopez, charged with assault and battery with words. Jury returned verdict of "not guilty."

Monday: D. W. Glenn vs O. A. Hunt, cival, discharged for want of prosecution.

Tuesday: Nogal, Justice Koonce, Territory vs Willie Walters, using insulting language while armed with deadly weapon, discharged on plea of Res Adjuicate.

Territory vs P. Golding, to place under "peace bond", discharged by court.

Territory vs Thomas Golding, same, discharged.

Wednesday: Justice Scoggins. Territory vs Jose Lopez., assault with deadly weapon, discharged for want of prosecution.

Thursday: Terrirory vs Murdock Kelley, cival.

Carrizozo Trading Co., vs Murdock Kelly, cival.

Kelley and Sons vs Murdock Kelley, cival.

ABSTRACT OF COUNTY RECORD

Furnished By The American Title and Trust Co

DEEDS

Wm. Kahler and wife to J. W. Phelps and J. A. Walton lots 1, 2 and three blk. 29 McDonald Addition in Carrizozo, Consideration $1.00.

Charles Spence and wife to John Mocho and J. B. Mocho S W sec. 27, N½ N E ¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ sec. 28, Twp. 7 S. R. 15 E. and water rights Consideration $5000.00.

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS

Spencer Hopkins to Forest H. Smith and Geo. C. Hopkins Mining Claim H and S No. 3, Nogal Dist. Consideration $10.00.

Forest H Smith to Geo. C. Hopkins H and S No. 1, 2 and 3 Mining Claims, Nogal Dist. Consideration $5000.00.

Geo. C. Hopkins to Commercial Metals Co. Mining claims H and S No. 1, 2 and 3 Consideration $10.00

FORFEITURE NOTICE

Henry Pfaff to co-owners of Clipper Mining Claim, W. C. Dist. J. E. Hurt " " " Birmingham Placer " Capitan "

Application for permit to appropriate water J. H. Potter for 10 acre feet out of Bonito Cayeon Sec. 18, Twp. 11 S. Rg. 13 E. for domestic use and stock.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

H Lutz et al vs. C. W. Wingfield et al, that county seat controversy has been appealed to Territorial Supreme Court and that bonds will be repudiated should plaintiff prevail.

Protest of R. A. Duran, County Commissioner, against bond issue for building of court house and jail at Carrizozo for that it has cost the county more than $30,000.00.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

Pas Ramirez	45	White Oaks
Leandra Ornelar	28	" "
Francisco F. Vigil	18	Pacacho
Lucia Gonzales	15	San Patricio
G.C. Johnston	21	Lincoln
Laura Salazar	15	"
Jacobo Baca	25	"
Juanita Miranda	15	"

—All kinds of toys at Rollands Brothers Drug Store.

—For fresh nuts and candies call at Peoples Bros. Cash Store.

—Good rooms to rent at the Thomkins rooming house.

—Subscribe to the Outlook.

MINOR MENTION

—Dr. E. B. Walker, was called to Ancho Wednesday night to attend Juan Martines who had been shot, probably fatally, by Jose Garcus, colered.

—Mrs. John Adams is seriously ill.

—A. A. Odin has sold his Barber Shop to John Doering, and moved to Bakersville Calif.

—David Glenn returned yesterday from El Paso.

—Mrs. North Parker died Wednesday night at the Brown hotel in Nogal of old age.

—Governor Geo. Curry, Vernon L. Sullivan and Robert P. Ervien passed through Carrizozo Wednesday on their way to Tularosa to investigate a large reservoir project under consideration at that place.

—Beautiful and useful Holiday Gifts can be found at Rolland Bros.

—Make Christmas last through the whole year by buying an Edison Phonograph or Victory Talking machine. $10 to $100. J. R. Humphrey's Jewelry Store.

—Gen. Mgr. H. J. Simmons of E. P. & S. W. has announced, that the lodge at Cloudcroft, which was burned to the ground several mon tha ago, would be rebuilt by the company but would not be finished until 1911.

—Mr. J. A. Paris was seriously injured in a run-a-way accident at Watson Lake last Friday. He was thrown from the rig and his leg was broken. His wife joined him at Capitan Saturday. Mrs. W. J. James has taken Mrs. Paris's place at the hotel temporarily.

—Wm. Kilgore Collier, Foreman Kimbells Clerk, left for Childress Texas, his old home, Monday. "Bill," may not come back unaccompanied.

—Doc Tice has been taking in the sites of Alamogordo the past few days.

—Richard E. Patton former proprietor of the Flite Taloring Parlors left suddenly and unexpectedly Monday, he is chargewith embezzelment.

—The work on the fronts of the new stores next to the Post office is progressing rapidly.

—Dr. F. S. Randles will visit his old home Alamogordo in a few days.

—Conductor J. E. Manny and wife left Wednesday morning for a pleasure trip to El Paso.

—Mr. Blaney Harvey of Philadelphia who came out here some months ago to enter into the ranch business with a friend has decided to return to his home in Philadelphia and will depart in a few days.

—Capt. McIntosch of Fort Sumner has been in town a few days this week looking after his financial interests.

—Albert Ziegler of the "House of Good Taste" is spending a few days with his family in Trinadad Colo.

—Leroy R. Wade will return to his parents home in La Grange to put his feet under their festive board during the holidays.

Lincoln Locals

—Deputy Territorial Engineer Lewis with 15 men went to work on the big hill last Monday morning and by the end of the week expects to have 25 men at work. Mr. Lewis will have charge of the work and supervise it in person and is determined to push it to completion at an early date. A number of the property owners in the Hondo and Bonita Valllys and surrounding country have contributed liberally toward the good roads fund in order to insure the success of this much needed highway.

—The little children are busily engaged in their preperations for the Christmas exercises and an interesting program is expected

—Mrs. Dr J W. Laws gave a party last Wednesday night in the interest of the Ladies Sewing Circle. Quite a number of ladies attended.

Oscuro Jottings

—Dr. Guido Raniger and wife very pleasantly entertained a large part of the local population at a private dance in their home on the hill last Saturday evening. The affair was in honor of Miss Laura Hutchins, a niece, who is visiting them from Sheldon Illinois. It had passed the "wee small hours" of the morning before the dance broke up and every one had the usual fine time. Leroy R. Wade and Lee B. Chase were present from Carrizozo.

—W. H. Corwin came down from Carrizozo and spent Sunday with his family here

—E G. Raffety is in the Oscuro Mountains seeing to his annual assesment work

—Dr. and Mrs Tillman and son of Salt Lake City arrived Sunday morning on a visit to Eugene F. Jones.

—All the poles and material for the new telephone line between here Socorro is distributed. The construction gang are camped at Tom McDonalds ranch and will move their camp next into Oscuro.

—The new well outfit has been moved to the main street well and it is expected that the new well will be drilled beside the old one.

—Work is progressing rapidly on three white sands cement store buildings.

WHEN SHE CAME HOME

Irving Berlin, the author of My Wife's Gone to the County," said at a recent dinner in New York:

"A true happening was the inspiration of this song.

"In July a Brooklyn women set out for Ocean Grove, and on her arrival discovered that her watch, a small affair was missing. She thought it had probably dropped on the thick, soft dinning room rug, so she wired to the maid at home:

"'Let me know if you find anything on rug in dinning room.'

"A few days later she received from the maid a letter saying:

"'Dear Madam: I was to let you know if I found anything on the dinning room rug. This is what I found this morning: Three champagne corks, eighteen cigar butts, five cigarette ends, four blue chips, thirty-six burnt matches and one pink satin slipper.'"

TO PROTECT HOMESTEADERS

Congressman E. T. Taylor proposes to make a fight in Washington this winter to put a stop to the practice of "protesting without cause" lands filed upon by homesteaders in the west. "I am going to try and get the government to issue titles to land which it has held up for months, declared Mr. Taylor in a public statement.

"Without giving any reason the word 'protested' will be stamped upon proving papers and then the victim, who often lives 100 or more miles from the land office, is compelled to go home and bring witnesses to the land office at his own expense to prove his innocence.

"In the majority of cases they can not afford to do this It breaks them up and they are forced to give up land to which they are entitled.

"We are going to Washington to make a fight, not against the forest reserve policy, but against what appears to be an attempt to keep settlers away from the west by denying them land."

White Oaks Whiffs

—Old Muajokeewis has been ripping up the New Mexican Mecadam here during the past week, but like an after election day politician, has suddenly let up on his 'wind jamming' and is now giving us a much needed rest.

*Muajokeewis, Indian for west wind-Editor

—Charles Spence has moved from his North Capitan ranch and is now stirring up his yellow jacket's nest on the southwest slop of Lone Mountain. He says these cold days only appear to make the 'junkets' all the hotter, but he expects to find something rich in the nest out there and they can't horn him off even with a shot gun.

—Mrs. Ed Queen presented her husband with another son and 'heir apparent' a few days ago and he is at a loss just where to place it, as it put in an appearance too late for Thanksgiving and to soon for Xmas but he will find room for it on the premises somewhere.

—James Woodland, more familiraly known here in times gone by as 'Jimmie the Red' came up from Carrizozo a few days ago, and is doing a little fabricating about the mines that requires an experienced hand.

—Quite an important lot of news items were left out in the cold one night this week and were frozen up, but will be given when the weather gets warm enuff for them.

—NOGAL NOTES—

—Ed C. Pfingston of the Mesa was badly wounded last week by a vicious hog. While in the pen making some repairs the hog made a rush at him and knocked him down cutting him five times in the leg before he could escape.

—We learn through reliable sources that our friend Herman Consbrusch of Rio Bonito is perfecting plans and specifications for the building of the new court house and jail. Consbrush is fully qualified and we hope when submitted to the Hon. Board of Commisioners that his plans will be found as what is wanted.

STATEHOOD BILL INTRODUCED

Special to The New Mexican.

Washington. Dec. 6.—Chairman Hamilton introduced the separate New Mexico-Arizona statehood bill. The general provisions are the same as those of the Hamilton bill of last Congress. The governor 30 days after approval, orders an election 60 days after approval. The constitutional convention is to meet at the capital on the fourth Monday after election. The President proclaims an election for state officers twenty days after the ratification of the constitution. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the election expences in each territory. The capitals are to be at Santa Fe and Phoenix until 1915. Andrews and Cameron were both present in the House.

Chief Justice Mills is conferring with Attorney General Wickersham and at the White House is consulting the President's on New Mexico policies and on appointments to New Mexico bench. The U. S. marshalship is still up in the air. Several federal appointments in New Mexico are expected soon.

Nogal Notes

—Prof. Koonce returned last week after a lengthy visit among his Carrizozo friends, he attended the "Teachers Association" meeting while there and once more, as in days gone by, he enjoyed "a feast of reason and a flow of the soul."

—The Nogal Society people had a dance last Friday evening which was well attended, and lasted until early morning, as a fore taste of Christmas time. Several Carrizozo people were present.

—Last Sunday Tom McDonald passed through here with a bunch of cattle enroute for Ruidoso country. Mr. McDonald has a ranch in Mocking Bird Gap, and is moving his cattle for the winter.

—Last week Mrs. McIvers took out a party of "new-comers" to show them New Mexico copper ore.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Hust last Tuesday morning, a fine baby girl. Ah, Will, life has just begun for you and yours.

—Tuesday was a big day in Judge Koonce Justice Court. We are all peacable people but when we can assist our neighbors in doing likewise we are pleased to do so. G. W. Hall, Judge Scoggins, L. R. Wade and J. B. Blea were up to the court sessions.

—Monday morning dawned with a beautiful mantel of snow over all.

—The Holliness preacher from Tortolite Canyon filled the pulpit at the Nogal Church Sunday.

—Dr. Cowart of Capitan was in town Tuesday on a professional visit.

—Tom and Ira Johnson were in town last week.

—Leo Oswald drove up a hack full of Court People Tuesday.

—Mr. J. J. Ayers of the Placer company is on a business visit to his home in Oklahoma.

—Rev. Berryman will hold the regular church services over skating Sunday.

The Southwestern Outlook.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted To The Interests Of Carrizozo And Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Lee B. Chase, Editor

Enterered as second class matter January 4th, 1907, at the postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

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Editorials.

THE PESSIMIST.

Of course the wind at times in Carrizozo is very annoying and unpleasant, of course everything in this practically new country is not what it will be someday; but the knocker insists on repeating the faults, and repeating his troubles to everyone he meets. There are "knockers" and pessimists everywhere and of course our town can be no exception. But to them Herbert Kaufman in a recent editorial in Chicago Record Herald does Justice when he says, in part.

You are the most utterly useless of all humans. The space which you occupy upon the surface of the earth is a wasted spot. Without the ability to create, you aim to kill the spirit of creation; without the skill to produce, you seek to check the advance of progress.

You are a poison oak in the forest—a sleeper without the strength to climb on your own stem. You not only are fruitless, but one degree worse than sterile—you absorb vitality to no purpose and hurt everything with which you come in contact.

Despite the evidence of all the ages, you still refuse to recognize that nothing can be achieved without trial—that nothing can be accomplished unless it is attempted with courage and enthusiasm—and still you make of yourself a check-rein wherever there is call for a spur—you persist in kicking with discouragement every striver who needs the helping hand of confidence.

When all the machinery of civilization is doing its best to speed faster, you turn in reverse, exert your utmost to force every wheel down to your slower ratio.

You have no imagination and yet you try to discount all new thought. Without the courage of a single conviction, you wish to reduce the zeal of strong, sane and far-seeing intellects. Without a constructive idea, you continually hurl the battering ram of incredulaty at every rising wall.

Had the world relied upon your tribe for its progress, this earth would still be a raw expance of rock and dirt—a chaos in chaos.

Your grandsires in the darker centuries burned a thousand great souled men because they dared to do things better—enlightenment has uprooted the Stake so that the most you can do to-day is to consume the ambitions of your contemporaries in the flame of discouragement.

Four hundred years ago you would have stood in the ranks of the hooting mobs that stoned and reviled the chain-laden Columbus. As a Puritan bigot, yours would have been the hand that fired the fagots at Salem.

Had wills of your calibre prevailed in America, Bell, Morse, Edison, McCormick, Wright and Fulton, would have died unknown.

Were all men cast in your narrow measure, there would be no trans-continental rails; no eighteen-hour trains from Chicago to New York; no tunnels beneath the Hudson—the barber would continue to wield the surgeon's knife upon patients tortured for the lack of anaesthetic mercy.

You're just an IGNORAMUS—you won't learn the indisputable truths. Education is wasted upon you—you don't use it when you possess it.

Opportunity is squandered every time you are given a chance.

You bestow nothing upon humanity except harm; you are a greater enemy to society than the thief—for you would steal the very seed of inspiration from which betterment takes root.

To be pessimistic in this hour of illustrious deeds—to proselyte despair in a century which has disproven the impossibility of impossibilities, is to insult society and wear the livid brand of confessed incompetence.

PRESIDENT TAFT SAYS—

President Taft in his anual message to Congress, last Tuesday, in regard to Statehood, said—

"The successful party in the last election in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as seperate states of New Mexico and Arizona and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted. I urge, however, that care be exercised in the preparation of the legislation affecting each territory to secure deliberation in the selection of persons as members of the convention to draft a constitution for the incoming states and I earnestly advise that such constitution after adoption by the convention shall be submitted to the people of the territories for their approval at an election in which the sole issue shall be the merits of the proposed constitution and if the constitution is defeated by popular vote, means shall be provided in the enabling act for a new convention and the drafting of a new constitution. I think it vital that the issue as to the merits of the constitution should not be mixed up with the selection of state offices and that no election of state officers should be had until after the constitution has been fully approved and finally settled upon."

SATISFIED WHERE SHE WAS

Welsh Woman in Audience Took Ancient Expletive for a Personal Appeal.

A middle-aged Welsh market woman visited a theater for the first time in her life and was much interested in the piece, which was founded on Kingsley's "Westward Ho."

"Mari" sat in a front seat in the stalls; in one scene an actor, representing famous old Admiral John Hawkins, came on the stage and wrathfully testified against "croakers," concluding his speech with the old-fashioned epithet!

"Marry, come up!"

"No, thank eu, surr," said Mari, rising in her seat curtesying respectfully. "I will do famous down by here!"

The audience roared, and Mari gazed about in wonder. Quiet restored, the actor continued his vigorous tirade against "croakers," again concluding with: "Marry, sneak up, I say!"

"I can see splendid by here, surr, thank eu, surr," protested Mari, "I am 'shamed to go on the platform!"—Royal Magazine.

KEPT HIS TEMPER.

"There was an elderly Indian colonel, whose boast it was that he had a very tranquil disposition that nothing could ruffle. He took up golf and for a long time his friends failed to notice any disturbance in the colonel's outward calm; but one day, when playing a foursome, he got into a notorious 'Devil's Punchbowl' bunker and spent a terrible 15 minutes trying first to find the ball and then to play it out. He tried every club in vain, and at last, glaring like a demon, he smashed them, one after another, across a jagged rock. 'What are you doing?' cried the party above. 'It's all right,' he snorted. 'It's—it's better to—break one's clubs than to—lose one's temper!' And the caddie gathered up the pieces."—Strand Magazine.

HIS NOTION OF HEAVEN.

"Do you think there is a heaven?" asked the beautiful grass widow.

"Yes," replied the major. "Doesn't the Bible speak of a place where there's no marrying nor giving in marriage?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

INDIAN BAPTIST MINISTER.

Young Lone Wolf, a Kiowa Indian chief, is a Baptist minister. He is a Carlisle graduate and reads his Greek testament every morning.

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AHEAD OF EUROPE

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THE BEST.

Traffic Expert Declares This Nation Has Nothing to Learn Abroad—German System Holds Back Railroad Development.

"The people of the United States would not tolerate such railroads as those of the continent; the American railroads have nothing to learn from Europe."

This is the opinion expressed by L. G. McPherson, lecturer at the Johns Hopkins university and traffic expert with the waterways commission now in Europe gathering data for congress.

"German rolling stock within its limitations is quite good," he went on. "The carriages on the continental lines for the most part, however, still cling to the form of the traditional stage coach, and the freight cars are very small compared with those of the United States. Instead of 40 and 50-ton cars the average capacity in France and Belgium is ten and fifteen tons, and there are a few cars in Germany carrying as much as 20 tons. The Germans say that large cars would force many manufacturers to readjust their plants, whose loading and unloading facilities are adapted to the smaller cars.

"By keeping the cars down to the level of the small shipper they are hampering the enterprising and progressive producers. Small cars, however, keep up transportation charges, for a 40-ton car can be hauled at a cost not greatly in excess of that of hauling a 15-ton car. German officials admit that their railroad rates are higher than those of America.

"In other words, the Germans hold back railroad development to the needs of the average business man, while in America the tendency is to reduce the unit of cost of production. This is aided by the use of large cars, and small shippers are forced to adjust their business accordingly. To handle the great volume of traffic in America the railroads have had to resort to immense coal and ore cars, grain cars, furniture and meat cars.

"It is just this reducing of the unit cost with the most improved machinery which allows America to pay the highest wages while obtaining the lowest cost of production. If the great American establishments were brought suddenly to do business on railroads such as those of the continent, they would be suffocated.

"The net income from the railroads pays one-fifth of the Prussian budget. The Germans cannot afford to reduce the rates, and they cannot afford to put their railroads on a par with those of America because of the tremendous outlay of capital that would be needed.

"While the continental nations boast that there is no discrimination between shippers on the government railroads, the free competition among water craft allows such discrimination, as the water craft are allowed to charge as much as they can get."

Helpless Victim of a Locomotive.

John Larter, an engineer on the Erie & Jersey railroad, was killed at Goshen, N. Y., by a train while making an effort to signal the engineer. Whether Larter had been assaulted by some enemy in the darkness or had been struck and severely injured by another train is not known, but when a train on the Montgomery branch of the Erie was nearing Goshen its engineer was startled to see a man partly rise from the track just ahead and signal him to stop. Every effort was made to stop the train, but it was too late, and the locomotive crushed Larter to death.

"Making Traffic."

A striking illustration of one of the many methods adopted by the railroads to "make traffic" is given by the demonstration trains which have been sent over the country to instruct farmers in improved methods of agriculture. Very few persons realize the immense difference that might be made in the output of a country section if antiquated processes were replaced by those of scientific farming. Vast stretches of fertile soil, even in the so-called crowded regions of the east, are practically unutilized, and the annual yield of many crops is less than one-half or one-third of what it might be. The agricultural experts have demonstrated the very little of the so-called worked-out soil is really worthless, and the spread of information on this subject is an investment that is bound to add to the wealth of the country. Even the Virginia farmers, that can be reached only by river boats, are to be educated by the railroads, for they know what the effect will be in increased business for themselves and lengthened markets for all sorts of food products.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN INDIA

Extension of Arteries of Commerce Being Pushed in British Dependency.

A blue book embodying the administration report on railways in India for 1908 has just been issued at London.

During the year 616 miles of line were opened to traffic, bringing the total mileage open up to 30,576 miles. There were 643 miles of line sanctioned during the year. Up to the end of March, 1909, the mileages were: Lines open, 30,809; lines under construction or sanctioned, 2,992. The actual outlay (including premia for the purchase of companies' lines) from the commencement on all lines, open and under construction, amounted at the close of 1908 to Rs. 42,067 lakhs (£280,000,000). The sum of £10,000,000 has been provided for expenditure for 1909-10.

The financial result of the working of the state railways for the year was a net loss to the state of 23,364 lakhs of rupees (£1,553,000), after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the state, and on capital raised by companies, and also the annuity payments for railways purchased by the state, including both interest and the portion that represents redemption of capital. An appendix to the report states that the paralysis in trade, the total failure of all the wheat export trade from Karachi, famine, and the rise in the price of coal are among the principal causes of the loss. It is added: "The results of working of the year 1908-1909 will have a retarding effect on the steady progress that was being made in bringing the railways of India to a higher state of efficiency."

LUNATIC STOPPED THE TRAIN

Imagined He Was J. P. Morgan and Consequently What He Said Had to Go.

The strange freaks of a madman caused some trouble near Central Islip, L. I., one night recently. A man stood in the middle of the tracks among the scrubbaks, and waved the well-known "stop" signal as an express train from the city approached. The engineer stopped the train and the train crew, all of whom expected to be informed that a wreck had been averted, as miscreants have been placing obstructions upon the rails at intervals, ran forward to meet the stranger, who walked with dignity toward the coaches. "What's the matter?" demanded the first trainman, breathlessly, as he neared the stranger. No reply was vouchsafed. Nor would the man open his mouth until he met the conductor at the steps of the forward coach. The conductor asked the same question. "I wanted the train to stop as I wished to get on," began the man. "There's no station here among the scrubbaks," said the conductor, who hadn't time to get angry. "True," replied the stranger, "but there should be one. I am J. P. Morgan and when I want a train to stop it's got to stop, see?" He climbed aboard, unchecked by the trainmen, who began to see the drift of affairs. "My pass," said the new passenger, tendering an oak leaf to the conductor, who inspected and punched it gravely. When the train reached Central Islip, he was turned over to the police authorities.

Automatic Railroad Station Announcer

Consul General Richard Guenther of Frankfort reports that a new automatic station announcer is about to be tested on the Prussian state railways, with view to its adoption. The apparatus, which is of the size of an ordinary cigar box, is easily installed in each car and compartment. All of them are connected with the baggage car, from which the device is operated. By closing of a contact all the announcers respond at once and make the name of the next station appear.

Railroads as Farmers.

Officials of western railroads with offices in New York are interested in the success of the Long Island railroad as a farmer, and that corporation's experiment is likely to be repeated extensively on waste lands along the great railway systems throughout the country. After five years' work on the 87 acres of waste lands purchased by the Long Island railroad at Wading River and Mudford, L. I., and converted into farm land by the company, the two experimental farms have received 24 first, 23 second and six third prizes at the Riverhead fair. By placing graduates of western colleges at work the railroad has demonstrated that scientific methods can convert waste lands into profitable and prize-winning farms.

Greece Country Without Coal.

Greece has practically no coal deposits. Whatever electric power it has comes from waterfalls.

Most Railroads Carry Mail.

In the United States the percentage of railroads which are not engaged in carriage of the mails is very small

WORTH KNOWING.

Simple Remedy That Anyone Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whisky. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co. of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

POOR BILL.

Noble Sportsman—Whatever it is I've shot, it makes a most unearthly row.

Keeper—Yes; poor Bill ain't got a very musical voice; has he?

May Paste Million Posters.

Artists, billposters, printers, paper manufacturers and tuberculosis fighters are all united in a gigantic crusade against tuberculosis which is about to be started under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In addition to the gifts of free space on billboards and free printing of posters made by the Associated Billposters and Distributors of America and the Poster Printers' Association, several hundred paper manufacturers have given paper for the posters to the value of several thousand dollars, and artists from all over the United States are contributing sketches for posters, free of charge. The local, state and national anti-tuberculosis associations will see that the posters are placed in cities and towns where they are most needed.

The posters are nine feet long and seven feet wide and will be printed in several colors. If sufficient paper is procured a million will be pasted up. The value of these various contributions would reach fully $2,000,000 if paid for at commercial rates.

A Double Delight.

"Congratulate me," said young Smith to a fellow clerk. "I'm going to get married."

"Fine. Glad to hear it. But don't marry all her family."

"Oh, there's only one sister—a twin," said Smith.

"Look alike?" asked the other.

"Can't tell 'em apart."

"Well, that's rather awkward, isn't it? How do you know which is which?"

"Well," confessed Smith, "up to date I haven't tried very hard."

Sentiments for Husbands.

"When a man really loves his wife he ought to combine all his nicest sentiments toward other women into one big sentiment for her.

"He should show her the respect he feels toward his mother; the politeness he shows other women, and the responsibility he feels toward his sister.

"To all of that he should add the great love he should feel for a wife."

RESULTS OF FOOD

Health and Natural Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a perfectly regulated machine, each part working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins the entire system.

A well-known educator of Boston found a way to keep the brain and the body in that harmonious co-operation which makes a joy of living.

"Two years ago," she writes, "being in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I resigned my position as teacher, which I had held over 40 years. Since then the entire rest has, of course, been a benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakfast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and my bowels take care of themselves. I find my brain power and physical condition much greater and I know that the use of the Grape-Nuts has contributed largely to this result.

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I write this testimonial, and trust it may be the means of aiding others in their search for health."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Astonished the Company.

A famous dean was once at dinner, when, just as the cloth was removed, the subject of discourse happened to be that of extraordinary mortality among lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than six eminent barristers in as many months." The dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remarks, and gave the company grace—"For this and every other mercy, make us truly thankful."

All the Same to Her.

"I must warn you, dearest," he said, "that after we are married you will very likely find me inclined to be arbitrary and dictatorial in my manner."

"No matter," she replied, cheerfully, "I won't pay the slightest attention to what you say."

HAVE YOU A COUGH, OR COLD?
If so take at once Allen's Lung Balsam and watch results. Simple, safe, effective. All dealers. Popular prices—25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

It takes a woman to tell a secret and magnify its importance.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A giggling girl is apt to become a cackling woman.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules. Easy to take as candy.

It is usually costly to follow cheap advice.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Troubles to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to remove and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain that makes you say: "Oh, my back."

Thompson Watkins, professional nurse, 420 N. 23rd St., Parsons, Kan., says: "For some time I was annoyed with sharp twinges across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, I am free from these troubles."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Envy.

"I envy the good-natured man," said the philosopher.

"So do I," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "His good nature indicates that the desirable things of life are coming his way."

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS / CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral
NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed
Alx Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Foods and

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

BOY'S SHOES
$2.00 & $2.50

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE Famous

Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT.

The RAYO LAMP is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in any house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

SOUTHWESTERN OUTLOOK

Lee B. Chase, Editor.

CARRIZOZO, - - NEW MEXICO

PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires spring up from innumerable causes, but they are usually the result of carelessness. Sometimes a camping party neglects to put out its camp-fire before leaving. Sometimes a match or a cigarette or cigar starts the blaze. Disastrous fires have been caused by gun-wadding which fell among dry leaves. No one in the woods can exercise too great care in the matter of preventing fires. The chief damage done by them is not so much to the matured timber as to the young trees, to which we look for our lumber supply in years to come. We insist, and in this we are supported by all who have made a study of forestry, that only through the exercise of wisdom in the use and care of our forests will it be possible to make our naturally matchless timberland permanently productive. There is nothing about the practice of forestry that is difficult, or mysterious, or in any manner beyond the grasp of the ordinary, everyday mind. It does not mean circumscribing or abbreviating the use of the land. Far from it. On the other hand, conservative, common-sense lumbering, together with the protection of the young growth from fires, will bring about a steadily increasing output from the forests. With cultivation and care the yield of the forest increases and the quality of the product improves in exactly the same way that the value of a farm increases under intelligent cultivation and management.

The bureau of standards of the department of agriculture has before it a duty nearly as important as that which is being performed by the bureau of chemistry in insuring purity in foods. It is endeavoring to establish a system under which consumers will get packages of full size and full weight. It is said that the shortage in flour delivered in jute bags averages four pounds to the barrel, and that purchasers of cereal products in board cartons do not get full weight. It is well known that bottles are smaller than full pint and quart receptacles, and the public has accepted the fact as an eccentricity of trade; but the establishment of standards may remedy the bottle shortage as well as the shortage in weights in board cartons holding breakfast and other foods.

Americans visiting China and noting the tremendous resources and the great population of that country, have been accustomed to charge American merchants and manufacturers with lack of enterprise in failing to build up a big trade with the Flowery kingdom. It appears, however, that the establishment of a large trade with China is no easy matter, and American manufacturers and merchants are not alone in this discovery. According to Consul General Berghols, at Canton, English and German tourists are complaining of the scant trade between their respective countries and China, and the fact seems to be that China is not inclined toward foreign trade.

The postmaster of Washington has conducted an investigation into the character of the correspondence carried on by means of the general delivery window at his office, and has discovered that of 1,064 letters called for by women in two days 111 bore fictitious names. In eight instances clandestine correspondence was managed in this way by girls under sixteen years of age. The limiting of the use of the general delivery window by any one person to 30 days is now proposed, with a view of furthering the interests of morality.

A farmer near Champlain, N. Y., has dug up a quantity of gold coins, supposed to have been buried when the British army was encamped at that place during the Burgoyne campaign which ended at Saratoga in such complete disaster and in the surrender of the British forces to the Americans. It was a lucky find, of course, but it may be set down as a safe rule that a farmer is much more likely to get wealth out of the soil in the usual way than in seeking for hidden treasure.

According to the Philadelphia Telegraph, many ministers and women have applied to go with the New Jersey deer hunt next week as chaplains and nurses. As hunting goes, this sort of thing has not come too soon.

AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAYINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

WESTERN NEWS.

Because he laughed aloud in church Wiley Rains, a country boy living near Springfield, Mo., was sentenced to jail for ten days.

Losses by the recent floods in northwest Washington are very great. Many place the loss at $2,500,000 in Skagit and Whatcom counties.

The Milwaukee Press Club has extended an invitation to Theodore Roosevelt to be the principal speaker during the silver jubilee exercises next year following his return from Africa, the date to be selected by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Des Moines Life Insurance Company has decided not to insure Christian Scientists, following the payment of a $10,000 loss on Paul L. Parks of Parksville, Miss., who, when taken ill, refused to employ a physician and died ten days later.

The cabinet of Premier Giolitti of Italy resigned on the 2d inst. because the Chamber of Deputies defeated the government bill for the reduction of indirect taxation on necessities, the loss of revenue from that source to be offset by a progressive income tax.

Working drawings for the new federal building at Denver have been completed and turned over to the treasury department. The department expects to be ready to receive bids for the work by January 1st and to let some of the contracts by March 1st.

Prime steers December 1st reached the highest price ever paid in the open market in Chicago, when 19 steers averaging 1,572 pounds sold at $9.50 per hundredweight, and 10 yearlings weighing 1,031 each also sold at the same price. A single head sold at 10 cents a pound.

The call for the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association has been issued by Secretary Walker. It is to be held at Ogden, Utah, January 6, 7 and 8, and it is expected that the range question will be the most important one up for consideration.

According to a decision by Police Judge Crawford at Omaha, barbers are "common laborers" and are therefore amenable to the Sunday labor laws. Fifteen barbers had been prosecuted for pursuing their calling on Sunday and their defense was that their work is a "profession."

The forest service has just announced the following appointments on national forests in district 2, for the month of November: Walter I. Mickey was appointed forest guard on the Cheyenne national forest; Walter G. Brown, Joseph D. Orme and Samuel R. Quick on the Medicine Bow, and August H. Taylor on the Routt.

Judge Kohlsaat in the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago has appointed receivers for the Illinois Tunnel Company and the Chicago Warehouse & Terminal Company, companies held by the $50,000,000 Chicago Subway Company. The receivership is the initial step in a plan to reorganize the two companies under friendly terms.

Capt. W. A. Johnson, formerly general superintendent of the Guggenheim mining syndicate, and at one time an associate of John Hays Hammond, committed suicide at the Belmont hotel at Salt Lake December 1st by cyanide poisoning. The act is attributed to financial reverses, which threatened his ownership of a valuable group of mines in Yerington, Nev.

GENERAL NEWS.

Independent telephone interests are said to have an available fighting fund of $100,000 subscribed to do battle against the Bell telephone interests whenever the latter attempts to wipe out competition.

By the decision of Judge Newman of the United States district court at Atlanta, Ga., Costa George Najour, a Syrian by birth, is declared a white man and eligible to American citizenship.

Admiral Togo, chief of the general staff of the Japanese navy, retired December 1st from the naval command and became a member of the military council. He is succeeded by Vice Admiral Sir Gero Ijuin.

Burlington Ia., has adopted the commission plan of a city government by a vote of 2,638 to 1,268.

Reports of the election on the 29th ult. show that the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment was defeated at the polls in Alabama by a considerable majority.

The gigantic meteor that was observed shooting across the sky in the vicinity of Dubuque, Ia., split into two parts, one falling near Manchester. The latter portion weighed over a ton.

The Divisional Court of London denied the appeal of Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield, the suffragettes who on July 9 were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each or to go to prison for a month on the charge of resisting the police.

With only the counterpart of a tombstone nine inches in length tattooed upon his chest, and bearing the words, "In Memory of Mother" as a clue to his identity, a man about forty years old dropped dead from heart disease while looking into a show window.

Eight men imprisoned in the London mine of the Tennessee Copper company at Ducktown, Tenn., as the result of a shaft house fire, were rescued the next day. None was injured. The miners were protected from smoke and gas by a partition which they built.

Freedom again was refused to Albert T. Patrick by Justice Jenks of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York after the lawyer, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice, had argued his appeal in person. Patrick was returned to Sing Sing.

As a result of a water famine, several manufacturing plants in Springfield, Mass., including the government arsenal, were forced to suspend operations December 1st. Five thousand men were thrown ot of employment. The water supply of 45,000 persons, more than half of the city's population, was shut off.

Greater New York cast up its account with the Consolidated Gas Company December 1st and found that for arrearages on gas and electricity it owed what probably will stand as the largest lighting bill on record—more than $11,000,000. However, the city will collect from the company $10,000,000 on franchise taxes, leaving only $1,000,000 to be paid in cash.

The British House of Lords on the 30th ult., for the first time in 300 years, refused its formal assent to the budget, thereby making it illegal for the king's agents to collect taxes with which to carry on the government. The vote was 350 to 75. This will render it necessary for the crown, through the ministry, to dissolve the House of Commons and order a general election, thus bringing the issue before the people.

The joint committee of railway managers at Chicago has issued the following statement: "The millions of people who will suffer by reason of the growing paralysis of traffic of thirteen railways entering St. Paul and Minneapolis, and by the throwing out of employment of thousands of men engaged in mining, manufacturing and commercial business requiring railroad facilities, should know that this situation is due to the refusal of the membership of the Switchmen's Union of North America to abide by the proposed arbitration of differences."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The secretary of the interior has approved the Colorado indemnity school land selection for 7,194 acres in the Pueblo land district.

Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, a member of the general board of the navy, is about to be placed on the retired list on account of age.

The secretary of the interior has withdrawn temporarily, pending action by congress, 119 acres along Half Moon creek, Colorado, reported as containing water power possibilities.

The secretary of the interior has approved clear list No. 21 embracing 7,194.52 acres in the Pueblo land district, selected by the state of Colorado as indemnity for loss of school lands.

Secretary Ballinger on the 3d inst. designated 140,800 acres of land in Wyoming as subject to disposition under the enlarged homestead law. Including these tracts, 12,286,080 acres of land in Wyoming has been designated as subject to disposition under the homestead law.

The forestry bureau reports that during the past fiscal year permits were issued Colorado stockmen for grazing 272,495 cattle, 10,000 horses and 642,000 sheep on the 17 forest reserves in the state, this being 17 per cent of the cattle, 4 per cent of the horses and 38 per cent of the sheep in the state.

It is being urged by the postoffice department in an unoffical circular that people who contemplate the mailing of Christmas packages for delivery in rural communities, post them as early as possible in order to avoid congestion and consequent delay at postoffices supplying carriers on rural routes. One delivery will be made on all rural routes on Christmas.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL NEWS

Governor Curry's Report.

Washington.—Recalling the fact that the leading political parties during their last national convention pledged themselves to the passage of statehood bills, George Curry, who recently resigned the governorship of New Mexico, in his annual report to Secretary Ballinger again urges that he use his influence obtaining statehood for the territory at the coming session of congress.

"We have," says the report, "a population of nearly half a million, the majority of whom are descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race, the balance are Spanish-American citizens who are as law-abiding and as good a people as ever lived in any state or territory. They have always been loyal to our country and to our flag."

Recommendation is made for the creation of another judicial district in the northern part of the territory. The criminal laws it is declared, being as vigorously enforced as those in any state.

Conditions in the territory, says the governor, have been as good as during the previous year. The immigration, while somewhat diminished, has been of a more substantial character, and in no public interest has there been a greater advance than in education.

"While business in general was dull in the territory last year, there was only one failure in banking and mercantile establishments. This was a small private bank, not incorporated under the laws of the territory and not under territorial supervision. In contrast to this, eight new banks were established and the deposits in the banks increased in a very satisfactory measure.

"The most careful estimates indicate an increase in population during the year of approximately 20,000."

"Approximately 11,000 original entries were made during the year on the public domain, covering an area of 1,682,162 acres, as against approximately 16,000 original entries during the previous year, covering approximately 2,500,000 acres. The entries given for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, do not include selections of land for the territory and railroad selections, covering about 500,000 acres.

"There are still open to entry in New Mexico approximately 36,000,000 acres of public lands, much of which will undoubtedly be reclaimed by scientific methods of farming and by the development of water for irrigation.

"Close to 300 corporations were either organized in New Mexico or admitted to do business in the territory from other commonwealths during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The total authorized capital stock represented by these corporations is in the neighborhood of $115,000,000, or an increase of approximately $27,000,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year.

"The census of August, 1908, reported 93,894 persons (84,864 the year previous) of school age (5 to 21 years). The June, 1909, reports show a public school enrollment of 47,987 (43,667 in 1908). This number, together with the large number of children attending private and parochial schools, indicates that fully 60 per cent of our school population is found enrolled in the schools of various counties throughout the territory."

After being out more than forty-eight hours, the jury at Roswell in the case of John Williams, charged with the murder of John Armstrong, manager of the X. I. T. ranch, reported that it was unable to agree and was discharged.

Otero County Reservoir.

The most important application under the Carey act thus far has been filed with Territorial Engineer Sullivan by Clarence T. Ullery, president, and John C. Enfield, secretary of the Oasis Development Company, for the segregation of 39,000 acres in Otero county, south of Alamogordo, to be reclaimed by a $175,000 irrigation project, taking the flood water of the Sacramento river by a 2,000-foot canal into an arroyo which will empty them into a natural reservoir site, 5,000 acres in area, and which will hold more than 100,000 acre feet, by the throwing up of an embankment a little over a mile long.

The diversion dam in the Sacramento river will be only thirty feet long. It is pronounced one of the most feasible large irrigation projects in New Mexico.

Says "Center Shots" in the Denver Republican: New Mexico is going to try for statehood again at the coming session of congress. If you want to live among the most patient, persevering people in the world, just trek to New Mexico.

Teachers Need Three Certificates.

In a circular to county superintendents Superintendent of Public Instruction James H. Clark explains that the laws provide that a legally qualified teacher is one who holds a regular teacher's license or a permit to teach; a certificate of attendance upon the regular institute in New Mexico or an approved summer school or an approved excuse for non-attendance upon said institute or summer school; and a certificate certifying that the holder is not affected with tuberculosis in a communicable form. This means that a teacher who may legally draw public money for her services as teacher in the public schools must hold three certificates. The regular teacher's license is signed by the superintendent of public instruction, (the permit may be signed by either the county superintendent or the superintendent of public instruction), the institute attendance certificate must be signed at least by the county superintendent of schools—the certificate of attendance upon an approved summer school must be signed by the superintendent of public instruction—the excuse for non-attendance upon a New Mexico institute or a summer school must be signed by the county superintendent and by the superintendent of public instruction; the health certificate must be signed by a reputable physician licensed to practice within the Territory of New Mexico.

Alamogordo Murder Trials.

An Albuquerque dispatch of the 30th ult. says: Five men charged with murder will be placed on trial in the District Court now in session in Alamogordo, which has the largest docket for many years, including 15 criminals and 92 civil cases.

The men to be tried for murder are Estevan Balderamma, charged with shooting a Mexican in La Luz canon, six years ago; E. P. Crow, charged with the murder of Louis Lanzendorff at Red Horse Springs, a year ago last spring; Red McClure, who stands trial for the alleged killing of J. M. Smith in the Sacramento mountains, last March; and Daniel Gonzales, indicted for the atrocious slaughter of Juan Madril on the Mescalero Indian reservation, early this month. The body of Madril was found almost entirely dismembered by his bloodthirsty slayer.

The trial which will attract the most attention will be that of Deputy Sheriff Charles White, charged with the shooting of Pedro Aguilar in the latter's saloon at Tularosa a week ago.

The jury disagreed in the case of Oliver Carr, charged with smuggling Chinamen.

T. S. Chappelle, indicted by the United States grand jury for perjury in connection with a homestead entry, was found guilty and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, $1,000 fine and the costs.

Bitten by Mad Horse.

A Silver City dispatch of the 2d inst. says: Frank Bell, a well known mining man of Pinos Altos, who recently sold the Philadelphia mine at Hanover for $75,000, is speeding on his way to the Pasteur institute at Austin, Texas, to receive treatment for a bite by a mad horse received last Monday morning. Bell was preparing to go overland on a prospecting trip to Mexico, and when he went to the corral to hitch up the horse attacked him biting him on the hand.

The horse was bitten by a mad fox three weeks ago and has been acting strangely ever since. Bell, as soon as he ascertained these facts, left at once for Austin.

Desperate Outlaw Sentenced.

Edward Rice, the sternuous and desperate prisoner who once escaped from Sheriff Cleofes Romero at Needles and who pulled off a continuous series of escapes thereafter, was sentenced in the District Court at Las Vegas on the 1st inst. by Judge Mills to serve two years in the Santa Fe penitentiary for forging Santa Fe pay checks. Following the expiation of his term Rice will not have the prospect of the sweet liberty for which he has battled but will be taken ignominiously back to Needles, Cal., to face the charge of attempted murder. Rice it will be remembered while hiking from justice across the desert shot and nearly killed an Indian trailer who was in pursuit. Before he was finally brought back to Las Vegas by the sheriff Rice escaped from jail and from a hospital after terrorizing the whole neighborhood and was at last found, nearly dead from his wounds and exhaustion, hiding under a trestle.

The contract for the new Chaves county court house, to cost $120,000, has been awarded to the I. H. and W. M. Rapp company, architects, of Trinidad and Santa Fe.

Legal Blanks

---ON HAND AND FOR SALE---

Notice of Contest.
Coal Declaratory Statement.
Affidavit of Replevian.
Garnashee.
Order of Garnashee to pay.
Bill of Sale.
Affidavid of Attachment.
Justice Summons.
Warranty Deed--Liquor Claus.
Warranty Deed.
Contract for Deed.
Contract for Sale.
Relinquishment.
Criminal Summons.
Homestead Entry.
Mortgage Deed.
Satisfaction of Mortgage.
Promissory Note.
Bond of Replevian.

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Special rates by the 100 copies.

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ROLLER SKATING — Tuesdays and Saturdays

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BARBER

AGENT FOR
THE EL PASO STEAM LAUNDRY

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEX

ONE-TIME CIRCUS "FREAKS"

Recent Deaths Recall Remarkable Business Career of the Immortal P. T. Barnum.

It is 18 years since P. T. Barnum, one of the best-known Americans of the last century, passed away, but from time to time passing events recall his shrewd but peculiar career. One of these was the recent death of Maj. Nutt, one of his attractions, a person of intelligence and good character, and remarkable only for his diminutive stature. Almost on the same day Joseph Lucasie, an albino, succumbed to dropsy at the General hospital in Kansas City, Mo. Sixty-one years ago Mr. Barnum heard of an albino named Lucasie living in Holland, who had married an albino wife and had two albino children. This was unusual, as the children of albinos are usually normal. He secured the family when Joseph was eight years old, and his sister a few years younger. They all had a wealth of silken white hair, and the enterprising manager was doubtless satisfied with his venture. But the boy had ambitions beyond the distinction of being a freak, and devoted himself to mastering the violin, which gave him a good livelihood upon the death of his father, and he enjoyed the acquaintance of most of the professional violinists of the west.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

He—Did you know Mr. Lammer is trying for a divorce?

She—Good heavens! Whatever for? I thought she was such a proper sort of body.

He—Ya-es; but she's taken to eating biscuits in bed.

SAILOR'S EMBROIDERED MAP.

A. Henry Peterson of the local office of the United States shipping commissioner's department has hanging on his office wall a map of Alaska which is something of a curiosity. Like most sailors of the old school, Peterson is a handy man with the needle, and in the spare time at his disposal it took him ten months to make the map. It is all of silk embroidery, and nearly 500 skeins of silk thread were used in its manufacture. The different divisions of country are done in different colored silk, and all the names are worked in. The map is complete in detail.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

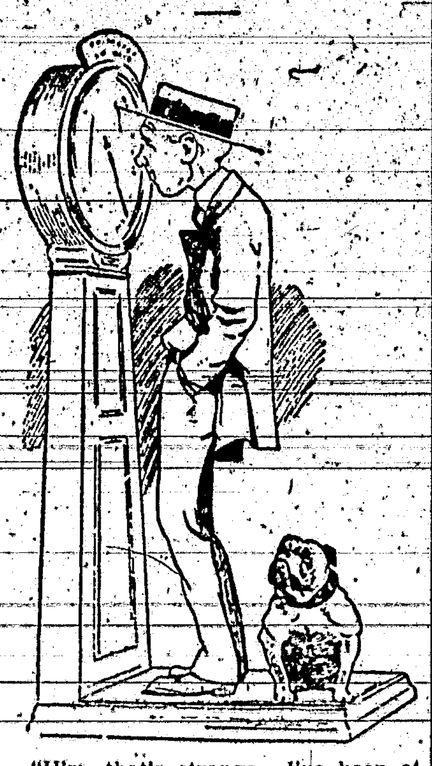
AN AMBIGUOUS LAUDATION.

A well-known divine was preaching one Sunday morning on the subject of "The Great and Small Things of Creation." To illustrate his thought that nothing was either too vast or too tiny to be of interest to God, he proceeded in these words:

"The Creator of this immense universe created also the most infinitesimal atom in it. The Architect of these vast mountains fashioned also the tiniest thread of gold running through them. The God who made me made a daisy."—Lippincott's.

"No, I'm not cleaning my most precious shirtwaists with naphtha any more," said she. "The last time I did that a visitor came strolling gayly in with a lighted cigarette, and they called in three fire engines."

STRANGE.



"H'm, that's strange. I've been at the sea only two hours, and I have already put on 12 pounds."

CONSIDERATE.

Father (calling downstairs)—Mary, just ask your young man if he doesn't think it's pretty near bedtime.

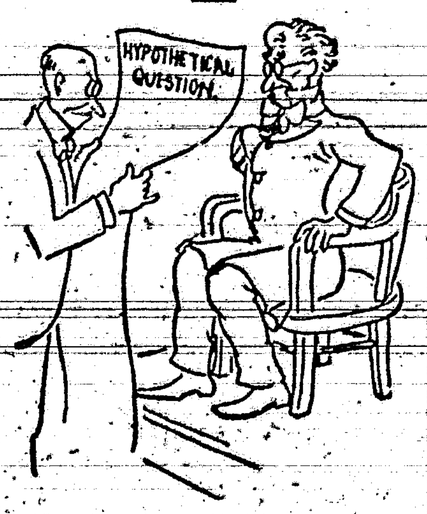
Mary—Yes, papa; and George says if you're sleepy, go to bed, by all means.

NOT ENOUGH FOR TWO.

He—Did you think you could manage with my salary of $1,000 a year?

She—Yes, dear, I'll try; but what will you do?

EASY MONEY.



"How did he make his money?"

"He had the good luck once to be called in as an expert witness for a man who was very wealthy."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

W. E. WINFIELD

DEALER IN
STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

Pays the highest price for Farm Products. He will treat you right and appreciate your patronage.

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

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John H. Skinner

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HAY GRAIN AND FEEDSTUFF

PROMPT DELIVERY TELEPHONE NO. 52

Carrizozo New Mexico

For Sale—

An Irrigated Farm on the Ruidosa, 240 acres. An abundance of water. Fine land. Terms.
A Steam Hoist with 500 feet of cable, at Angus.
Lots on easy terms in Highland Addition.
Large sizes in pipe fittings at Carrizozo.
Second hand wagons and hacks. Sell or trade.

Address P. G. PETERS, Carrizozo, N. M.

N. B. TAYLOR & SONS

Blacksmithing and Hardware

Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils and Glass, Harness Ammunition, Stoneware, etc.

Stoves and Ranges

Agents for Sampson's Windmills

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¶We please to print!

Give Us A Trial Order And You Will Come Again.

Commercial Printing Dept.
The SOUTHWESTERN OUTLOOK

Carrizozo Livery Stable

W. M. REILY, Prop.

Fine riding and driving horses. First class buggies and hacks.

Teams with or without drivers.

M. D. Guebara

—Dealer In—

General Merchandise

East Side Carrizozo.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

He Doesn't Like to Be Written Up

TWELVE years ago, when Senator-elect William O'Connell Bradley of Kentucky, was governor of that state, a youth who at 15 was carrying the editorial burden of a weekly newspaper in a country town in Illinois drifted into Frankfort on a bicycle trip. There wasn't much to see in Frankfort except the state capitol, so he went up there.

It was the young editor's first inspection of a state capitol, and his eyes were open for everything. Naturally the sign "Governor's Office" interested him, and he quickly decided to call on the governor. He sent in his card and presently the doorkeper returned and said: "The governor will see you."

Then did the visitor really wish that his curiosity about the governor's office hadn't got the better of him. It would be manifestly improper to intrude on the governor's time without some motive, and still the young editor couldn't think of any motive. On the way to the inner office he decided to take the governor into his confidence and confess that there wasn't any cause for the visit, except a small matter of editorial courtesy.

Prompted, no doubt, by that spirit that has made him the head of his party in the state and that enabled him to win his fight for the senate against apparently overwhelming odds, Gov. Bradley talked to the boy journalist for an hour, speaking most interestingly on subjects that could not fail to interest even a youth that didn't have a news instinct.

The governor described his early experiences as a Republican in a Democratic hotbed, when to go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket was only one form of committing suicide. He told how at one period of his political activity it became necessary for all the Republicans of the town in which he lived to fortify themselves in a house and defend themselves against Democratic raiders who were thirsting for blood.

There were so many of these stories that the hour had passed before either the governor or his visitor knew it, and when the boy editor finally excused himself he carried away a picture bearing the governor's autograph.

When Gov. Bradley won his successful fight before the Kentucky legislature a few weeks ago the editor, who had been reduced by lapse of time to just plain reporter, remembered these stories of the early days, and wrote the senator-elect asking the privilege of telling them to the whole country. Gov. Bradley's reply stamps him as a man who is going to make himself disliked in Washington if he doesn't change his mind:

"There is nothing that is more distasteful to me than to talk about myself, and you must excuse me from entering into an account of my past experience as a politician. I have never written it up, and never expect to."

Hobo in the President's Private Car

A TRAMP got into President Taft's private car recently, and a very surprised tramp he must have been, for he was pounced upon by two of the most muscular Pullman porters he had ever seen and then arrested by Secret Service Officer Sloan.

It was on the Federal express, running from Boston to Washington, on the rear end of which the president's private car Mayflower was coupled at New Haven.

The tramp got on somewhere along the line. There were two day coaches ahead of the presidential car, and they were so crowded that they couldn't have looked healthy to the most optimistic of tramps. But there was a Pullman, and it looked nice and dark, and so the wanderer strolled in and hid himself.

It was Letcher, one of the porters, who found the visitor crouched in a dark corner of the tiny kitchen. He made a dive for the man and got him in a clinch. Then he called his fellow porter, Anderson. The two of them had the tramp so scared that he could hardly see by the time the secret service men came in and put him under arrest.

At Bridgeport the tramp was turned over to the police. He tried to say that he was a brakeman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, but the trainmen knew better. Mr. Taft slept right through it, and never knew a thing about it until the next morning.

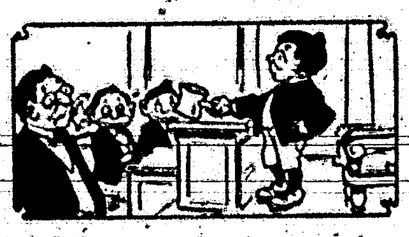
This Kind of Servant at a Premium

WASHINGTON housekeepers are inclined to think that T. H. Witherspoon of St. Louis was romancing recently when he told of a negro servant who has been in his employ for 15 years. It appears that the negro was given ten days' leave and money to spend for a trip down to New Orleans, but in three days turned up again, and here is the way Mr. Witherspoon explains the negro's return, quoting the servant:

"You see, suh, it done got mighty miserably cold night after I lef' you, and I knows dat Miss Kate (my wife) ain't got no business tryin' to work dat furnace, and I know you ain't gwine to bother with it. Nary one of you got enny business with a dirty old furnace, least of all Miss Kate, who ain't got no right to soil her little han's. I couldn't sleep good thinkin' about it, an' dat's why I gits back quicker'n I 'spected.'

"There is a specimen act of an old-time, true-hearted darky, whose first thought is of the comfort of his employer." If Witherspoon could find about a thousand like that servant, the St. Louis man could make a good commission by shipping them to Washington.

Pages in the Senate Mimic Big Men



IT IS the custom for the senate pages to hold two or three mock senate sessions every winter. These sessions are held on afternoons when the senate is not sitting, and are conducted with all the solemnity and poise of a regular meeting.

One day the youngsters were conducting a mock trial of the Swayne impeachment case. "Billy" Annin was presiding. Another youngster was posing as Anthony Higgins, counsel for Judge Swayne, and was interrogating a witness. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, came into the senate chamber unexpectedly, and, seeing what was going on, took a seat near the entrance to the cloakroom.

Presently an intricate parliamentary question arose, and half a dozen pages were on their feet asking for recognition. Mr. Spooner thought he might be able to clarify the question. Accordingly he approached his seat and called out: "Mr. President!"

The irrepressible "Billy" was not taken back. "The chair will recognize the senator from Wisconsin," he said, as he brought down the gavel and nodded to Mr. Spooner.

The ease and poise of the youngster startled Senator Spooner, and it was nearly a minute before he could control his twinkling eyes.

"Is it not out of order," he asked, "to permit so many senators to address the chair at the same time?"

"It is decidedly out of order," said the piping voice in the vice-president's chair.

"The point made by the senator from Wisconsin is well taken. The senate will come to order."

In the house of representatives there are 13 pages, and in the senate 16.

According to the regulations, no page can be under 11 years or over 16 years of age

WILL BE MILE LONG

IMMENSE RAILROAD VIADUCT UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Crosses the Valley of the Bow River in Southern Alberta, Canada—Truly an Extraordinary Piece of Engineering Work.

Like some huge monster, timid, in spite of its vast proportions, the Lethbridge viaduct across the valley of the Bow river in southern Alberta, Canada, slowly steals its way day by day. And each time that a new supporting leg appears it seems as if the creature, enheartened, had dared to take another forward stride.

The Lethbridge viaduct is an extraordinary piece of engineering work. Three hundred and twenty feet long, a weird, stark, awe-compelling figure against the landscape, when completed it will be a mile in length.

On its back rides the traveling crane, that wonderful piece of modern mechanical ingenuity that makes such feats as the construction of this viaduct possible. It is almost literally alive. It crawls along, grasping in its powerful claws a plate girder 100 feet in length and as many tons in weight. It deposits this heavy load exactly where it is desired by the constructionists, and then obediently creeps back for another helping.

The steel legs of the viaduct are supported on bases of that ever useful and most valuable material, concrete. These may be compared to stepping stones for the naked legs of steel that support this strange creation. At the east end of the bridge a small village has been built for the use of the men on the job. Here also parts of the bridge are assembled in sections, some of these sections weighing as much as 130 tons each, and across a space 300 feet wide the mighty arm of the faithful crane swings these giant weights also. This viaduct is destined to form one of the most important links in the line of the Canadian Pacific across the continent.

A few score of daring men are daily risking their lives in a matter of fact way that the layman has absolutely no conception of. The structural steel worker erecting the huge skyscraper in the heart of some metropolis excites occasionally the wonder of the pedestrian on the pavement below. But here he cannot get a fair view of the hardy men who work aloft. Out on the plains of Alberta where the winds roar over the plains as well as 300 feet above, he may see the builders toiling in their precarious positions aloft, almost seemingly working in the air, while past them creeping and crawling, goes the crane, performing its duties with a conscientious faithfulness that arouses no less wonder than the daring of the workmen themselves.

Railroad Receives Conscience Money.

Letters from two conscience-stricken former passengers of the Clover Leaf railroad were found in the morning mail of General Passenger Agent George J. Charlton. One writer, on stationery of the Moody Bible Institute, inclosed a money order for $25 and wrote:

"During the past, in a wild period of my life, I have stolen rides over your road and now want to pay for them. Since that time I have accepted Jesus Christ as my Saviour; in other words, I am right with God and my fellow men."

The other letter came from Wyandotte, Mich., and inclosed $2.25 in stamps, which, the writer said, is "the amount you refunded me in 1908 on a ticket which I claimed was unused."

"We get a good many conscience letters," said Mr Charlton, "but seldom two in one mail."—Chicago Tribune.

Killed on the Tracks.

Trespassing on railroad property in violation of the law has been responsible for 47,416 deaths in the United States during the last ten years, according to a bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania lines. In the same period more than 50,000 trespassers were injured. It is in view of these statistics that many of the important railroads have determined to redouble their efforts to secure in this country that rigid enforcement of the law against trespassing, which in England has reduced the practice—and accidents to trespassers—to a minimum.

The co-operation of state and county officials has been solicited but actual punishment of persons violating the laws forbidding trespassing on a railroad's private property has been infrequent. The cost of imprisonment has deterred the courts from holding those arrested while trespassing on railroad property. The practice of walking on railroad tracks has been growing constantly and the number of people killed and injured increases proportionately.

STEEL TIES SURE TO COME

Inventors at Work on the Production of a Suitable Substitute for Wood.

The steel railroad tie is not new, but its use has made little headway in this country. Of late, however, it is being largely substituted for the wooden tie in many of the leading industrial countries of Europe, as we are informed in Daily Consular and Trade Reports by Consul H. Albert Johnson of Liege, Belgium. The consul says:

"When these ties are carefully constructed in order to meet the demands of the modern railway traffic, they are in general favored on account of their superior solidity and power of resistance. Nevertheless, their high price, certain defects in form, and the absence so far of a convenient and simple mode of attachment have prevented in a great measure their general adoption, although they are being more extensively utilized.

"It is asserted that the English manufacturers have on the market a tie of grooved section that sells for $30 per ton, or less than the present cost of wooden ties. It is evident, therefore, that under these conditions the use of the steel tie would produce decided economical results for the railways.

"A good steel tie of moderate price is urgently needed by the railways of Europe, and the prospect of supplying such a demand might be worth the consideration of American steel works. The adoption of metal ties is especially necessary in certain localities to prevent the rapid destruction of forests. It is estimated that in Europe a mile of railway line requires about 2,500,000 cross-ties every 12 years, which means the cutting of an enormous quantity of forest trees. It is also estimated that the railways consume something like 40,000,000 ties per annum, and this consumption is said to be increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 a year."—Scientific American.

TO MAKE A THOROUGH TEST

Definite Purpose in the Building of a Large Electric Freight Locomotive.

A large electric freight locomotive is being built for one of the great eastern lines, with which it will be possible to test thoroughly the advantages of handling freight trains electrically. The locomotive will also be used for hauling heavy passenger trains. Following the present tendency, the motors are placed above the axles, thus raising the center of gravity and reducing the shocks and strains to which the roadbed and track are subjected by locomotives in which the motors are mounted on the axles. The locomotive is mounted on two trucks, one of which is pivoted on a center pin, while the other has a fore-and-aft movement as well as a pivotal movement, permitting it to negotiate curves. Four 350-horse-power single-phase motors are used, which may be operated either with 11,000-volt alternating current, or 600-volt direct current. A flexible connection between the power and the wheels is accomplished by gearing the motor to a quill on the axle, which is provided with driving arms that project between the spokes of the wheels. These arms are connected with coil springs, which serve to absorb shocks and strains of transmission and equalize the torque on the gears.—Scientific American.

Earliest Railroad Charter.

The earliest charter for a railroad antedates the employment of steam in propulsion. The earliest charter of which record appears is found in a private act of the parliament of Great Britain in 1801, incorporating the Surrey Iron Railway Company to build and operate a way with rails between Croydon and Wandsworth in the outskirts of London. Draught animals were the motive power.

Why Trains Were Late.

Scratch a southerner and you will find a knightly soul, might be said to be one of the morals of the Chicago Record-Herald story below—the second moral is more reasonably obvious.

"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the north, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen one yet that ran according to its schedule."

"That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to southern chivalry, suh."

"Southern chivalry! Where does that come in?"

"You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies. God bless them!"

A Martyr.

"Maud is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief," said a young lady to a friend. "Dear me; now I never knew what is her belief" asked the latter. "She believes that she can wear a No. 2 shoe on a No. 6 foot!"

FREED AT LAST

From the Awful Tortures of Kidney Disease.

Mrs. Rachel Iyle, Henrietta, Texas, says: "I would be ungrateful if I did not tell what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. Fifteen years kidney trouble clung to me, my existence was one of misery and for two whole years I was unable to go out of the house. My back ached all the time and I was utterly weak, unable at times to walk without assistance. The kidney secretions were very irregular. Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health, and I am able to do as much work as the average woman, though nearly eighty years old."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Boy's Essay on Clothing.

Here is an extract from an essay, written by a boy in a London school: "Clothing is an article which everybody should wear. The least of this article is worn by savages or natives, which is a piece of cloth or a few leaves or feathers round the waist. In cold countries, same as Eskimos, the people wear more clothes than we do, count of the icy cold out there. They can skate all the year round, except about one thaw there is in summer. If they walked about like natives they would catch cold directly and die of bronkitis. We put clothes on which are nearly like our bodies, some have caps, coats and trousers, but women and girls wear hats and frocks to tell who they are."

The Cost of Politics.

In his reminiscences of Grover Cleveland, George F. Parker tells a story concerning prodigal expenditures in politics. A rich man who had been nibbling at the Democratic nomination for governor of New York asked William C. Whitney's advice. This is the advice: "Of course, you ought to run! Make your preliminary canvass, and when you have put in $200,000 you will have become so much interested in it that you will feel like going ahead and spending some money."

The Darky's Idea of It.

A correspondent of the Walker County Messenger tells this one:

"A darky was on trial in the criminal court last week on a charge of bigamy. After the jury has returned a verdict of guilty Judge McReynolds remarked:

"'The best I can do, Crum, is to give you the minimum.'

"'Lordy, mercy me, jedge, don't do dat! I'd rather go to the pen,' said Crum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Avoiding Popularity.

"How shall we avoid popularity?" John Wesley once asked his preachers, and straightway gave them the answer in a set of rules. Here is rule 4: "Warn the people among whom you are most of esteeming or loving you too much." And here is rule 5: "Converse sparingly with those who are particularly fond of you."

Imperfect.

Tommy—The doctors brought the baby.

Freddy—It looks just like ma had been shopping by telephone again.—Harper's Bazar.

SECRET WORKERS

The Plan Upon Which Coffee Operates.

Coffee is such a secret worker that it is not suspected as the cause of sickness or disease, but there is a very sure way to find out the truth.

A lady in Memphis gives an interesting experience her husband had with coffee. It seems that he had been using it for some time and was an invalid.

The physician in charge shrewdly suspected that coffee was the "Worm at the root of the tree," and ordered it discontinued with instructions to use Postum regularly in its place.

The wife says: "We found that was the true remedy for his stomach and heart trouble and we would have gladly paid a hundred times the amount of the doctor's charge when we found how wise his judgment was.

"The use of Postum instead of coffee was begun about a year ago, and it has made my husband a strong, well man. He has gained thirty-five pounds in that time and his stomach and heart troubles have all disappeared.

"The first time I prepared it I did not boil it long enough and he said there was something wrong with it. Sure enough it did taste very flat, but the next morning I followed directions carefully, boiling it for fifteen minutes, and he remarked 'this is better than any of the old coffee.'

"We use Postum regularly and never tire of telling our friends of the benefit we have received from leaving off coffee."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CROPS ON DRY FARM

Those on Montana Experimental Stations Average Good Yields.

Studies on Crop Rotations Adapted to Maintain Soil Fertility Have Been Started and Information Will Be Very Valuable.

Prof. F. B. Linfield of Montana Agricultural college addressed the Institute session of the Dry Farm congress, recently held at Billings, Mont., on "Progress of Dry Farming in Montana." He said, in part:

"The crops on the experimental dry farms over the state average the best yields to date.

"The studies on moisture and fertility confirm and reinforce the results of previous years' work.

"The studies on crop rotations suitable for the dry farm in Montana and adapted to maintain the soil fertility have been fully started and we believe will give information which will be of very great value within a few years.

"There are increasing signs of decreasing opposition to the extension of the dry-farm work. Many more of the business and professional men are taking a lively interest in dry farm development and there is a greatly aroused public interest.

"Through increased appropriations from the state and increased donations from the railroads, the station has been able to double the number of demonstration dry farms over the state.

"During each year the attempt is made to get first-hand information about some hitherto unvisited section of the state. During the last season some extensive trips away from the railroad lines have been made along the northern part of the state. These trips have very much increased our appreciation of the large extent of the dry farm country and great possibilities of development that are sure to come with the advent of the settler to the country. In the eastern part of the state trips were made out from Baker and Wibaux and we were favorably impressed with the country. A trip north from Roundup, near the center of the state, revealed a very large extent of fine rolling farm country.

"In all the districts visited we heard of equally good land beyond. North from Glendive we heard very flattering reports from the Red Water divide and in the southeastern corner of the state the Ekalaka country is very favorably spoken of.

"But the settler is coming in increasing numbers both from the east and west. We found them locating in greater or less numbers in nearly every section of the state. No large district has, during the past year, escaped their attention, and those on the ground early enough to crop seemed well pleased with the returns.

"But from the standpoint of the state, the agricultural college and the experiment station, this incoming of the new settler increases the work and I believe the responsibility resting upon them. These settlers are taking up farm work under a new environment, where eastern methods of farm practice cannot be followed; where ignorance or carelessness in farm work can have but one result—failure. And yet the soil is most fertile, the climate favorable, and where proper and known methods of water conservation and the selection of the right crops are made large success may be obtained.

"There is need for the continuation and the enlargement of an educative campaign. We are aiming to supply this need through the experimental and demonstration farm, to illustrate to as many people as possible the soil management and the crops that will give the largest returns to the settler.

"We are coupling these endeavors with our farmers' institute work, first, in holding meetings during the crop growing season on the various farms and explaining the work and its results. At other seasons of the year the institute carries the accumulated information of these farms to other parts of the state and by bulletins and through the press we aim to give the results the widest possible distribution. We are doing all our funds will permit to increase the extent and effectiveness of this work"

PRINCIPLES OF DRY FARMING

Importance of Combination of Having Two Crops in Three Years, or Two in Five.

One might use the following terms in classifying the different systems of dry farming: Crop annually, a system where there is a crop taken off of the soil each year. This could be done if 18 inches of rainfall was annually received. When there is but 12 inches of rainfall you could not expect to get a crop each year; then a biennial crop system is practiced. There is still another method, of probably more importance, which is a combination of the two systems. That would be to have two crops in three years; three crops in five years, or two crops in one year, one being a catch or cover crop. The last system is used to furnish humus for the soil, writes C. W. Hendricks in Orange Judd Farmer. The system used must be suited for the district and must be coordinate with the amount of rainfall used.

There are three different and distinct types of water: Free, capillary and hygroscopic water. The chief supply of water for dry farming is from the division known as capillary water. This capillary water can be conserved by various methods. The most common one is by plowing the soil exceedingly deep, and thus forming a dust mulch. From this deep dust mulch it requires a heavier dry gale of wind to extract the soil moisture. Then, on the other hand, the roughness of the soil will tend to hold the snow and materially add to the amount of rainfall. In other words, this is a gain of average rainfall.

Many other forms are used, such as planting small windbreaks from a shrub known as wormwood. This tends to break the wind and lodge the snow. Artemisia is also a promising shrub for this purpose. These small windbreaks are planted when the grain is small, and used to break the wind and hold the soil around the roots in order that there is no exposure to the air. It has been said that many crops are lost by the negligence of the owner in not having these wind-breaks. The wind is held high, and the soil particles, such as small sand, gravel and fine dirt, are carried above the crop, and do not destroy the root system. Almost any of the cultivated crops require from 300 to 500 tons of water for every ton of dry matter produced. Approximately one inch of rainfall will amount to over 113 tons per acre.

A question that is often asked is, What implements are used to successfully carry on a system of dry farming? A stirring plow, subsoil plow, subsurface packer, roller, hoe drill or seeder, disk surface cultivator, acme harrow, tooth harrow, weeder, harvester and thresher are the most important.

Value of Dry Farming.

It is the belief of the men at the head of the organization now holding its meetings in Billings that the value of dry farming process to the United States will be much greater than the gold mines of Alaska and Nevada. The work of the dry farmer is still largely experimental, and the situation demands the largest possible extension of educational and scientific facilities. Already the dust overcoat has turned many thousand acres of desert into blooming and fruitful gardens. It is not beyond belief that it will yet bring all the Great Plains under control of the sower and reaper.

SHEEP NOTES.

Teach the youngsters to nibble clean hay as soon as possible.

Always provide a lamb creep, so the toddlekins can feed undisturbed.

Keep salt always before the sheep, young and old.

It is a poor farmer who will feed good grain to sustain ticks on his sheep.

In feeding cow's milk to lambs just dropped dilute it with about one-third water.

If sheep are kept dry, it is a good plan to mix a little sulphur with the salt occasionally.

A great many breeders are inquiring now for their pure-bred rams and they are showing good judgment in doing so.

Length of staple is often begotten at the expense of fineness, and this should always be avoided.

A sheep that will not yield a profit, no matter how well bred it may be, should have no place on the farm.

Your success will depend largely upon the quality of the animals you select to start with.

At this time of the year you are more apt to neglect your sheep than at any other time. Guard against this and see that they do not suffer.

Do you know that timothy hay is not good for sheep, but that alfalfa and clover cannot be beaten?

If the boy is looking after the flock teach him the first thing that sheep are dainty and will suffer for water rather than drink from a dirty vessel.

Importance of Investigations.

There is no doubt but that the investigations being carried on by the dry farming experts, and the development of the science of moisture conservation will add greatly to the productive agricultural area of the country. Vast regions in northern and western Texas which 20 years ago were considered to be barren desert are now being profitably farmed. Every year new agricultural tracts are being discovered and brought under the control of the plow.

In my boyhood it required muscle to swing the scythe, now we exercise the muscle less and the brain more.

WANTED CORRECTNESS.

Customer—M'yes, that's better, but you'll have to alter it a little over the hips, for I'm taking up a new appointment on Monday, and the principal informed me that his firm was very particular as to correctness in figures.

Prescriptions Not General.

Some people look on a doctor's prescription in the same light as a cookery recipe and pass it on to their friends for general use. They forget that some symptoms may come from totally different causes and that to take a medicine prescribed for a friend is a very risky thing to do and may do a great deal of harm.

The next time you have a cold on the lungs try rubbing Wizard Oil on your chest and see how quickly it will draw out the inflammation and break up the cold.

The less a man knows about women the more he thinks he knows.

WHEN YOUR JOINTS ARE STIFF and muscles sore from cold, rheumatism or neuralgia; when you slip, strain or bruise yourself use Perry Davis' Painkiller. The home remedy 70 years.

Conscience is something those who need it haven't got.

The finest assortment of table china in

Quaker Scotch Oats

Family Size Packages

CRUISE To the ORIENT

"CINCINNATI"
21st Annual Cruise Leaves New York January 29, 1910
80 days $325 up
An Ideal Trip under most Perfect Conditions
Also cruises to the West Indies and South America
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-43 Broadway, - - New York
P. O. Box 1777

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 919

TAKE A DOSE OF

PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

It will instantly relieve that racking cough. Taken promptly it will often prevent Asthma, Bronchitis and serious throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed safe and very palatable.

All Druggists, 25 cents.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR SORE, WEAK & INFLAMED EYES.

MITCHELL'S SALVE

MAKES THE USE OF DRUGS UNNECESSARY. Price, 25 Cents. Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD

Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leathers, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes in every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

BOY'S SHOES $2.00 & $2.50

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Mayer WORK SHOES

It is not necessary for a work shoe to look clumsy to give good wear. Have your dealer show you the good looking, comfortable, well-fitting, Mayer Work Shoes.

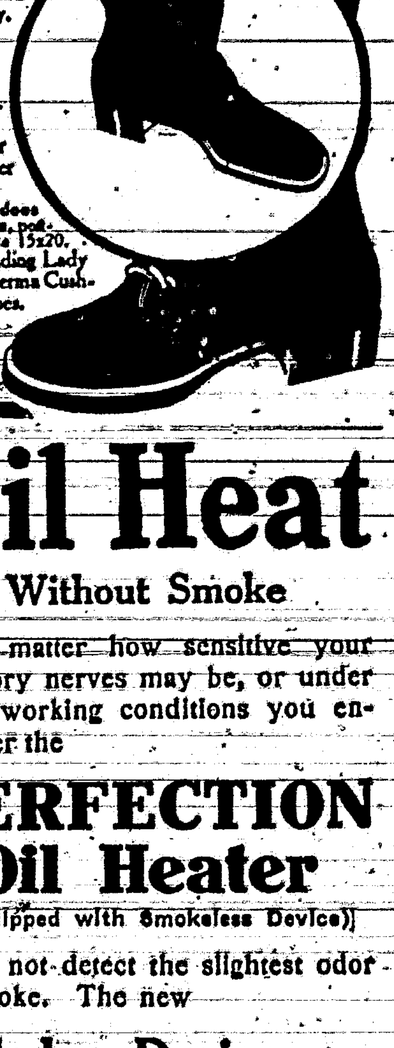
Made of tough stock, heavy soles, solid counters, double leather toes, double seams. Made solid and will last longer than any other shoes you can buy.

MAYER WORK SHOES are made for working men of all classes and are "built on honor." You can save money by wearing them. Will outwear any other make.

To be sure you are getting Mayer Shoes, look for the Mayer Trade Mark on the sole. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Work Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of George Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes for men, Leading Lady Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.



F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

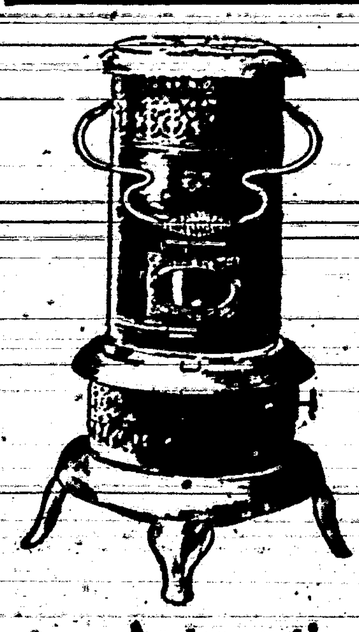
Oil Heat

Without Smoke

No matter how sensitive your olfactory nerves may be, or under what working conditions you encounter the

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)



you'll not detect the slightest odor of smoke. The new

Automatic Smokeless Device

positively prevents both. Removed in an instant for cleaning.

Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.

Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

LEGAL NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
Office of the Secretary

I, Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at ten o'clock A. M., on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909;

Articles of Incorporation of
NEW MEXICO REDUCTION CO.
No. 6184.

And also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909.

(SEAL) NATHAN JAFFA
Secretary of New Mexico.

To Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of New Mexico:

We the undersigned, J. Luther Peacock, Alfonzo Davis, Frank E Thuerer, propose to form a corporation under the laws governing the formation of companies and corporations, of the Territory of New Mexico, and all acts amendatory thereof; and for the purposes, of such organization, we hereby state as follows, to wit:

I

The name of such corporation is "New Mexico Reduction Company."

II.

The location of the principal office of this corporation shall be in the Village of Carrizozo, in the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, and the Agent in charge thereof is Frank E. Thuerer, an actual resident of the Territory of New Mexico. A branch office of said Corporation shall be located at 258 E. Madison St., in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois.

III.

The object for which it is formed is to buy, sell, lease and otherwise acquire mineral lands, prospects and mines in the Territory of New Mexico and elsewhere; to operate, handle, mine, sell lease, and otherwise dispose of mineral and mineral products found in such lands, and to do a general mining business.

IV

The capital stock shall be $100,000; the amount of each share is $1.00, the number of shares is 100,000, the amount of capital stock with which it will commence business shall be $100,000. The stock shall be divided into two classes, namely, common stock and treasury stock; there shall be $10,000 of common stock and $90,000 of treasury stock. Treasury stock shall be issued only when paid for either in cash or property, and shall not be entitled to a vote until released from said treasury.

V

The names and Post Office adresses of the incorportators, and the number of shares subscribed for by each are as follows, J. Luther Peacock, 258 E. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois, 99,998. Alfonzo Davis, 258 E. Madison St. Chicago, Illinois, one (1) share. Frank E. Thuerer, of the Village of Carrizozo, in the Territory of New Mexico, one (1) share.

VI

The duration of this Company shall be for fifty years.

VII

The direction of said corporation shall be J. Luther Peacock, 258 E. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois. Alfonzo Davis, 258 E. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois. Frank E. Thuerer, who is an actual resident of the Village of Carrizozo, in the Territory of New Mexico, where the principal office of this corporation shall be located and who shall be the agent therein and in charge thereof and upon whom process against said corporation may be served.

In Witness Whereof the said J. Luther Peacock and Alfonzo Davis have hereunto set out hands and seals this 4th day of November A. D. 1909; and the said Frank E. Thuerer has set his hand and seal this 4th day of November, A. D. 1909.

(Signed) J. Luther Peacock (Seal).
Alfonzo Davis (Seal).
Frank E. Thuerer (Seal).

State of Illinois, } SS.
County of Cook. }

I, Daniel S. Wentworth, a Notary Public, in and for the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 4th day of November A. D. 1909 personally appeared before me, J. Luther Peacock and Alfonso Davis to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purpose herein set fourth.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Notarial Seal). (Signed) Daniel S. Wentworth, (Seal). Notary Public.

Territory of New Mexico, } SS.
County of Lincoln. }

I, Benj. F. Adams, a Notary Public, in and for the Tetritory aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1909, personally appeard before me, F. E. Thuerer to me personally known to be the same person who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that he executed the same for the purpose herein set forth.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Signed) Benj. F. Adams,
(Notarial Seal.) Notary Public
My commission expires Jan. 21st, 1912.

ENDORSED:
No. 6184.
Cor. Rec'd Vol. 6, Page 21, Articles of Incorporation of NEW MEXICO REDUCTION CO., Filed in Office of Secretary of New Mexico, Nov. 11, 1909: 10 A. M.,
Nathan Jaffa, Secretary
Compared E. F. C. to C. F. K.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
Office of the Secretary
CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON

I, NATHAN JAFFA Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at Ten o'clock A. M., on the Eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909;

Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability of NEW MEXICO REDUCTION CO.
No. 6185

And also that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909

(SEAL) NATHAN JAFFA
Secretary of New Mexico

State of Illinois, } SS
County of Cook. }

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

We, and each of us, the undersigned incorporators of the "New Mexico Reduction Company," the certificate for which corporation is annexed hereto, do hereby certify that there shall be no stockholders liability for unpaid stock, or any stock issued under the name of and for the purposes of the said "New Mexico Reduction Company".

In witness whereof we have severally set our hands and seals for the purposes herein set fourth, on this 4th day of November, A. D. 1909.

(Signed) J. Luther Peacock (Seal).
Alfonzo Davis (Seal).
Frank E. Thuerer (Seal).

State of Illinois, } SS.
County of Cook. }

I, Daniel S. Wentworth, a Notary Public, in and for the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 4th day of November A. D. 1909, personally appeard before me, J. Luther Peacock and Alfonzo Davis to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes herein set fourth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Notarial Seal) (Signed) Daniel S. Wentworth (Seal).
Notary Public

Territory of Mexico, } SS.
County of Lincoln. }

I, Benj. F. Adams, a Notary Public, in and for the Territory of New Mexico aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 9th day of November A. D. 1909, personally appeard before me F. E. Thuerer to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes herein set fourth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

(Notary Seal). (Signed) Benj. F. Adams,
Notary Public.
My commission expires January 21st, 1912.

ENDORSED:
No. 6185
Cor. Rec'd Vol. 6, Page 21, Cert. of Stockholders Non-Liability of NEW MEXICO REDUCTION COMPANY, filed in Office of Secretary of New Mexico, Nov. 11, 1909: 10 A. M.,
NATHAN JAFFA, Secretary
Compared E. F. C. to C. F. K.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
INCORPORATION CERTIFICATE

I, NATHAN JAFFA, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at Ten o'clock A. M. on the Eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909;

Articles of Incorporation and Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability of NEW MEXICO REDUCTION COMPANY.
Nos. 6184 and 6185

WHEREFORE: The corporators named in the said articles and who have signed the same and their successors and assigns, are hereby declared to be from this date until the ELEVENTH day of NOV., Ninteen Hundred and FIFTY-NINE: a Corporation by the name and for the purposes set fourth in said articles.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Eleventh day of November, A. D. 1909.

NATHAN JAFFA
Secretary of New Mexico.

(List 3--179--185--196--197)

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 551.50 acres, within the Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, will be subject to settlement and under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Roswell, New Mexico, on February 5, 1910. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to February 5, 1910, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands embrace a tract of approximately 112.50 acres within unsurveyed Secs. 8 and 17, T. 4 S., R. 12 E., N. M. M., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Forest Service Monument, whence the northwest corner of Sec. 18, a Government established corner, bears W. 30 chains, thence N. 28.69 chains, thence W. 50 chains; extending thence N. 15 chains; thence E. 25.50 chains; thence N. 47° E. 50 chains; thence E. 10.95 chains; thence S. 33° W. 19.50 chns; thence S. 47° 30' W. 26 chains; thence S. 23° 30' W. 10.75 chains; thence W. 31.47 chains to the place of beginning. Variation 12° 30' E. Said tract was listed upon application of H. W. McMillan, of Ancho, New Mexico; List 3-179. A tract of approximately 160 acres within unsurveyed Secs. 4 and 5, T. 4 S., R. 12 E., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a limestone, marked H | 1, whence the ¼ corner on north line of Sec. 5, of unsurveyed T. 4 S., R. 12 E., a Government established corner, bears N. 30 chains and W. 20 chains; extending thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. 40.45 chains to the place of beginning. Variation 12° 30' E. Said tract was listed upon the application of Thomas J. Sanders, of Chanute, Kansas; List 3-185. The W½ of SE¼ and the E½ of SW¼, Sec. 20, T. 7 S., R. 14 E., 160 acres, listed upon the application of A. L. Slack, of Capitan, New Mexico; List 3-196. A tract of approximately 119 acres within unsurveyed Sec. 25, T. 9 S., R. 12 E., described by mates and bounds as follows: Beginning at Forest Service Monument, whence the southeast corner of Sec. 36, unsurveyed fractional T. 9 S., R. 12 E., a Government established corner bears E. 47 chains and S. 83 chains; extending thence N. 85° W. 33 chains; thence N. 18° E. 40 chains; thence S. 71° E. 27 chains; thence S. 17° E. 17 chains; thence S. 32° W. 19 chains to the place of beginning. Variation 12° 30' E. Said tract was listed upon the application of Frederick Beitter, of Nogal, New Mexico; List 3-197.

Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Approved November 17, 1909, Frank Pierce, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Gov. 1st Ins. 11-10-3t.

Some Special Values

¶ We are offering some special values, in Carpets, Rugs, Oil Clothes, Navajo Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods.

¶ For the next two weeks, we invite you to come and see the bargains we are offering.

¶ Our Holiday goods will soon be on display. Look out for our Special Offerings.

¶ Don't forget to ask for Doll Tickets.

Carrizozo Trading Company.

Rolland Brothers
DRUGGISTS
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
Periodicals, Stationery, Cigars,
Candies and Mens Furnishings
—CALL AND SEE OUR INDIAN BLANKETS AND CURIOS.
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

The Stag Saloon.
Gray Bros., Props
THE BEST GRADE OF BOTTLED AND BARRELL WHISKIES
BOTTLED BEER
BILLIARDS AND POOL

Galvanized Tanks Wind Mills
E. F. Long,
Stove Pipes, Guttering and Plumbing
CARRIZOZO NEW MEX.

LUMBER SHINGLES DOORS SASH MOULDING
BRICK BUILDING PAPER BLUE
PLASTER BOARD ETC.
Foxworth-Galbraith Co.
SEWELL'S PAINT ANCHO CEMENT
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE
OF BUILDING MATERIAL

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS MEETS

Speaker Calls the House to Order and Is Applauded by Friends and Enemies Alike.

Vice-President Sherman Presides Over the Senate—Numerous Bills Designed to Carry Out President Taft's Policies Are Introducd in Both Houses.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Sixty-first congress of the United States met at noon to-day for the first day of its first regular session, with Vice-President Sherman in the chair of the senate, and Speaker Joseph G. Cannon in the chair in the House. While this congressional gathering is the first regular session, it is the second session in reality, for congress met in extraordinary session last spring at the call of President Taft to consider the matter of a revision of the tariff.

Some interest was lacking in the proceedings of the first day in the capitol because at the beginning of the extraordinary session in March last the speaker of the House was elected. Moreover, before the extraordinary session was ended, Speaker Cannon appointed all the committees which are to take legislation under consideration for the next two winters. The appointment of the committees ended the campaign on the part of the members for choice chairmanships and, if the chairmanships were not forthcoming, for seats in the more important subsidiary bodies of the Hous.

Ready for Work at Once.

The members have had time to get over jealousies and rivalries and so is that, so far as committee work is concerned, the House not only is ready to proceed at once to consider legislation, but most of the members have brought themselves into a frame of mind to do what they are called upon to do without regard to their past feelings of disappointment and perhaps, anger.

As is always the case on the opening day of congress, admission to the House and Senate galleries was by card and only those fortunate enough to know senators and representatives sufficiently well to secure admission tickets were allowed to witness the proceedings.

Galleries Are Crowded.

The galleries of both House and Senate were jammed with people. All classes of Washington society were represented in the throng of visitors. The diplomatic gallery in the House and in the Senate as well, was filled to its fullest capacity with ambassadors, ministers, attaches and the ladies of the different legations. Members of the families of the president and of the vice-president of the United States occupied seats in the executive galleries; and the cabinet and judiciary and army and navy circles were well represented.

By a rule which was adopted not long ago, flowers are barred from the floor of the House excepting when they are to be used as a tribute to the memory of some deceased member. The result of this rule is that now on the opening days of congress the desks of the members are bare of floral decorations. In the old days

Vice-President Sherman.

both House and Senate were turned into conservatories for the time of the opening proceedings.

At sharp noon Speaker Cannon called the House to order and asked the chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, to offer prayer. In his prayer which was in a sense a Thanksgiving offering, the chaplain referred to the prosperity of the country, the opportunities of the present and the bright hopes and promises of the future.

Absentees Are Few.

As soon as the prayer was ended the clerk of the House called the roll of membership by states and it was found that there were only a few absentees. The roll call ended the reading from the Senate, Speaker Cannon appointed a committee to join a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the president. The members of the body directed to notify Mr. Taft that the House was in session were by the appointment of the speaker, the Republican leader, Sereno E. Payne, and the Democratic leader, Champ Clark.

The first day in the House as usual brought out hundreds of legislative measures in bill form, all of which were read by their title only and then referred to the proper committees. It was evident from the tone of the bills introduced that some scores of representatives were anxious to father measures which had been recommended by President Taft as being necessary to carry out proposed policies of progression. The bills ranged from those intended to correct alleged existing evils in interstate commerce to those to give increases of pensions to veterans of the civil war.

Applause Greets Speaker Cannon.

If Speaker Cannon anticipates any particular trouble with the "Insurgents" of the House at the coming ses-

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon.

sion, he gave no evidence of it when he took the chair as presiding officer. He was greeted with great applause from the galleries and from the floor of the House, many of the Democrats and insurgents joining in the demonstration, though in either case possibly the hand-clapping was given as an evidence of regard for the office of speaker, rather than as evidence of any overweaning affection for the speaker himself.

With the committees ready to begin work, the House will settle down to its winter's business at once. No bills will be passed immediately because all measures must be considered in committee, and the meetings of the committees will be held daily from now until the Christmas holidays and some of the more important House bodies will sit during the recess. When congress reassembles in January many of the committees will be ready to report bills, and the debates of the winter will begin.

Opening of the Senate.

Vice-President Sherman called the Senate to order at noon. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the chaplain of the Senate, having died during the summer recess, his place as chaplain, temporarily, was taken by a local clergyman who offered prayer. In the Senate the roll was called and it was found that nearly all the senators were in their seats. The resolutions were adopted to the effect that committees be appointed to inform the House and the president that the Senate had assembled and was ready to begin the business of the session. As was the case in the House many bills were introduced for consideration during the winter by senators who, like the representatives, desire to have a hand in forwarding administration policies.

After a comparatively short session "in the open," the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into executive session behind closed doors for the purpose of considering nominations for office sent to the Upper House by President Taft.

Tests of Diamonds.

Most persons are obliged, in the purchase of a diamond, to rely implicitly upon the word of the man who sells the stone. While many years of observation and experience are needed to become an expert with respect to the value and purity of diamonds, yet there are certain extremely simple tests capable of being made by the most inexperienced.

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Policy of the Administration Made Clear to the Country.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chief Executive Gives Reasons for Desiring the Passage of Such a Measure—Postal Savings Banks—Plea for Conservation of National Resources.

Washington.—The president transmitted the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain embitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advisory party, this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension and turmoil. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them, who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaragua charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization.

Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secrtary of state's letter of this date, whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganisation of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad. The plan to have divisions of Latin-American and Far-Eastern affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east will at once commend itself. These politico-geographical divisions and the detail from the diplomatic or consular service to the department of a number of men who bring to the study of complicated problems in different parts of the world practical knowledge recently gained on the spot, clearly is of the greatest advantage to the secretary of state in foreseeing conditions likely to arise and in conducting the great variety of correspondence and negotiation. It should be remembered that such facilities exist in the foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations and that to deny them to the secretary of state would be to place this government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

The consular service has been improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the executive order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present executive order upon which the efficiency of our consular service is wholly dependent.

Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing fiscal year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by $34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to $38,000,000, and $1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of $73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity.

Civil Pensions.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employes of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

The Tariff Act.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Needs of the Navy.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers in schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Injunctions Without Notice.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute to expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Second-Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the postoffice department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at one cent a pound amounts to about $63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than nine cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 291 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049, and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of one cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent. of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 5.19 per cent. of the revenue.

The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are perhaps a sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Conserving National Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Political Contribution.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

One Way of Love

SYNOPSIS.

Richard Derring, returning from a winter in the woods to his mother's farm home, is overtaken by his uncle, accompanied by his eccentric wife, coming to pay a visit at the farm. Aunt Jerusha's questions about Emily Hutton, supposed to be Richard's sweetheart, bring out the fact that she is to marry a merchant, Edwards. Derring's disappointment stimulates his ambition and under the advice of Seth Kinney, a hermit of the woods, he resolves to fit himself for college. Kinney promises to teach him Greek. Derring tells his mother his resolve, and in his grandfather's old laboratory begins the study of Greek. Seth Kinney hears Richard's Greek recitation in the woods while he and Tom Bishop ply the cross-cut saw.

CHAPTER VI.

When the snow began melting from the partridge-berries the wood had been cut and hauled. Only scattered chips remained to tell the winter's work. And, although all the village knew that Richard was learning Greek, it did not know that in the woods he had learned something harder than Greek. No one but he and Seth knew that with every blow of the ax he had made a stroke at his trouble—and cut it, and sawed it, and split it, and piled it high, and sledded it to town, and sold it at so much a cord—till his heart was as sound as a drum.

And when one morning, he passed Emily in her new spring array, tripping along the country road, he could lift his hat and smile at her proudly. And Emily, fingering the ribbons that fell from her throat, called him in her heart a fickle thing and rejoiced anew that she was to be Mrs. Edwards.

He was on his way to Uncle Eben's when he met her—carrying a message from his mother. He found the old man in the side garden, pottering about over the half-dried earth and warming his stiff back in the sun.

"Limy beans?" said Uncle Eben when he heard the request. "You'll have to go into the house and ask her. She hain't give me mine yet. It's time for 'em, too. She keeps 'em locked up in the secritary—ch'ice as gold." He rose stiffly from his knees and led the way to the house.

Aunt Jerusha was buried in the depths of the Dutch oven, a long feather duster in her hand, with which she whisked its sides. She emerged, shining and surprised.

"Well, I declare, Richard; is that you!" She readjusted her spectacles and looked at him kindly. Her skirt was pinned safely up out of harm's way and her sleeves were rolled above the elbow. A sunbonnet protected her head. She beamed out of its depths.

"Want some of the Limas, do you, for plantin'? Well, I do' know how many we'll have. I hain't got 'em down for pa yet." She glanced at him suspiciously.

He shifted from one foot to the other. It might have been hope or it might have been impatience.

Aunt Jerusha's look changed to affection. "He wants some, dreadful," she confided to Richard, "but it ain't time yet."

She crossed the room and took from a high nail by the shelf a key. It was the key to the parlor door. "You come with me, Richard," she said mildly, as she waddled away.

Uncle Eben looked wistfully after them. He seated himself in a straight-backed chair and, lifting his feet to the front round, rubbed his fingers thoughtfully.

Aunt Jerusha opened the parlor door into the dim light. "You can come right in," she said proudly. "Never mind your feet. Women were made to sweep up dirt. I've got to clean here next week anyway."

The room was speckless. Not a trace of dust rested on any object, thought Aunt Jerusha gave an ostentatious puff to the plush album as she lifted it. She opened it with a little gesture of pride. It was half filled with pictures, and in the hole left vacant in the other half reposed a key. "I keep it in here," she whispered. "He wouldn't ever think of looking in there." She chuckled softly as she drew it out. She snapped the heavy clasps safely and returned the album to the table.

"I thought I might's well show you." She stood in the dim light, watching him mysteriously out of her sunbonnet. "If anything should happen to me, somebody'd hev to know, and he wouldn't have no more care 'an a child." She directed her nod towards the kitchen.

Uncle Eben looked up hopefully as they returned, the key to the secretary borne in Aunt Jerusha's palm.

Mounting a chair in front of the high secretary she inserted the key in the lock. The doors swung open. Uncle Eben feasted his eyes. There were packages of seeds and velvet bonnets and a string of gold beads and a high shell comb. She touched a package of papers that lay at the left. "That's my will," she said significantly to Richard. "I've left everything to him."

"You Come with Me, Richard," She Said Mildly, as She Waddled Away.

A glow of appreciation overspread Uncle Eben's face. "Why, Jerusha," —his boot-heels came down with a clatter to the floor—"why, Jerusha—"

"Not a word!" she said sternly, turning on him. "I don't want to hear a word."

She turned back to the open space and searched among the packages. "Here they be." She gave a fat sigh and descended from the chair, closing the mysterious doors. She emptied the package in her lap, Uncle Eben eyeing it enviously from afar.

"I shall divide even," she said with a calm air—"just even." She counted out the beans, one by one, each in its separate pile, and handed one of the piles to Richard. "There. Tell your mother I divided equal."

"I'll tell her," said Richard, stowing away the bag in his pocket. He knew better than to hurt Aunt Jerusha's feelings by refusing any proffered favor.

She sat leaning comfortably back in her chair, looking at him. "They say you're learning Greek, Richard," she said at last, rocking a little.

Uncle Eben tipped eagerly forward in his chair.

She ignored him. "Are ye?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And you're going to college?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"How's Amanda Derring going to pay for it?" she asked seriously.

"I'm going to pay my own way."

She nodded slowly. "I thought like enough. But you can't do it."

"I'm going to."

She looked at him more approvingly. "The Lord helps them that helps themselves," she said solemnly, "and I and the Lord do the same."

She rose majestically and opened the secretary doors once more. She took down a broken-nosed teapot and extracted a roll of bills, holding it out to him. "There's $100," she said slowly. "I shall give you that every year till you get through. And if anything happens to me, Eben's to give it to you—same as if I was alive."

"Of course I—" began Uncle Eben from his chair.

She stopped him swiftly. "Don't say a word."

His open mouth collapsed. He rubbed his fingers thoughtfully.

She turned to the boy. "Run along home, Richard. Don't forget to tell your mother I divided the beans with her—even."

CHAPTER VII.

"Who's the farmer?" whispered the boy on the back seat to his neighbor.

It was the examination in Greek. Richard's ears reddened to the tips. He sat two seats away. But the ears accustomed to note the falling of a leaf were keen, and the whisper was loud. He would have it out with the fellow at noon. Now he merely shrugged his shoulders a little and devoted himself anew to his verb. He had chosen it first to conjugate, as being the easiest thing on the paper. But it was unexpectedly difficult. He was confused. Emily's saucy eyes were coming between him and the page, snatching away its meaning. "I have loved—you have loved," his pen scratched desperately on. How pretty she had looked that morning. And he had thought he was over it! He shook himself. "I shall love—" He glanced despairingly at the clock. The time was nearly up. It must be the coming away from home that had upset him. She was not worth a thought. He gathered himself for a fresh start and wrote rapidly.

"Farmer's getting rattled," whispered the boy on the back seat.

Richard made another mental note and plunged on.

"Time." It was the voice of the assistant.

Richard dropped his pen and gathered up his scattered notes, running his eyes hastily over them. They were enough to flunk him. He could see that at a glance. He handed them in with sullen face.

"In half an hour the oral examination will be held in this room," announced the assistant in a stereotyped voice.

The boys plunged into the open. Richard sought out the boy of the back seat and salved his wounded feelings by hand-to-hand measures.

"You've got muscle," he said enviously.

Two upper-classmen, passing, had stopped for a moment to watch the contest. "He'll have a try for the team," said one.

They strolled on.

"It's the shoulders that count."

"Partly—and muscle."

"And grit. Did you see his face? Looked as if he was chewing iron."

Richard and the boy shook hands and went back to the classroom. The professor was on the platform. He had mild brown hair and a large nose, surmounted by spectacles. He glared through them at the hapless youth. He had a sensitive ear for Greek accents and the entrance examinations were on it. The assistant had been showing him the written work. It was very poor. His face was prepared for the worst. The oral examination would consist of reading in the original Greek.

The boys subsided beneath his glare and there was ominous silence.

"Next," growled the professor. He surveyed Richard—his heavy shoulders and big hands—and groaned inwardly. He resigned himself to his fate.

Richard struggled to his feet. His face was red and his throat dry. The words came with rasping hoarseness. Then the swing of the rhythm caught him. His voice opened and deepened and he was off on the lines. The silence of the woods was about him, and the sound of the cross-cut saw rose upon it. He swayed to its tune, the words rolling out—rising and falling to a kind of heavy chant. The professor on the platform started a little. He pushed his spectacles high on his forehead and rubbed his great nose. The wrinkles smoothed from his brow and the peace of days settled upon his face. The boy on the back seat nudged his neighbor. "Farmer's getting there," he whispered.

"H-s-h!" growled the professor.

Richard came to a stop, looking up blinkingly. He had forgotten the class and the professor. He and Tom had been swaying back and forth to the sound of the cross-cut saw, chanting the deep, monotonous sounds.

The professor beamed on him. A faint, half-scared cheer went up from the class. The spectacles descended and glared at them. "Time to cheer when you are out of the woods," he said. "Next."

The next youth rose and blundered on. The hour wore away and the class escaped, but bruised and sore.

The professor detained Richard by a gesture. "Where did you fit?" he asked brusquely.

"At home."

"Where?"

"In Ashton."

"Massachusetts?"

"Yes."

"There's no school there."

"No, sir; I studied by myself and with an old man."

"Umph!" The spectacles regarded him.

"And did he read Greek the way you do?"

The boy's face reddened. "Not exactly. We did it that way, sawing logs—I got into the swing of it and forgot."

The professor leaned forward, tapping the Odyssey with his spectacles. "You recited Greek in the woods?"

"Yes, sir."

The professor's face grew light. He chuckled. "And we think we can teach them Indoors!"

"Is it all right, sir?"

"All right?" growled the professor. "It's the way they did it in Greece—3,000 years ago. Go home and thank your lucky stars you had something besides boards over your head while you learned it."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COINS OF ALUMINUM.

In a few years coppers will no longer weigh down man's pockets in this country. As it is no more bronze money is now coined, and the shortage is being felt. Aluminum will be substituted, and it is hoped that the new coinage will have been begun by the end of the year.

The metal, or rather an alloy of it, will be used only for penny and half-penny pieces, which will be about the diameter of but both much thicker and lighter than francs and half francs, and thus easily distinguishable from these coins. The recent quarter franc piece in nickel has proved a failure, because it is constantly being taken for a franc, as tourists here know to their cost. Besides lightness, cleanliness is another advantage of aluminum, which does not oxydize in air.—Paris correspondence London Telegraph.

Value of Tears.

Certain bacteriologists have been enlightening the public as to the value of tears. A good cry, they say, that washes the face with tears is an excellent antiseptic bath. Owing to the large percentage of sodium, chloride, or common salt, which they contain they sterilize the delicate mechanism of the eye and render harmless the bacill which may have found lodgment on the cheeks.

Stern Roman Law.

Many thieves were stolen alive from the cross by friends and that in way

Unburdening.

"You must at least give that candidate credit for speaking his mind."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it's unfortunate that people most willing to speak their minds are so often those whose mentalities are more or less unpleasant."

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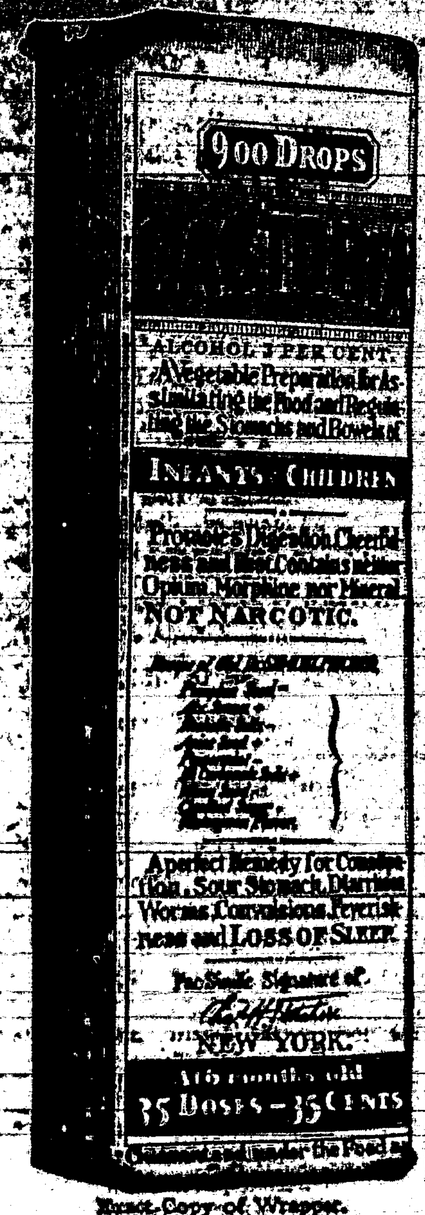

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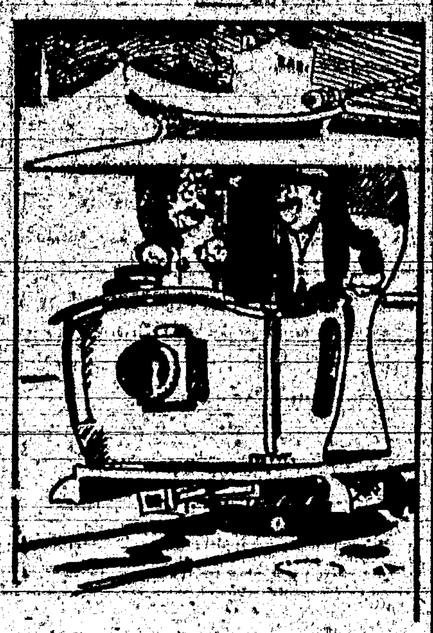

Asker—Does this car run through to Main street, or do you have to change cars?

Motorman—Change cars! Say, stranger, they hain't changed cars on this system nigh on ter 20 years.

WHERE MODISTE COMES IN.

"You are my ultimate destiny," he said to the maiden in the hipless gown.

Which simply goes to show that if his words were literally true a dressmaker may do much toward shaping a fellow's destiny.

SOMETHING ACCOMPLISHED.

"What, you are so clumsy that you haven't killed anything yet"

"Killed nothing? I have killed five hours of my time."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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MINOR MENTION

—Leroy R. Wade and J. B. Blea have formed a temporary partnership in the practice of law. Mr. Blea will have charge during Wades absence to Chicago.

—Mr. F. F. Mudge and wife left last Tuesday for San Diago California where they will spend several weeks after which they will visit other points on the Pacific coast.

—Wm. D. Martin and daughter Alma were visitors to the Land Commissioners office Monday from Oscuro, Miss Alma was commuting on her homestead.

—Dr. Law of Lincoln took in the sites of the new county seat with his wife on Monday.

—Lawrence Olsen and F Boge of Oscuro were visitors to Carrizozo on Tuesday.

—George Curry, governor of New Mexico, will make his headquarters in El Paso when he leaves the office March next. He made this statement in a recent interview.

—A Big line of comforts and Blankets for these cold nights at prices to suit the times.

Ziegler Bros.

—Santa Claus has again made our store his headquarters. "Watch our show windows for him."

Ziegler Bros.

—The Outlook has issued a new set of Location blanks, Bill of Sale blanks and Proof of Labor blanks. Don't forget us when in need of Legal Forms.

—Attorney H. B. Hamilton is in Alamogordo this week attending to cases before the Court in session there.

—Taylor and Sons just received a nice lot of Cooking Stoves

—Fancy Neckware, Suspenders, Hose and Belts, sold in individual cartons for Christmas gifts, come in and see them at Ziegler Brothers.

—See Miller for leather goods.

—For the best accomodations go to the Temple Hotel near the court rooms. Fine home cooking, clean rooms.

—All kinds of harness repairing at Millers.

—C. H. Brown keeps fresh bread and beef.

—See Long at the Temple Hotel for all kinds of tin work.

—Dr. Robert E. Blaney, dentist will practice his profession on Mondays and Tuesdays in Carrizozo. Dr. Blaney is a homesteader at Oscuro, where he recently arrived from Chicago.

—Lemon pies at the Bonito Bakery every Sunday morning.

—Great display of holiday goods at Ziegler Bros.

—Citron, Grange and Lemon Peel, Currants, Raisins and Nuts of all kinds. Ziegler Bros.

—Leave your order for a Christmas cake at the Bonito Bakery.

—Just received at Ziegler Bros., a bunch of fine tailored Ladies' Suits, which invite your inspection.

—Great display of Holiday goods at Ziegler Bros., do your shopping early and get the pick.

—Full line of stove repairs will be found at Taylor and Sons.

—John H. Skinner has received a car of Queen of Kansas Flour and a car of American Lady Flour.

Subscribe!

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Marie—Reggie has proposed five times to me, but I don't know whether to accept him or not.

Harold—Such a reckless chap as that deserves to get married.

WANT ADDS.

FOR SALE:—Six hundred dollars will buy a fine three room frame house on time, fenced chicken yard and other improvements including half interest in well. Terms to suit purchaser. KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR RENT OR SALE:—Three hundred and thirty dollars buys a good two room house, rooms 12x12, chicken yard, screened windows and doors etc. Or will rent reasonable. KAHLER AND CHASE.

WELL OUTFIT FOR SALE:—Nine hundred dollars buys a St Louis Cam and Treadle well outfit, good as new. Five horse power engin, Fairbanks Morse. 700 foot outfit. Camp outfit, Water wagon etc. Half cash, balance terms. KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—$1200 will buy one of the best residents in town, six rooms nicely finished, modern. Terms KAHLER AND CHASE.

RANCH FOR SALE:—One hundred and sixty acres of land near Carrizozo, well improved with a fine house and an abundance of water. Patented, Clear title Everything in good shape. KAHLER and CHASE

NOTICE:—We cannot supply the demand for furnished suites of two and three rooms in Carrizozo. Parties having rooms to let for light house keeping can easily rent them thru our agency. Call up Kahler and Chase. Phone 24.

RELINQUISHMENT:—The improvements on a homestead ajoining Oscuro townsite are for sale very reasonable. Within five hundred yards of Postoffice. KAHLER and CHASE.

RANCH FOR SALE:—160 acres of land, patented, small orchard, good well of water. Seven miles from Carrizoz See JOHN GEORGE, NOGAL NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE:—A fine four room house. 1 block from Temple Hotel, McDonald Addition. On two lots 50 x 130, good well of water, chicken house. Cheap.
KAHLER AND CHASE, Outlook Office, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

FOR SALE:—Ten, nice, three room houses for sale cheap, ceilnig over head and thoroughly papered, in goop condition. Inquire of KAHLER AND CHASE Outlook Office, Carrizozo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good Grand Piano which originally cost $1000 to trade for a good buggy horse or will sell for cash. Piano in good shape, needs tuning. KAHLER AND CHASE, Outlook Office Carrizozo,

SHEEPMEN:—M. D. C[illegible] will furnish you with good [illegible] herders on short notice, [illegible] in lambing season. M. D. [illegible] Carrizozo New Mexico.

FOR SALE:—Three lots in highland addition, block seven, reasonable. KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Four room house and lot, with eighty barrel cistern, Capitan, KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Three lots on Capitan Ave, Block three. Very reasonable. KAHLER AND CHASE Carrizozo.

LOTS FOR SALE:—Boulevard Addition, Fine Resident property, lots 50ft X 150 and 75ft by 150. Also some fine two acre blocks on sale. For information apply to Doc. Lacey or A. H. Harvey at the Carrizozo Townsite Office.

STORE FOR SALE:—Good grocery and dry goods business, post office in connection. Rooms to let, within building. Boarders also. Will turn over stock at inventory. On railroad near Carrizozo. See KAHLER and CHASE, Outlook Office, Phone 24, Carrizozo

FOR SALE:—Twenty Acres of land, improved with good house, fine well of water, wind mill, reasonable. Also Several Business Lots in best part of City. Resident Lots. See Kahler and Chase.
Outlook Office.

FORE SALE CHEAP:—One five room house and barn, two blocks from school house. Inquire of H. S. Campbell, Carrizozo.

FOR SALE:—Two story Hotel in Carrizozo, Furnished, 18 bed rooms, kitchen and large dinning room, two halls and reception room on two lots 25 x 150, two squares from Depot. Also two business lots in best part of town.
KAHLER and CHASE, Outlook Office, Carrizozo.

FOR RENT OR SALE:—Port of Cuba restaurant, furnished, for sale or rent very reasonable. Will sell on installments. KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Lot and building Block 18 lot 17. Reasonable.
KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Lot 21 block 4 improved with a cement block house.
KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Lot 2 block 3 Highland addition, building. Cheap.
KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Lot 12 block 30 improved with Mexican school house
KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—160 acres of Patented land, good spring on property, near White Oaks, water can be developed to supply any quanity of sheep or goats. Cheap. KAHLER AND CHASE.

STORE FOR SALE:—In Carrizozo, stock, building and lot, good business, Free and unincumbered deed. A snap, if taken at once $1600. KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Two room frame house, Block 31. Lot 5 and 6, East side of track. Reasonable: KAHLER AND CHASE.

FOR SALE:—Two room frame house in McDonald addition, well, cheap if taken quick. H. C. BOND, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

FOR RENT:—Several nice three room houses, good condition.
KAHLER AND CHASE, Outlook