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TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Standing Committees Namd 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, Speiss, 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—Tuner, 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, Dalies, Kilpatrick, McIvers.

Public Institutions—Bowie, Dalies, 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.

J. H. Canning's Home, White Oaks, New Mexico.

Printing—Howard, Sandoval, M. Sanchez.

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

Roads and Highways—Vargas, Romero, Pendleton.

Committee on Rules—Speaker, Bowie, 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. 46 Relative to the payment of license in the territory.

No. 47 Requiring officers of companies and corporations doing business in the territory to disclose to the officer levying thereon, the number of shares in such company or corporation by a shareholder.

No. 48 to Prohibit the carrying on of business, labor or other pursuits on Sunday in counties, cities or towns in the territory by local option.

No. 49 A bill to create Leonard Wood county. This bill locates the county seat at Tucumcari and takes practically the same territory as a former bill for the creation of Mills county.

No. 50 Construction and keeping in repair wagon road bridges.

Sec. 1. To ammend section 1860 by inserting after the last word of said section, the following: "And such new bridges shall be constructed of lumber or rails to the satisfaction of the road supervisor whose duty it shall be to inspect said bridge or bridges, as to their construction and material and if he accept it, then said bridge or bridges to become public bridges, as well as the ones already constructed before the passage of this act, and they shall be kept and repaired by the community, for which purpose a tax of twenty-five cents shall be collected every year from every owner of one or more teams and who is subject to pay road taxes, this tax shall be known as the "bridge tax fund" and shall be used for the building and repairing of bridges in the respective precincts. The road suprevisors shall be the holder of said fund, and if at the time required of him by law, to make his annual report, he shall hold a surplus of said fund, he shall turn the amount over to the county treasurer, according to Section 8 of the Session laws of 1901. And any person refusing to pay said bridge tax, shall not be entitled to receipt of his road tax until he has paid said bridge tax, and shall be subject to the full penalty of the law if he refuses to do his work.

Sec. 2. Any new bridge constructed over any new acequia or ditch, across any public road, not inspected and accepted by the said road supervisor, shall be, as well as the the said acequia or ditch, considered an obstruction; and the owner or owners of said acequia or ditch shall be held responsible in case of any accident occurring on said ditch to the person or persons sustaining damage therefrom, and also will be liable to a fine according to section 1862 of the laws of 1897, the said fine shall go to the school fund of the district where it is collected.

Sec. 3. That section 46, 47, 48, 50 and 51 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico of the year A. D., 1897.

No. 51 With reference to married women. Providing that all property, real and personal or mixed and choses in action owned by any married women at the time of her marriage shall continue to be her separate property.

No. 52 Relating to fees of Justice of the Peace and Constable. Under the provisions of this bill justices and constables cannot collect fees in advance. On the granting of appeals by a justice of the peace the same does not take effect until the party applying for same has paid all costs to the Justice and Constable.

No. 53. Relating to appeals in contested election cases.

No. 54. To establish a miners' hospital and to provide for its maintenance. It has passed both houses and has gone to the governor.

No. 55. Privides for an assistant secretary for territory of New Mexico.

No. 56. Relating to the destruction of the waters of districts by commissioners or superintendents.

No. 57. Allowing members of registration boards $6 each for services rendered in registering names of voters.

No. 59. Requiring county superintendents of schools to furnish official bonds and qualify within certain time. The time being within thirty days after receiving the certificate of election.

No. 60. Compensating enumerators of persons of school age in the several school districts of the territory.

No. 61. For the protection of game. The bill reads:

For a period of five years from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to kill elk, deer, antelope or mountain sheep in this territory, except during the months of November and December of each year and not more than two each of these may be killed by any one person, during the said open season. The provision for killing game on one's possessions is unchanged by this bill. Our opinion of the bill is that it is a failure and no better than no law at all. It should be killed.

No. 62. An act relative to bounties on wild animals.

No. 63. Repeals act compiled laws 1897, allowing $200.00 exemption from taxation to heads of families.

No. 64. Provides as follows:

That no legally qualified teacher applying for a certificate under this act shall be denied such certificate, when otherwise qualified, on the grounds that such teacher or applicant has not attended a county or city normal institute or summer school, where no such schools have been held in such county, during the time such teacher or applicant has resided in said county.

No. 65. Providing for the payment of territorial officers.

Territorial Institutions.

Santa Fe, N. M. Feb. 11.—The council passed the omnibus bill for territorial institutions, locating the deaf and dumb school at Santa Fe, the miners' hospital at Raton, the blind asylum at Alamogordo, and the reform school at some point in Rio Arriba, Taos, or San Juan counties.

Both houses passed the very stringent cattle sanitary board bill and it is the first to go to the governor.

Shaft House Finished.

The new shaft house at the North Homestake is finished. It is 28 by 48 feet iron roofing and siding. Level No. 2 new shaft 125 feet was also completed Monday. Work is going right ahead and the outlook is encouraging at the North Homestake.

A. S. Gieg has resigned his position as Assistant General Manager of the El Paso & Northeastern System. W. R. Martin, of the G. H. has succeeded to the place of general manager and the office of Assistant has been abolished.

Cattlemen of the territory are agitating a ranger force to protect their interests in remote districts of the territory.

AMERICAN MANNERS.

Are Much Better Than the Average Britisher of London Has Any Idea Of.

The ordinary Londoner who has not had the good fortune to cross the Atlantic is wont to picture his American cousin wearing a goatee and a victim to the constant chewing of tobacco and liberal expectoration. On arriving in New York he is amazed to discover that the goatee is conspicuous by its absence, tobacco chewing unnoticeable and expectoration practically unknown. In this respect he finds the New Yorker far more cleanly in his habits than the Londoner, more especially on public cars and in public places, says an eastern exchange. The unrestrained indulgence of spitting on and off the tops of buses and in railway trains, and the random chewing and smoking of tobacco in and around London are simply odious, and make traveling intolerable and ofttimes disgusting even to a smoker. Here the strange prohibition against spitting in public places and the sensible regulation as to smoking are so thoroughly observed that traveling becomes a pleasure. If London would only copy the most admirable example existing in New York in this respect the English metropolis would soon be rid of a most unwarrantable and filthy habit.

CHINA MAKING PROGRESS.

Industrial and Commercial Growth of Asia's Greatest Country Is an Assured Thing.

Europeans and Americans who have lived long in China are quite unanimous in the opinion that the greatest country of Asia, taking account of area, population and natural resources, is making steady progress industrially and commercially, and the general belief is that more rapid gains are assured for the next few years. Statistics of exports and imports tell the same story. So does the development of railways and telegraph lines. The world-wide importance of this progress is not easily exaggerated. It promises to insure the existence of the Chinese empire as an immense independent state, for it lessens the force of such pretexts as might have been discovered or invented for dividing or seizing the country. It also makes the international importance of China so evident and so great that no one European power is likely to find the way open for the absorption of so rich an empire, while the more progressive the Chinese become the less chance there will be for an agreement between the leading nations of the west as to the terms of a possible partitioning of the middle kingdom.

WEARINESS OF WEALTH.

"Godless Magnificence and Selfish Prodigality of Some Rich New Yorkers.

The very rich men of the world are growing exceedingly tired of the vast wealth accumulated. In New York scores and hundreds of men to-day are paying anywhere from $9,000 to $16,000 a month rent for suites of rooms, not homes which they have built for their families, but simply apartments which they have rented for awhile, says a writer in Homilitic Review. The godless magnificence, the selfish prodigality, the overwhelming ostentation of the wealth of New York in certain circles cannot be described; but it is all an indication of the fact that the climax has well-nigh been reached in the display of what wealth can get. The world is waiting now to knw what wealth can give. It is the nemesis of vast wealth that it brings its own retribution, and that retribution is the weariness of being unable to find happiness in merely having things.

Sheriff John W. Owen came up from the county seat Friday, returning to Lincoln Saturday.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

Advocated by United States Consular Agent in the Interests of American Trade.

Mr. Charles Neuer, United States consular agent at Gera, in an official communication to the state department advocates the study of the Chinese language as a means of extending American trade in the Chinese empire, says the Washington Star. "While China is considered the land of promise for our farmers and manufacturers," says he, "the importance of the knowledge of the Chinese language is greatly undervalued. I submit the details of a recent interview with a linguist who has given special attention to this subject. It is well understood that in order to enter into permanent commercial relations with a foreign country it is indispensable to know its language. When Russian industries began to develop the Germans recognized that in order to engage in profitable trade in that country it was necessary to learn Russian, and there is now no country where the Russian language is so much taught as in Germany.

"The Chinese language is ideographic. It conveys the idea and not the word for the thing, as the figure '8' represents the idea and not the word. The Chinese have invented more than 40,000 marks for their writing. In the opinion of my informant it will require only about 3,000 marks for mercantile correspondence, and it will be easier to learn them than the words of an ordinary foreign language.

"Russian is more difficult for Americans than Chinese. It takes much longer to learn the spoken language, because of the variety of dialects; but any one who can learn enough of the writings to answer ordinary purposes in a few months and have his knowledge perfected by a linguist within about a year. An exact instruction in one of the Chinese languages can only be given by a Chinaman.

"This method has been adopted in Germany. Besides the professor for the theory of language, there are four Chinese linguists in the Oriental seminary of Berlin teaching the business style and the language of Peking, Shanghai and Canton. It is not intended to fit pupils for the diplomatic service, but for commercial work."

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA.

Statistics of Crime in This Country Furnish Evidence of a Terrible Tide of Murder.

Comparative statistics of murder should teach us some lessons of national humility, because, blink it as we may, crime, and especially that of homicide, is a pretty accurate measure of the attainment of civilization. There are about 10,000 murders a year in the United States. Mr. Robert Anderson, of London, has lately astonished his readers by stating that in the 6,000,000 inhabitants of London there are annually on the average only about 18 murders. In a sermon on crime a clergyman of one of our smaller American cities recently stated that in his city (of about 200,000 inhabitants) there were in the last five years an average of nearly 30 homicides a year, says American Medicine. Supposing, therefore, that these people would not become far more criminal when massed together by millions, it follows that if the clergyman's city were as large as London there would be nearly 900 murders a year in it, instead of 18. But, worse is yet to come: Out of the 145 murders in five years there were only 23 convictions, and the very worst is the fact that not one of these convicted murderers suffered the death penalty! Upon one side, surely, the retort no longer holds that the doctors put their bad work beneath the ground and the lawyers hang it up above it. "so much hemp grown, so little used," may be pertinently quoted.

A. H. Norton has begun a contract for drifting on the Hawkeye at Jicarilla for Edward Fox, the Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Marine insurance is first mentioned in 43 A. D. The Roman Emperor Claudius insured one of his ships.

It takes a year to visit the islands of Maine if one is visited every day. There are just 365 of them.

The spoon is very ancient, and many fine specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century B. C.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mausoleums.

Iowa has a law which provides for the confining of habitual drunkards in insane asylums. It is popularly known as "the old toper law," and its enforcement is reported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years clung to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful as citizens.

New York city revenues last year included $35,250 from concert licenses, $31,800 from theater licenses, $52,000 from a charitable bequest, $29,400 from railroad franchises, $38,540 from licenses, $500 from the conscience fund (exclusive of $25 contributed to this same fund in Brooklyn) and unclaimed salaries and wages to the amount of $24 200.

What is described as an "ancient drafts board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, drafts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means

The duel, though prohibited by law, still exists in Switzerland, but the practice is confined to the students in the Swiss German universities. Even these fire-eaters are beginning to realize the absurdity of the practice; for a meeting was held at Zurich lately at which student delegates from all parts were present, to discuss the duel and courts of honor. A proposition by the president to abolish the duel altogether was rejected by a large majority. The consequence was that a large number of duels which were previously arranged and whose principles were awaiting the result of the vote took place at Bremgarten, near Berne. Many students received severe rapier cuts, chiefly in the face, but nobody was seriously wounded. The police, though they know the practice exists, and are often aware of the "affair," seldom interfere, for they look upon the duel, as practiced by the students, as a sporting and harmless matter. It is certain that nobody has ever been seriously hurt in these affairs of honor.—London Times.

The Ingenious Inventor.

"The market is overrun with substitutes for this food and that," asserts the capitalist. "I see no justification for backing your new health food."

With a naive smile the inventor turns to him and suggests:

"But it may also be used as a substitute for coal."

Then the capitalist displays unusual activity in sending for patent attorneys and clerks to draw up articles of partnership. N. Y. Times.

Chromos.

Belcher—"What was the use in showing Nuritch through your art gallery? He couldn't appreciate your paintings."

Kulcher—"Well, he seemed interested and surprised."

Belcher—"Really, and what did he say?"

Kulcher—"Gee! what a lot of 'em you've got. You must 'a' bought an awful lot o' tea in your time."—Philadelphia Press.

The American occupation has borne fruit in Guam. The inhabitants have taken to the habit of using soap, and soap and civilization are inseperable. The Guam lady is no longer content with the nose-ring, bracelet and garter, but since the introduction of soap, she aspires to wants and luxuries of the New York fashionable.

Whether only an extremity or the entire body if affected the treatment of freezing is the same. In all cases avoid a sudden change of temperature. If a person is found overcome and benumbed with cold and you take him at once to a fire or warm room you are likely to kill him. Take him only to a sheltered place or shed, which still feels very cold to you. It will be amply warm to him. Remove any wet clothing and rub the body till dry; wrap him in a dry blanket and give a stimulant, such as hot, strong coffee. Remove to a somewhat warmer room and raise the temperature very gradually, advises American Queen.

When frost attacks the fingers or toes, ears or nose, stay where the air is cold and rub them or have them rubbed with clean snow or, if that is not obtainable, cold water. Rub constantly until the parts become soft and their natural color. Do not lose patience or let your patient complain, but keep him in the cold and keep rubbing until the frost bitten parts are natural. If he goes too soon into the warmth, great suffering and perhaps troublesome sores will result. When rubbing has restored circulation and flexibility anoint the parts with oil, lard, or a mixture of lime water and oil, and wrap in flannel. If sores are formed, treat them the same as burns, by covering with lint or linen soaked in oil; or, in the absence of oil, cover with vaseline or with flour or powdered starch and bandage with cotton wool.

Recipe for Glaze.

To make a glaze for ornamenting cold meat take half an ounce of gelatin and soak it in a quarter of a pint of water. Boil a piece of onion in two tablespoonfuls of water to extract the flavor and put in a good pinch of salt. Add the soaked gelatin, and when this is thoroughly dissolved stir in a spoonful of soy and enough of the rich brown gravy which is left from a joint to make the glaze a deep, rich brown color. Stir the glaze over the fire till it is smooth and very thick; then put it in a jar ready for use. It will keep for several weeks. Washington Star.

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. Nixson, 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—6t.]

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BARBARIC PAGEANT.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones Amazed at Extravagance of Newport.

The Famous English Painter Declares That Only Old Rome or Babylon Saw Anything Like the Women, Gowns and Jewels.

Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the famous English painter, who was at Newport, R. I., this summer, appears to have been about as definitely impressed by the "400" as Col. Watterson of the Louisville Courier Journal, has been.

The difference in the point of view held by the artist and that of the editor is that the former is dazzled by the barbaric extravagance of the millionaires who flock to Newport. Sir Philip before leaving Newport discussed the fashionable set as follows:

"Display never was so organized and perfected as at Newport. The overwhelming extravagance of it all is a new thing in the world. It is like the pageant of some splendid barbaric dream.

"I say there is nothing like it anywhere else. There could not be in France, of course. Italy is out of the question. Germany has nothing and certainly England has nothing that resembles it.

"The atmosphere of wealth really is oppressive. It rather numbs one—produces in a man of moderate means a feeling of abject poverty, begets a feeling quite as if one were trailing about in rags, you know.

"The women, their gowns, their jewels, the splendor of these houses—maybe Rome saw something like it, or Babylon, but surely we have to go back to those fabled days to find anything to liken all this to.

"It is a tremendous spectacle; it is a colossally sumptuous picture. Their clothes are so overpowering, so aggressive and insistent—a phenomenon. Their souls probably are way down somewhere, wrapped up, hidden away, buried, but one does not easily catch sight of, them. It is difficult to get at their real selves because of their clothes, their gorgeous clothes.

"Oh, I shouldn't care to speak of it from the artist standpoint. Neither do I understand that the display of taste is the object of it all. As a pageant it is gigantic and will never be rivaled."

ANOTHER MASTODON.

Portions of the Skeleton Have Been Unearthed Near Newburgh, New York.

Portions of another mastodon were unearthed in the town of Newburgh, a short distance from the city of Newburgh, N. J., a few days ago by E. W. DuBois, a farmer, while engaged with his men in digging a sluiceway through a muckfield. The unearthed portions were near the surface, only two or three feet down. A rib, part of the jaw and part of a tusk or foot were found. One of the teeth is 5½ inches wide by 3½ inches in diameter, in six sections. Another tooth is in four sections, 8x3½ inches in size. The other teeth came out in pieces. The frontal bone is also badly decayed. One piece is about a foot square, with the eye socket. The rib, 3½ feet long and 2½ inches wide, was found five feet under ground and broke in two as it was being lifted from the muck.

A number of mastodon remains have been found in Orange county, notably on the Brewster farm, town of Newburgh, in 1845; on the Kelly farm, Little Britain, in 1879; on the Shaefer farm, town of Newburgh, 1899, and at Monroe two years ago.

D. J. Carr, Stock holder and official of the Free Gold Mining & Milling Co. and the Tecolote Land and Live Stock incorporations, was in town Friday from Jicarilla.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The Medical Department Has Succeeded in Eradicating One of the Most Deadly of Diseases.

The strenuous efforts of the medical department of the army have resulted apparently in the practical eradication of that trying disease, dysentery, which has caused the American troops in the Philippines so much suffering and so many deaths, says a Washington report. During the campaigning in the Philippines, as has been the case in every war, hundreds of men have died from this disease, and others have been discharged because of total disability. Dysentery is more prevalent and severe in the Philippines than in this country, but the enforcement of strict sanitary measures, including the boiling of all drinking water, rules for bathing and especially the washing of the hands before handling food, has caused the disease almost to disappear.

The "adobe itch," another disease which caused the army great annoyance, has also been successfully dealt with. While this disease is not fatal, it attacks men, women and children alike. Microscopic examinations and study of this disease developed that it was caused by a parasite, as in dysentery, and it appeared that it was communicated by the careless methods employed by the Chinese in doing laundry work. They were in the habit of drying the clothes by spreading them on bushes and on the grass, and ironing them with a cold iron. Under the belief that the parasite came from the vegetation, and was communicated to the clothes from the bushes, orders were issued that the clothes would be hung on lines to dry, and ironed with hot irons instead of cold. As a result of this practice the disease disappeared.

According to reports received by Surgeon General Forward, typhoid fever is on the decrease in the Philippines, and when the heavy rains come on a complete eradication of this disease is expected.

PRINCE CHEN WAS JARRED.

Was Greeted with the "Chinese National Anthem" Until He Got Tired of It.

Prince Chen, the Chinese prince imperial, who lately visited President Roosevelt at his country place at Oyster Bay, was recently extensively entertained in Brussels by the city fathers, says the San Francisco Argonaut. But the pleasure of his stay there was marred by the monotonous music which was played in his honor everywhere he went, whether visiting buildings, monuments, museums or dining and reviewing. After awhile, it is said, it jarred so on his nerves that he asked his interpreter to inquire what the composition was. "The Chinese National Anthem," was the reply of the somewhat surprised burgomaster of Brussels, Mr. De Mot. "But we have none," was the response made by the royal guest to the embarrassment of the entourage. It seems that a wily European some years ago composed a sort of tum-tum, with an accompaniment, and called it the "Chinese National Anthem." This the gullible city fathers have used on all occasions when Chinese dignitaries were being entertained. It remained, however, for Prince Chen to expose the composer, who had already made a neat little sum out of his composition.

Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the White Oaks postoffice February 1, 1903:

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.

HEWITT & HUDSPETH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
WHITE OAKS, N. M.

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Carpenter and Builder.
Undertaker and Embalmer. Calls in or Out of Town Receive Prompt Attention

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P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A. Dallas, Texas

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
January, 17th 1903.

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, 1903, viz:

George A. Hyde, homestead application No 888, for the SE¼ of section 24, township 10 South of range 9 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, 1903, viz: Walter C. Hyde, Homestead application No. 1090, for the e2 ne4 Sec 31 and w2 nw4 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.

PUBLISHED BY

The Eagle Printing Company

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

Official Paper Lincoln County.

THURSDAYS.....$1.50

THURSDAY FEB. 19, 1903.

COUNTY DIVISION.

Nothing as yet has shown up in the way of a bill to divide Lincoln county, but it will come later and just in time to preclude the possibility of mobilizing the opposing forces before the bill passes in the hurry and push of the closing days of the session. This is the plan and it will work like a charm. It is rumored that Carrizozo has offered to build a court house and jail if favored with the location of the county seat and that sou l'g ood to taxpayers, and will likely land the prize. An l if we are to have county division, why not Carrizozo for the county seat? This is the practical point on a through line of railway, and that is one of the unanswerabde arguments in her favor.

Still, there may be other plans of division than the north and south scheme, already planned heretofore. Suppose the division should come on an east and west line, and some point further north than Carrizozo be given the county seat of the new county and Capitan be named as the county seat of Lincoln, thus securing railway points for both. The most probable plan, however, so far as the Eagle can glean the horizon, is to take a small strip off Chaves on the east and add to Lincoln, and a similar one off Socorro and add to new county created out of western Lincoln, and making the division on a line north and south, leaving Richardson just over the line out of the new county.

The time for introducing bills for consideration at this session is nearly up, and we shall soon see what we shall see.

If the Santa Fe New Mexican should be taken as a criterion for legislative gospel, one would think that Cristoval Sanchez was most of the lower House of the territorial Assembly. His name appears in about every fifth line of the New Mexican's legislative column, and some of the bills he has introduced would fade the color of a South Carolina coon. The bill regulating the conduct of persons attending recreation dances is a sample of his lofty ambition. Such fellows as this have furnished the medicine that has poisoned statehood for the past fifty years. It is the Eagle's opinion that some of these legislators would be more useful in a sheep corral than they have ever made themselves in the legislature.

The government has withdrawn from entry an area of the public domain on the Hondo, near Roswell, on which a reservoir will be constructed of sufficient capacity to irrigate about 20,000 acres of land. This means much for the thriving and progressive Pecos Valley town. She will now, indeed, be the pearl of the Pecos.

The war vessels of foreign countries have cleared the Venezuelan coast. There will be nothin' doin' in that little republic now until the inhabitants have time to organize another domestic row.

The coldest weather of the season is reported all over the country.

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.

Finland Famine Fund.

In response to the appeal for aid to the thousands who are suffering from the miseries of a terrible famine in Finland, we do subscribe the sum opposite our names to be forwarded to the Christian Herald, at New York City.

White Oaks, N. M.
Jan'y, 26, 1903.

Name		Gift
R.E. Lund	pd	$ 2.00
Ziegler Bros	pd	1.00
Mrs. Tompkins	pd	50
Jas. M. Simms	pd	50
Cash	pd	50
Samuel Neid	pd	1.00
Clara Jacobs	pd	25
S. C. Wiener	pd	1.00
Eagle Printing Co	pd	1.00
Chas. Spence	pd	50
W. F. Glenn	pd	25
John Lee	pd	1.00
A. H. Norton		50
Lon Reynolds		50
Jones Taliaferro	pd	50
Cash	pd	1.00
Subscriber	pd	1.00
H. C. Crary	pd	25
Elmer Lindsey	pd	50
David Ring	pd	50
Total		14.75
Unpaid		$ 1.00
Total paid		13.75

Febr'y 12, 1903. Forwarded New York Exchange $13.75.

The foregoing was circulated by S. A. Neid. Even this small amount may keep some family of this unfortunate country from dying of starvation.

A dollar goes much further in that country than in this, and if those who are able throughout the earth would only give a few dollars each year to charity of this kind, most, if not all, of the deserving poor and famine stricken could be releaved, while the doners would never miss the small amounts contributed. This is the kind of sympathy that counts for something dollars and cents buy bread and fuel and drive the wolf from the door.

With the proposed big state of Arizona we would have the state revenue of two territories and but one set of legislative employees aud but one Santa Fe New Mexican to support. Here is consolation for the tax-payers. Roswell Journal.

The interests of New Mexico and Arizona are closely-allied, and once united they would so grow together that the people would not entertain a thought of division. It should be though, under the name of New Mexico. Arizona, not long ago was a part of New Mexico, and Samuel Bean remembers the time when he was sheriff of Dona Ana county, when its western boundary extended beyond Tucson. X.

The growth of the Rock Island railway system has been wonderful. Two hundred and fifty new engines have been ordered for the system, at a cost of $4,000,000.

Representative W. A. McIvers received a dispatch yesterday to the effect that his father had died suddenly at his home in northern Michigan. The news has saddened Mr. McIvers, and although distance prevented his attention at the funeral, he is comforted by the knowledge that the air is full of mournings of the dead.—New Mexican.

GRAZING ON THE FOREST RESERVES.

The honorable Secretary of the interior has made the following decision relative to stock grazing on the Lincoln Forest reserve:

1. That not exceeding 40,000 sheep and goats and 12,000 cattle and horses be allowed on reserve in 1903; sheep and goats of reserve residents during any part or all of the year, and of other owners from March 1. to August 31, 1903. That the cattle and horses of actual reserve residents be allowed in the reserve for any part or all of the year, and for other owners for such periods as may be allowed by the range officer in charge of the reserve, in the period to be stated in the application as approved by him.

2. That stock in the reserve be confined to the owners of the first, second and third preference classes, and that the officer in charge be authorized to distribute the stock as may to him seem best for the interests of the reserve, and require the stock to be moved from any locality where injury is being done, and he is authorized to divide ranges between sheep and goats and cattle and horses when necessary or desirable.

The cattle and horse application must show brands on the stock covered thereby.

It will be observed that only persons of the first, second and third preference classes are to be allowed to graze their stock in the reserve. The preference classes are as follows;

Class 1. People living in the reserve and keeping their stock in the reserve.

Class 2. People living outside the reserve but owning ranch or farm property inside and keeping stock in the reserve.

Class 3. People living in the reserve and using the reserve as their principal or only summer pasture.

The stock of people belonging to the fourth preference class, who are described as persons who live at a distance of ten or more miles from the reserve, and do not own land in the reserve, will not be allowed to graze their stock in the reserve.

Grazing permit blanks will be furnished to all persons of the first, second and third preference classes who may apply for them. Clement Hightower, ranger in charge of the Lincoln Reserve at Capitan.

All persons granted grazing permits will be debarred from further use of the reserve, and no stock of any kind not covered by a permit will be allowed on the reserve.

A company at Raton, boring for oil, struck gas at a depth of 130 feet. Somebody is going to strike oil one of these days in the vicinity of White Oaks; that is sure there will be a lot of us who can see where we missed it. Comrey Brothers have it in the Comrey Oil Co's. well near Ancho and Owen and Hall also claim a small quantity in a ranch well just finished for John Ramsdale three miles east of White Oaks. Messrs. Chapman and Ludlam have splendid prospects in their well two miles from town. All of these people are confident of success and are going right ahead.

Of worthy steel and censors of the territorial council, that is what they are calling Messrs. Hawkins and Fall.

An exchange remarks that only one seat in the territorial House is warmed by a democrat, but that this democrat is kept warm by the big republican majority.

S. M. WIENER & SON'S.....

Store News.

WATCH OUR 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 Complete 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, Standard Patterns.....*

LOCAL and PERSONAL NEWS.

W. C. McDonald was looking after business matters in Roswell this week.

H. S. Comrey came in this morning from Torrance.

Joe Long, an Eagle Subscriber, is in today from Jicarilla.

J. H. Leighnor is carpentering in Jicarilla this week.

W. S. Peters has gone to Mexico to look at a mining property.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Prichard entertained a select of party friends at the residence, Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chew will entertain a number of invited guests at Bonnell Hall tomorrow night, dancing is announced.

Most of the force at the Old Abe are off work on account of scarcity of coal. The coal haulers are out of business as a result of the snow storm.

Col. G. W. Stoneroad was in town from Jicarilla Tuesday. He is leading a general movement for a better mail service for Jicarillas.

Geo. Sligh, secretary and manager of the Tecolote Land and Live Stock company, called at the Eagle office Tuesday. He tells us that Jicarilla has experienced some genuine winter weather lately.

H. C. Crary had a telegram from H. S. Comrey announcing that a fine stream of water was struck in Crary's well at Torrance. There has heretofore been no water in that vicinity and the strike is a bonanza to Torrance people. Mr. Crary has been offered $2,000 for the well.

The bachelors ball last Friday night was an event of much enjoyment, and was attended by most all who were invited. Among those who attended from out-of-town we notice the Misses Helen and Irene Rice, of Parsons; Misses Grace Austin and Bessie Reid, of Angus.

J. N. Coe, the farmer and fruit grower from Glencoe, on the Ruidoso, in Lincoln county, was here last Saturday, having come from Stagman, where he went to visit his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Marable, who has been dangerously ill for some time. Mrs. Ed. Marable, of this place was there for a month and returned recently, bringing with her the little baby, now nearly three weeks old. Ross Coe, Mr. Coe's son, came down from the ranch with a wagon load of apples, which they disposed of here. Roswell Register.

Alto Happenings.

Regular Correspondence.

Ten inches of snow fall came upon us Saturday and Sunday.

E. Wright has sold his mohair to the Roswell Wool Co. for 28 cents a pound.

Another family has settled here thus our little city grows.

The saw mill is running cutting lumber for the local trade.

The Misses Mae and Ula Gilmore are holding down their homesteads on the mesa

There is more snow on the White mountains than for several years at this season.

The Eagle failed to reach Alto at all, issue of February 5th. Too much cold and snow up here mabe.

Cattle Raisers Convention.

The El Paso & Northeastern System is offering reduced rates to all those who desire to attend the Cattle Raisers Convention at El Paso. The Convention takes place March the 10th to 14th, 1903.

Rates: One fare for round trip.

Dates of sale March 8th, 9th and 10th, 1903, limit March 18, 1903.

Extension of Limit: Holders of EP-NE System tickets desiring to take advantage of side trip to Mexico, may obtain extension of limit twenty days by depositing tickets with Mr. W. S. Mead, commercial Agent, Mexican Central Ry., El Paso.

A. N. Brown.
Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

ANGUS.

Regular Correspondence.

Snow, Snow, beautiful snow, every where! All day Sunday, silently it came, to a depth of eight inches. It mantled trees, roofs and rocks, so it had the appearance of being much deeper.

The mercury stood at two degrees below freezing point at mid-day Sunday, the coldest day time for a decade. Monday it was 2 degrees Fahr, at the Willows. Upon the mesa around the V V ranch, it usually registers 8 to 10 degrees colder in severe weather, than here in our sheltered valley. It is a wise provision of Providence that currants and strawberries do not ripen in February when the snow is a foot deep.

The coal oil inspection law is again up in the legislature. When will we all remember that the law is the product of the fertile brain of the coal oil magnet? Who finds ways and means to purchase such legislation as he desires to inspect all competition out of New Mexico and compel all of us to pay a double price?

The writer's family uses 25 gallons a year, and at 30 cents amounts to $7.50. When one reflects that a penal shark can impose taxes upon his fellow man to a degree beyond the audacity of republican governments, it is simply amusing. My proportion in the great pension appropriation of 150 million dollars per annum is $2.00. The coal oil schemer is able to lift out of me twice that amount. No word in our language would be a fit name for the wearer of the livery of heaven.

The object of governments is supposed to be to protect people in life and property at least that is what our school text books say.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office, Roswell, N. M.,
Feb. 11, 1903.

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 United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on April 9th 1903. Viz: Frank Crumb, Homestead application No. 3534, for the n2 sw4 and e2 nw4 Sec. 20, twp. 6 S., R. 13 E.

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

John W. Owen, of Lincoln, N. M.
Matthew H. Bellamy, " "
Samuel Wells, Jr., White Oaks, N. M
Oliver Peaker, " "

Howard Leland,
Register

Notice for Publication.

Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Feb. 11, 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 April 4th 1903 Viz: Charles J. Campbell, Homestead application No. 1767, for the w2 nw4 Sec 2 and e2 ne4 Sec. 3, twp. 8 S., R. 10 E.

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

John R. Patton, Carrizozo, N. M.
Edward W. Harris, " "
John Roberts, " "
Antonio Vega, Nogal, N. M.

Howard Leland.
Register.

Excursion.

On March 8, 9 and 10, the El Paso and Northeastern Ry. will sell round trip tickets limited for return to March 18th at rate of $5.60.

Parties desiring to visit Mexico may obtain extention of 20 days by depositing their tickets with W. S. Mead, commercial agent Mexican Central Ry.

R. G. Wing, Agent,
Carrizozo, N. M.

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

TWINTY-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.

Stockholders Meeting.

The Stockholders of the Comrey Oil Company will hold their first meeting for the election of officers at Bonnell Hall Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Stockholders should make it a point to be present, as now is the time this incorporation should be carefully managed.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Feb. 11, 1903.

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 April 9th 1903. Viz Robert Leslie, Homestead application No. 3456, for the w2 nw4 and w2 sw4 Sec. 19, twp. 7 S., R. 14 E.

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

W. F. Blnachard, White Oaks, N. M.
William Blanchard, " "
Leo. Oswald, " "
W. M. Kenedy, " "

Howard Leland,
Register.

In the southern states the negroes are coming more and more troublesome, and the whites are more than ever determined to uphold their social customs and institutions. It is not difficult to foresee much trouble and bloodshed ahead, for which President Roosevelt will be morally responsible. He has caused the negro to entertain ideas incompatible with the social structure of the south. Breakers ahead, Mr. Roosevelt. Roswell Journal.

J. L. Mosell, a mining man from California, has secured a lease and bond on a group of copper claims in the southern part of Graham county, Arizona, and is making preparations to put a force of men to work this month developing the properties.

Negro For Vice-President.

There is nothing absurd in Champ Clark's benevolent suggestion to the colored voters.

"The negro," says Mr. Clark, "does not understand his power in the republican party. They cannot elect a president without his aid, and they know it, and that is why they cultivate him. If the negro had some sense he would demand that a negro be put on the ticket as vice president; that the negroes be given two cabinet offices and that they get half the jobs. The republicans would have to give in to them or get licked.

Estimating one vote for every five of population, there are 20,000 colored votes in New York, 30,000 in Pennsylvania; 19,000 in Ohio, 26,000 in Indiana, 17,000 in Illinois, 10,000 in Kansas, 47,000 in Maryland and 8,000 in West Virginia.

All these states were carried by the republicans in 1900. In all but Maryland and West Virginia the pluralities were so large that the colored vote might have been lost without changing results But the elections of 1899 and 1900 were exceptional. It is not likely that conditions will again be so one-sided. And it is not an exaggeration to say that in all these states the negroes hold the balance of power.

Such being the case, why shouldn't they shake the plum tree?

On the face of it Mr. Clark's suggestion will make the nation gay. But look at it more searchingly. Numerically it is a "safe proposition." Politically it is a shrewd hint.

If, as Mr. Clark says, the negroes had a leader who could lead them, they could make the elephantine party bellow with terror.

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	1 00
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 rate on all publications listed by the New agencies of this country and Europe by subscribing through this office.

DAINTY NEW TRIFLES.

Pretty and Novel Adjuncts to the Costumers of Followers of the Fashions.

Large purses and handbags are the order of the day. Very small leather affairs which have been popular for more than a year are now considered the correct thing. To be thoroughly modish now you must carry a bag about ten inches deep, eight inches broad. The skin is soft English morocco, in black, dark red, tan or blue, and carries a mounting of Burmese rubies, a short chain of the same metal to carry it, says the New York Herald.

A handsome bag in this style had two golden hearts on each side of the clasp and [illegible] finely wrought bodies were pale amethysts. The bags are lined with moire to match the shade of the leather.

Card cases, too, have increased in size, and the prettiest of those intended to be carried this autumn are made of soft suede in pale gray, dark red or golden brown. Sometimes there will be a border to the leather of dull gold, highly polished, and across, say, on a pearly suede case a merry design in gray silver, the tiger occupying one corner, while the tail and draperies swirl across to cover the other end.

A genuine novelty in the way of leather goods is shown in a portfolio or case to be used as a memorandum for telephone numbers. The case is shaped like a screen, having the outside covered with soft red, black or brown morocco, and the inside arranged so that between the narrow strips of leather there are bits of white bristol board just the right size on which to jot down names and numbers of those you are apt to want oftenest on the telephone. The case holds slips enough for about 40 names.

There are desk furnishings in a beautiful glossy red metal called golden copper ware. A large inkstand of this rich material is supplied with a pen rack made from small brownish red antlers. Picture frames in this golden copper with plain polish surfaces make an effective background for carbon and artist proof photographs.

These simply afford a pleasant change from the elaborate jeweled ones. Besides the frames there are fancy powder boxes, smaller ones for stamps and pins, as well as all manner of pretty trays, suitable for the boudoir or library.

The ware gets its name from the beautiful blending of the coppery hue and pale dull gold.

Tortoise shell combs are going to be worn as much as ever this fall and the usual set includes three or four, the extra one being a pompadour comb, which is placed in the hair entirely for service, as it does not show when the coiffure is completed.

The newest combs are certainly designed with some idea of comfort, for the rims are rounded down in the center to fit about the flat knot on the top of the head. Even the larger comb, intended to keep up stray "scolding locks," is curved after the same fashion.

This, by the way, is narrower than formerly, and does not give the head so broad a look as the heavily rimmed ones that have been the correct thing.

For evening wear there are jeweled tortoise combs, in sets of three and four, but for the street nothing is quite so pretty as rich ruby shell, plain and polished until it glows.

California Excusions.

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.

House bill No. 47 limits the terms of all county commissioners to two years. It is claimed that the four years term is not meeting much favor in the territory generally.

WHEN SOME WOMEN SHOP.

The Trouble They Give the Tracer of Lost Parcels Illustrated by One Instance.

Who can fathom a woman's fancies or predict what she will do next? She advertises her pretty apartment for the sake of the persons it brings to her door and she spends days in purchasing articles for which she has no money to pay.

A well-dressed woman will look perhaps at handsome silks, apparently with an idea of purchasing. After great deliberation she finally decides upon one, asks the clerk to cut off four or five yards, as the case may be, gives the man an address and requests that the silk be sent C. O. D. Next morning the delivery wagon goes to the address given and finds a vacant block or perhaps no such number in the block. The returned goods become remnants, and the little game goes on, relates the New York Herald.

Quite as surprising episodes take place in the ready to wear departments. A woman will enter and ask for a reception gown, something handsome. She tries on a number of them, finally decides upon one at, say, $300. The girl who has succeeded in making the sale is pleased at her good fortune and takes no end of pains about it. Alterations are needed, and the customer asks that the gown may be sent to her by special messenger, as she wishes to wear it that evening. The girl who has made the sale remains after hours, taking a personal interest in it, and as the customer has an account the gown is sent. The next day she returns, asks for the saleswoman, and says: "I wish you to send for the gown I bought yesterday; it does not fit and I shall not keep it." "But, madam," the girl exclaims, "you tried it on yesterday, and it fitted perfectly!" "I insist upon returning it," is the answer, and after seeing various heads of departments she does return it, much the worse for the wear she has given it the previous evening.

Perhaps in no department are there more peculiar experiences than fall to the lot of "the tracer," the man whose business it is to hunt lost parcels. Such an accurate record is kept of each article that it is an easy matter to trace a parcel to its destination, if it ever reaches there. Then the trouble begins. A parcel is known to have been dispatched but the purchaser never has received it, and insists that it has not been sent. Servants are questioned and know nothing of it. The mistress of the house asserts that her maids have been with her many years, and are both truthful and honest. The tracer is sent to the house, talks the matter over and asks if he may look about a bit himself. He thinks of Sherlock Holmes and determines not to give up.

An idea occurs to him, and he asks: "Has any one looked in the refrigerator?" They are shocked at the suggestion. "Of course not." "Would you mind looking?" To satisfy this persistent man, some one goes, and to his astonishment, in the back of the refrigerator is found the missing roll of goods. When explained it seemed credible enough. The cook was preparing dinner, the housemaid dressing. The bell rang, cook answered it, took a parcel from the messenger and, intent on dinner, she noticed her refrigerator door open. Absent-mindedly she placed the parcel inside as she closed the door and the article seemed lost.

Is it any wonder that big shops have stringent rules or that good-natured employes are at a premium?

Some body said that coal on the free list would not effect the price in this country. Alright, authracite dropped only $7.50 per ton in New York this week and bituminous is selling at two to two dollars and fifty cents a ton. There was something "dropped" any way, and the poor of the cost cities are more comfortable than they were two months ago.

THE

EL PASO & NORTHEASTERN SYSTEM

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

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.

A. N. BROWN,
G. F. & P. A. El Paso, Texas.

S. M. PARKER,

Notary Public
Fire and Life Insurance
Real Estate
Continental Oil Company - - -

POHLE & PARMELEE
ASSAYERS and CHEMISTS,

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CONTROL AND UMPIRE WORK.

Ores 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 sacks free on application.
1627 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

Paul Mayer

Has Just Received a Car Load of Studebaker Wagons.

Paul Mayer

THE

"GOLDEN STATE LIMITED" Via

El Paso & North Eastrn System

In Connection With ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM and SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
Is A

New Solid Through, All Pulman Daily Train,

BETWEEN
Los Angeles, El Paso and Chicago.

FOR STRICTLY FIRST CLASS TRAVEL ONLY,

28 hours EL PASO to KANSAS CY.
42 1/3 " EL PASO to CHICAGO
38 1/2 " EL PASO to ST. LOUIS
66 1/3 " 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.

FRANCE'S BURIED CITY.

Brought to Light by the Discovery of Two Ancient Tombs Near Orleans.

Interesting ruins which point to the existence of a buried city have been found in the woods of Charbonnierre, near the chateau of that name, some miles distant from Orleans. Two tombs composed of monolith stones, in one of which the remains of a skeleton were reposing, have been found under ancient oaks. They were at a depth of 30 centimeters below the soil. It is estimated from the nature of the stones, their dimensions and form, that the tombs date from the sixth, seventh or eighth century.

According to a local tradition on this site, which was formerly crossed by a great Roman way, many centuries ago an important city stood, of which the ruins still exist, though crowded and crushed under the earth long ago by wood cutters and excavators.

This tradition attributes to this buried city the name of Sergy. It is probable that these tombs are not the only relics in this place, and that a well-conducted search would reveal an entire cemetery, whose extent would give an idea of the importance of the buried city.

A BLIND GIRL'S POWER.

She Detects Absence of Flowers from Dining Room the Moment She Enters.

There is a wealthy young woman living in Philadelphia, says the Times, who has the misfortune to be blind. When traveling as a young girl she contracted Roman fever in Italy and lost her sight. She is the only living member of her immediate family now, and occupies a handsome house in the residence part of the city. She has a companion who seldom leaves her, but the ability she shows for conducting her own affairs in spite of her misfortune is wonderful. Her remaining senses are marvelously acute, and it seems to people who are not well acquainted with her almost uncanny her cognizance of everything going on around her. On one occasion recently, when her companion was away at dinner time, the butler, either by intent or carelessness, failed to place flowers on the dining table, according to his custom. If he expected to evade the duty he was mistaken. The mistress of the house had hardly entered the dining-room when she discovered the omission. "James," she said, "you have forgotten the flowers to-night."

IT IS KNOWN AS SOLANINE.

That Is the Name of a Deadly Poison That Is Sometimes Found in Potatoes.

Chemical examination has revealed the fact that a poisonous alkaloid known as solanine is contained in potatoes. Little of this poison is found in new potatoes, but even fresh potatoes which have grown about the surface of the soil and have a green skin are generally known to be poisonous, says a scientific authority. When potatoes are kept a long time they contain a large amount of this poison, and many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer from eating old potatoes. About ten years ago many soldiers in the German army were ill from an unknown cause. They suffered with headache, colic, diarrhea, vomiting, weakness and slight stupor, and in some cases dilation of the pupils. The matter was investigated and it was discovered that the men had been eating potatoes which had been kept for a long time in a damp place until they had begun to sprout. These potatoes, a chemical analysis showed contained as much solanine as is found in new potatoes.

Esiquio Sanchez of Ruidoso and two of his children died of pneumonia a few days ago.

FARM LABOR POORLY PAID.

Men in Various States Are Forming Union to Better Their Hard Conditions.

According to the census of 1900 there are 5,321,087 daily wage earners in the United States, and of that number there were 1,522,100 who were regularly employed as farm "hands" working by the day or month, exclusive of farmers who own and operate their own farms. Of late years farming has been yielding large profits, yet the farm "hands" have received the poorest wages of any class of labor in the land.

The scale of wages paid them is from 80 cents to $1.25 per day, or $20 or $25 per month and board. The wages for helpers, extra and regular, amounted to $365,505,921, while the value of farm products was over $4,700,000,000. The average expense for each farm so far as the labor is concerned, was $64 in 1899, while the average value of the products per acre was $4.47. White farmers paid more for their help, on the average for each farm, principally because their farms were larger. Approximately each white farmer paid $71 for his hired help throughout the year. Of course, some of these farmers did not hire any help at all, harvesting their grain in midsummer alone. But, on the other hand, some of the "big" farmers of the corn and wheat belts paid out from $100 to $500 daily for helpers during the garnering seasons. It costs more to run sugar farms, $1,985 being paid for each plantation of this kind which harvested a crop in 1899. In 1889 the price paid for the running of various cereal and produce farms is given by the census bureau as follows: Per farm, wheat and grain farms, $76; cotton, $25; tobacco, $51; nurseries, $1,136; vegetable, $106; dairy, $105.

Besides the regular number of farm helpers about 100,000 are employed in addition during the wheat-cutting season in the grain belts. These are known as harvest hands and are paid from $1.50 to $3 per day. These harvest hands are now forming themselves into unions for their own protection from overwork and low wages. Many labor unions for regular farm hands are being organized in Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and the southwest. The young man who has made his home on the farm year after year is paid less than any other class of workers. He has had longer hours and no vacations. He has brought to his employer larger returns for the work than the coal miner, the steel worker or the mechanic of ordinary skill. The total expense for instance, on an acre of wheat is $6. Of this $4.10 goes for horse hire, twine, seed, etc., while the remainder is paid to the two men who gather it and the one who plows the soil and sows the grain seeds. The profits upon their $1.90 worth of labor yield from $5 to $8 to their employer. Corn is produced for $5.85 per acre, of which $2.25 goes to the man and his team. Generally the horses are owned by the farmer and the man is getting $20 per month. The duties and wages of the farm hand of to-day, it may be seen, are not commensurate with the profits of his employer.

The Sultan and the Beans.

If the report can be believed the new sultan of Zanzibar is fond of Boston baked beans, but whether this indicates esthetic longings or merely a low grade of simianlike imitation, it is impossible at this distance to say. Probably there are Boston scientists who will study the developments of the sultan's character as a ruler, and if it proves creditable we can rest assured that the bean pot will receive full credit.

The noble sultan of Zanzibar is calling again for his beans. His clamor is echoing near and far with a terrible rumble and rumpus and jar, as back on his throne he leans.

The noble sultan of Zanzibar is calling again for them hot. The silence of night gets a terrible scar. His howl rises up to a shuddering star—and down goes the entire lot!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A bill has been introduced in the Territorial Assembly creating Sandavol county.

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Prove its value by investing 10 cents in trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. Druggists supply it and we mail it. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

Clifton, Arizona, Jan. 20, 1899.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—Please send me a 50 cent bottle of Cream Balm. I find your remedy the quickest and most permanent cure for catarrh and cold in the head.

Dell M. Potter, 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. Kindlespire.

ASK Druggist for 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

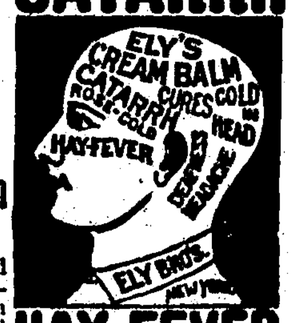
Ely's Cream Balm

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 Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH



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HER SMILE IS CRITICISED.

In Modern Englishwomen It Has Come to Be Regarded as Something Meaningless.

The smile of a modern English woman, according to a leading London paper, is fast becoming a meaningless thing and the reason for this, critics allege, is that it is used so indiscriminately that it lacks feeling. There is truth in the statement, the critics maintain, for, when one comes to think of it, almost any remark one makes to the merest acquaintance, even on a first introduction, is met by a smile. There is no mirth in it it is only a muscular movement, made seemingly, to show polite interest. It reminds one of the Japanese woman, who must always smile even in deepest sorrow or distress of mind, and who must never on any account show a depressed countenance in public, or even in the family circle should she be addressed by a relative to whom she owes respect

The effort to imitate the vivacity of their American sisters is supposed to be at the root of the continual smile to be seen on the countenances of modern women, but a smile alone will never make a countenance pleasing, unless it expresses some lively interest or feeling. Too many sweets clog the appetite and smiles always in evidence become valueless and unmeaning. Repose is needed nowadays in nearly every direction and nowhere more than on the faces of women.

LEAP-YEAR BIRTHDAYS.

Unique Society in Berlin, Germany, to Hold a Big Celebration in 1904.

Herr Monteur, a wealthy resident of Berlin, is over 70 years old, but will celebrate his eighteenth birthday on February 29, 1904. He is president of the Berlin society of leap year children, the one organization of its kind in the world. The members have had no birthday celebration for eight years, the extra February day having been omitted in 1900 according to the rules of the reformed calendar. Therefore the society is planning a great celebration on February 29, 1904. A committee of arrangements is already at work, and something extraordinary may be expected, as on account of the society's curious origin many prominent persons have interested themselves in the matter, reports a London paper.

The month of February in 1886, by the way, was even more interesting than that which will be marked by the unique Berlin celebration. It had no full moon, and in that was the most remarkable in the world's history, for never before had such a thing occurred. January of that year had two full moons and so had March, but February had none. How extraordinary this event was may be judged from the fact that according to the computation of astronomers it will not occur again for 2,500,000 years.

New Chance for Bachelors.

The National Dressmakers' association will hereafter endeavor to find husbands for worthy seamstresses who are unable to conclude matrimonial negotiations without help. This is a praiseworthy enterprise, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and should be looked into by all bachelors who are charitably disposed.

Tourists in Italy.

Of 954,000 foreign tourists who visited Italy during the year ended June 13, 65,000 were English. It is estimated that the visitors spent $70,000,000 during their stay in the country.

In Northern Norway.

Trondtjem, the northernmost town of any size in Norway, is as far from Berlin as Rome is.

The Tularosa Democrat has changed hands and with it, nearly averything else in the paper's get-up, it now looks like there was some newspaper enterprire connected with it.

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

Over Twelve Billion Bivalves Consumed in a Year in This Country and Canada.

Nineteen states and Canada have within a few years, boosted the oyster industry from something over five billion bivalves annually to a production of over twelve billion. At the average retail price of one-half cent per oyster, it will be seen that it probably costs us at least $60,000,000 per year to indulge in the luscious sea fruit, particularly when most of us have to pay 25 cents for a "stew" or "shell" of six oysters, says Harper's Weekly.

Delaware bay, by the way, has apparently wrested the oyster championship for production from Chesapeake bay. Therein the oyster grounds cover over 220 square miles, engage over 600 vessels and employs over 7,000 men. Every acre of Delaware oysters is estimated to pay an annual profit of $69, so your Delaware oyster farmer sniffs contemptuously at his brother of the ox and the lay. The capital of this industry is fitly called Bivalve, with Venetian streets, all debouching on water fronts, wharf lined, and covered with steel rails by railways which wrest what traffic they can from the sail and steam craft.

Value of a Hole.

The allurement of the bargain counter works its spell not upon the well-to-do shopper alone. In a Salvation Army rummage store a certain sign reads: "Shoes with hole in sole, five cents; shoes without holes, ten cents. Wrappers, moth-eaten, ten cents; not moth-eaten, 15 cents. Stockings without holes, two pairs for five cents; with holes, three pairs for five cents." Could even the champion golfer tabulate more accurately the value of a "hole?"

New Interpretation of the Flag.

Rabbi Isidore Myers, of San Francisco, in addressing a meeting of the Federation of Zionists, gave a new interpretation of the design of the American flag. Most of his hearers were Jewish immigrants largely Russians. He said: "Do you know why the stars and stripes are in the flag? I will tell you why. They show that America has stars for those who behave themselves and stripes for those who do not."

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WALKER W. HICKS.

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OUR CLEARANCE SALE IS STILL ON

AND WILL CONTINUE THIS MONTH

Also during the present month we will make special prices on

GRAIN AND FLOUR

Taliaferro Mercantile and Trading Company

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Services at Methodist Church.

Sabbath-School, 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 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday 7:30 p. m.

R. P. POPE, Pastor

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Preaching services, Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sunday School, 12:00 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. HALEY, 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. 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. ZIEGLER, M. W.
H. A. GALLACHER, Recorder.

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Write Your Friends in the East.

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,
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$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.