

White Oaks Eagle

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Articles of Incorporation "Rita Consolidated Gold Mining Company."

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CERTIFICATE.

I, J. W. RAYNOLDS, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1902, Articles of Incorporation of

Rita Consolidated Gold Mining Company, (No. 3071.);

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.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this Fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1902.

 J. W. RAYNOLDS,
Secretary of New Mexico.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Know All Men By These Presents: That we, John W. Harrison, George K. Hoblitzelle, and Florence Harrison of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and James F. Carpenter and Benjamin H. Dye of the county of Lincoln and Territory of New Mexico, have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming and organizing a corporation under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, and for that purpose do hereby make, state, acknowledge file and adopt the following articles of incorporation of said company under the laws of said Territory.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be and is Rita Consolidated Gold Mining Company, by which name it shall be known, and under which it shall transact all its business.

ARTICLE II.

The amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be One hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into Ten thousand shares, each share of the par value of ten dollars.

ARTICLE III.

This corporation is formed for the purpose of engaging in the following lines of business, to wit: It shall have the right and authority to purchase, lease, bond, or otherwise acquire mining property, mining claims, mines, and mineral lands, mill sites, tunnel sites and water rights; and shall have the right to sell, lease,

bond or mortgage the same; and shall have the right to engage in the general business of mining and the reduction of ores, and of acquiring all machinery, appliances and rights incident or necessary to the operation and development of said business; and shall have the right and authority to construct and operate dams, reservoirs, ditches and canals, and to build, construct and operate roads and tramways; and shall have the right to purchase, lease or bond coal lands and oil lands, and to mine or otherwise operate the same; and shall have the right to construct, maintain and operate electric power and lighting plants; and said company shall have the right to do all such other acts and things as may be incident to or necessary for the profitable and economically carrying on of the businesses aforesaid.

ARTICLE IV.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of these articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of New Mexico, and the termination thereof shall be fifty years from that date.

ARTICLE V

The capital stock of this corporation shall be forever non-assessable and each certificate of stock thereof shall state upon its face the number of shares represented thereby, and that said stock is fully paid and non-assessable.

ARTICLE VI

The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from the debts of the corporation.

ARTICLE VII

The offices or places for the transaction of the business of the company shall be in White Oaks, Lincoln County, New Mexico and in the city of St Louis, Missouri. The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted and managed by a board of five directors to be selected from among the stockholders of this corporation at the annual stockholder's meeting, which annual meeting shall be held in either of the offices of said company, and at such time after the first three months as may be prescribed by the bylaws of said company.

The officers of said company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers or agents as may be established from time

to time by the board of directors either by by-laws or resolution.

The President and Vice-President shall be selected from the board of directors; the other officers above named, or above provided for, may be selected from persons other than the board of directors.

The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted for the first three months from the time of its commencement, and until their successors are selected and qualified, by the following named incorporators: John W. Harrison, Geo. K. Hoblitzelle, Florence Harrison, James F. Carpenter and Benjamin H. Dye.

ARTICLE VIII

The Board of Directors of this corporation shall have the right to adopt such bylaws as may be necessary for the government and transaction of its business and affairs, and three fifths in number of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the legal transaction of business.

In Witness Whereof, we the said incorporators have hereunto set our hands and seals this 10th day of March, 1902.

(Signed) John W. Harrison [Seal]
Geo. K. Hoblitzelle [Seal]
Florence Harrison [Seal]
James F. Carpenter [Seal]
Benjamin H. Dye [Seal]

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO }
COUNTY OF LINCOLN } ss

BE It Remembered that on this 10th day of March, A. D. 1902, before me the undersigned a Notary Public within and for the County of Lincoln, in the Territory of New Mexico personally came James F. Carpenter and Benjamin H. Dye, both of the County of Lincoln and Territory of New Mexico, personally known to me to be such, and to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, as parties to the same, and each for himself and not one for another, acknowledged to me that he signed, sealed and executed said Articles of Incorporation as his free act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

IN witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.

(Signed) EUGENE L. STEWART,
Notary Public.

 My commission expires
November 28th, 1904.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
CITY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss

BE It Remembered that on this the 26th day of March, A. D., 1902, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public within and for the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, personally came John W. Harrison, George K. Hoblitzelle and Florence D. Harrison, all of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, personally known to me to be such, and to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, as parties to the same, and each for himself and not one for another, acknowledged that he signed, sealed and executed said Articles of Incorporation as his free act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

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

(Signed) LENA D. SULTZER,
Notary Public.

 My commission as notary expires on the 22nd day of November, 1902.

ENDORSED:

No: 3071. Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 5,
Page 192.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
RITA CONSOLIDATED GOLD
MINING COMPANY
Filed in office of Secretary of
New Mexico, April 8, 1902, 3 P.M.
J. W. RAYNOLDS,
Secretary.

The regular hour for services this week, except Sunday is at 4:00 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

We most cordially invite all who care to attend.

S. E. ALLISON.

At Plymouth Church next Sunday, April 20. The pastor Rev. H. G. Miller will preach morning and night; at 11 o'clock, his subject is "The man on horseback." At 7:30 p.m. "The Chances of Salvation for the man who does not profess religion," or, "The Father Watching at the gate for the return of his child." Special music. Every body is invited.

Tuesday night, April 22. Mr. Miller will give his Lecture, on "Mohomet and the Saracen Conquest" at Plymouth Church. Every one invited. Lecture to begin at 8:00.

J. A. Morgan, the Barings and the Rothchilds have taken half of the British loan of \$154,000,000. The loan is to pay war expenses.

ANGUS HAPPENINGS

[Bonito Valley Items.]
Regular Correspondence.

Up to the present writing we have had the most favorable spring for fruit of any for a decade.

The Japan plums, the earliest bloomers, commenced blooming on the first. The late variety of peaches are now in full bloom; the early peaches are just beginning to bloom, as also are the pears. The apple shows but little signs of life just now.

These high mountain valleys, on account of the late blooming habit of their fruit trees, are more certain to fruit. A correspondent in a Denver paper inquires why it is that the orchardists in the mountains have fruit every year while they out on the plains often lose a crop of fruit.

Oats are up and everybody is now in the field planting corn and other crops.

Last year was the driest one of the past dozen, still there appears to be more moisture in the soil now than is usual for this time of the year, considering that we have had but little rain or snow this winter. This seems to be paradoxical. Who can explain the cause?

A. C. Austin is planting 300 more fruit trees and 2000 dewberry plants. Numbers have tried this latter fruit in this section with poor success. The fruit ripens in July when there is no other fruit to compete with it in the market.

When governments grant special favors to a few of the classes, who are only a night's ride from the capital, so that the combine can afford to pay a bright man a million a year salary, the rottenness of Denmark is a back number—out Denmarked Denmark.

KING OF SPAIN

He will Become Of Age In
A Short Time

As the young king of Spain will become of age in a little more than a month, people are talking about the prospects and fortune of Queen Christina, the regent. When Marie Christina, a princess imperial and archduchess of Austria, became the bride of Alfonso XII of Spain, she brought very little dower indeed to her husband. Nothing was settled upon her except a pension of \$50,000 in the event that she should become the widow of Alfonso XII. As everybody knows, when she did become a widow, the queen declined to receive the pension during the minority of the successor of Alfonso XII. For the first time this year the minister of finance, in his estimate of the budget for 1902, has reminded the nation that the queen will have to receive the part of this pension corresponding to

the period extending from May 17 to December 31, namely a little more than \$31,000. Singularly enough, the future dowager Christina will receive annually less than her own daughter, the Princess of Austria, who gets \$100,000 per year, and less than her mother-in-law, ex-Queen Isabella II, who gets \$750,000. The king's grandfather, Don Francisco de Asis, husband of Queen Isabella, gets \$60,000, and the Infanta Isabella, aunt of the young king, \$50,000 a year. In fact in the Spanish royal family at the present time only the king's maiden sister, Marie Teresa, and his aunts, Dona Paz and Dona Eulalia, receive from the Spanish budget less than the regent herself will receive when she hands over the reins of government to her son. It is not generally known abroad that since the war with America the queen regent has managed to make a gift to the nation of \$200,000 a year out of the \$1,400,000 that forms the civil list of the crown. Fortunately the queen regent has her own little private property in the summer palace of Moramar in San Sabastine, which she built as soon as she came into a little money left her by one of her Austrian uncles. There, if Alfonso XIII marries early, and his mother prefers to be independent, she may live quietly, facing the sea she loves so well.

**PENSION GIVEN
MRS. MCKINLEY.**

Kleberg, of Texas, Voted for Measure
On Ground That Pres. McKinley
Wiped Out Sectionalism

Washington, April 12.—The house today passed the bill granting a pension to the widow of President McKinley at \$5,000 per year.

It had previously passed the senate and now goes to the President for his signature. Although favorable action on the measure was unanimous, an inquiry by Bell of Colorado as to precedents for such action led to an animated discussion. Bell contended many widows of poor soldiers were without pensions, and Mrs. McKinley had independent means, making the pension unnecessary. Grosvenor of Ohio severely criticized Bell's position. Richardson of Tennessee and several other democratic members spoke for the bill as in the line of precedent. Kleberg of Texas, an ex-confederate soldier, supporting it on the ground that President McKinley had wiped out the last vestige of sectionalism. The day was devoted to private pension bills, 177 being passed.

General Guevarra Surrenders.

Manila, April 15.—Today occurred the formal surrender by General Guevarra, of the island of Samar, where such a bloody

struggle has continued and such atrocities and sufferings have occurred. There was no engagement terminating in the surrender and capitulation is the result of negotiations and the determination of General Smith to "make the island black with dead".

The entire force under his command surrendered with him. General Smith, who is in command of the American troops, received Guevarra's sword, General Chaffee being present to witness the surrender. This event is regarded by the authorities as being the most important epoch in the history of the Filipino insurrection since the capture of Aguinaldo.—El Paso News.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

Whereas by virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 8, Lincoln County, New Mexico, by J. B. Collier, Justice of the Peace, in a cause wherein Chas. D. Meyer as plaintiff, obtained judgment against the American Placer Co., defendant, for the sum of thirty-six and twenty-five onehundredth dollars (\$36.25) damages, and three and five onehundredth dollars (\$3.05) costs of suit, same bearing date April 12th, 1902, and being to me directed, I did on April 14th, 1902, execute same by levying upon and taking into my possession, four galvanized iron tanks and about thirty cords of wood, the property of defendant.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, May 17th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on the lands of the said American Placer Company where the said tanks and the said cordwood are situated, at or near the machine of said company in Ancho Gulch in Jicarilla Mountains in said Lincoln County, N. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the said cordwood and the said tanks, or as much of same as shall be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, and all costs of levy, advertisement and sale under said execution.

This April 15th, 1902.

John W. Owen,
Constable.

The prices of meats of all kinds have gone soaring skyward and, in consequence the stock men are happy and the buyers of meats are depressed. The working man's wages have not been increased, but the beef trust is taking a little more of his earnings to put into its own coffers and the government, helpless as it seems, allows this trust and others of its class, to go on robbing the masses of the people to enrich a few already over wealthy corporations. There is a weak place in our laws when the government cannot control the trusts.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

Whereas by virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of Precinct No. 8, Lincoln County, New Mexico, by J. B. Collier, Justice of the Peace in a cause wherein Elbert T. Collier as plaintiff, obtained judgement against the American Placer Co., defendant, for the sum of nineteen and fifty-five onehundredth dollars (\$19.55) damages and three and five onehundredth dollars (\$3.05) cost of suit, same bearing date April 12th, 1902, and being to me directed, I did on April 14th, 1902, execute same by levying upon and taking into my possession four galvanized iron tanks and about 30 cords of wood, the property of defendant.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, May 17th 1902. at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, on the lands of said American Placer Company where the said tanks and the said cordwood are situated, at or near the machine of said company, in Ancho Gulch in Jicarilla Mountains in said Lincoln County, N. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of the said cordwood and the said water tanks, or so much of same as shall be necessary to satisfy said judgement and costs, and all costs of levying, advertisement and sale under said execution.

This April 15th, 1902.

John W. Owen,
Constable.

"Sitting Out" Waltz.

Society over in Eddy county has decided that "sitting out" a waltz will be more fashionable form now on than dancing. The "sitting out" embodies the same position as dancing—the only difference is you sit instead of dance. The man's right arm is around the girl's waist, while his left hand holds her right. Her left hand is placed upon his shoulder, while her head rests lovingly on his bosom, and all they have to do is to sit and listen to the music. Quite a nuisance to gallop a mile or two to get a hug or two. A room full of people sitting around on sofas, hugging to music, is our notion. Most men waltz, not for the dance but for the position, and while many a man loses his appetite for dancing, he has to get powerful old before he loses his appetite for hugging a pretty girl.—Ex.

The peace proposition of the Boers is for England to pay them \$50,000,000, for damage, exempt them from all war taxes and they will accept a Lord Commissioner sent by England to act with a Boer President. England had better come to terms and stop a fight from which she is getting no honor, and may get much discredit.

Redemption of our "Dead Lands"

In the United States are some hundred million acres of arid land that may be made fertile and fruitful. President Roosevelt in his first message to congress urged necessity of considering the possibilities of irrigation in the waterless west.

By building of great reservoirs in the mountains the rain and snow water now running useless to the ocean may be made effective and beneficent.

In ancient Babylon and in Algeria the ruins of gigantic reservoirs stand as a monument to a people of the past, and a reproach to the present generation. In India and Egypt today the British government is expending vast sums in reclaiming with a view of producing sustenance for an additional five millions of people.

The ordinary conception of a reservoir basin is a deep gorge ending in a narrow exit capable of being dammed. This, however, is not the ideal site in the eyes of the trained engineer. He knows that a barrage of dangerous height built across such a canon will retain only a moiety of the necessary supply. The experienced engineer chooses a location such as will obtain the widest possible catchment area and for his reservoir desires a wide extent of land where a vast shallow lake may be formed with a wide reaching dam of no considerable height. From such shallow lakes he obtains the greatest quantity of water with the least possible danger to lands lying at a lower level.

Almost every stream has a number of possible storage sites and it requires careful investigation to decide upon the most feasible and economical. From Montana to Mexico along the Rocky Mountains Range and among the foot hills are hundreds if not thousands of such storage basins each capable of fertilizing the farms of a prosperous community.

It is to capture the flood waters, to hold them fast against the time of necessity, that the advocates of irrigation plead for government aid. The careful farmer lays his surplus money away against a "rainy day". It seldom occurs to him to lay away his surplus water against a "dry day". The economy is the same, the spendthrift principle identical.

By reservoiring the fickle streams of the west millions might garner rich returns from land that today is a desert waste and our arid sands would blossom like the rose. Moreover under existing conditions millions of dollars are annually lost through floods. This loss would be greatly diminished if not obviated by proper storage systems. The advocate of irrigation is an expansionist within our own territorial limits, a patriot fully as valuable as he who urges national development beyond the sea.—Munsy's Magazine, April 1902.

LETTER LIST.

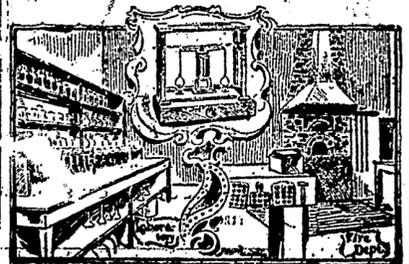
Letters remaining unclaimed in the White Oaks postoffice April 1 1902.

Mr. Gep Bailey	Chas. E. Wallace
Mr. Jose D Vallejos	Mr. Howard Williams
J. A. Lawrence	Jas. B. Risque
Mr. B. B. Spencer	J. H. Lirtger
Josefa Caata (2)	Mr. C. C. Cope
Mrs. Josie McBride	Mr. Robt. Alexander
Miss Nannie Harris	Bessie Bird
Miguel Melon	Mr. Jasper Bartlett
Jas. E. Anderson	Mr. Dewel Alston
Mrs Bertha Kidd	Cesario Andrade
Tomas Martinez	Senor Manuel Ortiz
Mrs. R. E. Burks	Jesus Ortega (3)
Dionisio Garcia	Formidad Ramirez
W. L. Nail	Gervando Gonzalez (2)
Senor Don Nicolas	Cosme Maturino
Jesus Maria Flores	Luciano Lapez
Epizanio Moreno	Benijacio Alba
Sabas Resa	Sr. Felix Valdivia
Senor Forcinto Alvarado	Arturo Borno
Epidacio Duran	Trinidad Castell
Salome Lapez	Cealio Hernandez
Anastasio Gervero	Jervand B Gonzalez
Pedro Bargas Porfabo	Orenida Ca Sillio
Senor Don Ricto Villalobor	Pansoleon Perez
Sr Don Benito Lozcano	Encanacion Martines
Senor Yngacio Valdivia	

Respectfully
John A. Brown
Postmaster.

International Stock Food.
The great stock remedy. For sale by M. G. Paden, White Oaks, N. M.—tf

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CUSTOM ASSAY OFFICE
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WINE OF CARDUI

STOPS PAIN

Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1901.
Ever since the first appearance of my menses they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and legs, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Theford's Black-Draught, and I passed the monthly period without pain for the first time in years.
NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes to-day who are bearing these terrible menstrual pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this same

WINE OF CARDUI

will bring you permanent relief. Console yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. These women suffered from leucorrhoea, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. E. Wharton, Attorney-at Law.
S. M. Wharton, Editor and Prop. Eagle.
WHARTON BROS.,

Mines and Mineral Lands for sale. Also Farms and Ranches. If you have anything to sell, list it with us. If you want to buy a Mine, Mining Prospect, a Farm or Ranch we can accommodate you. Titles investigated and patents obtained. Assessments for non-residents.

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White Oaks Avenue.

Notice of Suit.
In the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, within and for the County of Lincoln.

HATTIE BATEMAN Plaintiff No. 1321
Vs.
JAMES F. BATEMAN, Defendant Divorce.

The above named defendant, James F. Bateman, is hereby notified that a suit has been commenced against him in the above named court, by said Hattie Bateman, Plaintiff, in which she asks for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of abandonment, failure to support, abuse and the excessive use of intoxicating liquors by defendant; for the custody of the infant child of plaintiff and defendant, Charles O. Bateman; and for such other relief as to the court shall seem meet.

That unless the said defendant enters his appearance in said cause on or before the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in the Complaint and a decree will be entered against defendant by default.

Plaintiff's attorney is J. E. Wharton, of White Oaks, New Mexico.

JOHN E. GRIFFITH,
Clerk of said District Court.

Ziegler Bros.

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F. M. Lund, Prop'r.

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Notary Public
Fire and Life Insurance
Real Estate
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W. H. Slaughter
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ALAMOGORDO, N. M.

WHITE OAKS EAGLE.



Entered at Postoffice, White Oaks, N. M., as second-class mail matter.

Wharton, May & Co., Pub's and Prop'r's.

S. M. Wharton, Editor.
Silas R. May, Business Manager.

Official Paper Lincoln County.

THURSDAYS \$1.50

THURSDAY APRIL 17, 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

JOHN W. OWEN.

PARTY ISSUES

The old questions which have so long been the dividing issues between the republican and democratic parties, have nearly all been eliminated, and are now what are frequently styled "dead issues." For instance, for a long time after these parties were arrayed against each other, the question of a strong central government for the United States with limited states rights, or whether the states should have all rights which a strict construction of the constitution would give them, was the leading issue. The democrats insisted on a strict construction of the constitution & the exercise of only such powers by the general government as that construction of the constitution gave it, while the republicans insisted on a liberal construction of the constitution and the exercise of such powers by the general government, as that sort of construction authorized. This question, however, has long since been settled and eliminated by the results of the civil war and the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. After this, arose the tariff question and later the money question out of which grew the free coinage contention of recent years. Now the tariff question, while not finally determined, as the question of taxes will always be with us, has been practically eliminated as a national issue. Of course there are some who want to make it an issue, but the great mass of the people, both democrats and republicans, prefer that no radical changes in the present tariff law be made, as such unsettle business conditions and raise or lower the prices of products on which an increased tax is placed, or on which the tax is reduced, or from which it is removed altogether, to an unnatural and unhealthy extent. A tariff to which business has adjusted itself, is preferable to constant changes, how-

ever unjust its provisions may be in some respects, and the people of the United States realize this fact, and so want no more radical or sweeping changes in the tariff law. Hence the tariff as a national issue has been as completely eliminated as has the doctrine of the construction of the constitution. Again, the money question was in like manner settled. The government having adopted the gold standard, settled the matter so far as the policy of the government is concerned, and the increased production of gold followed, and eliminated the silver coinage issue. The contention of democrats was for a larger circulating medium (more money) and they took free coinage of silver as the easiest method of increasing the circulating medium, as it would go at once into business channels so soon as mined and coined. However, the increased productions of gold in doing the same thing and thus doing away with the necessity for free coinage of silver. So, the three greatest issues which have separated the two great parties are practically eliminated and new issues must arise to separate those parties, if party lines are to be maintained. Of course, question of the economical administration of the laws remains, and will always remain a living issue, and that together with the policy of the government in relation to our newly acquired possession, is just about all there is left to contend for. Those who insist on other matters desire to mislead the people, as the old issues as such no longer exist.

Anent the retirement of Pension Commissioner Evans, the Atlanta Constitution says: "If the Evans policy is to be rigidly continued, the ordinarily sensible citizen will wonder why Evans was not kept in office to continue it. We do not wish to question the President's sincerity in this transaction, but we confess it looks so much like a back-pedaling policy as to call for some very prompt and pronounced demonstrations that a genuine Evans administration is possible with Evans removed from the throttle of the machinery."

General Frederick Funston, the Kansas warrior of miserable altitudinous proportions, but with lung power and a preponderance of gall to make up for his measly sixty-two and a half inches, has at last been called down by the president and told that he "talked too much." Our little comic opera general has cut quite a picturesque figure, and has spoken at banquets, denouncing Hoar, Schurmann, MacVeagh and others as traitors; and newspapers that have had the hardihood to criticize this Luzon river swimmer

and strategic capturer of Aguinaldo have been eloquently termed "yellow dogs" and "infamous liars". The President did well when he told the base slanderer of much better men that he "talked too much".

The Albuquerque citizen publishes a letter from Hon. S. Fielder of Silver City a member of the Territorial Council two years ago, in which Mr. Fielder renounces allegiance to the democratic party and says he will hereafter affiliate with the republican party. Mr. Fielder gives as a reason, not that his belief in democratic principles has changed, but that the leaders of the democratic party have pursued a dog in the manger policy and have made the party one of obstruction rather than progress. We think Mr. Fielder mistaken as to this matter, but if he feels that way and can afford to endorse the republican party, we shall not object to his changing, as one who can endorse the republican party, is certainly not the kind of democrat needed to build up the party. The democratic party has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, and has been in charge of the government but a short while during the last thirty years, but its members stand upon the doctrine enunciated by the immortal Clay when he

said "I would rather be right than President of the United States." We prefer to be right rather than to be in charge of the government. The principles of the democratic party will live so long as patriotism throbs in the breasts of men.

Its cardinal doctrines are equality under the laws of the country, all legislation being founded on the principle of "The greatest good to the greatest number," where any discriminations whatever are made. The laws of man like the laws of God, should bear evenly upon all alike, giving to all equal opportunities, conferring like blessings upon all and requiring like sacrifices, when necessary, from all the people. This is the rock upon which the democratic party stands. Who objects to these cardinal principles? If any, let him speak. We are a democrat because we cannot be any thing else.

It seems pretty certain that the Rock Island people have bought the Memphis and Choctaw rail road and that it will become a part of the great Rock Island system.

The EAGLE is about 24 hours late this week, owing to some minor disadvantages, such as the devil's having a broken rib, and some others.

Stock Farm For Sale



RANCH on the Ruidoso, 6 miles below Dowlins mill, 8 miles above Coe's orchard, 560 acres, 300 acres under fence and ditch, and in cultivation; 1 1/4 miles on the creek; two adobe houses. Good range adjacent; small orchard in bearing; a few acres in alfalfa. Rented for 1902; purchaser to take it subject to lease, receiving the rental. A considerable portion could probably be taken off the hands of the renter.

Inquire of or Write

Wharton Bros

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

HOT SHOT FOR THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

General Schofield, Former Commander Of The Army, Dubbed Congress, "That Fountain Of Errors."

Washington, April 11.—The report of the testimony given before the senate committee on military affairs by General Schofield formerly commanding the army, on the bill to create a general staff, was made public today. He endorsed the bill, saying he had long since come to the conclusion there is no room under our constitution for two commanders and that the president, whom the constitution makes supreme commander, must act through the secretary of war. He added:

"The very exalted individual office, so called, of commanding general of the army must disappear. There is no room for it in this government; no matter who occupies it; it is not a question of personality at all, or the character of the individual, so far as this great question is concerned. He must be what other nations of the earth have, a chief of staff, not a commanding general."

Referring to the German system, General Schofield said:

"We would have to modify their system so as to make it applicable. If we had at the head of the army for years the same distinguished general, other things being satisfactory, that would be very well, but what is the use of a great general as the nominal head of the army if the president will not even talk to him except to criticize him or if the secretary of war and he do not even see each other, what good is he?"

Senator Burrows—Why can not the Lieutenant general of the army and the president confer as it is?

General Schofield—They are not on speaking terms.

Senator Burrows—Not on speaking terms?

General Schofield—No, sir, and you will have to get rid of that intolerable condition by which this man is not close to the president. The only man who is available to do these things is a man whom the president does not talk

to except to terrorize him.

"The result is bad—very bad. The president feels the need of such a man, as did the presidents whom I have known.

"They would say, 'I can not do these things; I must have a military man to help me,' then in that situation he perhaps sends for Colonel or Major So-and-So, and he finds that he is a bright young fellow and he knows about these things, and in a few days it gets to be known that 'Tom So-and-So' is commanding the army."

In reply to a question by Senator Scott, calling attention to General Miles' statement to the effect that the proposed legislation would be to Germanize and Russianize the American army, General Schofield said:

"I am not afraid of that. I think we might Germanize other things to a little more advantage."

Remarking upon the production of the bill for a four years term as chief of staff, General Schofield opposed it as coming from "that fountain of error, the congress of the United States, which provides for the retirement of the very best men just when they come to be of the age when Von Moltke won his greatest triumphs. I am not superannuated," he continued, "and still I have been retired for a long time."

General Schofield expressed the opinion that during the war of the rebellion the southern system of selecting high officers was far better than the north.

Speaking of the rank of lieutenant general, he said he would give the proposed chief of staff even higher rank, adding:

"I would make one general at the head of the army, and I would have three lieutenant generals, and then the proper number of officers in grades under that.

"The confederates, during the civil war, were a great deal wiser than we were in that respect. They were better soldiers and better educated and knew more about it. They carried off the greater proportion of the best blood we had, to tell the truth, and they organized their army scientifically."



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CONSTANCY.

I love the joke, the dear old joke,
The joke of long ago;
That gibe the wandering minstrel spoke
When first I saw a show.
Ah, do not chide me though I sit
In silence 'mid the chaff;
My feelings are, amid this wit,
Too reverent for a laugh.
My grandsire told it years ago,
With venerable glee;
His grandsire unto him made known
That gentle pleasantry.
It was my father's favorite thing,
Whenever that jest he'd tell,
My mother bade us dance and sing,
Because he felt so well.

And some time, when the day is done,
That quip I may recite
To cheer a cherished cherub son
Ere he retires at night.
For I am sure that sally has
The qualities to last
As far into the future as
It's traveled through the past.

And that is why I sit and sigh
Mid the applauding throng;
I greet it with a tear-dimmed eye—
That joke I've loved so long.
And plays may come, and plays may go;
I still attend with zest,
For there I'll always meet, I know,
That ever welcome jest.
—Washington Star.

Sixteen Years After

By EUGENE KATZ.

(Copyrighted by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

DARKNESS and the customary crowd of camp loafers greeted the stage coach on its arrivals at Monarch.

The first passenger to descend was a woman of about 35 years or more. Though apparently about that age her gait was light, her every movement graceful and easy, but vigorous. She was of medium stature, and was dressed for traveling even to a slouch fedora. She disdained the hotel porter's movement to relieve her of her valises, and gave the stage driver a coin from her pocket, where it seemed to have reposed loosely. Upon the whole she bore herself manly.

Less than a fortnight later a newly gilt-lettered sign protruding from a window above the Palace drug store became the talk of the camp. The sign read:

MISS DR. LEYOLA ADAMS,
Nurse and Physician.

The proverbial hospitality of a mining camp was not long in manifesting itself. Dr. Adams soon had a stream of social visitors. Everyone went to see her from the marshal to the saloon loafer. "All the women and girls called, and much ado was made over her. The men assured her that they would turn their trade her way," and the superintendents of several of the mines invited her to become the mines' physician, from motives of western gallantry.

From the interest she so quickly and spontaneously created it would not have taken much additional enthusiasm to have had it decreed that the men doctors should go. Some one did suggest this, upon the ground that one doctor and two undertakers were enough for Monarch, but another retorted that meant the "canning" of Dr. Basil Cuthbert, "the poor man's friend." The recollection of his many acts of kindness settled that vagrant idea decisively. Furthermore, when the proposition came to Dr. Adams' ears she forcefully discouraged it. She also protested against the zeal of the populace in continuing the reception to her day after day, as if she were there merely as a tourist instead of as a business woman. Not only that, but some of those whose enthusiasm would not down went so far as to have themselves examined for some imagined ailments. They were willing to pay for their amusement, but she would not accept it and had to content her-

self with dismissing them with a good-natured scolding.

But all this was far from the purpose of her migration to Monarch. She had left the crowded city because there advancement and even the attaining of a foothold in her profession was too difficult and problematical. Hers was a retiring nature. For the practicing of her profession she preferred a town to a city, and a camp to a town. The opportunities, socially and professionally, were better. For these reasons she had settled in Monarch.

It was a subject of common remark that Dr. Adams' only apparent enemy was Mrs. Gerson, who conducted a millinery store. Mrs. Gerson was the only woman who had not assisted in the reception to Dr. Adams. She had not even at any time called on her. She had started to do so once, going over with her young daughter, on a day when Dr. Adams' office was filled with callers, but it was noticed that she turned quickly away after appraising the room and its occupant. She excused herself to those who later questioned her that she was suddenly taken with a spell of dizziness.

But it was a known fact and much commented upon that this vertigo had not lasted all the time since then, and yet in the course of two years she had not even so much as passed the time of day with the doctor. She had, furthermore, declined to attend the New Year's ball to which all the camp turned out. It naturally occurred to Mrs. Gerson's friends that Dr. Adams' promised presence might have tended to keep her away, she had shown such a pronounced aversion for the doctor. They went so

far as to question Dr. Adams whether she knew Mrs. Gerson. The doctor professed not to, though she said the face was familiar and all that. All Mrs. Gerson would permit herself to say was: "I don't believe in woman doctors now."

It was plainly apparent that this was not altogether the cause of her intense aversion for Dr. Adams. It was in the nature of things to theorize that another reason existed, of which Dr. Adams probably knew nothing.

The observing women of Monarch could not help noticing how rapidly Mrs. Gerson had aged in the past two or three years. While it was true that she suffered from a chronic ailment before the excitement of Dr. Adams' arrival, her general health heretofore had been good. In this intervening short time in appearance she had aged fully a dozen years, and now was growing sickly and emaciated. No one seemed able to account for it.

Nothing of her antecedents prior to her residence in Monarch was known. She had removed to Monarch from a camp near by. Her husband was a miner. He had met his death while blasting near Monarch. Some said her daughter was by a former marriage, but the statement was generally taken as mere conjecture.

It was singular that despite Mrs. Gerson's dislike for Dr. Adams her daughter should be practically fond of her. Miss Gerson spent much of her time in the doctor's office as she could spare from her mother's store. Dr. Adams reciprocated this affection. In her opinion she passed no hour better than when in the company of Miss Gerson, though she was scarcely 15.

There was one who vied with Miss Gerson for Dr. Adams' companionship. This was Dr. Basil Cuthbert. Just as Dr. Adams had about concluded that the other physicians were going to show their displeasure at her arrival by ignoring her, Dr. Cuthbert called. He was the first of the doctors, to do this. He had postponed his visit to give the mob's enthusiasm time to wane.

Dr. Cuthbert was a childless widower. Up to the time Dr. Adams entered the field he enjoyed the most lucrative practice in the camp. Now this honor lay between him and Dr.

Adams. From the time of that first visit a friendship, bordering on attachment, arose between them. They were frequently at one another's office. And after they met in professional consultation.

Time of friendship and the fact that neither was young in years emboldened Dr. Cuthbert one day to propose marriage to Dr. Adams.

She told him she would "see about it."

Dr. Adams was in her office at an unusually late hour looking over her books. Without knocking, wild-eyed and breathless, Miss Gerson rushed in.

"Mother's dying!"
Half the camp knew it before Dr. Adams, and she had to force her way through a dense crowd standing in front of Mrs. Gerson's store.

She found that Dr. Cuthbert, Mrs. Gerson's physician, had preceded her. He was already making out the certificate of death.

It required but a cursory examination of Mrs. Gerson, and Dr. Adams solemnly nodded her approval to Dr. Cuthbert.

The undertaker's boy brought a note with an inclosure to Dr. Adams the following day. The note had been found on Mrs. Gerson. It was worn and faded, and bore a date 16 years back. It read:

"Dear Adaline: If you prefer him to my friendship, and he prefers you to me, elope—unite. Be devoted to him. He sacrifices his word of honor for you. But think of me neither in your success, for you may pity me, nor in your sorrow, for then you may envy me. Let me be to you as one you have never known. I forgive you both."
LEYOLA ADAMS.

It would be expected of a woman so generous and kind as Dr. Adams that she adopt Miss Gerson. Her love for the young girl went further. It prompted her to hasten her acceptance of Dr. Cuthbert's offer.

Oats and Hay.

A husky-looking, one-armed gentleman, wearing the slouch hat that denotes the southerner to the manor born, was entering the Arlington, when he came into head-on collision with a dapper, bewhiskered gentleman who was making his exit at a 2:40 gait, says a Washington correspondent. As each recoiled from the impact, profound excuses were made, and nothing would content the southerner, who insisted that he alone was at fault, but that the other should accompany him to the chamber of conviviality.

"My name is Oates, suh—William C. Oates—ex-member of congress from Alabama," said the one-armed man, as he released his hand from his new acquaintance's.

"And mine," said the bewhiskered one, "is Hay—John Hay—secretary of state."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the bluff Alabaman, slapping the premier on the back, "a good team, surely, suh—Hay and Oates. I think I can see the horses in the carriages out front there sniffing the air hungrily. But this time we'll reverse the rule and consume one of their kin. Waiter, bring me a pony-whisky."—Philadelphia North American.

Free Sulphur Baths to Lead Workers.
Paris supplies free of cost sulphurous baths to all persons engaged in handling lead.

Eighteen miles is said to be the longest distance on record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred in the Grand canyon of the Colorado, where one man shouting the name "Bob" at one end, his voice was plainly heard at the other end, which is 18 miles away. Dr. Young records that at Gibraltar the human voice has been heard at a distance of ten miles.—Chicago Chronicle.

Mutual Benefit.

Young Wife—I am all run down. I think I'll hire a cook and husband my strength.

Husband—Yes, do, dear, and strengthen your husband.—Smart Set.

IN EXTREMIS.

When the face of the dying turns gray,
And the time has come
When the soul must wend its way
To its last long home,
Who is it bends over the dying
Of all that are human—
Last seen by the sufferer helpless lying?
'Tis the form of a woman.

Mother, or sister, or wife,
Or some sweet daughter,
Nurses the ebbing life,
Wets the parched lips with water,
Piles every loving art
To comfort the one that is going,
From her own half-broken, aching heart
A last sad smile bestowing.

O women of all the lands,
In the future as in the past,
To your pitying hearts and tender hands
We all must come at last;
We may trifle, neglect, disdain,
But to you and to none other
We turn in our sore distress and pain—
Wife, sister, daughter, mother.
—The Late Thomas Drifill, in N. Y. Independent.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANEMONE.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Hiding on the mountain stair,
Where the sunshine lovingly
Falls in splendor rich and rare.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Hiding by the mountain way,
Gazing upward modestly
Like a nun about to pray.

Foundling of the sun and dew,
Child of mist and purple morn,
Lifting eyes of sweetest blue
From the bed where you were born.

Dainty, blue anemone,
Pressing close to Nature's heart,
On the wide-swept, upland lea,
Where the waving grasses part.

Lift to me your tender face,
Little nun of azure eyes,
Grant me just the fleeting grace
That within them deeply lies.

Satin, gray and filmy mist,
Wrap this maiden tenderly,
Whom the mountain dew has kissed,
Dainty, blue anemone.
—Charles F. Kingsley, in Chicago Record-Herald.

ALWAYS A SOMETHING.

There is always a something, whatever your lot;
And, oh! how that something annoys!
Though the merest of specks, it becomes a big blot—
A pang at the heart of your joys.

What matters the manifold blessings you've got,
If there's one little cloud in the blue?
There is always a something, whatever your lot,
And if it's not one thing—it's two!

If it wasn't for something left in or left out,
Our happiness would be complete;
'Tis the lack of one room that we worry about,
Or the dwelling is on the wrong street.
If we only were thin, if we only were stout,
If we had something different to do;
There is always a something left in or left out,
And if it's not one thing—it's two!

There is always a something, as certain as fate,
A fly in the ointment we meet;
The rich and the poor, and the lowly and great,
Find bitter mixed in with the sweet.
For each has an if with his neighbors to make,
And it follows this changing life through;
There is always a something, as certain as fate,
And if it's not one thing—it's two!
—Hunter Mac Culloch, in N. Y. Weekly.

THE OBJECTING BROTHER.

He wuz "The objectin' brother," an' they knowed him fur an' nigh;
Objected to the runnin' o' the roun' worl' an' the sky!
Warn't anything could please him in reason or in rhyme,
He wuz born fer jest objectin'—fer objectin' all the time!

New bell fer the steeple. . . His objection come to that:
Give the parson a new beaver—didn't like that style o' hat!
Lightnin' rod, fer safety;—No! the lightnin' should respect
The good Lord's house o' meetin'—an' he riz up to object!

He wuz sparkin' of a widder: When it come the marriage day
An' the preacher axed the people of they had a word to say
Why they shouldn't be united fer weal as well as woe,
He hollered: "I object, sir!" an' th' widder's cake wuz dough!

Contrariest o' fellers in the country, I'll be bound!
Warn't no doin' nuthin' w'en you seen 'im settin' roun'!
An' when he gits to glory—ef his baggage thar is checked,
It's my beliefs St. Peter'll shet him out with: "I object!"
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE at Roswell, N. M.
April 7th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, New Mexico, on May 24th, 1902, viz: Silvestre Gonzales, Homestead application No. 805, for the E 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, T. 10 S., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Miguel Gonzales, Jesus Padilla, Sam Doran, and Saviano Corona, all of Three Rivers, N. M.
HOWARD LELAND,
Register.

**The El Paso-Rock Island Route
New Fast Schedule.**

On April 13th the El Paso Rock Island Route will put on a Solid Through Limited train between El Paso and Chicago.

Leave El Paso 8:00 p. m. Arrive Kansas City 6:55 second day a. m. Arrive Chicago 10:00 p. m. second day. Only forty-nine hours between El Paso and Chicago, and thirtyfour hours between El Paso and Kansas City. Dining Cars for all meals.

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There are over one hundred people already residing in the vicinity of Corona, the new post office on the El Paso-Rock Island railway near Gallo lake. This is a fine stock country and is settling rapidly.

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WHITE OAKS, N. M.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Grand Army Kearney Post, No. 10.
Meets the first Monday night in each month at G. A. R. Hall. Visiting comrades cordially invited.
THEO. W. HEMAN, P. C.
JOHN A. BROWN, Adj't.

Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. of P.
Meets Thursday evening of each week at Hewitt's hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A. HALEY, C. C.
GORDIE RIGGLES, K. of R. & S.

Goden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F.
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Hewitt's hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
R. D. ARMSTRONG, N. G.
J. P. KLEPINGER, Secretary.

White Oaks Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W.
Meets semi-monthly, first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Hewitt's hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
A. RIDGEWAY, N. M.
J. J. McCOURT, Recorder.

Jerry Simpson, ex-congressman from Kansas, has bought a ranch at Roswell, N. M., and is stocking it with cattle. He will move to Roswell and he and his son will conduct the ranch business.

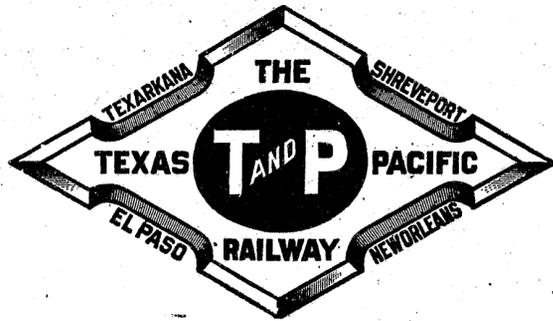
The Crew foot Cattle Co. of grant county N. M., have sold 1,000 head of mexican cattle to a California cattle buyer for \$15.00 a round.

International Poultry Food, the great egg producer, for sale by M. G. Paden, White Oaks N. M.—tf

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