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TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Standing Committees Named for the Session in Both Houses.

Summary of the bills introduced in the House.

For the information of Eagle readers we publish below lists of committees in council and house. If anything is wanted at the hands of these committees, this may assist in getting matters of importance before them.

Following these lists is a summary of bills that have been introduced in both houses.

COUNCIL.

Judiciary Spiess, Fall, Hawkins, Chaves, Martinez.

Territorial Affairs—Jaramillo, Andrews, Pinard.

Capitol—Chaves, Hughes, Hawkins.

Irrigation—Hawkins, Jaramillo, Duncan, Chaves, Martinez.

Counties and County Lines—Albright, Martinez, Fall.

Roads and Highways—Martinez, Andrews, Pinard.

Internal Improvements—Andrews, Hughes, Hawkins.

Public Property—Fall, Martinez, Albright.

Militia—Jaramillo, Hughes, Pinard.

Education—Hawkins, Spiess, Chaves, Hughes, Pinard.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Martinez, Pinard, Andrews.

Finance—Hughes, Spiess, Fall, Jaramillo, Martinez.

Mines and Public Lands—Fall, Duncan, Martinez.

Railroads—Duncan, Hawkins, Martinez, Hughes, Jaramillo.

Public Printing—Hughes, Pinard, Chaves.

Municipal and Private Corporations—Fall, Spiess, Albright.

Library—Albright, Spiess, Fall.

Public Institutions—Jaramillo, Hawkins, Andrews, Albright, Spiess.

Privileges and Elections—Hawkins, Chaves, Spiess, Hughes, Jaramillo.

Lands and Public Institutions—Martinez, Duncan, Albright, Jaramillo, Fall.

Rules—President, Hawkins, Spiess.

Apportionment—President, Hawkins, Andrews, Duncan, Martinez.

Banks and Banking—Hawkins, Duncan, Albright.

HOUSE.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Romero, Ortega, Pollard.

Apportionment—C. Sanchez, M. Sanchez, Llewellyn, Bowie, McIvers.

Banks and Banking—Turner, Baca, Gutierrez.

Capitol—Stockton, Romero, E. Martinez.

Counties and County Lines—G, Gutierrez, Turner, Llewellyn, M. Sanchez, Pollard, Holland, Vargas.

Education—Pollard, D. Martinez, Baca, Bowie, Romero.

Enrolling and Engrossing Bills—D. Martinez, Howard, Sandoval, E. Martinez, Llewellyn.

Finance—Dalles, C. Sanchez, Howard, Sandoval, Pendleton, Pollard, McIvers.

Indian Affairs—Gutierrez, P. Sanchez, Bowie.

Insurance—Baca, Gutierrez, Stockton.

Irrigation—D. Martinez, Ortega, Dalles, Sandoval, Llewellyn.

Judiciary—Llewellyn, Pendleton, Turner, Pollard, E. Martinez, Bowie, D. Martinez.

Labor—Coleman, Stockton, Kilpatrick.

Library—Sandoval, Coleman, Kilpatrick.

Lands and Public Institutions—Vargas, Pollard, Stockton, Baca, Bowie.

Municipal Corporations—Baca, Bowie, Turner.

Military and National Guard—Llewellyn, Baca, Pollard.

Mines and Public Lands—Bowie, P. Sanchez, Dalles, Kilpatrick, McIvers.

Public Institutions—Bowie, Dalles, Vargas.

Private Corporations—Turner, Baca, M. Sanchez.

Penitentiary—P. Sanchez, Coleman, Romero, Howard, McIvers.

Public Property—Ortega, P. Sanchez, Gutierrez, Kilpatrick, Vargas.

Privileges and Elections—C. Sanchez, Pendleton, D. Martinez, Llewellyn, E. Martinez.

maintain reform school.

No. 7. To abolish the office of Supt. of schools.

No. 8. To prevent the presence of disorderly and drunken persons in recreation dances in this territory.

No. 9. To prevent the wasting of waters used for irrigating purposes and requiring persons diverting the waters of any stream to turn same back into their original channels.

No. 10. To specify the mode, time and place of inflicting the death penalty.

No. 11. Relating to qualification of jurors repealing the age limit of 60 years.

No. 12. Amending sec. 11, chapter 1899, in reference to jurors.

No. 13. To provide for the maintenance of a sub-agricultural station in Taos county.

No. 14. To establish a reform school at Belen.

No. 15. Relating to appeals from Justice courts.

No. 28. Providing for proper bonds by territorial and county officials.

No. 29. Repealing sec. 1271 compiled laws.

No. 30. Authorizing the treasurer of Grant County to pay over to the treasurer of Luna County certain school moneys.

No. 31. Providing for the offering of rewards by the Governor and serving requisitions.

No. 32. Relating to time of commencing actions in accounts.

No. 33. Amending sec. 1, 2, 5, 9 and 11, Chapter 66 laws 1899.

No. 34. For the purpose of adjusting the indebtedness of Luna County.

No. 35. To provide for the burial of honorably discharged Ex-Union Soldiers, Sailors and marines, who may hereafter die, and leave no funds to defray funeral expenses.

No. 36. To amend Chapter 18 of the laws of New Mexico of 1901.

No. 37. Relative to the building of school houses in school districts.

No. 38. With reference to grants and other purposes.

No. 40. In relation to the Coal Oil law.

No. 41. To create and establish a Miners' Hospital and to provide for the maintenance thereof.

No. 42. Relative to the Sunday law.

No. 43. To amend the law relative to corporation.

No. 44. Providing for the registration and use of emblems or devices upon ballots for voters.

No. 45. To define who are fellow servants, who are not, to prevent contract between employer and employes, limiting the liability of the employer for damages.

NOT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Judge Holds That Men Cannot be Jailed For Grazing Sheep on Reservation.

Judge Marshall of the United States district court at Salt Lake sustained the demurrer of the defendant in the case of the United States vs. Frank Martinus, who was charged with running a band of 2,000 sheep on the Fish Lake forest reserves, in violation of the rules formulated for the protection of forest reserves by the secretary of the interior. Judge Marshall stated that congress had exceeded its legislative power in empowering the secretary of the interior to make rules the violation of which would be a criminal act, and held that the law was unconstitutional. The decision is regarded as of the greatest importance to Utah sheepmen, and a number of pending similar cases will be thrown out of court.

The effect of Judge Marshall's decision will be to throw open to the sheep and cattle interests more than a million acres of the choicest grazing lands in the state, which for the past few years have been carefully protected by the government.

Washington Feb. 2.—Senator Clark of Wyoming, today reported favorably the act passed by the House in December, providing that where oil lands are located under placer mining law, the annual assessment work on such claims may be done on any one of the group contiguous to the claims owned by any person or corporation.

German Protocol.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The foreign office officials deny that any insuperable obstacles to the signing of the German protocol at Washington exist. They add that a comparatively unimportant question of detail has been referred to Berlin but that the signing will occur in a few days. First Great Britain's protocol will be signed and then the protocols of Germany and Italy.



The Stream, White Mountain, Lincoln County, N. M.

Printing—Howard, Sandoval, M. Sanchez.

Railroads—C. Sanchez, M. Sanchez, Sandoval, Pendleton, Pollard.

Roads and Highways—Vargas, Romero, Pendleton.

Committee on Rules—Speaker, Howie, Turner, Llewellyn, P. Sanchez.

Stock and Stock Raising—M. Sanchez, Stockton, Ortega, Holland, Vargas.

Territorial Affairs—Pendleton, Vargas, Stockton, M. Sanchez, Baca.

The following is a summary of the bills introduced in the lower house:

No. 1. Repealing the office of coal oil inspector.

No. 2. To compel attendance at government and territorial schools.

No. 3. To amend sec. 3850 compiled statutes 1897, relating to proceedings for condemnation.

No. 4. To establish a reform school at Wagon Mound.

No. 5. To protect public worship and preventing sabbath breaking.

No. 6. Providing for sale of lands to

No. 16. Repeal of coal oil inspection law.

No. 17. Relating to public officers failing in duty when called to perform some duty.

No. 18. To attend the needs of the poor.

No. 19. Relating to the assessment of property.

No. 20. Relating to trespass upon territorial and private land.

No. 21. To promote the interest of immigration and provide for a territorial engineer.

No. 22. To provide for the proper assessment of personal property and live stock.

No. 23. Defining fraternal beneficiary societies and to regulate the conduct of same.

No. 24. Relative to salaries of county officials.

No. 25. Relating to judgment and proceedings in the courts of the territory.

No. 26. Regulation of community ditches and acequias.

No. 27. Relating to county commissioners.

STATUES HAVE SMALL...

Epidemic of Disease Among Bronze Figures in Athens—How They Are Affected.

A most extraordinary disease, extremely infectious and resembling smallpox among human beings, has broken out among the statues in the Egyptian room of the National museum here, says an Athens (Greece) correspondent of the New York Times. A few days ago the distinguished politician and archaeologist, Mr. Stephanos Skouloudes, noticed some strange green marks on one of the bronze statues of the famous Egyptian collection presented to the museum in 1881 by Mr. Demetrios, of Alexandria. He at once communicated his discovery to the curator, who called in experts to examine the statue in question. They pronounced the marks to be due to an infectious complaint, to which bronze is liable, and which gradually spreads from the surface of the object affected to the inside, till the whole crumbles away into dust. The other bronze statues in the same room were then inspected, with the result that they were all found to be more or less tainted with the disease, while five of them had taken it in a most aggravated form. These five are the statues of Anta, the goddess of war; of Maout, wife of Jupiter Ammon; of Isis, and two statues of Osiris, one of them of the greatest value. Worse than that, the infection has spread to the Mycenaean room, which contains the results of the late Dr. Schliemann's excavations in 1876. There a dagger, which was found in the fourth and finest of the six tombs, has fallen a victim to the malady. Altogether about fifty statues are badly affected, and the loss will be enormous unless the plague can be stayed. A leading Athenian chemist pronounces the cause of the malady to be the presence of salt in the bronze of which the statues are made, and his remedy is to extract it by means of baths. Mr. Momphe-matos, the minister under whose department the museum comes, is taking steps to save the bronzes.

CHEAP FUEL IN GERMANY.

Briquettes Made of Peat and the Dust and Waste of Coal Mines, Generally Used.

Among the several branches of German industry which deserve the attention of Americans by reason of their economy, their recovery or utilization of some raw material which exists unused in this country, or because they invoke the most intelligent application of scientific knowledge to technical processes, may be reckoned the manufacture of briquettes from brown coal, peat and the dust and waste of coal mines.

Briquettes form the principal domestic fuel of Berlin and other cities and districts in Germany; they are used for locomotive and other steam firing, and are employed for heating in various processes of manufacture. For all these uses they have three tangible advantages: They are clean and convenient to handle; they light easily and quickly, and burn with a clear, intense flame; they make practically no smoke, and are, without the cheapest form of fuel for most purposes.

Like most other important German industries, the briquette manufacture is controlled by a syndicate which includes among its members thirty-one firms and companies, or more than nine-tenths of all the producers in the country, and regulates the output and prices for each year. From the official report of the syndicate for 1901, which has recently appeared, it is learned that the total output during last year was 1,566,385 tons, to which is to be added the product of makers outside the syndicate, consumed at works, small retail sales, etc., making a grand total of 1,643,416 tons.

The average selling price in large quantities was \$3.16 a ton.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

She—"Why do they call it 'an arm of the sea?'" He—"Because it hugs the shore, I guess." Indianapolis News.

A Thespian Catastrophe. "So your Hamlet made a great hit?" "Well, hardly. The audience made the hit; I was the target." Detroit Free Press.

"What kind of a stove did the prehistoric man use?" asked the little Ostend. "Probably he used a mountain range." Philadelphia Record.

"They caught a man robbing the public library till in a New England town." "How did they punish him?" "Made him read all the historical novels."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly. "Yes," she murmured, abstractedly, "and do light housekeeping." Smart Set.

Beryl—"Well, all I've got to say is that Ethel is a two-faced creature." Sibyl—"Yes, and she'd look better if she'd use the other face instead of the present one!" Baltimore Herald.

Beetem—"Pshaw! I must have \$20 by noon to-day, and I left all my money at home in my other clothes. Can't you help me out?" Wikeman—"Sure, I'll lend you my carfare to go home for it." Philadelphia Press.

Barnes—"I hear your house was broken into last night and lots of silver plate and jewelry stolen." Shedd—"Yes! but the rascals entirely overlooked the ten tons of coal in the cellar." Boston Transcript.

A Satisfactory Man. New Man—"Here are some poetic contributions which came in to-day's mail. I am not up on poetry." Editor—"Good! I don't want you to be up on it. I want you to be down on it." N. Y. Weekly.

END OF A STAGE CAREER.

How One Man's Admiration for the Stage Was the Cause of His Roman Nose.

"My wife tells me that our 15-year-old boy is stage-struck," said a man, smoking his after dinner cigar over on another man's piazza, according to the Detroit Free Press. "She is worried about it, but I tell her to take it easy. It will all come right. I was stage-struck once myself, and that's how I came to have this handsome Roman nose, and to be a respected and prosperous lawyer."

"Roman nose," repeated the other man, "I can't see the connection between a Roman nose and your being stage-struck."

"Well, the connection is there, all right," continued the other man, fondly caressing the little arch in the middle of his large, ornamental nose. "At 17 I was badly stage-struck; and, of course, my parents bitterly opposed all such notions on my part. The fever continued to increase, however, and with two other young men of the same age, I secretly organized an amateur comic troupe to go on the road when the time was ripe. As a starter we decided to try our great entertainment on a country town not many miles away. We eloped with our outfit, guitars and gaudy wardrobes one day, and had no trouble in getting together a pretty fair audience that night, at ten cents each. The songs, dances and dialogues went off all right. They were really funny, I believe, even now; but at the close of the entertainment I met with bad luck.

"In going out to announce another appearance the next week I clumsily caught my foot in the folds of our impromptu drop-curtain, and pulled the heavy curtain pole or roller down on my straight Grecian nose—the pride of my mother's family, and mine by inheritance.

"I was assisted to my father's roof the next day, with a fractured nose and two very black eyes. By the time I was well again my ardor for the stage had abated; and I believe my son will get over the mania, too. My wife, however, has not heard the story of the Roman nose, and she rather admires it."

QUEER CUSTOMS OF CHINESE.

In Their Country Liquids Are Sold by the Pound and Cloth by the Foot.

In China liquids are sold by weight and grain by measure. John buys soup by the pound and cloth by the foot. A Chinaman never puts his name outside of his shop, but paints inside a motto, or a list of his goods on his vertical signboard. Some reassuring remark is frequently added, such as "One word hall," "A child two feet high would not be cheated," says Modes and Fabric.

Every single article has to be bargained for, and it is usual for the customer to take his own measure and scales with him. A strong man has difficulty in carrying on his back two pounds' worth of the coppered cash which is the common currency, so it is necessary to take a servant to carry one's purse. The sycee of silver is the only other form of money besides the copper tael. As it weighs about 67 ounces, a hammer and cold chisel are indispensable for making change.

When you engage a servant or make a bargain it is not considered binding until "the fastening penny" has been paid. Although his bad faith is notorious in some matters, yet, to do him justice, when once this coin has been paid by you the Chinaman, coolie or shopman, will generally stick to his bargain, even if the result to him be loss.

KING A TYPICAL BRITON.

Views of Edward VII, Are Those of a Majority of the People of England.

The late queen was on many sides typically British, and when she thought and acted most individually and unconsciously she was often most in sympathy with her people. So with the king, says the Saturday Review. Given some great and sudden event, we believe that the king's first thought and impulse in regard to it would be almost certainly that of the majority of his people. In the king, that is, his ministers, we find a very typical Englishman, and in many cases we do not doubt that they can judge of what public opinion is likely to be in regard to a proposed course of action by noting the first impact on the mind of the king. More knowledge, more explanation, further consideration of the difficulties attending other courses of action, may alter and change his mind, but the king's first view is more than likely to be the first view of the nation also. It will always be a straightforward and courageous view, and one free from undue subtlety and finesse. We have of course no means of knowing what the prince of Wales thought during the crisis of the late war, but we should be indeed surprised if his view was not that of the vast majority of the British people, i. e., one of dogged optimism.

WARNS ON AMERICAN FINANCE

The London Times Says That Growing Liabilities Are a Source of Danger.

In an editorial article discussing the present economic situation in the United States the London Times says it considers that, although the commercial credit of the United States is perhaps not quite so good as it was a year ago and the actual situation not entirely free from disquieting features, yet, being favored with good harvests and a promising cotton crop, business prospects appear to be healthy for another year.

"For the next few months, at least, the big harvests of the United States will probably secure the business world against the collapse of credit in New York, but," the paper continues, "unless we are to accept the new fangled doctrine that in some mysterious way economic laws need not be taken into account where America is concerned, the present state of things and the present fashion of finance cannot continue forever."

FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

Only Three Per Cent. of Area of Island and Only Ten Per Cent. of Farms Under Cultivation.

From a recent bulletin issued by the United States geological survey, entitled, "A Gazetteer of Cuba," compiled by Henry Gannett, geographer, the following suggestive facts regarding the island are taken:

With an acreage of 44,000 square miles and a population in 1899 of 1,572,797, only three per cent. of the area of the island and only ten per cent. of the area in farms was under cultivation. The most highly cultivated portions of the island were in Mantanzas and Havana provinces, which lie adjoining in its western part, while in Puerto Principe, the large central province, cultivation was comparatively slight and the land was used mostly for cattle ranches. The crops, in the order of areas cultivated, were: first, sugar cane, occupying somewhat less than half of the cultivated area; next, sweet potatoes, occupying 11 per cent. of the area; tobacco, nine per cent. and bananas a trifle less than nine per cent. Tobacco and sugar were grown in all the provinces. In 1899 there were in Cuba 207 sugar mills, with a daily production of 61,407 bags.

Light is thrown on the depopulating effect of war in Cuba by the comparison of the census of 1899 with that of 1877. In the latter year it was 1,631,687, or 59,000 more than 12 years later, in 1899. Allowing for the probable increase in the population between 1887 and 1895, the year in which the insurrection broke out, the loss of life, as indicated by the two censuses, may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss to be attributed to the war and the accompanying reconcentration.

The bulletin is accompanied by maps and charts, and contains nearly 4,000 geographic names.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
January 27, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on March 24, 1903, viz: Ida M. Piersol, Homestead Application No. 1958, for the southeast quarter Sec. 21, T. 7 S., R. 16 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Howard T. Nixon, of Richardson, N. M.; Samuel G. Beard, of Richardson, N. M.; Manuel Vigil, of Richardson, N. M.; Daniel Vigil, of Richardson, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

[First publication Feb. 5 03.]

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Thousands of Fight-Causing Epithets Put into a Special Dictionary by a German.

Herr Schuch, a German author, has compiled a dictionary of 2,500 insulting expressions, carefully tabulated, indexed and classified. The work, on which Herr Schuch has spent years of labor, is called the Schimpfwörter Lexikon and is divided into five general heads: insults for men, insults for women, insults for either sex, insults for children and collective insults for syndicates, groups and corporations. Herr Schuch, with that minute discernment of the searching German, has subdivided these classes into smaller ones, so that when one wishes to call his friend or enemy a name it needs but a short consultation with the book to find the exact epithet or phrase which will fit the case. This work would have been invaluable to Mississippi river pilots in the old days, and even now the teamster may regard it as a welcome addition to his library.

FACTS FROM LAST CENSUS.

There Has Been a Steady Decline in Illiteracy During the Last Ten Years.

The changes that have occurred during the last two decades in the illiteracy of the inhabitants of this country are of an interesting character as detailed in the last report on population of the twelfth census, says a Washington exchange. In 1880 of the aggregate population of 10 years of age or over 17 per cent. were classed as illiterate; in the census of 1890 the percentage of illiteracy was 13.3 per cent., which, in the census of 1900, had sunk to 10.7 per cent. This indicates a steady decline in that class of our people who are entirely without education. This decline is most marked in the colored race. Thus, in 1880, there were 4,601,207 colored persons, male and female, living in the United States of 10 years of age and over, and of this number 3,220,878 could neither read nor write, thus giving a proportion of illiterates of 70 per cent. But in 1890 the illiterates of negro descent had fallen to 57.1 per cent., and by the census of 1900 it was shown that a still further decline had taken place and that only 44.5 per cent. can now be thus classified. The number of foreign illiterates among our foreign white population appears to remain about constant. In those of this class over 10 years of age there were 12 per cent. of illiterates in 1880, 13.1 per cent. in 1890 and 12.9 per cent. in 1900. On the other hand, among the native whites this limitation upon intelligence seems to be slowly passing away. Of the native white population of over 10 years of age it was found in 1880 that 8.7 per cent. were illiterate. This number was reduced in 1890 to 6.2 per cent., and still further reduced in 1900 to 4.6 per cent. The greatest gain in this last respect seems to have been made in the southern states. Thus, for example, in Georgia in 1880 23.2 per cent. of the native white population of 10 years of age and over could neither read nor write, but in 1900 this proportion had been reduced to 11.9 per cent., and the reduction holds good in nearly all of the gulf states. In Georgia in 1880 only 18.4 per cent. of the colored population above 10 years of age could read or write, but now this proportion has increased to 47.7 per cent. We have given this simply as an illustration of the way in which a gradual and highly satisfactory change is taking place among our people. Education is not everything; in fact, a thoroughly educated man may be an entirely disreputable character, but in a free country, where the government depends on the will of the majority, it is essential that intelligence rather than ignorance should control public policy and unless citizens can read and write it is hardly possible to have this necessary result secured.

A heavy snow fall is reported in northern New Mexico.

TO STUDY ARAPAHOES.

James Mooney, of Bureau of American Ethnology, to Perform Mission for Chicago Mission.

James Mooney, of the bureau of American ethnology, has just arrived in Washington after a few years' study of the Kiowa Indians and their methods of recording heraldry on their shields and teepee decorations. Mr. Mooney will make a similar study of the Arapahoe Indians for the Field Columbian museum at Chicago. Dr. G. A. Dorsey, curator of the Field museum, accompanied Mr. Moody to the reservation of the Arapahoe Indians and witnessed their sun dance. His interest became so great in Mr. Mooney's work that he gave him a commission for the Chicago museum. Mr. Mooney had copies made from the original tepees of the Kiowas by native Indian artists, showing the wonderful art of tracing heraldry through their shield and tent decorations. From these paintings on buckskin a group of models will be made for the national museum. There will be a hundred tepees in the collection, all surrounding a medicine lodge, and following the arrangement for the sun dance.

In the collection for the Field Columbian museum there probably will be 150 models, the same ideas being followed out as for the national museum. Mr. Mooney's illustrated report on the Kiowa Indian medicine lodges will be issued from the government printing office within the next few weeks.

Smithsonian Gets Fine Gift.

The Smithsonian institution has received from S. S. Howland, a wealthy former resident of Washington, a valuable collection of articles pertaining to Burmese royalty and religion which were collected by the donor during his travels. The articles comprise a number of household and personal effects of the Burmese king. A valuable manuscript of the pentateuch, dating back to the eleventh century, is a feature of the collection. Among the other articles is a howdah of the sacred white elephant of Burmah, and two carved figures, representing Chinese gods of war and peace.

Canned Lobster Wanted.

American canned lobster is wanted everywhere in Germany, but there seems to be no efficient connection between dealers and American producers.

Chance Saved the Champion.

Like many another popular idol, Cresceus was of humble origin, and worked unusually hard for his honors. His trainer, the celebrated horseman, John McCartney, tells us that, as a colt, Cresceus "was plain looking, awkward in all his movements and had little of the appearance of a coming champion." As a yearling, the colt injured himself so badly that "his owner, Mr. George H. Ketcham, a wealthy young business man, of Toledo, O., who had engaged in the horse breeding business on account of failing health, ordered the colt killed, says the National Magazine. The farm superintendent forgot his orders, the colt was allowed to run in the paddock several days and it recovered before he remembered the orders of Mr. Ketcham. Thus it was by an accident that Cresceus, 2:02 1/2, the greatest trotting horse the world ever knew, escaped being killed."

Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the White Oaks postoffice February 1, 1902:
Mrs. Geo. E. Stevens.
Mr. Henry Stevenson.
Mrs. Harriette Ratliff.
Mr. Felix L. Miller.
Mr. Charles W. Collier.
Senor Don Rosenda Blea.
Senor Don Ciriaco Jaramillo.
Sr. Listo Montolla.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. BROWN,
Postmaster.

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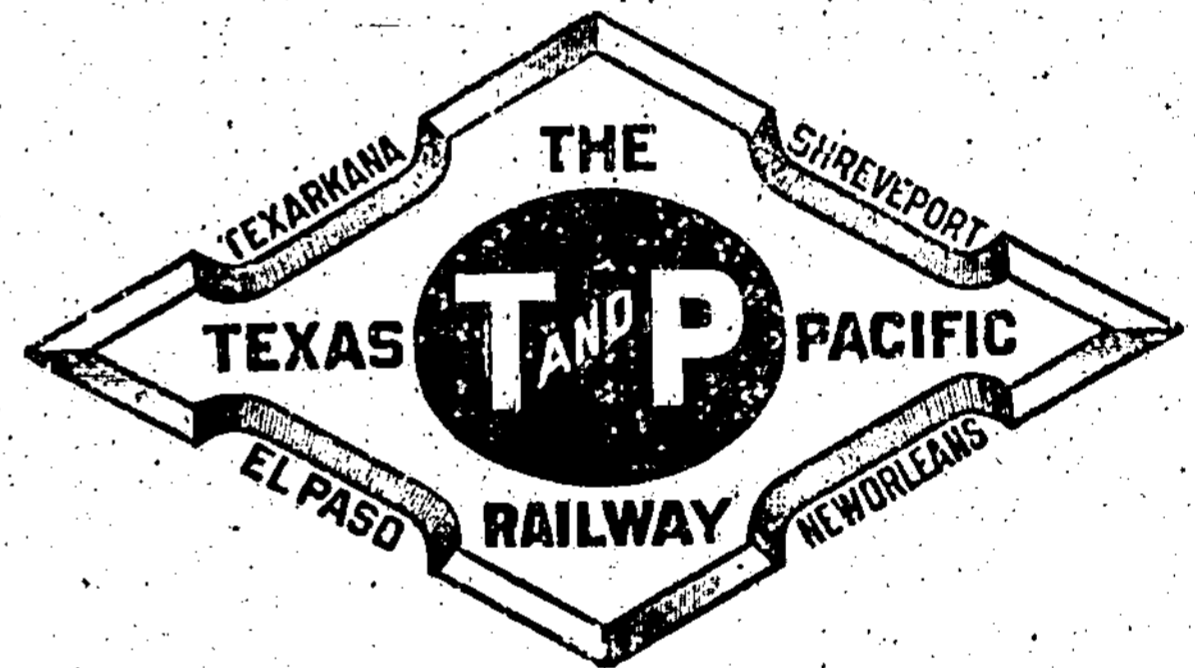
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Dallas, Texas

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
January, 17th 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 March 9, 1902, viz:

George A. Hyde, homestead application No. 888, for the SE 1/4 of section 21, township 10 South of range 2 East.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John C. Wharton, of Hondo, N. M.,
Walter C. Hyde, of Hondo, N. M.,
Fred Crosby, of Three Rivers, N. M.,
C. Walker Hyde, of Hondo, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office, Roswell, N. M., Jan. 6, 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 United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on February 24th, 1902, viz: Walter C. Hyde, Homestead application No. 1090, for the E2 NE4 Sec 31 and W2 NW1 Sec 32, T. 10 S., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
Calvin W. Hyde, of Three Rivers, N. M.,
John C. Wharton,
Victoriano Crawford,
Geo. A. Hyde,
HOWARD LELAND, Register.

WHITE OAKS EAGLE.



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

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The Eagle Printing Company

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

Official Paper Lincoln County.

THURSDAYS \$1.50

THURSDAY FEB. 12, 1903.

TO WORK FOR STATEHOOD.

Chairman Hopewell, of the democratic territorial committee, in accordance with resolutions passed by that committee at its recent meeting, has appointed the following committee to go to Washington to work for the passage of the Omnibus statehood bill: Ex-Delegate to congress H. B. Fergusson of Albuquerque; Former Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, N. B. Laughlan of Santa Fe; E. V. Chave of Albuquerque; and J. E. Wharton, editor of the White Oaks Eagle.

It is a peculiar thing that on this committee there should have been appointed the only newspaper man in the territory who has opposed statehood for New Mexico. It is to be hoped, however, that the editor of the White Oaks Eagle has experienced a change of heart and that the entire democratic committee may do effective work for the cause which they are sent to Washington to promote. Raton Range.

In justice to J. E. Wharton and in order to relieve the anxiety of the editor of the Range we beg to inform Mr. Stivers that J. E. Wharton is not now, and never has been editor of the White Oaks Eagle, and that it is S. M. Wharton, a younger brother, who has been the subject of the calumnies of the territorial press for having opposed the admission of the territory of New Mexico. We have never experienced a change of heart in this regard, and have given from time to time our reasons for opposing admission, and if the editor of the Range has not forgotten the time that Delegate to Congress, B. S. Rodey was trying to annihilate us through the columns about half the papers in the territory, he certainly should understand our position on this great question.

As to J. E. Wharton's opinion of the admission of New Mexico alone, we cannot say what his belief in the matter is, but it is our understanding that he favored it with an "if" that "if" being that the enabling act should provide an educational qualification, making it mandatory that the voter should read, write and speak the language of the country. We think he made that statement publicly last year, and are certain unless there has been a change in the last sixty days that he has bitterly opposed unqualified admission ever since he was a member of the New Mexico legislature. He, so we are informed, went on record at Santa Fe before the committee that sent him to Washington, or at least before prominent members of that committee, as strongly favoring the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one state, and evidently that is what sent him to the national capital.

Now, the Eagle will venture the prediction that if New Mexico is admitted to the union during the next ten years it will be through the provisions of the bill uniting the territories or providing for joint statehood.

That the Range and others of our valued exchanges, who have been cussing, discussing and in some instances misrepresenting us, we will republish in full, in this connection, our editorial, issue of January 8, under the caption of "Admit New Mexico and Arizona," which constitutes most we have said on this subject for more than a year.

The EXCHANGE BANK

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

Transacts a General Banking Business—Issues Drafts on all principal Cities of the World—Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety. Accounts solicited.

"Admit New Mexico And Arizona."

The Eagle is for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico as one state, and is not sentimental as to names. Call it New Mexico, Arizona, Montezuma, or any other suitable name.

Those people who are so selfish or sentimental, as that they will vote against statehood unless it comes under such circumstances as that they can control all the offices, or unless the name New Mexico is retained, are not the ones to whom the people of New Mexico should look for counsel in this matter. Let us ignore the politicians and act in the interest of the people.

The minute New Mexico and Arizona are admitted as one state, all objections to its admission into the union is practically eliminated. It would be a live, energetic American community, and would have ample property to maintain a state government without any increase in tax levies. It would, when fully developed, be the grandest state in the Rocky Mountain section of the United States. No objection can be urged against union that any reasonable man would consider for a minute. The argument is all the other way.

The republicans of New Mexico claim to be expansionists, yet when the proposition is made to reach out and take Arizona and make one state of the territories now comprising both Arizona and New Mexico, they declare they will vote against such a measure, if it is enacted by congress, when the question of the adoption of a constitution is submitted to a vote. In short, they think a whole lot more of the spoils than they do of statehood. If they cannot count on getting the offices, they will oppose statehood, under any other condition.

The Eagle opposed statehood for New Mexico alone, because the people are not now able to stand the extra expense of a state government over that of a territory, and also other reasons which have been discussed sufficiently heretofore. The Eagle is for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one state, then the ordinary tax levy would be sufficient for extra expenses. The Eagle is right on both propositions.

Let us take in Arizona and make one of the grandest states of this, the grandest country on earth.

The republican Senators can act in perfect accord with party pledges and vote for a bill to admit New Mexico and Arizona as one state. The fact that it would be a democratic state should not influence their action, but the fact that New Mexico alone has not wealth sufficient to stand the expenses of a state government; and that both territories united would make a state able in every way to take care of itself, should control their action and cause them to vote to make one state of both territories.

ABOUT FOREST RRERVES.

Mr. Fergusson said that to invite the federal authorities to inspect sheep on the range was to invite them to prohibit the sheepmen from using the range altogether. He said that under the pretense of protecting the range from scabies the federal inspectors could prevent the sheepmen from grazing a hoof on the public domain. It was bad enough now, he said, and would be a great deal worse if this additional authority were placed in the hands of the federal authorities.

The question of a transfer of the control of the national forest reserves from the interior to the agricultural department also brought out animated discussion. Senator

Warren's advice that the matter be left alone until the next meeting, because nothing could be done in the way of legislation for the change at this session of congress, started the discussion. The resolution calling for the change in control was adopted with the understanding that it was to be worded to meet the approval of Senator Warren.—Drovers Telegram.

Alto Happenings.

Regular Correspondence.

Snow fell last night to the depth of five inches.

E. W. Wright has just finished shearing his five hundred head of Angora goats. Some of his mohair measuring from nine to ten inches.

Dr. Welch and Mrs. Rice of Parsons were in Alto a few days since. The Dr. doing some dental work.

F. M. Crockett of Bonito, was in and around Alto Thursday.

A. C. Storms of Hondo, was a visitor Saturday.

Supt. of schools, Ed J. Coe was visiting schools in this part of the country Thursday and Friday.

J. H. Skinner of Bonito was in the Alto vicinity taking orders for fruit trees this week.

Rev. Geo H. Brewer of Albuquerque, General Missionary and Secretary of the New Mexico and Arizona Baptist conventions, preached at Angus Friday evening February 6.

ANGUS.

Regular Correspondence.

The Byrds have arrived at Pine Lodge. It is to be hoped they will grace the valley with their presence the rest of the year.

There is to be a valentine social at our school house Friday night. The ladies are taking considerable pains to have an enjoyable entertainment.

The bill heads the Eagle printed for the Bonito Park Fruit Farm were an artistic production; clear handsome type, fine golden ink. Spacing of the matter was well arranged, showing the printer was an artist. No better work could be supplied in any city.

About half of the time the mail does not arrive at Gapitan until after the carrier has left. The Eagle did not arrive 'till Monday for the last two weeks. How would you enjoy cold pan cakes?

The press notices a new patented electric device to determine the pressure of water under ground that bids fair to put the witch-hazel wands out of commission. The claim is that when the needle of the device begins to show vibration, that it can be positively stated there is water below. United States experts are now testing the invention and favorably impressed with its possible success. The desert plains of our threatened twin state, so brown and sear, promise to be a great revelation to us. Their adaptability for settlement now seems to be a mere matter of a device well and windmill—then wash soil has no superiority for fertility. With the increased knowledge of subterranean water flow, the plains bid fair to be settled over with prosperous farmers and happy families, sheltered beneath vine and fruit trees.

The cause of the terrible wreck at Tecolote according to the report of the coroner's jury, was a crew of drunken train men.

S. M. WIENER
& SON'S.....
**Store
News.**

WATCHOUR ADS.

... SHOES ...

**SELZON a Shoe
means what sterling
does on Silver.**

*We Will Give You
the BEST Values in
Shoes Obtainable.*

**ROYAL BLUE
Shoes are the
Best Made.**

**TRY US.....
Our Line is Com-
plete for Men's
Boy's Women's
and Children's
Shoes.....**

**S.M. WIENER
& SON.**

**N. B—We are Sole
Agents for BLACK,
CAT Hosiery, Stand-
ard Patterns.....**

LOCAL and PERSONAL NEWS.

A. H. Norton went to Jicarilla Tuesday. Jno. H. Canning, Nogal Mercantile Co., was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lee's baby has been sick for several days.

We have just unloaded a car of nice bright Kansas Hay.

Ziegler Bros.

Phil Reasoner has been laid up with a sprained back.

Cole Younger has at last been granted a full pardon.

Mr. Garst of the Eagle Mining & Imp. Co., is at Hotel Baxter.

Bud Ravencraft is in the city shaking hands with old acquaintances.

The Free Gold Mining & Milling Co. had a pay day last week.

John Gumm is in from Angus with a load of apples from the Bonito Park Fruit Farm.

E. Hubbell, representing Denver Type Foundry, called on the Eagle force, Tuesday.

Silas May, business manager of the Eagle Printing Company, came in from Capitan Friday.

Messrs. Jaffa, Prager and Lutz have dissolved partnership, Lincoln Trading Co. stores, Lincoln. Jaffa keeps the business.

J. M. Rice, Manager of the Eagle Mining & Improvement Co., came in Tuesday from Chicago. He went to Parsons this morning.

J. G. Riggle was here from Angus Tuesday with another big load of those fine apples grown on the Peters farm, at Angus.

Granville Bradford, our printer "pied" his appetite the first of the week and called in Dr. Lane, Tuesday afternoon to prescribe for indigestion.

E. H. B. Chew, Sr., came in Tuesday from Philadelphia. He went out to his Patos ranch today where he will spend some time before he returns east.

A. H. Norton and Mrs. Margarette Brooking were married at the home of Mrs. Brookin, on White Oaks avenue, Friday, at 8:30 p.m., Rev. G. G. Hamilton performing the ceremony. The Eagle is one of their well-wishers.

Mrs. M. G. Paden has returned from Chicasha, Ind. Ter., where she had been visiting her brother and sister, Dr. Thurman Williams and Miss Ella Williams. She came via of Roswell and Lincoln. Dr. Paden met her at Lincoln.

J. M. Hawkins, formerly of the El Paso Daily News, is head craftsman now of the Alamogordo News, and the improvement in that Journal last week cannot be overlooked by any newspaper man who has been acquainted with the life of the paper.

Roy Gumm has gone to Angus and Parsons from which places he will bring a hack-load of young ladies to the bachelors' club ball here Friday night, the 13th inst. There may be fewer bachelors here when the spring time comes "Gentle Annie" our bachelors are becoming more aggressive, and they are a jolly lot of good fellows. Here's to the bachelors!

Methodist Church.

Rev. Geo. G. Hamilton will preach Sunday morning and evening on the ninth and tenth commandments respectively, this ending the commandment services. Mr. H. has been trying to secure the service of Dr. H. B. Cockrell, editor of the Illustrated Methodist Magazine, of St. Louis, for a series of meetings in White Oaks, and now has hopes of success. Dr. Cockrell is well known throughout the South as Editor and Evangelist. Rev. T. L. Lallance, Presiding Elder, will arrive in town next Wednesday, the 18th. inst., and will preach that evening at 7:30, after which will be held the session of the second quarterly conference. Don't fail to hear him then, as it is likely this will be the only service he will hold.

Picacho Pick-ups.

Regular Correspondence.

We regret to chronicle the severe illness of Mrs. R. P. Hopkins, but are glad to report the announcement that she is considered out of danger.

Domicio Rubio was examined by Justice of Peace Geo. Kimbrill on a charge of theft. The property being two horses, owned by one Juan Lopez of Chavez county. The defendant was bound over to the district court.

The Misses Little and Ada Forte are visiting Miss Amanda Clements. We wish them a pleasant stay on the Hondo.

Messrs. Biard and Clements have moved their sheep to another section. Probably to the Corona country.

We hear of alfalfa growing 3-feet high without irrigation in the country above Tarrance, but it seems to us like a dream.

John S. Casey loaded up his wagon and left in search of pastures new.

The public school still seems to flourish. Enrollment and attendance both being good.

Albert Turner who has been superintending Mr. Bremont's sheep has resigned his position and returned to San Angelo, Tex., his former home.

Here is the verdict returned in a recent suit against a railroad in Pennsylvania. "If the train had been run as it should have been ran, if the bell had been rung as it should have been rang, if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blew - both of which they did neither - the cow would not have been injured when he was killed." Roswell Register.

The above clipping from the Rowell paper compelled us to remember the remarks made about New Mexico judges and juries, by the Hon. gentleman from that state. Can't he reflect a little too?

JICARILLA DISTRICT.

Jicarilla Coming Up—Work Going on all Over the Camp

Regular Correspondent.

The Rico Mining & Milling Co. are working a good force of men in Juana Gulch.

A Mr. Hopkins has bought a number of placer claims from M. H. Price and is preparing the grounds for the erection of machinery to work it.

The hammer and drill may be heard in all parts of the district and Jicarilla is forging ahead, 1903 promising good things for the community.

Edward Fox, Superintendent and Manager of the Hawkeye group of gold claims in Jicarilla, has let two contracts for development. One for 50 feet of depth in shaft and another for 50 feet of drift work, and has ask for bids for another 50 feet of drift. A blacksmith shop is in course of construction, tramways, hacks etc. are being prepared, and a mill for the treatment of ores from the mine is soon to follow.

Ed H. Talbert has added improvements to his store building.

Hatfield is building a dwelling house near the head of Ancho Gulch, and is doing a good deal of other work, such as sinking shafts, drifting etc. in the course of the regular development of his claim.

W. W. Fitzpatrick has bonded two of his claims to W. A. McIvers, who is going to do considerable development on the properties. He has also one other claim bonded to a different party, who is to begin development immediately.

The Baptist congregation have bought the lot where the old town hall stood, and will build a church on it immediately. This is commendable enterprise. Bids are not all in yet and the style of the building not definitely determined.

Try some of our choice Golden Niagara Brand of fruits & Vegetables—none finer in the Market.

Ziegler Bros.



THE BEAUCAIRE
K. N. & F. OVERCOAT

1-3 Off

ON EVERY

Overcoat

—AND—

Heavy Winter Clothing

During this month, at

ZIEGLER BROTHERS.

COMREY OIL COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK \$300,000

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHARES of the capital stock of this company are now offered at 10c per share, par value \$1.00 per share. THE right to advance price without notice is reserved. For prospectus giving full information, address: A. P. GREEN, Secretary,

White Oaks, New Mexico.

Exchange Bank Building.

Sheepmen Prosperous.

W. A. Hyde, one of our most successful sheep men, was in White Oaks, Monday. He tells us he just sold his spring wool clip of 20,000 pounds to H. Lutz, of Lincoln; for 12 cents per pound. Mr. Hyde is making preparations to feed his mutton sheep this fall, and has purchased the large alfalfa farm on the Ruidoso, known as the Teofolo Sisneros place. He paid \$4,000 for the property with its water rights.

Mr. Hyde tells us his sheep are fat and that the season this winter could not be more favorable to the sheep business. The frequent snow fall has enabled sheep men to push their flocks further out to good grass.

WATER CAUSES TROUBLE.

El Paso and Northeastern Still Hampered by Alkaline Water Along Route.

Professor E. M. Skeats of El Paso is up the road experimenting on water, in an effort to chemically treat the fluid to prevent damage to flues of railway engines.

The Carizozo water was treated in a way that lessened the destruction of flues, but the compound used caused foaming and a second compound was needed to remedy this trouble. Prof. Skeats therefore changed his base of operations and is trying the water at another station.

That trains are late and engines have to go into the shops for repairs to leaky flues, or to have scraping done, are due to alkali water.

Every railway that has crossed the plains has had trouble to find water that would not injure flues nor foam. The Southern Pacific spent probably \$2,000,000 in securing good water.

The El Paso-Northeastern has good water at Fort Bliss, poor in El Paso, fair at Hereford, satisfactory at Alamogordo but very bad at most other sources of supply.

When good water shall have been developed at several points the company can make engines do twice as much as at present. Alamogordo News.

The action of Messrs. Hawkins and Fall in standing against the usual army of legislative employees is a commendable and will not be forgotten by New Mexicans.

A Washington dispatch announces that Judge Daniel H. McMillan, associate justice of the territorial supreme court, has filed his answer supported by numerous affidavits in refutation of the charges filed against him sometime ago. The answer, it is understood, is very complete and with the affidavits disproves fully every allegation made to improper conduct of the judge. The attorney general has the matter under consideration and it is expected that the judge will be fully exonerated from the charges filed.

We have just a few good Overcoats & Ulsters left, which are being closed out very cheap.

Ziegler Bros.

The Eagle's Clubbing Offer.

Eagle subscribers (new and those renewing) may now take advantage of the following clubbing offers:

- Eagle and Thrice-a-Week World, one year.....\$2 00
 - Eagle and Twice-a-Week Republic, one year..... 2 10
 - Eagle and The Commoner, one year... 2 00
 - Mines and Minerals, 1 yr. 2 00
 - The Saturday Edition of Colorado Springs Mining Record, one year..... 2 00
 - Eagle and Cosmopolitan, one year... 2 10
- Eagle subscribers will be given cut rates on all publications listed by the News agencies of this country and Europe by subscribing through this office.

Paul Mayer has received at White Oaks, a car load of wagons and buggies. This is the second car load since the first of last June.

WHERE GOLD IS STORED.

Of the Nation's \$577,000,000, Only \$7,655,292 is Kept in Vaults at Washington.

Of the \$577,000,000 gold held by the government, only \$7,655,292 is actually stored in the vaults of the treasury at Washington. The subtreasury at New York contains \$187,523,597 of the yellow metal and the assay office in that city \$28,923,402, while the mints at San Francisco and Philadelphia are caring for \$147,325,363 and \$94,305,291, respectively. The subtreasury at Philadelphia has \$2,035,557 and the subtreasury at San Francisco \$27,751,441.

The subtreasury at Chicago is accountable for \$23,868,124; at Boston, \$19,031,557; at St. Louis, \$10,372,644, and at New Orleans, \$5,860,116, and the mint at the city last named holds \$1,035,865. The assistant treasurers at Baltimore and Cincinnati have in their vaults \$6,301,057 and \$1,946,290, respectively, and the assay office at Seattle is charged with \$1,723,708, largely gold bullion received from the Nome and Klondike fields.

The remainder of the fund is in the mints at Carson City and Denver and the assay offices at Boise, Charlotte, Helena, St. Louis and Deadwood, the amounts ranging from \$660,237 at Denver and \$1,448 at St. Louis.

WAR BLOCKS CIVILIZATION.

Belligerent Spirit Declared by Quakers to Destroy the Growth of Peaceful Arts.

At the great "peace meeting" just held at Asbury Park, N. J., in connection with the Quaker conference, nearly 2,000 Quakers were in attendance. A paper was read by Henry M. Haviland, of Brooklyn, declared:

"We can't be careless with dynamite, if we want to live a quiet life. Nations having irreconcilable lines of progress, have seemed to be able to ascertain that which is most fit to survive only by the arbitrament of the sword, but who can say how many peaceful arts have been destroyed, how much the progress of the conquered race has been retarded, how much the spirit of intolerance, arrogance, vainglory and hypocritical cant has not been fostered in the victorious nation and has interrupted her development?"

"Civilization is not extended so much by stretching the boundary line as by the growth of peaceful arts; it is suspended during national conflicts."

Takes Soap; Other Spits.

Mrs. M— and Mr. O— were two nervous sufferers, one of whom hypnotized the other. When Mrs. M— had been put into a hypnotic sleep Prof. Binet-Sargh, of the Paris school of psychology, placed on the tongue of Mr. O— a quantity of soap. Instantly Mrs. M— at the other end of the room went through an expressive pantomime, spitting and gesticulating and displaying all the symptoms of disgust felt by the other. It was impossible for Mrs. M— to see what was being done, as her eyes were bandaged and every precaution had been taken against trickery.

Evolution in the Country.

It is reported that the piano agents are selling large numbers of these instruments to the farmers. Alas! exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald, Has the cabinet organ gone the way of all things earthly?

California Excursions.

Commencing February 15th, the E. P. & N. E. Ry. will sell second class tickets to California points at a very low rate of fare, and in addition will allow liberal stop-overs. For full information call on the undersigned, R. G. WING, Agent, Carrizozo, N. M.

A bill creating a school of miners has been introduced in the Texas legislature. El Paso is making an effort to secure the location. El Paso is the place to put it.

DISTRIBUTE DISEASE

Street Cars as Disseminators of Infectious Maladies.

Vitiated Air and Expectoration Reader These Conveyances Fruitful Sources of Contagion—Need of Stringent Rules.

In the larger cities of this country the street car is as potent a factor in the dissemination of communicable diseases as many of those usually catalogued in the standard works of hygiene. In these larger centers of population the condition is one of an excessive number of passengers crowded into a limited number of cars. In some cities this continues throughout the entire day, and in all of them during the morning and evening hours. During the period of congested traffic, the cars are crowded to the limit, every seat being occupied, and the aisles and rear platforms literally packed with all classes of our variegated population, says the Interstate Medical Journal.

The ventilation of these cars is inferior, both on account of inattention to this important matter on the part of the builders of this class of rolling stock, and also because the passengers differ so widely as to the proper temperature and circulation necessary to their comfort.


Tuberculosis is undoubtedly propagated through the medium of these cars, which become infected by the promiscuous expectoration indulged in by consumptives, notwithstanding notices of warning. Hannum, of Cleveland, recently examined 25 specimens of sputum found in street cars (15 from the interiors and ten from the rear platforms); the tubercle bacillus was present in three instances. Other specimens showed the pneumococcus and the bacillus influenzae.

These conditions, the person-to-person contact, and the breathing of vitiated air frequently laden with contagious exhalations and with dust from dried sputum, are most favorable to the distribution of contagious diseases. Of course, it is only problematical as to the number of small-pox cases which were infected through these conditions during the recent epidemic, but it is certain that but few better opportunities of infection are offered than through the close contact of all classes. Other transmissible diseases can very easily be, and no doubt are, communicated in the same way.

The solution of this problem is not easy. Street railway companies are not inclined to relieve the present situation without compulsion. Health officers, however, have authority over the sanitation of these public conveyances. This authority in most municipalities gives sufficient power to prevent undue overcrowding of cars when such prevention would be for the protection of public health. When necessary, as in times of a general epidemic, such authority should be exercised. Under all circumstances regular disinfection of street cars should be practiced in an efficient manner. In this way the cars can be made biologically clean, and the health of the community better protected. There is just as much occasion for this procedure as there is for the disinfection of Pullman cars, now energetically practiced at different points. Investigation has developed the fact that there is but one city in the country, Philadelphia, where any pretense is made of disinfection of street cars. The Union Traction company of that city disinfects its cars with carbolic acid. This possibly answers for the killing of bacterial life on the floors and walls of the cars, but does no good for the contaminated places where dust has settled, and which nothing but a gaseous agent would reach.

Whooping cough, grip and diphtheria are reported extant in sections of the Territory.

THE



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Rock Island System
RUNS
2-Daily Trains=2

The Fastest Ever to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, or Memphis and Principal Points Beyond. Call on Agent for full information.
R. G. WING, Agt. Carrizozo, N. M.

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POHLE & PARMELEE
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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CONTROL AND UMPIRE WORK.

One tested to determine the best method of treatment. We have a new and thoroughly equipped Laboratory. Over 30 years of practical experience in Colorado. Prices and sample checks free on application.
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Has Just
Received a
Car Load of
Studebaker
Wagons.

Paul Mayer

THE
"GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" Via

El Paso & North Eastern System

In Connection With ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM and SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
Is A
New Solid Through, All Pulman Daily Train,
BETWEEN
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FOR STRICTLY FIRST CLASS TRAVEL ONLY,

28 hours EL PASO to KANSAS CITY.
42 1/2 " EL PASO to CHICAGO
38 1/2 " EL PASO to ST. LOUIS
66 1/2 " EL PASO to NEW YORK.

Passenger limit to Berth Capacity of the Train, 75 Berths.

DINING CAR SERVICE ALL THE WAY.

N.B. On the EL PASO & NORTHEASTERN SYSTEM this train stops only at El Paso, Alamogordo, Carrizozo and Santa Rosa. First train Leaves El Paso November 4th, 1902.

GOLDEN GATE CITY LEADS.

San Francisco Shows the Largest Percentage of Suicides—Chicago Ranks Third.

The number of people who voluntarily shuffled off this mortal coil in American and other cities during last year has been investigated by some delver in statistics and the following figures indicate the results: San Francisco leads with the largest ratio, 39.1 per 100,000 of population. Next comes another Pacific coast city, Los Angeles, with a ratio of 29.8. The reader has naturally been looking for Chicago, and that city does, in fact, come next with a ratio of 24.0, followed by the neighboring city of Milwaukee, whose ratio is 22.2. New Orleans was the scene of the self-destruction of 21.8 persons per 100,000 of population, and Cincinnati followed close with 21.2. New Haven is next with 20.9, and then comes the borough of Manhattan with 20.0, though greater New York as a whole is well down the list with a ratio of only 13.6. This is less than Rochester, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Omaha and Louisville, besides all of those specifically enumerated above. As to the foreign cities, Paris leads the list with a ratio of 42, followed by Berlin 36, Vienna 28 and London 23. There were more suicides in Saxony than in any other country, 31.1 per 100,000. In Denmark the ratio was 25.8, in Austria 21.2, in France 15.7, in the German empire 14.3, and Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the United States and Spain followed in the order given.

The table referring to American cities is somewhat difficult to explain. Why the city of the golden gate, and California, with its glorious climate, its sunshine, its fruit and its flowers, should show the greatest number of suicides seems a mystery, unless the presence of a large Chinese population explains it. The high suicide rate of Chicago is, perhaps, accounted for by the rush and struggle of that great city and the large foreign element it contains—a foreign element, moreover, which comes mainly from those countries where suicide is most frequent. The same is perhaps true of Milwaukee and of Cincinnati. The high rate at New Orleans may possibly be attributed to its relation to France and the ideas and traditions brought here from Paris, the suicide capital of the world. But New York city casts a cloud over some of these explanations. Here are the large foreign populations, the stress and strain of living and working, the poverty, the excitement. Yet Philadelphia, the sleeping city of the humorous paragraphers, has a higher ratio of suicides than greater New York. And how is it to be explained that New Haven leads all the other New England cities in the number of suicides? St. Paul and Minneapolis lie side by side, but in Minneapolis the ratio is 11.4 and in St. Paul it is but 6.5. It seems that the conclusions must be that there is no method in suicide madness and that the effort to reduce it to rule is doomed to failure.

CARP OUSTING WILD DUCK.

Useless Themselves, They Have Destroyed the Wild Rice Fields in Ontario, Canada.

The singular complaint comes from various parts of northern Ontario that fish are responsible for the disappearance of certain kinds of game. In localities which were formerly noted for the excellent duck shooting which they offered the birds are now not to be had at all.

The ducks, geese and other aquatic birds were formerly in the habit of frequenting the large fields of wild rice in the lakes and streams of parts of Ontario, but now these fields have been, in many instances, destroyed by the German carp, which has found its way into these waters. The vegetarian diet of this detestable fish not only ruins the flavor of its own flesh, but exhausts the food supply of some of the most desirable forms of feathered game, says the New York Sun.

The Ontario inspector of fisheries, who has been in northern Ontario for the last few weeks, reports that the German carp has not only become dangerous to other fish, as has been frequently claimed, but that in Cook's bay, Lake Simcoe, where there were formerly hundreds of acres of wild rice, not a spear of that plant is to be seen to-day. The same is true of the Holland river, where there were at one time 1,500 acres of rice. The carp have eaten it root, branch and seed.

The almost incredible part of it is that the fish have entirely destroyed the fields in one year. The aquatic birds which visit the locality, finding that all their usual feeding grounds have disappeared, cut short their visit and move away in search of others. The local sportsmen complain, too, that the carp have attacked the beds of wild celery, and that they, too, are almost completely destroyed.

It remains to be seen what the effect of this wholesale destruction of aquatic vegetation will be upon the game fishes of the locality. The fishery overseer of the district declares that it is a question whether the spawn of the muskallonge can be protected and developed without the rice beds. He does not accuse the carp of eating the eggs of the other fish, but states that they keep the water continually disturbed, and that to their presence in these waters must be attributed the decrease in the number of muskallonge frequenting them for spawning purposes.

A Monster Mushroom.

Weight three pounds four ounces, circumference forty-five inches, is the description of another monster mushroom which has been gathered at Braconash, Norwich, England.

ADVICE FOR A WAITER.

How a Diner Made Sure That the Man Would Remember Him Next Time.

One Chicago man, laboring under the disadvantage of extreme provocation, recently found a novel way of informing an arrogant waiter that his method of serving was wholly unsatisfactory, says the Chicago Tribune.

The meal had been an exasperating one. Whenever the waiter was wanted he could not be found. When he was not wanted he was hovering about the table attempting to hear what was being said. The host and his friends had been compelled to ask emphatically for every accompaniment of the meal, even down to knives, forks and spoons, so by the time the coffee and cheese had been shoved aside they were in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. Still, throughout the meal the man who was doing the honors retained his composure, and did not once find fault with the waiter in the latter's presence. But he was reserving his ammunition for future delivery.

He asked for his check. The waiter brought it with a gracious bow and it was paid. Then the host arose with considerable dignity, and, reaching in his pocket, extracted a quarter, which he handed to the anxious looking waiter.

"Now," asked the host, after he had paid the customary tip, "do you think you would remember me if I came in here again?"

"O, yes, sir, yes, sir, I'm sure I would," replied the waiter, with a suave smile of satisfaction.

"Well," continued the exasperated guest, "I want you to remember me. Take one more good look at me, so you will make no mistake. And if you ever see me in this place in the future you will keep just as far away from me as the walls will allow. If you should attempt to wait on me again, I give you fair warning that I'll bounce one of these oak chairs off the top of your head."

With this parting shot the outraged guest wheeled on his heel and walked briskly from the place. The waiter did not receive for half an

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DELL M. PORTER, Gen. Mgr. Ariz. Gold M. Co.

Messrs. ELY BROS.:—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had consumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the discharge stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.

Proberta, Cal. FRANK E. KINDLEAFER.

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE. Ely's Cream Balm



Gives Relief at once. It cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

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LINCOLN COUNTY MINES.

What Mining People Say About Districts of Lincoln County.

WHITE OAKS DISTRICT. The principal properties here are the Old Abe and South Homestake, belonging to the Eagle Mining and Improvement Company, the North Homestake, belonging to the Lynn Mining and Industrial Company, and the Rita, in the hands of the Rita Consolidated Gold Mining Company. All these are operating. The Old Abe is on a north-south ore belt which is next to a porphyry and granite wall, the other wall having been obliterated. It is open and worked through a 1,300-foot shaft, with a 60-foot winze that sinks from the 1,300 level. In the course of development levels have been run every fifty feet between the 800 and 1,300-foot stations. From the surface of the 800-foot level the ore comprised is an oxidized material, gray and white quartz, all carrying free gold, which was recovered by amalgamation. Below the 800-foot level the same kind of free gold piece has been accompanied by body of iron sulphides which are also partially free milling. At the 1,300-foot level this sulphide body is said to widen to sixty feet in places. Considerable of the gangue rock is porphyritic as well as quartz. This main vein is said to average about forty feet in width, where ore has averaged a value of \$5 per ton. A parallel vein, opened from the same working, is about two feet wide, but has much richer ore. The two are about forty feet apart. The South Homestake, virtually a part of the Old Abe, is on the parallel vein, whose ore is similar. This vein is considerably developed from a 680-foot shaft. The Old Abe is well equipped with hoisting facilities, machine shop and a twenty stamp mill, with amalgamating plants and true vanners. Cyaniding equipment has also been put in and the intention at present is to cyanide the concentrate.

The North Homestake, managed by William Watson, covers a portion of a lode parallel to that of the Old Abe and produces a good grade of ore that is characteristic of this district. Its workings are through three shafts, 1,300, 400 and 120 feet deep respectively. It is asserted that the ore body is about twenty feet wide, and the ore, free-milling generally, which averages \$20 per ton. A large tonnage has been shipped from this property. Future plans contemplate the erection of a mill.

The Rita mine is on a vein between the North Homestake and Old Abe. It has a 425-foot shaft. B. H. Dye, manager of the Rita, has obtained access to the North Homestake shaft and from the 1,000-foot station of the latter he is driving a crosscut to Rita vein for the purpose of ascertaining the character and extent of the ore at that depth. If satisfactory and justifiable, then the Rita shaft will be sunk to that depth.

The Eagle Mining and Improvement Company, beside owning the Old Abe group, have valuable coal lands near the town of White Oaks, which have been sufficiently open to show the coal to be of superior quality. It is much used in that locality, but shipments to outside points have not been commenced. It is one of the plans of this company to erect an electric power plant near these mines, so the cost of fuel for steam-driven generators will be merely nominal. This electric power will be utilized for lights and as power for hoists and mill work. —Wascott. In Mining reporter. Feb. 5th. 03.

Best Sugar Factory Burned.

The best sugar factory at Carlsbad, owned by Milwaukee, Wis., capital, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss was \$350,000. This is unfortunate not only for the owners but for the best crop of the Pecos Valley. Cause of the fire is not known. There was no insurance.

CATTLEMEN IN EARNEST

Money Quickly and Willingly Provided for Drift Fence Movement

There is in the First National Bank of Carlsbad a note for \$1,000, payable in six months, which is probably the best note on which money was ever loaned by the bank. It is pasted at the head of a large sheet of foolscap paper, and those who have signed it aggregate a personal responsibility many times greater than the capital stock of any bank in the Pecos valley. It is signed by cattle owners, and is for the preliminary expense of securing legislation in favor of the drift fence movement.

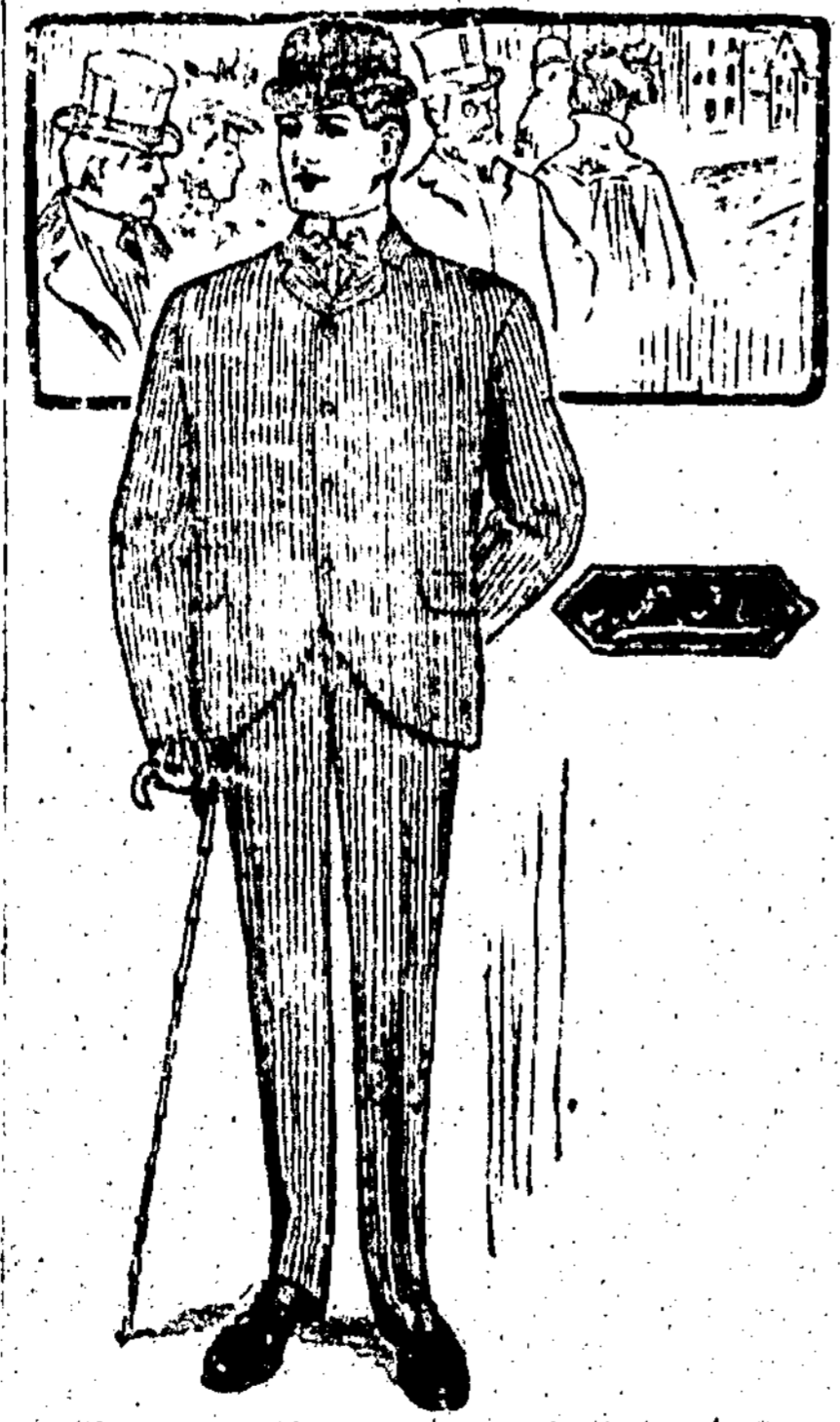
About twenty of those interested met and signed the note referred to and agreed to pay a proportionate share of expense not to exceed \$5,000. Individual liability will be assumed in proportion to the amount of live stock held by each one as shown on the roll of 1902.

Abeyta Short \$15,000.

Abraon Abeyta, the retiring treasurer and ex-officio collector of Socorro county, made his final report to the county commissioner, Wednesday afternoon. This report shows Mr. Abeyta to be short in his accounts in the sum of \$15,077.84. According to his statement, \$3,800 of this sum is due to the territory.

Abeyta's attorneys have made a proposition to the county commissioners to the effect that he will raise \$15,000, will make good his shortage to the territory, and will apply the balance of that sum upon his shortage to the county, on the condition that his and his brother Ricardo's property be released from the levy placed upon it a few days ago by the First National Bank of Albuquerque. There is a strong probability that this proposition will be accepted. The acceptance will not, however, release Abeyta and his bondsmen from further liability. It is understood that Victor Sais will become liable to the First National Bank of Albuquerque for \$10,000 of the \$15,000 to be raised, and that Henry Chamberlain will furnish \$5,000.

Public interest in the outcome of this matter is naturally at a high pitch. It is to be hoped that the final outcome will be such that the county will suffer no loss. Socorro Chieftain.



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Also during the present month we will make special prices on **GRAIN AND FLOUR**

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Services at Methodist Church.
Sabbath-Sch. of Sun. 9:45 a. m.
Preaching 11:00 a. m.
Afternoon meeting 3:00 p. m.
Preaching 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wed. 7:00 p. m.
Ladies' H. M. S. Fri. 3:00 p. m.
Y. P. meeting 7:00 p. m.
All are cordially invited.
G. G. HAMILTON, Pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young People's Union 4:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday 7:30 p. m. R. P. PORG, Pastor.

PLYMOUTH CONGRGATIONAL CHURCH.

Preaching services, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.
Christian Endeavor meeting Sundays, 2 p. m.
Friday Bible and Teachers meeting, 7:15 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society, 1st Thursday afternoon at 2:30.
HENRY G. MILLER, Ph. D., Pastor.

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.
JOHN R. PATTON, 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.
A. H. HUDSPETH, C. C.
JOHN A. HALLY, K. of R. & S.

Golden 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. KLEINBER, 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. ZIEGLER, M. W.
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Tell them to call on nearest Coupon Ticket Agent for rates to points in New Mexico, or El Paso Texas. Second class colonist tickets will be on sale from quite a number points on and east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, to El Paso and intermediate points on the El Paso-Rock Island Route, at about half fare. These tickets will be sold only on "Homeseekers Fares" the first and third Tuesdays of each month, commencing Oct. 21st 1902, and continuing until April 23rd 1903.

This is a good opportunity to aid immigration to your section of the country.
A. N. BROWN,
G. P. A.

\$375 for Letters from Farmers.

The Rock Island System offers \$375, in cash and transportation for letters relative to the territory along its lines in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

Letters should deal with the writer's experiences since he settled in the territory in question. They should tell how much money he brought with him, what he did when he first came and what measure of success has since rewarded his efforts.

Letters should not be less than 300 nor more than 1,000 words in length and will be used for the purpose of advertising the Southwest.

For circular giving details, write John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago, Ill.

