White Oaks Eagle.

Published in the Center of the Stock Growing and Mining Country of the Southwest.

Volume 12. No. 31. WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903. Subscription, $1.50 a Year.

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Prof. C. L. Herrick, manager for the Socorro Gold Mining company, an east mountain, has made geological, hydrographic and other surveys and as a result of his work he has pronounced the project for damming and storing the water quite feasible.

The promoters of this extensive irrigation scheme enlisted the interest of Mr. J. E. Smith of Beatrice, Neb., and he in turn talked to a number of Eastern capitalists. Mr. Smith, who was one of the party in the recent tour of examination has made a very favorable report to the Eastern gentlemen and the other parties interested in the scheme are waiting to hear what their plans may be since reading and considering the reports submitted by Mr.

...

But what is the lily and all of the rest

Of the flowers to the man with a heart in his breast

That was dipped, brimmin' full of the honey and dew

Of the sweet clover blossoms his babyhood knew?

I never see eyes on a clover field now

Er fool round the stable, er climb in the mow

But my childhood comes back, jest as clear and as plain

As the smell of the clover I'm sniffin' again.

And I wander away, in a barefooted dream,

Where I tangled my toes in the blossoms that gleam

With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love

Ere it wept over the grave I am weepin' above

And so I love clover—it seems like a part

Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

COAL VS. FUEL OIL.

A writer in the Engineering Magazine has figured out that oil for fuel purposes, in some parts of the country, is not available, because of the cheaper cost of coal. In New York City, for instance, coal is much the cheaper fuel, while in California, Texas and the Southwest, oil has the advantage over coal in this particular. He makes no allowances for the saving in firing, the cleanliness and superior efficiency of petroleum in drawing his conclusions. Of course it is an utter impossibility for oil to replace coal, to any great extent, so long as coal continues abundant and the supply of oil remains about the same as at present.

He takes for his first illustration a large power plant run in New York City with anthracite buckwheat coal at $2.25 per ton of 2,000 pounds and reduced oil from the Texas fields delivered at $1.17 per barrel. Here are the figures:

COAL.

One ton of coal	$2.25
Firing coal per ton	20
Removal of ashes	18
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OIL BURNING.

4.6 barrels of oil at $1.17	$5.39
Steam for burners	14
Additional repairs	05
	$5.48

Increase in cost with oil burning, 60 per cent.

Here coal is shown to be cheaper than oil by $2.21 per ton, allowing 3.6 barrels of oil as the equivalent in heat production of 2,000 pounds of coal. His second illustration is a similar plant in New Orleans, where oil is delivered at 55 cents a barrel (a figure now entirely too small), and coal at $5.25 per ton. This is the way it works out:

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One ton of coal	$5.25
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2.55 barrels of oil at 55 cents	$1.50
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Additional repairs	05
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Of course, here oil has the greatest advantage and is capable of effecting a great saving. The coal sold in New Orleans is an inferior grade and costs nearly twice as much as coal in New York. About two and one-half barrels of fuel oil are the equivalent of a ton of this kind of coal. Even at $1.50 per barrel or more oil would have a great advantage over coal in this part of the country. The two illustrations are instructive as showing how great may be the saving from the use of oil in certain places and how impossible is its use in many others.—Oil City Derrick.

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Respectfully

JOHN A. BROWN, P. M.

A SCENE OF CARNAGE

Cuidad Bolivar Captured After Hard Fighting.

Soledad, Venezuela, July 21. (Delayed in transmission.) Cuidad Bolivar was captured at 11 o'clock last night after 5½ hours of desperate struggle and horrible carnage, during which great courage was shown on both sides.

The jail and capitol were the centers of the most severe fighting, and many were killed or wounded.

When these places were captured only a few blocks behind the capitol remained to be taken.

At midnight the fusilade ceased, and the silence of death reigned all the rest of the night over the city.

General Gomez informed the Associated Press correspondent that the resistance at the capitol had been of a nature worthy of a better cause; that each yard of the rampart was covered by dead men; and that General Nicolas Rolando, the last representative of the revolution, and his lieutenants, Generals Pablo and Guzman, and General Vasquez had been taken prisoners.

No adequate idea can be cabled of the scene which Cuidad Bolivar presents. The city appears to have been swept by a cyclone, accompanied by a conflagration.

TURBULENT LIFE ENDS

FIERCE OLD KENTUCKIAN HAS YIELDED UP THE GHOST.

General Cassius M. Clay Died Last Night at Whitehall, His Famous Home, Surrounded by His Weeping Relatives.

Richmond, Ky., July 25.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the "sage of Whitehall," former minister to Russia, a widely known Kentuckian, died at his home at Whitehall at 9:30 last night. Death was due to a general exhaustion.

Gen. Clay, who was in his 93d year, had of late years believed that a conspiracy to assassinate existed. Some years ago he fortified his home, and entered upon a life of seclusion, that ended only a few weeks ago, when the court appointed a committee to take charge of him and his effects. He was found desperately ill, and since had every care. His children, estranged by reason of his eccentric[illegible] were again able to be with him, and at his bedside when death came.

The most sensational episode in the turbulent life of the old Kentuckian occurred about ten years ago when he married a girl of 14, who was of humble origin, the daughter of one of his tenants.

Clay's purpose was to make a lady of this girl and soon after marriage he employed teachers and preceptors to look after her training.

Rosy cheeked Dora soon tired, how[illegible] of being an old man's darling and took herself off to the home of a young farmer of her own class. Her aged husband fretted and fumed and swore he would have the life of the man who had stolen his child bride, but the young people laughed at the old man's threats and Dora declared she preferred love in a cabin to companionship with the aged lire eater amid the splendors of Whitehall. And she would not return.

Dora is now said to be the mother of a large family and is growing stout.

Virtue In Crime.

St. Louis Republic

If all the United States Senators comprising the division commandery of Mr. Roosevelt's political organization were blessed with the statesmanlike instincts of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the organization might enjoy an era of invincibility. With a rare power of divination Senator Lodge perceived that it was about time for somebody to say something in defense of the administration against the scandal bogie which looms larger and more menacing day by day. Accordingly the Senator rises up to call the administration blessed.

When you tally up the situation, how silent the great Republican state leaders have been at time when the administration needed defenders. The people's censure had swelled in volume as the scandal grew with never a Senator to open his mouth until Lodge arose. The togaed bosses have seemed singular leteaogic and unloyal. Of course, Platt and Quay are excused - they are not expected to talk. Nor is Aldrich it might be considered immodest in him to defend the machine. Nor should we care especially to hear from Addicks, who, though himself not a Senator, yet occupies a Senator's relation to the administration. But there are a number of lofty and disinterested dispensers of Federal patronage to the States, such as Lodge, from whom a word fifty spoken would doubtless be acceptable and helpful to Mr. Roosevelt in these strenuous and troublous hours of scandal.

Senator Lodge stated with an air of finality that he cannot see how the effect of the postal and other department scandals can be otherwise than favorable to the Republican party. There is something to still the trouble breast! There is oil on the waters! There is logic and lucidity and especially optimism. All is grist that comes to the Republican mill even scandals.

The great Republican party, in the phrase of a contemporary, has long "usurped the functions of Providence in the matter of crops and full dinner pails, and it would seem now that even its sins are to be ascribed to its virtues. It is to be hoped that everybody will grasp the universal absolutism of the proposition that good is essentially good even though it appears otherwise, because an understanding or this is necessary to an appreciation of the Republican party, to an appreciotion of "prosperity," to an appreciation of many things. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt's famous saying concerning the trusts will help us to catch the spirit of optimism and the principle of absolutism "In contemplating the lesser evils we should not forget the greater good."

Just as to the pure all things are pure, so to the Republican booster all things are excellent. We should not view the postal grafts as grafts, the swindles as swindles, the defalcations as defalcations, but we should contemplate the all-pervasive sixty-per-cent scheme of looting the Government as a necessary means to a virtuous and proper end—the building up of the Republican machine and the perpetuation of prosperity.

Senator Lodge's boost is timely and apt. A majority of the people were just becoming settled in the conviction that Republican rule was pretty rotten and that it would be a good thing to turn the rascals out and will hold its at the books. As it is, we must bring ourselves to realize that the unparalleled frauds are highly beneficial and that the scandals redound to the credit of the administration.

Let the other Senators who represent the machine push the proposition along. Optimism is infectious, and doubtless they will have no difficulty in overcoming the popular mind. At least they will retain their pull with the machine.

The stock interests of Lincoln County are rapidly growing in importance. Every branch of the industry is prospering, and the early rains have made the prairies and uplands vast meadows on which the increasing herds are fattening.

Making A Man.

Take a bonie baby boy, jolly, fat and rosy
See him on his mother's lap, sweet as any posy.
Tuck him well, and scrub him well, let him kick and frolic.
Milk enough for growing child, stopping short of colic.
Open window day and night, sunshine, fun and gambol.
When his daddy walks abroad Tommy joins his rambles.
Stuff him not, and coff him not, toddle not or waddle.
Hardy little man he is, as soon as he can toddle.
Bricks and toys, and picture books, until he's nearly seven.
Let him learn that hate is hell, love and goodness heaven.
By the winter fireside tell tale of knight or fairy,
Of printed books for tiny eyes, parents should be wary.
When to school he trots away, makes him true and fearless.
Pure and clean in limbs and mind, noble hearted, peerless.
Learn to swing an ax, or plane, ply the saw or hammer.
Better use his fingers well than cram his head with grammar.
Build up lots of common sense, character and kindness.
Heavy goods in rotten drums, surely, foolish blindness.
Send him out adrift in life, strong, self-reliant.
Calm or storm, he meets them both, steadfast and defiant.
Fond of labor, love to neighbor, reverent and humble.
Taking all the ups and downs without frown or grumble.
When the boy is ninety-odd toll the bell not sadly,
Ripened fruit for kingdom come going homeward gladly.

Tid Bits.

He Was Shot in Old Kentucky.

A Killeen, Texas, poet gets off the following on Kentucky

"He was shot in old Kentucky where they make the mountain dew, and the mothers feed their babies on hot revolver stew, where you wake up in the morning shot full of bullet holes, and find your sole companions are disembodied souls. He was shot in old Kentucky where their aim is always true, and the principal amusement is shooting people through where the doctors use as medicine for all the human ills, a dose or two of bullets instead of giving pills. He was shot in old Kentucky, where feuds grow on the trees, and bullets from the rifle buzz through the air like bees where the instruments they play on when they give a dance or hop, are the musical revolvers, and they call off with a pop. I have heard that old Kentucky is a fine commonwealth that the women are all noted for their beauty and their health but I'll stay in old Killeen, where the women cut less figure, and the men are not so hasty, nor so quick to pull the trigger.

Large Public Land Entries.

The counties of Chaves, Eddy, Lincoln, Roosevelt and part of Otero, which constitute the Roswell Land District, show very large amounts of land to have been selected for settlement for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1903. The total number of acres entered in the entire district, including Homestead, Desert and other entries, during the year, as shown by the Roswell Record, is 635,310. Roosevelt county leads in the number of acres entered for homestead purposes, with Chaves a close second and Eddy third. Eddy heads the list in the desert entries, Roosevelt second and Chaves third. The eastern part of the district is filling up more rapidly than any section of New Mexico.

TAMAULIPAS COLONY

TERMS SECURED BY BOERS AND IRISH WARRIORS IN MEXICO

Easy Conditions to Be Granted to the People Who Wish to Leave the Lands Where the British Rule.

Captain William S. O'Donnell of Ireland, who is associated with a boer general, Gideon D. Joubert, in an effort to colonize the state of Tamualipas with 100 families of Boers and Irish, is in the city. Captain O'Donnell came in last night from Mexico City, where he secured the signing of a land contract.

He leaves tonight for New York to sail for Ireland. General Joubert is in New York and will sail soon for South Africa to secure families.

The contract was signed June 27th in the City of Mexico between Marion F. Butler, United States senator from North Carolina, and Henry B. Wall a Mexico City capitalist, with headquarters in New Yrok, as the parties of the first part and the two officers above named as parties of the second part.

The land to be colonized is in the Hacienda San Jose de la Rucias, 100,000 acres situated in the state of Tamualipas. This is to be purchased at $3.25 per acre, gold, payable in ten annual installments of $52,000 each, the first to be paid on Jan. 1, 1906. Five per cent interest is charged.

With the land goes 3,000 head of cattle and 1,000 head of horses. These are to be used by the Boer and Irish settlers and the latter are to develop and cultivate the lands so as to pay for them out of their labor. The settlers are to survey and fence the property and lay out a town site of five thousand acres.

The promoters are to have settlers on the land January first of next year. The families are ready and willing to come and all that is necessary is to secure the transportation.

The colony is to be purely agricultaural and all its members are to be exempted from military service and taxes for a term of years.—El Paso News.

Good for Carter Harrison.

Chicago, July 18.—Mayor Carter Harrison desires to become a democratic national committeeman next year, and hopes to be regarded as the chief force in Illinois in directing the democratic politics of the state and the part the state plays in national politics. He is strenuously opposed to the proposed re-organization of the party and will make his fight for recognition along this line.

The annual picnic of the Chicago democratic club, composed of the lieutenants and followers of the mayor, was made the vehicle today for calling attention to Mr. Harrison's aspirations and his attitude in regard to the control of the national party. In order to give a national character to the demonstration the speakers included several prominent democratic leaders from Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa and other states of the middle west. In defining his attitude Mayor Harrison said

"Most of this talk about re-organizaton comes from men who, however eminent, are not especially noted for their loyalty to the party of late years. The platform enunciated by our last national convention is the political creed of the party and will continue so to be until another national convention shall change it. Of course, it is the privilege of any one, inside or outside the democratic party, to urge an alteration of the platform, and when such an appeal shall be made it will be determined upon its merits and not upon the supposed importance of the handful of gentlemen who are assuming to tell the party what to do."

POPULAR SHERIFF SHORT

The Shortage Was Discovered by Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford

HAS SINCE PAID THE AMOUNT.

It is reported that Sheriff M. C. Stewart, of Eddy County, considered one of the best sheriff's in the territory, is short in his accounts to the extent of $4,000. The dispatches detailing the shortage, contain the following

"During the recent inspection of the cash account of officials in Eddy county charged with the collection of taxes, gaming and liquor licenses: traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford, upon examination of the books of the sheriff, found that a discrepancy existed in the sheriff's account between the amount of funds collected by such officials for gaming and liquor licenses and the amount turned over to the county treasurer, the discrepancy being about $4,000. The attention of Sheriff M. C. Stewart was called to the matter, and Mr Safford also made official reports thereof to the governor of the territory as required by law.

Governor Otero has cited Sheriff M. C. Stewart, of Eddy county, to appear for full examination of the charge. The hearing will take place today at Santa Fe.

It is understood that the entire amount of money reported by Auditor Safford to be short has been paid to the county treasurer for the benefit of the funds to which under the law it ought to go and that the sheriff does not owe the territory anything at this time.

A petition signed by the bondsmen of Sheriff Stewart and by many of the leading citizens of Eddy county favoring the retention of Mr. Stewart in office on account of being a very fearless and competent peace officer and no losses having occurred to the territory or to the county, has also been presented to Governor Otero and is now on file in the executive office."

GERONIMO IS CONVERTED

Aged Indian Warrior Has Joined the Church.

Lawton, Okla., July 18.—Chief of the Apaches, Geronimo, has become a Christian: A large tabernacle has been erected in a large tent upon Medicine creek, near Lawton, in which is being carried on a revival of the various tribes of Indians.

Geronimo, old, bent and broken from his toils of many chases, and weighted down by his many warlike deeds, and now imprisoned within the soldier's reserve, was present and listened to the sermons which are preached by a white minister and interpreted by one of the tribe.

They told how an Indian could receive Christ as his savior and pass to the real "happy hunting grounds. An invitation was then extended to have all come forward and acknowledge their religion.

Geronimo, with a number of his tribe came forward and told of their wrongdoings. They were then taken to Medicine creek and baptized. And now Geronimo, "the warrior terrible," has professed himself a Methodist.

A New Mexico Moses Many a time has the Rio Grande been compared with the Nile, but a further startling parallel may now be drawn. A good lady who stood on the bank of the stream saw floating in the current a basket; in the basket was a child. This daughter of Pharoah rescued the little one and took it to her home. It is argued that the New Mexico Moses after forty years will lead the people of the territory out of the land of bondage into the long promised land of state liberty. It will probably require forty years and another Moses to accomplish such a desirable end. [illegible] rate.

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TO RECLAIM THE TULAROSA

Big Scheme on Hand for Irrigating the Arid Tularosa Valley.

WILL COST $150,000

New Mexico Gentlemen and Eastern Capitalists Have Investigated and Reported Project Feasible.

Judge B. S. Baker, who returned from a trip through the Tularosa valley and the White mountain district about ten days ago is interested in an irrigation scheme which, it is expected, will turn the now arid valley of Tularosa into one of the most fertile valleys in New Mexico.

It was for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of a practical system of irrigation that Judge Baker in company with Judge Parker, Major Llewellyn and Mr. J. E. Smith, a capitalist from Beatrice, Neb., made a tour through this district.

The plan now under consideration is to construct an immense dam in the Rincon-ada canyon, north and east of Tularosa. The length of the dam on top will be about 500 feet, with an average length of 150 feet, and a height of 100 feet. This large dam will receive its supply of water from a watershed having an area of 500 square miles. The watershed is washed by mountain snows and seasonable rains and there will be no sediment to amount to anything carried down into the reservoir. When this immense natural basin is filled with water it will contain water enough to irrigate 20,000 acres of the valley.

The surrounding valley of Tularosa, which would be under irrigation if the dam is constructed is now very arid and practically useless.

After investigating the practicability of constructing a dam, should the gentlemen interested in the project decide to build the water irrigation system now under consideration, the lands selected in the valley will become then property by the laws now existing regarding the reclaiming of arid lands.

The valley which has been selected for irrigation lies along the El Paso and Northeastern railroad extending many miles on either side of the line.

Prof. C. L. Herrick, manager for the Socorro Gold Mining company at Cat mountain has made geological, hydrographic and other surveys and as a result of his work he has pronounced the project for damming and storing in the water quite feasible.

The promoters of this extensive irrigation scheme enlisted the interest of Mr. J. E. Smith of Beatrice, Neb., and he, in turn talked to a number of Eastern capitalists. Mr. Smith who was one of the party in the recent tour of examination has made a very favorable report to the Eastern gentlemen and the other parties interested in the scheme are waiting to hear what their plans may be since reading and considering the reports submitted by Mr. Smith.

It is expected by the gentlemen of the southwest, who are interested in the promotion of the project, that the Eastern men interested by Mr. Smith will make a trip through the Tularosa valley about the first of August or if they find, as the other promoters have found, that the plan is practicable the work will be commenced in early date.

The valley to be irrigated is very rich and is especially adapted for raising small grain, alfalfa, corn and fruits. Alfalfa is the greatest revenue bringer in the Alamogordo valley, which is about 25 miles south of the valley which will be made fertile by the water from above the large dam, and there is no reason why Tularosa valley will not be as famous for its valuable product as is the valley south of it.

Moreover the scenery in this valley is very attractive especially at the upper end where the dam is to be located. The reservoir will be situated right at the edge of the government forest reserve.

To build an irrigation system as the promoters are now considering will cost at least $150,000, and it will be of great benefit to the general prosperity of the territory.

While the Tularosa valley is practically useless on account of the lack of water, the irrigated valley not 25 miles below it is very valuable. A number of the sections of alfalfa lands are now bringing from $300 to $600 an acre. That is of course the best alfalfa lands.

All the promoters who visited the Rinconada canyon and the Tularosa valley have made favorable reports as to the feasibility of the scheme and there is no doubt, but that it will be only a short time before those interested take some definite action regarding the building of the dam.

Clover Bobs.

Some sing of the lily, and daisy and rose,
And the pansies and pinks that the summertime throws
In the green grassy lap of the medder that lays
Blinkin' up at the skies through the sunshiny days
But what is the lily and all of the rest
Or the flowers to the man with a heart in his breast
That was dipped brimmin' full of the honey and dew
Of the sweet clover blossoms he babyhood knew?
I never see bees on a clover field now
Er foot round the stable, er climb in the mow
But my childhood comes back, jest as clear and as plain
As the smell of the clover I'm smellin' again
And I wander away, in a barefooted dream
Where I tangled my toes in the blossoms that gleam
With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love
Er it wept over the grave I am weepin' above
And so I love clover—it seems like a part
Of the sacredest sorrows and joys of my heart.

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Dora is now said to be the mother of a large family and is growing stout.

LINCOLN COUNTY SUMMER NORMAL.

Many Reasons Why Every Teacher Should Attend the Normal this Summer.

NOTICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Advantages of Attending Lincoln County Summer Normal.

The Lincoln County summer normal will be held at Capitan, beginning the first Monday in August and continuing for four consecutive weeks.

Following we enumerate some of the many advantages of attending this normal.

1st. Superior Faculty Prof. D. M. Richards of the Las Cruces A. & M. College has again accepted the position of conductor of the Lincoln County summer normal. All who attended the normal at White Oaks last year can testify to his superior ability as an instructor and to his tact and skill in disposing of and answering the questions that come up before such a body. He is gentlemanly, kind, and courteous and his enthusiasm and long experience in school work are of untold advantage to the teachers for they cannot help but catch the spirit of enthusiasm and gain many helpful ideas from his practical suggestions.

County Superintendent E. J. Coe is a young energetic worker in the ranks and will lend every assistance to make the normal a success.

Second. Double Course of Study Besides the regular normal course of study that is prepared by the Territorial Board of Education there will be a higher normal course by the aid of the teachers in attendance, giving considerable time to the study of methods, management, discipline and other subjects of equal importance to the successful teacher.

Teachers who are not preparing to take the examination and those who can spare the time from their regular studies will here find a great advantage over the single course as followed by most normals.

The younger teachers will learn much from the instructions, suggestion, and experience of the older ones, while all will find their minds all the brighter and their enthusiasm all the greater for having come in close contact one with another.

Third Length of Term Every one can readily see the advantage of a four weeks term over a shorter one. It takes considerable time to organize and get to practical work and thus about the time the organization is completed and the teachers become interested in their work a short term normal closes, having accomplished but little real good. But where the term lasts as long as four weeks the time is sufficient to do much more real work and much more effective work, not having to pass so quickly from subjects and giving time for the double course of study as before mentioned.

Fourth School Building The normal will hold its session in the Capitan public school building which is the finest in the county, having been erected at a cost of several thousand dollars It is neatly and comfortably furnished.

Fifth Climate and Scenery To the many teachers who live in a lower altitude and who wish to recuperate and strengthen their physique or escape the scorching rays of a summer's sun, we offer a climate unexcelled in the South West. Capitan is beautifully situated at the foot of the Capitan Mountains and has an altitude of over 6,500 feet. The warmest summer days are not too warm to comfortably study.

Sixth Accessibility Capitan is in easy reach of all teachers in the county and those in adjoining counties it being reached by the El Paso & Northeastern and has stage line connections with Roswell, Lincoln and other adjacent places

Seventh Accommodations—Last but not least in the minds of the teachers.

Rooms have been offered free of rent to the teachers while attending the normal.

In this way several teachers can join together and do light house-keeping and reduce their board bill considerably. Water will also be furnished free. The two hotels have offered most liberal terms on board or rooms.

W. E. Dudley
Chairman Normal Committee.

Glencoe N. M., June 20, 1905.

Editor Eagle: I beg to announce through the medium of your paper that our next Normal Institute held at Capitan, N. M., applicants for second grade certificates will be required to be examined in arithmetic, geography, orthography, reading, grammar history, physiology, elementary, pedagogy and penmanship. Those applying for first grade certificates will be examined on these subjects and also on civil government, elementary algebra, advanced pedagogy and elements of zoology and botany. Applicants for third grade certificates will be examined in the same subjects as those for second grades.

Ed. J. Coe,
County Supt. of Schools.

Teachers' Institute.

The regular Teachers' Institute is to be held at Capitan, beginning on Monday, August 3rd, 1903, and to be in session four weeks. The regular examination of teachers takes place on Friday, August 28th.

As heretofore, teachers are required to attend the County Institute at least two weeks, but as little beneficial work can be done in such a limited term, it has been decided that we have two weeks longer session than usual, and it is to be hoped that all teachers will attend the full time.

Edw. J. Coe,
County Supt. of Schools.

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 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 rates on all publications listed by the News agencies of this country and Europe by subscribing through this office.

New Schedule.

The following is the schedule of departures and arrivals of mails, Carrizozo to White Oaks, now in effect

Leaves White Oaks ..... at 6 p. m.
Arrive Carrizozo ..... at 8 40 p. m.

Leave Carrizozo daily, after receipt of mail from train but not later than 8 o'clock, and arrived at White Oaks in two hours and thirty minutes.

Postmaster Brown informs us that under this new schedule mail for rail road closes at 1:40 p. m.

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E. P. N. E. TIME CARD.

Effective April 5, passenger trains will run as follows: No. 1 changed to No. 3 and No. 2 changed to No. 4. Nos. 43 and 44 abandoned, but will run as specials semi-weekly.

No. 1 NORTH-BOUND.

Leave	El Paso at	8:00 p.m.
Arr.	Hereford at	8:40 "
Arr.	Jarilla Junction	9:28 "
Arr.	Alamogordo	10:35 "
Leave	"	10:50 "
Arr.	Toularosa	11:15 "
Arr.	Oscura	12:20 a.m.
Arr.	Carrizozo	1:00 "
Leave	"	1:10 "
Arr.	Ancho	2:14 "
Arr.	Corona	3:33 "
Arr.	Torrance	3:49 "
Arr.	Merino	4:17 "
Arr.	Pastura	5:35 "
Arr.	Santa Rosa	6:25 "

No. 4 SOUTH-BOUND.

Leave	Santa Rosa	10:30 p.m.
"	Pastura	11:34 "
"	Marino	1:20 a.m.
"	Torrance	1:47 "
"	Corona	2:12 "
"	Ancho	3:11 "
Arr.	Carrizozo	4:00 "
Leave	Carrizozo	4:10 "
"	Oscura	4:44 "
"	Toularosa	5:42 "
Arr.	Alamogordo	6:05 "
Leave	"	6:20 "
"	Jarilla Junction	7:25 "
"	Hereford	8:15 "
Arr.	El Paso	9:00 "

No change of passenger time on A. & S. M. Dawson Railway or Capitan branch.

At the Eagle Office.

The Eagle has just got in and shelved the finest stock of stationery ever brought to White Oaks. We have all grades and colors and sizes of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Ladies Calling and Gentlemen's business and professional Cards, finest grades and latest patterns, ready cut and strictly up-to-date. We also have just put in many new type faces and are prepared to do all kinds of job printing. Try the Eagle Job Office and you will get good service.

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The Game Law.

The following synopsis of the present game law of New Mexico which has been prepared by the warden will be of interest to persons who expect to fish or hunt during the present season

The open season for different kinds of game is as follows

Deer, with horns, may be killed with gun only, November and December each year limit one deer.

Elk, Antelope and mountain sheep killing absolutely prohibited

Wild turkey and mountain grouse with gun only October, November and December.

Quail with gun only October, November, December, January and February.

Pheasants (every species) killing absolutely prohibited

For fish, the open season is

For mountain trout (every species) with rod, hook and line only May 15 to October 15. Size limit, not less than six inches. Weight limit 15 pounds per day.

Bass, (large and small mouth species) May 15 to October 15 with rod, hood and line only. Weight limit, 25 pounds per day.

Game or fish killed or caught within the territory of New Mexico cannot be sold at any time.

Where water is taken by ditch for irrigating purposes from streams wherein are living fish wire screens must be placed at the intake of such ditches. Size of mesh ¼ inch.

Use of dynamite, drugs, or throwing saw dust in streams, etc., a felony.

Penalty, a fine not less than $25 for each offense.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS'

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

of all Summer Goods.

IT is our plan at this season of the year to put in force a vigorous and decisive low range of prices, in order to accomplish quickly an absolute CLEARANCE. IN pursuance of this policy we have cut prices, until we feel certain that Bargain Seekers will, wherever possible attend this SALE.

Summer Skirts, nicely made in Covert or Duck, former price $1.50 to $2.50, now $1.00
Women's Shirt Waists this Season Styles, formerly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, now your choice 75c
Ladies' Lawn and Calico Wrappers, nice and attractive Styles, cut from $1.75 each to $1.00

A great many small Remnants of Ginghams, Lawns, Percales, Sateens, etc., at Eastern Cost and less
Men's Summer Underwear and Shirts at greatly reduced prices.

We have not enough space to quote many goods, but we will guarantee a great saving on all Summer Dry Goods and Clothing.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

ZIEGLER BROTHERS.

LOCAL and PERSONAL NEWS.

Rain is badly needed

Ed F. Comrey was in this week from the ranch

D. W. Glenn, the Ancho sheepman was in town Saturday

John M. Keith went to Lincoln Monday returning Tuesday

Sol C. Wiener returned Tuesday morn- from Alamogordo.

on't forget the special election Satur- it is an important matter

We sell Imperial, Rose of Kansas and oden's Best flour T. M. & T. Co.

n J. McCourt came in from El Paso orning, on one of his usual rounds

. Webb for Drugs and Books Or- prompt ly filled El Paso Texas

fford Hulbert and family, of Lincoln, up the past week, visiting relatives friends

s. Leslie Ellis and children returned to Lincoln Monday after a week's visit here with her father.

Mrs. T. A. Anderson and Bessie Lesnet, came up Monday from El Paso, and will spend the summer with their mother, Mrs. A. F. Lesnet.

Charles B. Smith returned to Alamo- ordo upon the receipt of information that the strike in the machine shops had been usted

former manager of the Fur- ines, is now located at Ta- wash., and has a position with the ern Pacific Rail Road Company

. J. P. C. Langston and wife re- Saturday morning from Tucumcari had been visiting their son and Mr and Mrs. Ernest Langston

Rev. Samuel Allison, former pastor of the Methodist church here, started for Marfa, Texas, Tuesday, the present scene of his labors, after a week's stay among old friends

Mr and Mrs J. L. Shifflette returned last week from Big Springs, Texas, where they went after their marriage. Mr. Shifflette has a position with the rail road company at Carrizozo, and will re-enter upon his duties there this week.

Rev. T. L. Lallance, presiding elder of this district, came in Saturday morning and presided at the quarterly conference and preached Sunday morning and night at the Methodist church to good congregations. He left Monday for his home, El Paso

R. D. Armstrong left Friday afternoon for Lincoln to assume the duties of sheriff. After receiving the decision from Judge McMillan which gave him the office, Mr. Armstrong executed a bond and sent it to the Judge for his approval, but about that time Judge McMillan was removed the bond was never returned, and another had to be made and forwarded to a Judge outside the district. Judge Smith, the new appointee, not having arrived

Merry Picnicers.

A crowd of young people, properly chaperoned left early last Thursday morning for the York place, beyond the Patos. The following composed the merry makers: Misses Ella Hoyle, Irene Rice, Mabel Stewart, Ella Young, Edith Parker and Bessie Reed. Messrs. S. B. Lacey, Lloyd Hulbert, Wayne Van Schoyck, John Gallacher, C. Roy Gumin and Richard Taliaferro; Mesdames Sidney M. Parker and John J. McCourt attending as chaperons

Tompkins-Keith Nuptials.

Last Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, Edward Tompkins and Miss Pearl Keith were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the Rev Samuel Allison performing the ceremony according to the Methodist ritual. Many friends of the happy young couple were present and extended to them their wishes for a life of unbroken happiness and a glorious forever.

Mr. Tompkins is the eldest son of Mr and Mrs. H. B. Tompkins of this City and is employed by the El Paso & Northeastern Ry. Co. Mrs. Tompkins is the youngest daughter of J. M. Keith and has grown to womanhood in this City. She is a young woman of worth and is highly esteemed by her whole acquaintance she is as good as gold. The best wishes of the Eagle go with them to their new home at Alamogordo

Texas Park Items

W. I. Bonine and family left Sunday for home in Crosby County Texas, after two week visit at their Son's R. R. Bonine ranch in McMillan canyon.

Last Thursday evening while Mrs. N. B. Redding and Miss Lillie Harris were riding down Bernado canyon, they thought they heard a child cry and they answered it, a panther jumped from the rocks into the road, frightening the horses and ladies badly. The panther followed them a short distance and went back into the hills

J. M. Davis of Copperton Cove, Texas, brother, of C. F. Davis, who has been on business here for the past two weeks, left for home Sunday. He was accompanied by C. F. Davis and family.

The dance at the school house was a success last Thursday night

The family of Wm Jennings will leave next week for Texas. Mr Jennings will remain to look after his interests here.

Mr. Wm. Mahan and Sons left Wednesday for the Montana, where he has accepted a position as a logger

Notice of Special Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of precinct No. 8 in the county of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, that a special election will be held in the said district on the first day of August A. D. 1903 in the room first door west of the office of the White Oaks Eagle, in the town of White Oaks, for the purpose of voting upon a levy of [illegible] mills on the dollar of taxable property of the district to be applied to the payment of the expenses of conducting school and to the payment of interest on School House Bonds. Also a levy of one mill on the dollar of taxable property of the district, to be used as a sinking fund for the payment of outstanding bonds of the district. The election will be held by the school directors, beginning at 8 o'clock A. M. and closing at 5 o'clock P. M.

At this election only legal voters residing in and paying taxes in said district are qualified to vote

A. Ridgeway,
Jas. M. Simms,
Frank J. Yager,
School Directors.

Notice Official.

The Eagle has been requested by Hon. Simo Salazar, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Lincoln County, to state that the Board will meet at Lincoln, Monday August 24th instead of August 17th as heretofore announced. This change of date was made in order to give the Assessor another week to prepare the tax roll, so same may be approved and forwarded to Santa Fe by September 6

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, JULY 30, 1903.

How the Incident Was Closed.

As the Russian Government has declined to "receive or consider" our Kishineff petition it is announced that the incident is closed.

In a sense no doubt this is true. We have no intention of sending a fleet to run the forts at Cronstadt and force the petition upon the attention of an unwilling Czar. But in another sense the incident is not closed, nor have our efforts been fruitless.

It has not escaped notice that all the negotiations in this affair, down to the despatch on Wednesday of the first and last official communication from our Government, have been carried on through the newspapers. It is also noticeable that while the Russian Government has refused to take any official notice of our interference, the expressions of public opinion focused upon it by the press have manifestly affected it to unprecedented degree. The Governor whose apathy permitted the Kishineff riots to gather head has been removed and disgraced, hundreds of the rioters have been arrested and the further outbreaks that were threatened have been prevented.

The fact is that while Russia said she would not receive our petition she has received it. Its remonstrance has been driven home with concentrated intensity by a press restrained by none of the conventionalities of diplomacy. The moral sense of the world, and especially of America, has made itself felt in the very Cabinet of the Czar. It has shaken the position of seemingly all-powerful Ministers. It has made the most arrogant of them realize that some things are not safe even in a despotism.

Yes, "the incident is closed." It is not at all likely that there will be any more Kishineff massacres with the connivance of the Russian authorities.—New York World.

Well Sold.

Harry S. Comrey and Lin Brannin have sold the Comrey-Brannin well to W. H. McNew and Geo. W. Richardson of Socorro Co. The price has not yet been made public, but it is rumored that they were paid $2,250. McNew and Richardson have put a force of men to work putting in large reservoirs and Mr. Richardson has returned to Socorro County to bring 500 head of their cattle to the ranch.

$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.

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

WINTER & GILLETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rooms 24 and 27 Bluckler Blk., El Paso, Tex.

Davy Crockett in Politics.

Emerson Hough in Outing.

As an example of Crockett's early electioneering methods one might mention his first canvass for the Legislature. Regarding this, he says: "I don't know what the Government was, I don't know but General Jackson was the Government." Meeting Colonel Polk, later to be President Polk, the latter remarks, "I think it possible we may have some changes in the judiciary." "Very likely," replied Davy, "very likely," and discreetly withdrew. "Well," he comments, "if ever I knowed what he meant by 'judiciary,' I wish I may be shot. I never heard there was such a thing in all nature."

Again, Crockett, in what is called his "autobiography," a work which he no doubt in part dictated or at least authorized, gives the following account of one of his speeches to a stranger at Raleigh, while Crockett was en route to Washington to take his first seat in Congress. "Said he, 'Hurrah for Adams!' and said I, 'Hurrah for hell, and praise your own country.' And he said, 'Who are you?' Said I, 'I'm that same Davy Crockett, fresh from the backwoods, half man, half alligator, a little touched with snapping turtle, can wade the Mississippi, leap the Ohio, ride a streak of lightning, slide down a honey locus and not get cratched. I can whip my weight in wild cats, hug a bear too close for comfort, and eat any man opposed to Jackson.'"

SAYS LABOR UNIONS HARM THE MILITIA.

Capt. Johnson Declares that They Obstruct the Recruiting of Companies.

Washington, July. A most radical recommendation for dealing with the opposition of organized labor toward State military organizations is contained in an inspection report made public at the War Department to-day. It was made by Capt. W. O. Johnson, of the Sixteenth Infantry, who recently inspected the Third Brigade of the Pennsylvania Guard.

"The labor unions," says the Captain, "make the life of a national guardsman as unpleasant as possible and obstruct the recruiting of the companies. The majority of the members of the unions seem to think they are carrying through a great revolution in government and that the union organizations will secure an official standing.

"The laws of the unions are already recognized by many as the supreme law, and this is made manifest especially in the opposition to the National Guard. It is recommended that efforts be made to get the two leading political parties to agree in depreciating union interferences in the National Guard."

The recommendation of the Captain expresses the views of many army officers, but up to this time none of them has dared to make such a recommendation as is contained in the report of Capt. Johnson. It is probable that when the matter is brought to the attention of Secretary Root, he will take the officer aside and tell him that there is a rule in the books that requires army officers to keep their own counsel about matters that may become the subject of political consideration.

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cal rath
ually seek political preferment at the first sign of a voting strength of their followers. This tendency is shown by the manner in which some of these organizations are committed to particular political faiths and partisanship. A labor organization should be broad enough to hold men of all political views and nothing short of co-ercion and intimidation will bind all to any one tenet or dogma. It is illogical to assume that all laboring men can become socialists as to contend that they should all be Methodists or Catholics. Freedom of the individual is absolutely essential to his own well being. Industrial organizations among laboring men are also essential and logical and are to be aided and encouraged. With that as a basis will come co-operation and profit sharing in industrial enterprises.

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Supreme Court Term.

The Supreme Court meets at Santa Fe the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

Terms of District Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

At Santa Fe, United States Court. First Mondays in March and September.

Santa Fe County. First Mondays in March and September, at Santa Fe.

Rio Arriba County. Fourth Mondays in April and October, at Tierra Amarilla.

San Juan County. Second Mondays in April and October, at Aztec.

Taos County. Third Mondays in May and September, at Taos.

SECOND DISTRICT.

At Albuquerque, United States Supreme Court. Third Mondays in March and September.

Bernalillo County. Third Mondays in March and September, at Albuquerque.

McKinley County. First Monday in June and third Monday in November, at Gallup.

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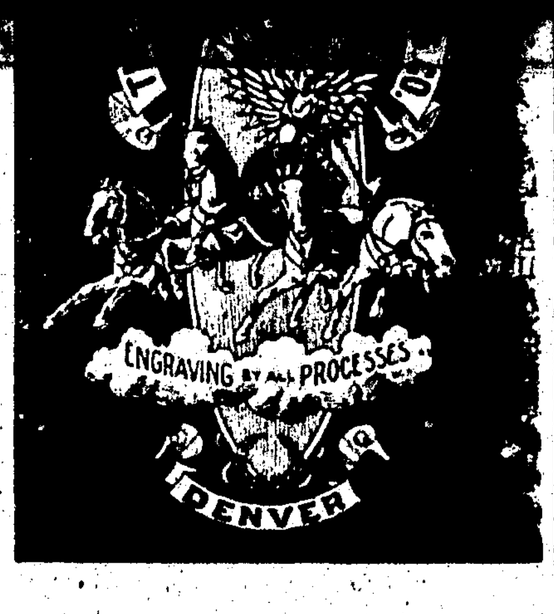

Loyalty of Robert E. Lee.

An indication of the better national feeling prevailing in the country, despite the action of the president in outraging the feelings of the southern people and thereby reviving sectional animosities, is exhibited in a striking way in the declaration of the Outlook in its current issue that "those southerners of whom Robert E. Lee is the type are to be counted among the patriots whose lives constitute the real riches of the nation."

The article is a striking one because of the sentiments expressed, and because it comes from a paper of influence, one, too, which is highly regarded in all parts of the country.

The Outlook, commenting upon the speech of Judge Emory Speer of Georgia, that General Lee should be regarded as a national hero, seeks to analyze the motives which induced him to lend his sword to the confederate cause when he so earnestly opposed secession, and in doing so comes to the conclusion above given.

[illegible]tism," it says, "like [illegible] moral quality, is not [illegible] to conviction, and by [illegible] Lee stands today among [illegible] among the most tragic- [illegible] understood of patriots. [illegible] admission from [illegible] in the north. For [illegible] of General Lee's life [illegible] of General Forest [illegible] have been ap- [illegible] but this is the first [illegible] from that section [illegible] in the confed- [illegible] to the government [illegible]

[illegible] whether General Lee [illegible] the legal and con- [illegible] the Outlook does [illegible] certainly held that [illegible] he was, with all his [illegible] of mind made [illegible] by lonely vigils [illegible] away from family [illegible] ession.

[illegible] was offered the com- [illegible] the Union, and he [illegible] Union' he answered [illegible] Lincoln with the [illegible] I look upon se- [illegible] I owned the 4,000,- [illegible] I would sacrifice [illegible] but how can I draw [illegible] my native state?" [illegible] General Lee's [illegible] "He knew that [illegible] influences of pre- [illegible] drawn, the states to [illegible] might again [illegible]

[illegible] General Lee the com- [illegible] is hardly possible [illegible] could have gone [illegible] that Robert E. [illegible] the days when [illegible] In the north those [illegible] choosing between a [illegible] one. Robert E. [illegible] conflicting high [illegible] to the following [illegible] him with his state [illegible] have been an error [illegible] it was not a moral [illegible] of political moral- [illegible] not be a traitor, [illegible] his stamp were as loyal to their conscientious conviction as were the men who fought against them."

The south has always held firmly to this solemn conviction, and has been content to abide by it. It is pleasing to know the north is beginning to view this great historical question in the same light. Nashville American.

All parties indebted to us, their accounts being over due, must make satisfactory settlement during the present month, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector. T. M. & T. Co.

4 Important Gateways 4

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Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
June 27, 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 United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on August 15, 1903, viz: Leo Oswald, Homestead Application No. 3058, for the w½ nw¼, Sec. 27 and n½ne¼, Sec 28, T. 7 S., R. 13 E.

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

Robt. Leslie, Wm. Kenedy and Jas. Morris, of White Oaks, N. M. and Phillip Blanchard, of Lincoln N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

First publication July 2, 1903. 6t.

Saddle for Sale.

New $50 saddle, made in Laramie Wyoming, improved Versalia tree. Cheap for cash. Make inquiry at this office.

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SHARPEN KNIVES FOR BRISTOW

Politicans Banded in Fight for Removal of Postal Investigator.

WASHINGTON, July Fourth, Assistant Postmaster General Bristow must go. This is the verdict of the politicians and when they act in unison success is generally accomplished. Every Senator and Representative who has heretofore utilized the rural free delivery patronage in building up his personal machine is now after Mr. Bristow's official head. They will never rest until he has been either shorn of his strength or removed. They will give neither Mr. Payne nor Mr. Roosevelt a moment's peace until their enemy has been punished.

Protests against Mr. Bristow are now pouring into Oyster Bay and coming to the Postmaster General. He is credited with being an enemy to rural free delivery and seeking to ruin the service. Rural free delivery is the popular fad of the masses and no more appropriate watchword could be chosen than that Mr. Bristow is hampering the system.

It is not believed the president can long hold out against the combined solicitations of all the men in public life. He must yield sooner or later. Then Mr. Bristow must either withdraw from the service or have his power taken away from him. It was not until the suspension of Mr. Machen on May 8 last that the free delivery system was placed under Mr. Bristow's jurisdiction. He soon began instituting reforms. He consolidated districts and inaugurated experiments by placing certain States under the immediate control of Post-Office inspectors. Every move on the part of Mr. Bristow made the practical politicians more uneasy. The announcement was made that the rural free delivery system should be entirely taken out of politics. Congressional district lines were abolished and each State became the unit of which the apportionment of routes was based. The last straw came with the declaration that routes must come up to a certain requirement before they would be authorized. The revolt against Mr. Bristow then began. It would have come much sooner only the pretext was lacking.

Senator Elkins and Scott of West Virginia, assisted by Senator Hanna, led the crusade against Mr. Bristow. Mr. Scott had recommended a candidate for a fourth-class post-office in West Virginia. Mr. Bristow detailed an inspector to look up the record and character of the candidate. It was found to be unsatisfactory and he was not given the appointment. Mr. Scott advanced the plea that Mr. Bristow must not employ detectives to dog his lieutenants. Messrs. Elkins and Hanna entertained the same view. Others in public life came to their assistance. Life was made burdensome to the President. Mr. Bristow only saved his official life by the merest scratch.

16,000,000 POUNDS of PORK

Burned in Storehouse of Omaha Packing Company at Chicago. Total Loss of Half a Million

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24. Two buildings of the Omaha Packing company at Lumber and Halstead street were practically destroyed by fire today. The loss is $500,000. It is believed that the fire resulted from combustion in the lard refining plant. The refining plant was consumed and the flames spread to an eight-story brick warehouse containing quantities of lard and sixteen million pounds of pork, most of which was destroyed.

WORLD'S FAIR MINERAL EXHIBIT

To the Mine Owners and Operators of New Mexico:

New Mexico is preparing a great exhibit of its vast resources from its various mines and quarries to be displayed at the City of St. Louis, next year. This exhibit will attract the attention of investors from all over the civilized world and every mine, quarry and prospect should appear on the printed list, which will give a detailed description of each property in New Mexico.

The plan is that each sample, whether of ores, precious gems, building stone or other mineral products, shall each be properly labeled and numbered when placed on exhibition; this will refer to and correspond with the number in the publication, where a description of the property, with name and address of the owner, extent of development, character of deposit, etc., will be given. Any good photographs furnished that you may have of your mine, mill or croppings will be included and reference given to the mine to which it belongs.

We do not care particularly to have a display of small and pretty pieces of minerals, simply because they glitter, but we wish what may be considered average samples of the ore or deposit. Samples should be as large as conditions will admit in the mining and handling of the same; smaller pieces varying in sizes should be sent also, in order that a small sample may be given to any one who might feel an interest in any particular property. Samples weighing a ton or more will be greatly appreciated. All samples should be substantially wrapped before they are sacked, boxed or crated, in order to avoid injury during transit; full and complete labels giving name of mine, owner, locality, approximate assay values or chemical analyses should accompany each lot. Specimens of the wall rock are desired, accompanied, also, by pieces of the characteristic country rock.

Any printed literature and reports, made by mining engineers and geologistis, of the district, or on any particular mining properties, are much desired and needed in making the publication as complete as possible.

The Territorial Board of World's Fair Managers designated Albuquerque the collecting point of the mineral exhibit, at which point the same will be displayed at the annual Territorial Fair next fall previous to its shipment to St. Louis. This arrangement will doubly display the exhibit and provide a way for those to see the collection who would not be able to visit St. Louis. It is, therefore, necessary that all shipments be consigned to the undersigned, at Albuquerque, during the last week in August and only in extraordinary cases should shipments reach Albuquerque later than September 10th, in order that sufficient time be had in which to place the exhibit in proper shape, ready for the opening of the fair on October 12th.

Valuable specimens and private collections will be looked after under a special surveillance and guarantee of the safe return of the property in as good condition as when received.

We wish to include in the exhibit everything of mineralogical, geological and metallurgical importance in the economy of the Territory.

All railway freight will be paid and adjusted by the World's Fair Commission. A hearty response is expected from every mining district in New Mexico. Some of the mining camps have already met and selected committees to see that they are fully represented with a creditable display of their mineral resources at the greatest exposition the world has ever known.

Yours very sincerely,

E. A. JONES,

Director of Mineral Exhibit.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 11, 1903.

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