Advertising!
Merchants—this is the bet advertising medium.

THE OUTLOOK.

Job Printing..
Done Neatly and at the Most reasonable prices

VOLUME I. WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1905. NUMBER 22

Professional Cards.

A. H. Hudspeth, John Y. Hewitt
Hewitt & Hudspeth,
Attorneys-at-Law
Hewitt Block. White Oaks.

GEO. W. PRICHARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
WHITE OAKS, - - NEW MEXICO.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory.
MINING LAW A SPECIALTY.

GEO. B. BARBER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LINCOLN, - - NEW MEXICO.
Practice in all the courts of the Territory,

J. E. WHARTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
ALAMOGORDO, - - NEW MEXICO.
Special attention given to cases in Lincoln as well as Otero county.

HOTEL OZANNE,
White Oaks, New Mexico.
Now open for business. Clean beds and an excellent cusine awaits the traveling public.

Societies.

K. of P.

Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. of P. Regular meetings Thursday evenings of each week, at the K. of P. Hall. Visiting Knights are always welcome.

Joseph Spencer, C. C.
A. H. Hudspeth, K. of R. and S.

I. O. O. F.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F., meets at Pythian Hall, Tuesday nights.

Charles Spence, N. G.
J. C. Klepinger, Secretary.

G. A. R.

Kearney Post No. 10, Department of New Mexico.

Meetings first Monday of each month.

Comrades from other posts always given the glad hand and gauntlets returned.

J. H. Leighner, Post Com
L. H. Rudisille, Adj't.

Church Directory.

Plymouth Congregational Church.

Services every Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 10 a. m.

Christian Endeavor Society at 7:30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Methodst Church.

Preaching every fourth Sunday in the month.

Sabbath School each Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Epworth League meeting at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon.

Prayer Services every Wednesday evening at 7:30, also Sundays at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m., when there is no preaching.

All are cordially invited to join in these services.

THE NEXT ASSESSMENT.

Value of Property as Fixed by the Territorial Board.

The board of equalization lately, in session at Santa Fe, fixed the rate at which property will be assessed in the year 1905. The following is the schedule.

Agricultural Land.

Agricultural land in actual cultivation with permanent water rights, per acre, not less than $15.

Agricultural lands actually in cultivation without permanent water rights, per acre, not less than $7.50.

Agricultural land capable of cultivation, not in cultivation but in artesian belt, under ditch or otherwise, per acre, not less than $5.00.

Timber Lands.

All timber lands within ten miles of any operated railroad, per acre, $3.50.

All timber lands not above specified, per acre, $1.50.

Coal Lands.

Coal lands within ten miles of any operated railroad, per acre, $20.00.

Coal lands more than ten miles from a railroad, per acre, $10.00.

Mineral Lands.

All patented mineral lands, other than coal lands, per acre $20.00.

Grazing lands with stock water thereon, by wells or otherwise, so located or situated as to utilize privileges of grazing on government land, per acre, $11.25.

Grazing lands so situated or located as to utilize grazing privileges on government land, without stock water, per acre, $1.00.

Grazing land other than above specified, per acre, 30 cents.

Provided, however, that this shall not be construed to include Santa Fe Pacific railroad lands, in alternate sections which are fixed at 25 cents per acre.

Provided, further, that if any of such lands are timber, mineral, agricultural or coal lands, they shall be assessed as such.

The values fixed upon agricultural, timber, coal, mineral and grazing lands are intended to apply to and include all land grants and the agricultural, timber, coal, mineral and grazing lands on such grants shall be classified and assessed as such by the proper officer.

Live Stock.

Stock horses, per head, $7.50.
Saddle horses, per head, $15.
American horses, per head $40.
American mules, per head $50.
Mexican mules, per head $15.
Stock cattle, north of the 35th paralell, per head $10.
Stock cattle, south of the 35th paralell, per head $9.
Cattle, other than range stock, per head $15.
Common sheep, per head $1.25.
Graded sheep, per head $1.50.
Common goats, per head $1.
Imported Angora goats, per head $2.
Burros, per head $2.
Swine, per head $3.50.

Banks.

National and other banking stock and surplus at 60 per cent of its value, and all real estate and improvements, belonging to such banks, to be assessed as other property in building where any portion of its capital stock is invested in such building.

All other property on the same basis as properties above enumerated upon which values are fixed.

Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

All Telegraph lines carrying one wire, per mile $50.

Local telephone companies in cities, towns and villages, for each telephone installment $10.

For long distance telephone companies, charging rates more than fifty cents per message, carrying one wire, per mile $50.

For each additional wire, per mile, $5.

After due deliberation and using the information obtainable by the individual members, by visiting the counties and otherwise, and that furnished by the traveling auditor, and in compliance with Section 5 of Chapter 88 of the laws of 1903, the board hereby determines and fixes the valuation of all property, both real and personal, in the counties of the territory of New Mexico, and the same is hereby fixed for the purposes of apportionment, the levy of territorial taxes, for each county as provided by Section 8 Chapter 88, laws of 1903, for the year 1905, as follows:

County.	Valuation.
Bernalillo	$ 3,500,000
Chaves	3,000,000
Colfax	3,100,000
Dona Ana	2,100,000
Eddy	2,100,000
Grant	2,850,000
Leonard Wood	1,000,000
Lincoln	1,200,000
Luna	1,500,000
McKinley	1,050,000
Mora	1,000,000
Otero	2,000,000
Quay	750,000
Rio Arriba	1,000,000
Roosevelt	800,000
Sandoval	765,000
San Juan	700,000
San Miguel	4,600,000
Sierra	1,300,000
Santa Fe	2,000,000
Socorro	2,100,000
Taos	2,100,000
Torrance	600,000
Union	2,000,000
Valencia	1,500,000
Total	$43,515,000

H. L. Payne and wife, prominent in American Placer doings, visited here during the week.

Joe. Ross, miner and goat magnate was here buying feed for himself and the kids the other day.

Location notices and proof of labor blanks can always be had at the Outlook office.

There is Liquozone always on hand at Dr. Lane's drug store. You can get a large bottle for 85 cents, small ones 45 cents.

The Old-Abe mine workers had a clean up of gold bullion several days ago. From the fixed smile on the faces of the boys when you meet them it must have been very satisfactory.

Some things point to an early spring. Moving time has begun a month earlier than usual, which makes it a little cold and cheerless for cats and bed bugs—But it beats house cleaning.

From the Jicarillas comes the report that W. A. McIvers has leased the placer ground of the Free Gold Mining and Milling Co. and will begin operations in a short time. He has also arranged to drill a well for the Ora Vista as well as the Rico mining company, over in Rico gulch. There are fresh signs of life around the American Placer company's works indicating a revival of this one time vigorous plant. The coming spring will show a great amount of activity in the Jic's.

WE WILL CONTINUE
OUR BIG CLOSING OUT SALE,
DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE LOT OF REMNANTS
accumulated during the Holliday rush,
will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
YOURS FOR BUSINESS
ZIEGIER BROTHERS.

John H. Robertson, brother of William G., of the firm of Polph and Robertson, and formerly a citizen of this town, while here looking after the interests of that firm, was around hellooing his old friends the other day. He now hails from Joplin, Missouri, and is on his way to Nogal in matters connected with the Helen Rae mine.

FOR SALE.
Barbed wire. Special prices in quantities.
Welch & Tittsworth.
Capitan, New Mexico.

Rev. J. T. French, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, South will arrive in White Oaks Saturday and will hold services at the church here that evening and during Sunday.

C. L. Kennedy and Geo. Haviland, two prominent mining men from our neighboring camp, the Jicarillas came in on M. H. Brice's express Monday. Mr. Kennedy is a Toledo, Ohio, man turned loose in the wilds of New Mexico to shift for himself, and take miner's luck. Mr. Haviland has located more placer ground, perhaps, than any other man in that resourceful but thoroughly skinned camp.

Ed. Fox, superintendent of the Hawkeye mine, Jicarillas, and one of the lucky owners of the Honeybee copper mine there took advantage of a missing pin to a mere whim of his to come to town the other day. Ed. says they already have ore enough on the Hawkeye dump to pay for a mill and a heap of it hanging on the walls ready for the knocking down. As for the copper mine, he claims the body shows up for nearly three hundred feet, and is high grade, nearly all of it.

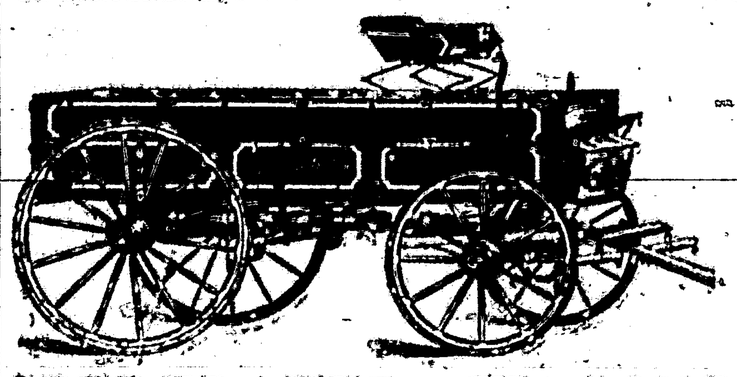
A score and four White Oaks matrons met at the house of Wm. Hoyle this Thursday afternoon and organized a club, the features of which are to be mainly social with side issues of domestic economy, literature and general information. Miss Virginia Kaminsky served the ladies with some delightful cake and punch.

Mrs. Sidney M. Parker will entertain the club next Thursday afternoon.

Silas May, the heavy man of the Capitan News made a light call on the Outlook to day.

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.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

ALWAYS THE LOWEST,
QUALITY CONSIDERED.
NOW is the time you want good Dried FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS.
A New Line Just Received.
Prices are Right,
Gooseberries, Blackberries, Blueberries, Strawberries and Raspberries.
White Seal Brand. They are GOOD,
S. C. WIENER.



STUDEBAKER WAGONS,
Buggies and Spring Wagons,
all kinds at
PAUL MAYER'S
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO

NOGAL MERCANTILE CO
SLIGH & CANNING, Proprietors.
CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
First-class Goods at Reasonable Prices.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE TO ALL,
Nogal, New Mexico.

The frazzled leap-year jest will now gather dust till the approach of January, 1908.

"Love making" is now forbidden at Atlantic City, N. J. A strange "bid" for popularity.

Adelina Patti's cook has left her. Perhaps Mme. Patti insists on singing around the house.

You might just as well listen to the voice of conscience. She will have her say sooner or later.

Even now it is not too late to make a New Year's resolution if you happen to think of a good one.

Dr. Irvine says the lady is not beautiful. Now she never can forgive him, no matter what happens.

We read with sincere regret the headline, "Believes It Her," in a newspaper published in cultivated Boston.

The New York Times, with its thirty-one story home, is entitled to rank as the journalistic cky poncher of the age.

A New Jersey lawyer pleading for the principles of state sovereignty ought to make a hit on the vaudeville stage.

Mrs. Chadwick was brought up on a farm, and she seems to have avenged a good many of the gold-brick injuries and insults.

Married ladies who entertain gentlemen visitors should always take the precaution to stuff the ears of the parrots with cotton.

Prof. James Corbett may play Hamlet if he likes, but the really melancholy Dane is "Battling" Nelson, who was licked by Jimmy Britt.

Judge McMichael, of Philadelphia, denounced the theft of a kiss by a policeman from a pretty woman as larceny. Yes, but it was grand.

There are 2,996 students at Yale this year. If Yale were a woman's college we might be justified in supposing the number has been marked down from 3,000.

An Englishman has taken out a policy for $2,000 on the life of the czar of Russia. The czar, b'jove, will do his best to get even with him by living to a great age.

A Madrid paper says King Alfonso is engaged to marry Princess Victoria of England. American heiresses may as well take notice that Alf doesn't need the money.

Lord Roberts hints that there are armies which could another England. That's a fine way to show his gratitude for the poems Kipling has written about him.

The man who claims to have spanked Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was a boy may have imparted to the future president his first crude idea of the strenuous life.

The crown prince of Servia eloped a few days ago with an actress. If she has any friends they should at once urge her not to venture back in case the king offers his blessing.

"There is," says the Baltimore American, "some talk of independence for Canada." If the Canadians find out about it there will be trouble for the person who started the rumor.

Dr. Spitzka says the brains of criminals are in no sense abnormal. If the whole truth were known it would probably appear that a majority of the criminals are merely too lazy to work.

A prominent educator says cheap shoes are destroying the beauty of American women. Shoo! Down with the man who can't see that American women are becoming more beautiful all the time.

President Roosevelt certainly ought to write a letter of condolence and sympathy to that New York woman who has been dispossessed three times within a year because she has seven young children.

Another of Napoleon's drummer boys is dead. Napoleon must have had such a wonderful brigade of drummer boys that it seems remarkable that it should have escaped the attention of the alert historians.

The twenty high school girls who have gone to the board of education in York, Pa., with a demand that they be taught how to cook, must be nursing the sly idea that they are going to get married some day.

That frog at Cornell that lived for five years after some scientific gentleman had unkindly removed his brain might to afford an exceedingly interesting and appropriate subject for conversation at Mr. Harry Lehr's next monkey dinner.

Another English girl has gone to Monte Carlo with a "system" which he thinks will enable him to break the bank. Wouldn't it have been a bad day for Monte Carlo if Mrs. Chadwick had happened to come there for a few hours with her little old system.

Murderer of Chaves Confesses.

A Santa Fe dispatch of January 24th says: Domingo Valles, in the Santa Fe county jail here under suspicion of having assassinated Col. J. Francisco Chaves, this afternoon made a complete confession acknowledging that he shot Colonel Chaves at Pinos Altos Wells out of revenge because the latter had him convicted for horse stealing. Valles will be taken to Estanda to-morrow and will be given a preliminary hearing on Thursday before Judge E. A. Mann.

Governor's Message.

Both houses of the Legislature met January 17th to hear the message of Governor M. A. Otero. The first bills of the session were introduced in the House by Representative R. L. Baca, one providing an appropriation of $30,000 for a mansion for the executive of the territory, to be built at Santa Fe; a second providing an appropriation to complete the scenic route between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, and a third providing for the paving of the public plaza of Santa Fe with brick furnished by the penitentiary and by convict labor.

Governor Otero's message made a favorable impression. His recommendations for economy in legislative expense, for a new primary, registration and election law, for a severe penalty for bribery, for a rigid investigation of every territorial board and office, especially the land commission, for better enforcement of the Sunday laws and for grammar and high schools in rural districts and better road laws, are meeting with the approval of Democrats as well as Republicans.

The governor referred to the assassination of Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Francisco Chaves, last November, and the death of Solicitor General Edward L. Bartlett the month before. He asks for an appropriation not to exceed $2,000, to be used in ferreting out the assassin of Colonel Chaves and asks the repeal of the statute which prohibits the governor from offering any reward for the apprehension of criminals.

Governor Otero calls attention to the fact that at the close of the fiscal year there were balances in the territorial treasury aggregating $250,000, and alludes to the reduction of the bonded indebtedness since two years ago from $1,122,200 to $949,000. Of the balances $230,000 is in designated depositories, drawing three per cent. interest. He reports that the casual deficit bonds of 1893 have been refunded, saving the territory $20,000.

The governor recommends the repeal of the law which provides for the apportionment of revenue to be raised among the counties by the board of equalization, and asks that the board of equalization and the traveling auditor be given power to revise and correct the assessment rolls in detail and be authorized to assess such property which has been overlooked or returned too low by the assessor and county commissioners.

The following recommendations are made:

That the bond of the territorial auditor be reduced from $100,000 to $25,000. That the treasurer of the New Mexico Military Institute be required to give bond. That the traveling auditor be required to examine the books of the district clerks and that he be given an assistant. That all county officials be placed on straight salaries, and, if not, that the fees they are permitted to retain be limited to a certain maximum per annum and any fees above that placed to the credit of the school fund. That no fees should be allowed the assessor or the sheriff on license money and to treasurers for interest collected.

He recommends the creation of the position of territorial insurance commissioner, at no expense to the territory, but to be paid by the insurance companies, being taxed a small amount, the surplus to go to the volunteer fire companies of the territory.

The creation of an office to be called that of territorial irrigation engineer is recommended. The governor advocates a new jury system, curfew legislation and the prohibition of the sale of liquor within five miles of any federal reservation for sanitarium purposes.

Governor Otero asks that a severe penalty be imposed both upon the bribe offerer, the bribe giver and the bribe taker. He also asks that the professional lobbyist be excluded from the floor of the Legislature.

A libel law is asked, and a provision that the governor be authorized to remove summarily any county commissioner who shall cause illegal fees to be paid out, or any official found guilty of accepting such fees.

The message asks aid for the flood sufferers of last fall to the extent at least of providing those who need it with seed for spring planting.

In conclusion Governor Otero appeals to the legislators to pass resolutions regarding the voicing the sentiment of the people on the statehood question. He refrains from expressing his opinion on be matter, desiring the legislators to be entirely unlaffuenced.

Council Members.

The following are members of the Legislative Council now in session at Santa Fe:

First District—Colfax, Mora and Union counties—Jeremiah Leahy.

Second District—San Miguel, Leonard Wood and Quay counties—D. C. Winters and John H. Clark.

Third District—Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties—Alexander Read and Maximilas Martinez.

Fourth District—Santa Fe county—Thomas B. Catron.

Fifth District—Bernalillo, McKinley, and Sandoval counties—Nestor Montoya and W. H. Greer.

Sixth District—Valencia and Torrance counties—Jacobo Chaves.

Seventh District—Socorro and Sierra counties—W. E. Martin.

Eighth District—Grant, Dona Ana, Lona and Otero counties—Charles B. Miller.

Ninth District—Grant, Dona Ana, Otero, Lincoln, Chaves, Eddy and Roosevelt counties—Charles L. Ballard.

Cebolleta Grant.

An Albuquerque dispatch says that the commissioners for the partition of the Cebolleta land grant, Messrs. Pradt, Moore and Whiting, have concluded their labors and filed their report to the court. The grant was partitioned to the following:

Richardson, Reynolds and McMillen, F. W. Clancy et al., B. S. Rodey et al., L. Bradford Prince et al., people of Cebolleta and unrepresented owners.

A portion of the grant of the northeast corner of 15,000 acres was set part to be sold for the purpose of paying the taxes, cost and charges. This grant has been in litigation for more than thirty years and is just being settled.

As stated in Associated Press dispatches the Rough Riders, commanded by Colonel Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, will take part in the inauguration of the President on March 4th at Washington. The officers from New Mexico in attendance that day will be as follows: Messrs. Fred Mueller of Santa Fe, W. E. Dame of Albuquerque, W. H. H. Llewellyn of Las Cruces, David Leahy of Alamogordo and C. L. Ballard of Roswell.

New Corporations.

The following companies filed incorporation papers with the territorial secretary at Santa Fe January 20th:

Mesa Park Improvement Company of Albuquerque; capital stock, $50,000. The incorporators and directors are James E. Haines, Benjamin C. Roberts and John H. Stingle.

The Citizens' Bank of Aztec; capital, $15,000. The incorporators are W. H. Williams, Fred Bunker, S. O. Pinkstaff, G. W. McCoy, J. R. Williams, T. A. Pierce, H. D. Abrams, all of Aztec, and S. G. Hawes of Colorado Springs.

The Great Western Gas, Oil and Fuel Company of Roswell. Capitalization, $200,000. The incorporators and directors are John W. Hall, Adolph Schuster, Claude H. Hamilton, Robert C. Reid, J. O. D. Hamilton, M. A. Hamilton and William J. Davis.

The Hanover Mercantile Company; capitalization, $12,000. The incorporators and directors are William D. Murray, Joseph W. Bible and Leo A. Rosenfeld. Headquarters at Hanover, Grant county.

The Black Range Copper Mining Company; capitalization, $1,250,000. The directors and incorporators are B. S. Phillips, F. E. Green, L. H. Armstrong, Gladys Allen and E. D. Fair. Principal office, Fairview, Sierra county.

Prevention of Floods.

The question of preventing floods in the Rio Grande valley when the chase of snow in the Colorado mountains commence to melt in the spring is being agitated. It is said to be practically certain that the Rio Grande must be dyked from Pena Blanca, in Sandoval county, to below Las Cruces in Dona Ana county to prevent the annual destructive overflows.

The losses in this territory last year from floods in the Rio Grande was not less than $500,000. In a few years the convicts could dyke the river its entire length through New Mexico. The territorial Legislature now in session has been requested to investigate this matter and to pass a bill making it possible to dyke the Rio Grande with little expense to the territory. Lands in Sandoval and Valencia, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana counties are now worthless on account of the annual floods.

Judge and Mrs. B. S. Baker, who had made arrangements to remain in Albuquerque, have decided to return to their former home in Omaha. Two of the largest financial institutions of Omaha are said to have pledged Judge Baker their law business, making it to his advantage to go back.

Among the bills introduced in the council is one to change the name of the county of Leonardwood to Guadalupe, another to repeal the law exempting heads of families from taxation to the amount of $200 and a third to repeal the law to exempt railroads from taxation for the first five years after their construction.

The Legislature, under a suspension of the rule in both houses, passed a resolution directing Governor Otero to offer a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin or assassins of the late Colonel J. Francisco Chaves, superintendent of public instruction, who was murdered last November at Pinos-Wells.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Albuquerque January 22d, with F. W. Spencer, president, and R. Solli, secretary. It is the purpose of the organization to canvass the city, signing young men who will become members of the association, and then raise funds for renting, or possibly for the construction of a building. A Chicago philanthropist has offered financial assistance.

A Roswell dispatch says: Capt. Charles L. Ballard, member of the council from the Fifteenth district, and a resident of this city, has accepted from A. G. Brodie of Arizona, his appointment as one of the thirty Rough Riders to form a mounted guard of honor for President Roosevelt in the inauguration parade at Washington, March 4th. Mr. Ballard is the only Democratic member of the Territorial Council.

An Albuquerque dispatch says: Col. W. S. Hopewell, general manager of the Albuquerque Eastern and Santa Fe Central railways, is quoted as saying there is no truth in the rumor that the Santa Fe and his roads were considering a deal whereby the Alcalson, Topeka & Santa Fe would use the Santa Fe Central and Eastern tracks into Albuquerque in connection with the proposed cut-off. It is supposed that this story was started for the purpose of interfering with the Eastern plans of securing terminal grounds within this city. It is almost certain that the Santa Fe will soon renew operations on the Belen cut-off. Recently 1,000 pounds of rents were deadheaded from Chicago into Belen by the company. These rents have not been unpacked, but it is understood that men are expected daily to take them from the Belen station.

the interior to withdraw from settlement thirteen townships west of Santa Fe to be included in the James forest reserve to be established later.

The City Council of Santa Fe will donate 640 acres to the National Fraternities' Sanitarium for Consumptives, the land to be selected anywhere on the Santa Fe grant by the board of managers of the sanitarium.

The Bar Association of New Mexico met January 18th and admitted Associate Justice Edward A. Mann, Alamogordo; A. J. Abbott, Santa Fe; H. B. Holt, Las Cruces; Emmet Patten, Roswell; J. M. Peacock, Roswell, as members.

On the morning of January 21st J. O. Lynch, a prominent ranchman who lives twenty-four miles west of Roswell, left the dead body of his wife with his eight-year-old son and rode twelve miles to his nearest neighbor to notify him of his bereavement. Mrs. Lynch had been ill several days from pneumonia and died suddenly. Jack Martin, a brother of the deceased, left the ranch a few minutes before she died for Roswell to get a nurse and physician.

A Roswell dispatch says that Gayle Talbott and John Ritchie of Artesia have gone to Santa Fe as a committee to urge the Legislature to form a new county from parts of Eddy and Chaves counties, with Artesia as the county seat. The people are divided on the name of the new county, some wanting it called Artesia and others wanting it named Ritchie county, in honor of John Ritchie, the pioneer citizen. Artesia is the town of artesian wells and is less than eighteen months old. The census just completed shows that the town has over 1,000 inhabitants.

Fully one-half of the wool clip of the northern part of New Mexico for next spring already has been contracted for, according to Las Vegas advices. A small quantity has been sold as low as 16 cents a pound. Some has gone as high as 20 cents, but the average price is 18 cents. The average contract price is considerably higher than when the last of the clip was disposed of during the summer. Not a particle of wool has been held in the warehouses. Every pound has gone into the hands of the eastern purchaser or manufacturer. The clip promises to be the largest in years.

Thrown from his team and caught under a heavy log which was crushing out his life, Antone Gomez, a wealthy Portuguese sheepman, aged 67 years, was picked up unconscious on January 18th in a grove near his ranch, twenty-five miles south of Galisteo, in Santa Fe county, and died soon afterward. He was hauling wood to his ranch when the mules drawing his wagon ran away. Only two years ago he married a 14-year-old native girl. His brother, Mauricio Gomez, survives him, in addition to the child widow. The brothers came to New Mexico twenty-five years ago entirely destitute and amassed fortunes in sheep growing.

Bills were introduced in the council January 18th appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers of last fall, and for the building of dykes along the Rio Grande, as well as measures repealing the law protecting game birds and the law providing compensation for road supervisors. In the House Speaker Dalies announced the standing committees and bills were introduced, one defining the legal age for marriage and the other providing for the building of dams and dykes along rivers as a protection against floods. Contests were filed to-day in the House against R. L. Baca and Ramon Sandoval, of Santa Fe, and Sefrino Crollot and Thomas N. Wilkerson of Albuquerque.

R. M. Pringle, supervisor of engineers for the Interior Department, Washington, D. C., recently arrived in Albuquerque from Gallup. Mr. Pringle has just finished an inspection of the work in progress on the Zuni Indian reservoir and new school buildings are going up on that reservation. He says that the work is going on very satisfactorily and that the schools will be completed by next summer. The work on the dam is well advanced but the reservoir and the irrigation system, which will be built in connection with it, will not be completed for some time yet. Mr. Pringle left for the Mescalero reservation, where other improvements are being made by the government.

An Albuquerque dispatch of January 16th says: Col. W. S. Hopewell, general manager of the Albuquerque Eastern railroad, arrived to-day from Denver, where he attended the National Live Stock Association convention as a delegate at large from New Mexico. He said that it was a lively meeting and although he represented a railroad he had cattle interests as well and had walked out of the meeting with the indignant cattlemen. To-day Colonel Hopewell was busily engaged in straightening out the Albuquerque Eastern right of way tangle, and when seen this evening said that the matter would be be settled satisfactory to all parties concerned. Work on the Eastern continues.

A new macadamized road is being built between Clayton, New Mexico, and the Cimarron river, about thirty-five miles north, for the purpose of hauling machinery, fuel, etc., from Clayton to the mines of the Sater Mining Company, as well as of accommodating all the settlers of the Cimarron country. The Sater Copper Mining Company will put in several large traction engines to do their hauling. One of these immense machines is now on the ground. The road, it is estimated, will cost about $7,000 when completed. The county of Union has subscribed $1,000, and the balance of the money necessary has been subscribed by the business men of Clayton and Cimarron and by the Sater Copper Mining Company. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and the road will be ready to accommodate traffic early this spring. Several of the stockholders of the Sater company, from Pennsylvania, have been examining their properties, and are very well satisfied with the outlook. The company will put up reduction works on the Cimarron to treat their ores as soon as the road is completed.

Texas has re-elected Senator Charles A. Culberson.

Senator John Kean has been re-elected in New Jersey.

The Cleveland Electric Railway Company has inaugurated a test of 3-cent fares within a limited zone.

Recent earthquakes in Greece destroyed a village in Thessaly and floods did a great deal of damage in Sparta.

King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree conferring the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy on Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Three distinct shocks of earthquake at Santiago, Cuba, January 22d, caused much excitement, though no serious damage was done.

The Russian government has ordered the Ludwig Loewe arms factory in Germany to supply, as soon as possible, 500 machine guns.

S. R. Beckwith, who was President Garfield's family physician at the time of his assassination, died a few days ago at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Thomas A. Edison is recovering from an operation performed for a mastoid abscess behind his left ear. He had a similar trouble a few years ago.

John Randolph Bull, who died January 20th at Bayonne, New Jersey, was a veteran of two wars and an intimate friend of General Lafayette and Henry Clay.

A few cases of yellow fever are reported to exist in the Panama canal zone and there is some fear expressed that a panic may result in an exodus of the canal builders.

A Greek band January 31st defeated eighty Bulgarians near Cheegell, killing or wounding thirty. Bulgarian villagers of the same district are fleeing to the mountains in fear of the Greeks.

The national House of Representatives has appointed Friday, February 17th next, as the date for holding appropriate exercises in statuary hall, accepting the statue of Frances E. Willard.

The main building, which includes the dormitory, of the Roger Williams University for Negroes at Nashville, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire on the night of January 24th. Loss, $60,000.

The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis to-day adopted a resolution forbidding membership to all saloonkeepers, owners of saloons or barkeepers.

On the night of January 21st Charles Tuxhorn, a former living near McPherson, Kansas, killed his two sons, young boys aged six and ten years, burned his house and barn with all of their contents, and then shot and killed himself.

It has been decided by the executive committee of the National Amateur Skating Association that all skaters who enter events under the rules or direction of the association must be registered the same as in the ranks of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The suicide of Charles H. Housman, cashier of the East Side Savings Bank at Columbus, Ohio, precipitated a run on the bank and a receiver was appointed. The assets are given at $250,000; liabilities $420,800, of which $334,400 are individual deposits.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, has been named as head of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, organized less than a year ago at a meeting of the National Medical Association.

Campbell Russell, one of the best known stockmen of the Southwest, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are placed at $113,166 and assets at $59,747. He is a leading breeder of Hereford cattle and founded the town of Russell, Indian Territory.

At the Santa Fe meeting in Topeka practically no opposition was manifested by the stockholders to the proposition of increasing the common stock of the company and issuing $50,000,000 convertible bonds. The common stock is increased from $102,000,000 to $152,000,000.

George Foster Peabody, banker and treasurer of the Democratic national committee, is reported to have broken down physically and is now at his farm home in northern New York. He is not seriously ill, but the physicians have ordered him to take a long rest and a change of scene.

Henry Phipps, business associate of Andrew Carnegie and one of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, has decided to make his "model tenement house" philanthropy a triangular enterprise by including in it the cities of Philadelphia and Allegheney, as well as New York.

At a meeting of the paper and wood pulp manufacturers of Canada, it was unanimously resolved that, in the interests of the Dominion, and especially of the province of Quebec, every effort should be made to secure the enactment of legislation to prohibit the export of logs and pulp wood.

The trustees of the Peabody education fund, at their meeting in Washington January 24th, voted to dissolve their trust. A vote also was taken on the proposition to appropriate $1,000,000 for the George Peabody School for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, the appropriation for that purpose being made unanimously.

Pope Pius X. has received the students of the American College at Rome who were presented by Rector Kennedy. The Pope congratulated his visitors upon the splendid results of their examinations, saying that Americans took the palms among the colleges of Rome and are an honor to their country. He gave each student a silver medal.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a report on railroad accidents in the United States during the months of July, August and September, 1904, showing 224 passengers and 181 employes killed and 2,154 passengers and 1,838 employes injured in train accidents. There is a decrease in the number killed but the total casualties break all records.

city within the wounded are borne in the greatest numbers is Osaka, which with its belching chimneys and busy manufacturing and commercial life, has been called the Japanese Chicago. Here are five great hospitals and in them are at present 20,000 wounded soldiers and sailors.

A Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, writing from Osaka, relates many thrilling stories of deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice performed by brave men now lying crippled and wounded in the Osaka hospitals. Some of these will go out into the world wrecks of their former selves; for many, the life-tide is ebbing fast, but from not a single one of them, even in the midst of the most poignant sufferings, is there heard a murmer or a regret for the sacrifice they have made for Emperor and fatherland.

Everything is done to cast some lightness around their shadowed lot. Sympathetic men and women bring them loving offerings, and school children gather around them to sing songs of cheer and fervent patriotism.

Panama Canal Problems.

Discussing Chief Engineer Wallace's suggestions concerning the construction of the Panama canal, the Atlanta Journal says that "it appears that the longer the chief engineer studies the situation the more physical difficulties bob up. We have not, in fact, begun to build as yet, and it may be some time before we do. We do not yet know exactly what we are to build or where we are to build it. The American public must exercise a vast deal of patience before the first ship goes through the waterway. But no matter how long it may take, we want the best possible route. It is better to spend time and money at the outset. We have waited more decades than two for the canal as it is, and if the first vessel gets through the big ditch in from fifteen to twenty years, we imagine that the whole country will be pretty well satisfied."

15 YEARS OF TORTURE.

Itching and Painful Sores Covered Head and Body—Cured in Week By Cuticura.

"For fifteen years my scalp and forehead was one mass of scabs, and my body was covered with sores. Words cannot express how I suffered from the itching and pain. I had given up hope when a friend told me to get Cuticura. After bathing with Cuticura Soap and applying Cuticura Ointment for three days, my head was as clear as ever, and to my surprise and joy, one cake of soap and one box of ointment made a complete cure in one week. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Young doctors leaving college get their titles by degrees, but they must have patience in order to become wealthy.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in ¾-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

"Are the American people growing shorter?" asks the Medical Record. Really, some of us couldn't be any shorter.

"Why, Nellie," said a mother to her small daughter, "you never saw me act naughty as you have been acting." "Of course not," replied Nellie, "I'm too much of a lady to notice such things."

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtwart, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, 25c. *Ask to-day.*

When a man shines in society he seldom shines in business.

TEA

There are fewer nerves in the tea-drinking countries.

Imagine a nervous Dutchwoman!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

The man who courts trouble generally marries it.

You never hear any one complain about "Defiance Starch." There is none to equal it in quality and quantity, 16 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now and save your money.

It takes a lot of cold cash to keep our stoves coaled.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is designed to bring health and happiness. Cures Kidney and Liver complaint, and purifies the blood. At all druggists.

Frequently a girl's good looks are responsible for her lack of good manners.

More Flexible and Lasting.

Don't shake out or blow out by using Defiance Starch you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and one-third more for same money.

Smith Herald, after stating up the new baby, said: "Well, that kid hasn't got any hair to speak of, but he has got a lot of face to be satisfied."

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Noon in the Woods.

"Hush!" said the pine on the hill.
And all of them listened together—
Listened and nodded and grew so still,
Still in the golden weather—
And the squirrel who fancied he'd something to do
And chattered awhile complaining,
Felt the spell of the silence creep over him, too,
For noon in the woods was reigning.

And the sunshine slips through the boughs,
And gold is the place of its falling,
Gold where the wild doves murmur and drowse,
And gold is the coo of their calling.
The little bright eyes are closed in sleep,
And hushed is the sob of complaining,
For silence broods, as it broods on the deep,
When noon in the woods is reigning.

—Roland Whittle.

New Balancing Trick.

This is one of the neatest and most curious of balancing tricks.

Cut the tops of two long corks into wedge shape, insert the corks firmly in the necks of two bottles of equal height, and place the bottles on the table about ten inches apart, with the edges of the corks parallel to each other. Now try to balance a table knife on one of the sharpened corks. If you succeed, reject that knife and try one with a heavier handle, for we must have two knives that will not balance unaided. Having found two such knives, hold them level on the corks with their points almost in contact, moving the bottles if necessary, and set on their points a small, thin wine glass or tumbler containing just

How the Balance Is Made.

enough water to make the whole affair balance when you take your hands off it.

This is a good deal easier to say than to do, but it can be done, though it may take more than one pair of hands to do it—at least, at first.

So far you have accomplished a striking and "ticklish" balancing feat and that is all. Now attach a bullet, coin, or any small heavy object to a thread and carefully lower it into the water in the little glass. As soon as the coin touches the water the glass begins to go down, the knives turning like see-saws on the corks, and lower goes the glass, so that if the coin is large you will have a smash before it is half under water. But you can pull it up at any instant. As you do so the glass follows as if it were glued to the coin, and so you can keep it see-sawing up and down.

Perhaps the reason of this is not clear to you. The coin is held up by the thread and does not touch the glass, so how can it affect it? Well, the coin is not held up by the thread alone. The part that is under water is held partly by the thread and partly by the water, which buoys it up with a force equal to the weight of an equal bulk of water. The coin there presses the water, and consequently the glass, downwards with an equal force.

Now when you pull out the coin this extra weight is taken off, so the glass rises to its original position.

You might make the glass bob up and down by pressing it with your finger, but it would be a ticklish experiment, while with the suspended coin you can move the glass so very delicately and safely that you can even make it dance in time to a waltz or polka played rather slowly on the piano. So it makes a very pretty little trick, especially if you substitute for the coin a tiny human figure or doll.

The Boy in the Store.

Emanuel Mandel, of Mandel Brothers, prominent merchants of Chicago, in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune, says: "The boy in the store must begin by becoming a specialist. My ideas with reference to the boy who comes into business nowadays is that he cannot be too well equipped for it in mental training; he cannot be too earnest, capable or industrious. He finds his employers always on the lookout for the best men for the best positions and he need not fear that his merits will not be recognized. We have passed a dozen cash boys on up until they have become heads of departments or superintendents. It has depended on the boys, of course. They may have had small opportunity for education, but they have profited by the things they learned in a business way. The fact is that the chances for the right sort of boy were never as good before as they are today."

Good Party Entertainment.

Here is a jolly kind of entertainment for you boys and girls to make use of the next time you give a party. It will please your little guests ever so much.

Get two sets of scales, one to weigh large articles and one for the smaller things. For some of the tiny objects suggested below it will perhaps be better to buy a cheap pair at a toy shop. Having arranged for the weighing, select a number of articles to be weighed. Have these as unlike and deceptive as possible, so that there really will be great difficulty in deciding. Try, for instance, the following list:

A man's hat and a book.
A pair of scissors and a bunch of keys.
A boot and a pasteboard box (containing, say, a stone or something very heavy.)
A large book and a pasteboard box (this one empty.)
A watch and a bottle of ink.
A pen-nib and a feather.
A pin and a little piece of paper.
An envelope and a postcard.
A one-cent piece and a bow of ribbon.
A doll and shoe.
A newspaper and a package of tacks.
A rubber ball and a sponge.

Arrange the articles beforehand, and let each boy and girl write down on a slip of paper which of the two articles in each lot they think is the heavier. The competitor hands the list, signed, of course, to the judge. Then commences the weighing.

A prize should be given to the one guessing the greatest number correctly.

Home Made Chimes.

Here is a simple experiment, by which you may imitate the sound of cathedral bells in your own room, and perhaps one of the strangest things about it is that no one but yourself will be able to hear them ringing.

Procure a yard of twine and loop it about in the middle, as shown in figure 1 in the illustration. Slip the loop around the handle of a poker and draw it taut. Grasp the free end of the string in either hand. Wind some of it around each of the index fingers. Now press these fingers against your ears, shutting out all sound, and swing the dangling poker until it dashes against the wall.

You will be surprised to perceive a series of heavy chimes, such as ring out from a cathedral clock as it booms out the hour, yet while the room may be crowded no one but you will be a listener to the mysterious peals unless he tries the same experiment.

But what causes this phenomenon? This is answered best by describing a certain kind of toy noisemaker which most boys have seen or made at some time or another. It is known by various names, but perhaps the term "devil fiddle" is its most common term. It is very easily constructed by knocking out one end of a tin can and then puncturing the closed end with a tiny hole, just large enough to insert a piece of twine through—the twine knotted at its end so it cannot be pulled entirely through the hole.

Grasp the can in one hand, and, holding a piece of well rosined leather in the other, pull the string through the folded up leather or slide the leather along the string.

This will result in a most grating, discordant sound, altogether out of proportion to what you would expect from such an action. So from this the extraordinary fact is established that it is the employment of the tin can which causes the great increase of sound. It is the hollow cavity in the can which is really responsible for this, and so it is with the ear. The hollow cavity in the ear enlarges the volume of sound emanating from the poker along the

string, thus acting on the same principle as the can cavity which increased the sound produced on the string attached to it.

Simple but Surprising.

With a ball in each hand, stretch your hands as far apart as you possibly can, and say as you do it:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I propose to bring both of these balls into one hand, and yet not bring my hands together. If any one does not believe that I can do it, say so, and I will prove that I can."

"Go ahead," says some doubter.

So then, give him the proof. This is the way to do it: Lay one of the balls on the mantelpiece or on a table, then, turning your body half around, take the ball up with the other hand (which already contains one ball, this one making two.)

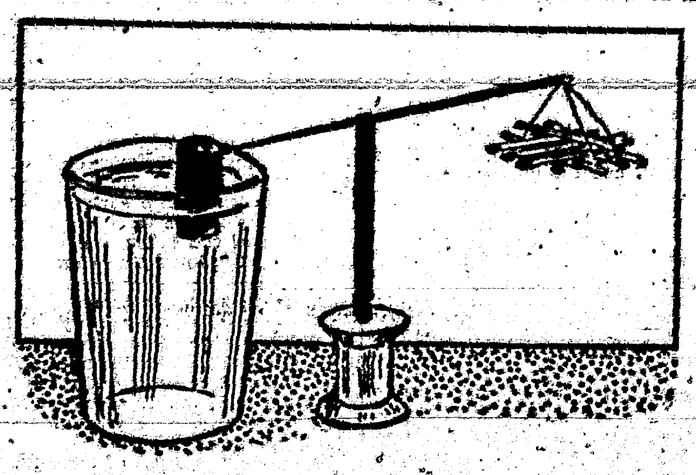
Simple enough, isn't it? But your friends will be puzzled until you show them how the trick is done.

A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

Here is a charming little experiment with which you can entertain a party of friends for a good half hour and which you will find full of interest for yourself.

All you need is a spool, a pencil, a knitting needle, some thread, a cork, and a tumbler of water—things which any of our readers can easily find about the house, with the possible exception of the knitting needle, which you can replace by a hatpin, if you wish, and if your sister is not wearing hers.

Fill the tumbler with water nearly to the brim. Stick the pencil, point first, into the spool and stand the spool by the glass. Trim the top of



the pencil with your jack knife, so that its top is a half inch higher than the rim of the tumbler.

Get a card or a bit of pasteboard, and from it cut a triangular piece with sides each two inches long. In each corner make a pin hole, and pass the end of a piece of thread through each hole. Now knot the other ends of the thread together.

Stick one end of your hatpin into the side of the cork near the top and lay the knitting needle across the top of the pencil, with the bottom of the cork resting on the surface of the water in the glass. You would better have a tiny groove in the top of the pencil.

On the other end of the knitting needle suspend the triangular bit of pasteboard as the picture shows. Now you are ready for your experiment.

Ask each of your friends to guess how many matches can be laid on the pasteboard without overbalancing the needle and drawing the cork from the water. They will guess absurdedly low numbers—two, three, four, etc., for the weight of the card alone will make the cork bob up and down and look as if it might be lifted from the water at any moment.

Now pile match after match on the cardboard, and you will find that a good-sized pile will be required before the cork can be lifted from the water; a pile weighing much more than the cork.

This is due to a quality of the water called "surface tension," which holds on to things with a very real force, and by weighing first the cork and then the matches on a small scale you can find out just what is the surface tension of the water in the glass; it will be just the difference in weight between the cork and the matches.

Good Traits of Turks

(Special Correspondence.)

It is very difficult for a western mind to enter into the real beauty of Turkish life. Men trained in European ideas and civilization have always found difficulty in understanding the morals and precepts of the Moslem faith. The life which the Turk leads is so foreign to Christian ideas that Christendom cannot sympathize with it, though the morals of Islam are drawn chiefly from the same sources as those from Christianity.

Foreign travelers often make erroneous and exaggerated statements about the Turks. The moral character of the Turks is often higher than that of the people who reside among them. The Turk never fights in the streets, never is seen drunk, and seldom is arrested; he is too honest to be a thief. Poverty does not discourage him; he regards it a special affliction from God and submits.

According to the teachings of Mohammed, for him who intended to do good and tried to put his intention in practice, God records from ten to seven hundred deeds, according to their merits. It was asked Mohammed: "Verily, are there rewards for our doing good to animals and giving them water to drink?" He said: "An adulteress passed by a well and saw a dog with lolling tongue, nearly dead of thirst. She drew off her boot and tied it to the end of her veil, and drew water with it for the dog, and gave him to drink, and she was forgiven her sin on account of this act. There are rewards for benefiting every animal." The Turks never beat the animals, and if any Christian is seen ill-treating one, he will at once be arrested and heavily fined.

Turkish Hospitality.

In Turkey every stranger is an invited guest. While you are a guest in a house, you are lord of the house. As among the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality is a religious obligation, and its violation a crime and impiety. An enemy becomes a friend by choosing to be a guest. A man can travel, if he is willing to depend on the people, from Eastern Turkey to Central India and from northern Persia to Southern Arabia, without paying a cent for the necessities of life. Turks receive the guest and entertain him as an angel in the form of a human being (Gen. 18: 1-2). The host himself pours water on your hands and feet to wash. He is your servant as long as you are under his roof, and though you be a Christian or a criminal, he will harbor you against your enemies, and be ready even to meet death for your safety. His second act, after washing your hands and feet, will be to spread costly rugs on the

Traveling Coffee Sellers.

floor and to kindle a fire in the fireplace, and then he will give orders for the preparation of dinner. (Gen. 18: 6.) While you are resting from the fatigue of the road, on the silken rugs, he will run to the herd to slay a lamb in your honor. (Gen. 18: 7.) At the end of your stay he will not accept a cent for his hospitality.

Kindness to Animals.

"There is no beast on earth," says the Koran, "nor bird which flieth with its wings, but the same are a people unto you; unto the Lord they return." It is the current belief among the Turks that animals will share with men the general resurrection, and will be judged according to their work. We find in the Bible a certain measure of legislative protection for animals: "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk." I have come also across the pages, in pagan antiquity, both Roman and Greek, where efforts have been made to establish a law for the protection of animals. Many Greek philosophers ascribed to animals a rational soul like that of man. The fact is, as it seems to me, that when men advance from a wild and savage to a peaceful and refined condition, they become more gentle and kind. The affection of the Turks for animals is worthy of praise. There is no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Turkey, but every Turk is a special officer for the protection of animals.

Honesty in Business.

The Turk doesn't believe in business craft, subtlety and deceit. His mere word is as reliable as an oath. If you go to his store to purchase an article, he does not enter into an extended praise of his goods; he simply says "good," and it is better for you to rely upon his word than upon your own eyes.

No gain of more than 20 per cent is lawful to him, according to his religious belief. If by some misfortune in his commercial career he becomes unable to meet the demand of his creditors, he puts his last penny at their disposal. If, after years, fortune should smile upon him once more he will not rest until he pays the last penny of their claims, for any other conduct, according to his moral sense, is fraudulent and base. Kindliness and consideration of others is characteristic of the Turks. If they find a debtor unable to meet their demands, they will not cause his arrest, and starve his family to death, but will

Turkish Water Carriers.

give him time without any interest on his debt, and financial aid to put him again on his feet, if they have confidence in his character. But if, in the time of his prosperity, he refuses to do justice, he may expect the harsh measures which a highwayman deserves from a brave traveler. The same Turk in one situation is human and considerate, in another cruel and fierce. This is due to his stern, keen and enlightened moral sense and self-esteem.

The Armenian.

The Turks, as a nation, do not possess a distinct commercial instinct in business; they are often easy prey for their Christian neighbors. While the other races around them, for instance, the Armenians, Greeks and Jews, are active, shrewd and money-making merchants, the Turks give little attention to commerce. The commerce of Turkey is entirely in the hands of Armenians. With their quick and acute intelligence the men of this race are far above those of any other in Turkey. Yet, though living together for many centuries under the same political institutions, there exists in the characters of Turks and Armenians the most striking contrasts. The Turk is sincere, the Armenian wise; the Turk is sleepy, the Armenian ever watchful for prey; where the Turk fails from lack of confidence in himself the Armenian masters the situation by ever calculating on his energy. The Turk is a fatalist; he leaves everything to the will of God; but the Armenian depends on his own wisdom. The Turk attributes his misfortunes to the will of God, and assumes humility before God, but the Armenian thinks of them as the result of his own folly, and meets the future with more energy and stratagem. The Turk prays to Allah, calls upon Mohammed for assistance, and waits; the Armenian goes to church to worship, but fights for himself for success. The Turk feeds his dog, his horse and stranger; the Armenian thinks of his purse.

An Excuse.

His Friend—Then your portrait of Miss Newrocks was not satisfactory?

The Artist—No, but an artist should not be held responsible for nature.

Occasionally a woman marries her ideal man, but it is only a matter of time until her air castle is transformed into a flat.—Chicago News.

your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tolstoi and His Sons.

Tolstoi the Great divided his real estate between his five sons before setting out on his reforming mission. In this way he protected it from confiscation in the event of exile. A mine has been found on the estate of Leo which makes him the richest member of the family. None of the brothers resembles the old count. In Paris they follow the lead of grand dukes. One of them served as an officer in the war. They all like to belong to the heavy swell class.

A man doesn't necessarily love his wife because he says she is very dear to him.

It takes a real enterprising man to buy a safe on the installment plan, start a bank and pay for the safe out of the deposits.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is wise for a young man to strike out for himself unless he happens to be a ball player.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Many a man who says he has great presence of mind manages successfully to conceal it.

10,000 Plants for 15c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes.

Salzer Seeds have a national reputation as the earliest, finest, choicest the earth produces. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 rich, juicy Turnips,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 15c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of the earliest Sweet Corn on earth—Salzer's Fourth of July—fully 10 days earlier than Cory, Peep o' Day, etc., etc. [W. N. U.]

We all like the good old Christmas customs, but the shop keeper delights in Christmas customers.

Best Appreciated in a Dry Climate.

A fresh cigar made of good tobacco is the ideal smoke. Lewis' "Single Binder" straight, fresh from the factory, wrapped in foil, is an ideal cigar. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The more fool questions you ask the more you don't learn.

TEA

How strange that so dainty a thing should possess such a power!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

The chronic kicker must carry the centipede.

THERE IS NOTHING more painful than

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

but there is nothing more for them than

St. Jacobs Oil

The old reliable cure. It is penetrating, prompt and satisfying.

Price 25c. and 50c.

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

FOUGHT WITH MONSTER EAGLE.

Youth Battles for Life with Monarch of the Air.

News has reached here of a terrible fight C. D. Estill had a few days ago with a monster eagle near Philo, says a dispatch from Ukiah, Cal. Estill was plowing and noticed a large bird in a tree. He stopped his work and when he saw it was an eagle he began throwing rocks at it.

The bird was hit several times and commenced circling around overhead, too high for Estill to throw. Estill was standing by a picket fence watching the maneuvers of the bird, when it suddenly swooped down and struck him a terrific blow with its wings.

Estill grabbed a picket from the fence and then began a battle for life that eventually ended in the killing of the eagle. Time after time it came at the boy and struck him with its wings and beak, sometimes receiving blows from the picket in return. Estill succeeded in breaking one of the eagle's wings, but did not drive it away.

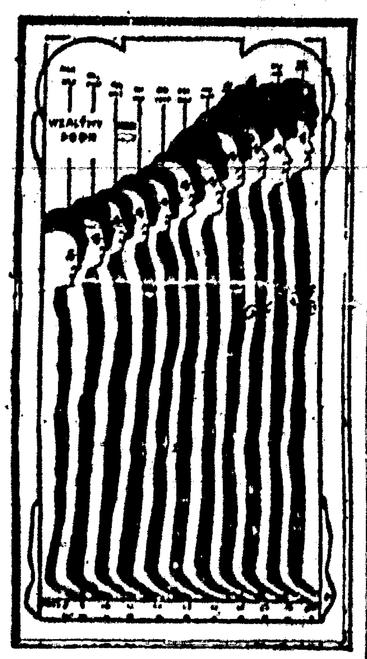
Both were becoming weak, and the eagle managed to stick his talons in the boy's arm, nearly tearing it from his shoulder and causing him to faint.

When he recovered the eagle was lying dead but a few feet from him.

The eagle measured ten feet from tip to tip and had talons eight inches long. Estill is still under the doctor's care.

Stature of Italians.

Prof. Paglian, an Italian anthropologist, has made a study of the comparative physical development of the rich and the poor among his countrymen. This chart, showing the average stature of both classes, reveals that the odds are in favor of the rich from infancy, and that they assume a con-



stant advance after the age of thirteen, when the poor begin hard manual labor.

Shoes $500 Each, the Latest.

Probably the most remarkable shoes ever produced within recent times were those worn at a function in London the other day by a lady well known in society. In keeping with a gorgeous gown, which is said to have cost a fabulous sum, she wore a pair of shoes that were literally covered with flashing jewels—diamonds, rubies and pearls. The style of decoration was of a remarkably striking character. Five hundred dollars was the price of each shoe.

Such decoration of shoes is a return to the fashion of the Middle Ages, when extravagance and gaudy display were the chief characteristics pertaining to footwear, in common with other things.

Fish Killed in Thousands.

Fishermen in and around Sharon, Mass., do not relish the information that 450,000 bass and perch are frozen in the ice at Massapoag pond. It is understood that the killing of the fish resulted from experiments made under the direction of the Massachusetts state board of health, to determine the efficacy of copper sulphate in exterminating algae.

Collapsible Theater Hat.

A collapsible theater hat, that may be folded into a minute space, and when necessary will reassume its former symmetry, has been invented by a London milliner for the benefit of her sex. The hat, which has been patented, is made on an ingenious framework, which can be covered with pliable straw, chiffon, lace or cloth—indeed, any material save vel-

vet, which would crush too much to be of service. It can also be modeled in any shape to suit any style of beauty.

PASSING FANCIES IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN

Bobbin for Dental Floss.

Something new in a little pocket convenience is in the small, flat bobbin of dental floss. This everyone knows, but he may not know of the improvement added recently—a small finger set on at one side of the bobbin. When the floss is pulled out the end is caught in this finger, making a taut stretch of it, which can be used without the awkwardness that is experienced when the end is held in the fingers.

Cashmere House Gown.

This attractive house gown is of green silk of a light shade. The vest and the belt are of silk. The trimming consists of broken key design,

made of ribbon of green, matching the cashmere and fagoted with silk twist matching the silk. The sleeves are finished with ribbon and fagoting.

New Gowns.

Many of the gowns are built along nouveau art lines and the woman of the season looks precisely as though she had stepped off a calendar. She is in reds and browns, bronzes and sepias, and her tones are beautiful to behold.

She dresses in etamine and heavy canvas, the new woman in brown, and she selects the glossy face cloth which looks like brown satin and the wonderful novelty brown goods, woolen and soft and easily draped.

Then one sees the woman of brown in camel's hair with the long hairs very visible on the surface, and in the camel's hair there are stripes, and spots and shot portions to give it a contrast. And one also sees the camel's hair goods with plain dots, silky and shiny, and the camel's hair which has smooth spots of woolen and novelty figures. There are ever so many new varieties this season, just as there are in etamines and brown serges.

But most popular of all in New York is the miroir velvet. It comes so thin that it makes an admirable reception gown, equaling in elegance anything that could be produced.

But there are cheaper velvets that are pretty and fashionable and prettiest of all in brown are the crushed velvet suits which are soft in tone, rich in texture and admirable for making up purposes.

Shaded Plumes Pretty.

The vogue of the ombre or shaded colorings is one that increases as the season reaches its height, and is prettily exemplified in this hat of shaded browns in velvet and chenille, trimmed with a long full plume showing the raspberry tints running into white. The crown is high, the brim so wired that it may be bent to the most becoming curve, and a bandeau tucked into the headsize at the left side, to give a becoming tilt to the shape. Shaded brown velvet roses cover the bandeau, and an appliqué of ecru Irish crochet lies flat on the edge of the brim.

To Serve Mayonnaise.

A good idea for serving tartar sauce or mayonnaise is to put it in a little "lemon basket"—that is, half a lemon nearly cleaned out and then filled with the sauce. One of these should go to each guest. The great advantage in this is that the sauce does not get melted by being put on the hot plate with the fish, fried oysters, etc. If the fish is served on a platter it may be surrounded with these little "lemon baskets." If it is served from the pantry a "lemon basket" should be placed on each plate.—Harper's Bazar.

Costume a Poem in Red.

A costume that might well be called a poem in red was seen in the tea-room of one of New York's most fashionable hotels where the sartorial elect love to gather for a cup of tea and a bit of gossip. The gown had a rather long but round-shaped skirt, and was in dark red chiffon velvet shirred on several fine cords around the hips, falling full and untrimmed to the floor. The shirrings on the skirt were carried up à la princesse to girdle depths around the waist. No fastening was visible, but this was doubtless hidden among the full gathers at the back, as most of the modish costumes are fastened in this manner. The little short-backed waist was of a cloth in a lighter shade than the velvet and sleeveless, or more properly speaking, having a sleeveless effect, the sleeves being caught in puffs with bands and tucks of the cloth, and the little coat was strapped with velvet. The vest and stock collar were of gauze and touches of silk were introduced in the cuffs and revers. With this costume was worn a black velvet cavalier hat, with natural ostrich feathers, and over a chair hung the wearer's wrap of red velvet lined with Russian squirrel.

Smart Midwinter Styles.

A well-known milliner says that camellias and stiff potsled flowers of this family will be worn on fur toques. A swagger hat of sable in flat sailor shape had a close-set wreath of white gardenias around the crown.

Another model was a theater creation, with a crown of violets and their leaves. A brim of embroidered pale green tulle spread like an aureole around the head. Two white feathers so placed as to fall over the brim in front gave a very novel movement to the hat.

A shape which promises to become popular in the exclusive modistic world is a soft American felt, with a Bersaglieri feather. Everyone who has traveled in Italy will remember the hats worn by the soldiers of this favorite regiment, and fashion has adopted the regimental plume for one of her novelties this season.

How to Water Flowers.

The most particular thing in the house culture of plants is the watering. So many people think they are doing their duty if they give their plants a little water every day. This is altogether wrong. When you find your plants dry they need water. This can be easily learned by tapping the pot with the knuckles and getting a ringing sound from dryness and a dead sound when it is wet enough, or by rubbing the soil on the top of the pot with the finger; if it feels moist and sticks to the finger, it is wet enough, but if it feels dry and slightly dirty, it wants water. Water it well, and be sure the water has gone through the pot. By half watering, that is not giving it enough water to go to the bottom, the roots are drawn to the top for a drink instead of going down, where they will get both food and drink. Never let plants stand in water either in saucers or jardinieres, as it will in most instances induce decay of the roots, which will be fatal to the plants.—Montreal Herald.

Boy's "Middy" Suit.

Next to a boy's first bloomers in his after-memories comes the long trousers that made him feel like a "grown up man." With a good pattern to follow, every boy should have his wish gratified for at a very small cost the mother can make a most

satisfactory garment. The pattern is simple and the most inexperienced seamstress will have no difficulty in building a stylish little suit for which the tailor would charge at least $10. The sailor blouse is made to slip over the head and the trousers are of the regulation style. Blue serge is a very satisfactory material for a woolen suit.—Chicago American.

Elaborate Evening Frocks.

Evening frocks are to a degree elaborate. Thin fabrics of all kinds are embroidered closely with sequins. An attractive pink satin frock veiled with net heavily embroidered with sequins has a skirt with tiny stitched tucks about the hips, from which point it falls loose and full. At the hem is a deep and full gathered flounce of the net. The flounce is covered with pink sequins in a flowered design. The low-cut bodice is composed of the neck, and it is caught in at the waist line by a pink satin girdle.

New Wrinkle in Belts.

New leather belts show the influence of tucks and shirrings, for the soft leathers and suedes are puckered in tiny folds in just the appearance of shirring.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

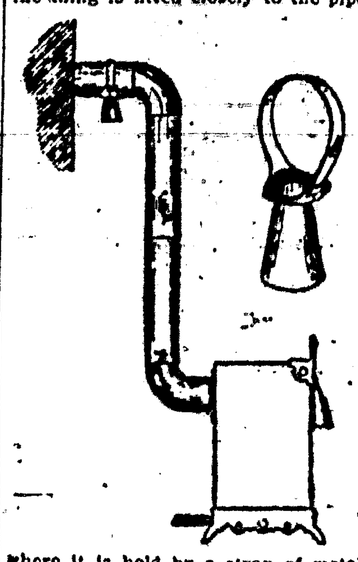
Prevents Foul Boilers.

Saving in time and better kept boilers is claimed for a plant recently installed in Pennsylvania for removing foul water from locomotive boilers. The heat of the foul water is saved and utilized in heating the water for refilling and the water change is made without allowing any steam to escape into the atmosphere or without discharging water on the floor of the roundhouse or into the pits. During the twenty to thirty-five minutes required for the operation, the temperature changes in the boiler but slightly, not more than 30 degrees, or from 350 degrees Fahrenheit to 320 degrees, and if the boiler showed a steam pressure of 100 to 125 pounds at the beginning, and the fire is banked during the operation, the steam pressure will not have fallen below 75 pounds to the square inch.

Stovepipe Ventilation.

A means of making use of the stovepipe as a ventilating system has been made the subject of a recent patent. This is primarily designed for gas stoves, from which there is generally some disagreeable odor, and for coal stoves used in sleeping rooms and living rooms, which means of heating is always open to the danger that the draughts, failing to work properly, will send out an overwhelming blast of gas, which under some conditions means death to the occupants of the room.

In order to make use of this apparatus, a hole is cut in the lower part of the stovepipe near the point where it enters the wall, and over this a funnel-shaped pendant is placed, its bottom being several inches below the lower edge of the pipe. This apparatus is designed for ready adjustment to the pipe. It consists of three pieces of metal, the funnel, a circular disk fastened to the small end by which the thing is fitted closely to the pipe,



where it is held by a strap of metal passing over and around the pipe and secured at either side of the disk. A piece of asbestos is used to bring about a tighter union between the metal disk holding the funnel and the surface of the pipe in order to provide that all the air passing from the room through the pipes shall be drawn through the funnel. It will be readily seen that if from any cause gas escapes into the room it will be drawn into the pipe and outward through the chimney, thereby preventing any danger of persons becoming asphyxiated.

Greater Flow for Niagara.

To rebuild Niagara Falls and thus to harness the power is the burden of a unique scheme that lies from Canada. It has for its foundation the turning back of the waters of the Chippewa river, making its present source its mouth, and its outlet into Lake Erie instead of into the Niagara river as nature arranged. Between the present headwaters of the Chippewa, which, under the contemplated transformation, would become its mouth, and the headwaters of the stream which would carry their combined volume to Lake Ontario is a stretch of several miles. This would have to be excavated, which those who are promoting the project hold would not be a task either difficult or expensive. They say, in fact, that their whole undertaking will be easy from an engineering viewpoint. With the course of the Chippewa reversed advantage can be taken for power purposes of the 300 feet drop between the level of the Niagara river, above the falls, and the level of Lake Ontario.

To Make Hand Plow.

For a hand plow nothing is better than the simple one made in the following manner, says the Indianapolis News. Select two pieces of board free from knots, each three feet long and six inches wide. Bevel the end of each board and nail them together in the form of a V. If necessary they may be braced at the wide end of a strip three inches wide and the necessary length. Then put in a pole five feet long with a cross piece at the upper end. To strengthen the end in which the handle is inserted cut a block of wood as large as possible, and fit it in the end where the two pieces of board join.

Electrical Bleaching Solution.

The latest bleach, not for the complexion but for fabrics, is electricity, and is used in Sweden at Billingfors. When in regular operation it produces in twenty-four hours sufficient bleaching solution to treat 18,000 kilograms of cellulose, for which purpose the plant was installed.

Appetizing Food Prepared Quickly and with Little Trouble.

I have just returned from spending a few days up in the pine woods of northern Minnesota, there enjoying the fast-vanishing Indian summer days which are now upon us. While there I met a trapper who has spent many years in the woods and who greatly interested me with his many experiences. He told me that for a short stay in the woods all he took with him was a sack of flour, some salt, coffee, sugar and a tin pail for his coffee. This was his entire housekeeping outfit—a blanket, rifle and hunting knife making up his full equipment. He would build himself a rude shelter in the woods sufficient to cover him at night and safely store his provisions from the weather.

I asked him how he prepared for dinner, and how he mixed his dough and baked his bread, and he explained as follows: Instead of a bowl or pan in which to mix the dough he simply

rolled back the edges of his flour sack and made a depression with his hand in the middle of the flour. Into this he poured some water, added salt, and (if he had it on hand) some dripping from a fat piece of venison roasting at the fire. He would stir up the flour until the water had taken all the flour it could, making a round ball of dough. He would remove this from the sack, and, tying up the sack, put it one side, none the worse for being made a mixing machine of.

Rolling his ball of dough between his hands, or upon a piece of birch bark, he would mold it into the form of a rope a foot or two in length. Now, procuring a birch sapling, he would cut it so that it made a stick, say three feet long, and then peeled the bark from it, sharpening one end of the stick. Around this he would coil his rope of dough, much like a snake encircling the stick. His dough now was ready for the oven, and, jabbing the stick into the earth close to the fire, his bread began to bake. He would see to it that the stick was turned from time to time so as to expose all parts of the dough to the action of the fire.

Presumably his coffee was boiling in the pail, and his venison broiling at the same time. The venison broiled and the coffee boiled and the bread baked, he sat by his camp fire and ate his venison, and drank his coffee, breaking off piece after piece of hot bread, fresh from the "oven," as he required it.

So, without mixing machine, dough trough, dough divider, molding machine bread tin, and draw plate oven, did this man in the wilderness make bread that he, no doubt, thoroughly relished because of the sauce imparted by hunger such as only comes after one has tramped the forest all day long after deer.

This way of making bread was certainly a "new one on me," and, leaving everything else out of the question, this was a case where a baker didn't have to bother himself over the much vexed problem of having to take back stale bread.—Charles Christadoro, in the Baker's Helper.

Train on Rollers.

A party of directors and experts yesterday, says the London News, traveled from London bridge to the Crystal Palace in a train fitted with roller bearings.

The Brighton company have experimented for six years with roller bearings, with satisfactory results, but owing to the high cost their extended use was impossible. The latter designs, while equally efficient, were reduced in price, and were tried on fast trains between London and Brighton for two years, during which time 30,000 miles, or about three times the earth's circumference, were covered. Now the company run two trains under similar conditions, one fitted in the usual way, and the other equipped with Empire roller bearings in order to test the claim to a saving of ten pounds of coal per mile, and to an acceleration of the trains, due to the great reduction in starting effort.

Lace Vogues in Lace.

There is the splendidly showy Point de Flandere which wears forever and can be patched and darned afterward with bits of finer lace. And there is the heavy Irish crochet which can always be reclaimed by a stitch or two of crochet work.

There are hundreds of imitation laces which are very nice, indeed, both for trimmings and for making up the vest and smaller parts of the gown.

A great many laces are applied in long panelesque fashion and, for this purpose, the strong heavy laces are used. And, then, along each side of the lace panel there is an opportunity for some very fine handwork. One lace panel was bordered with embroidered daisies in the middle of which was set a little rhinestone. Another lace panel was bordered with roses upon the petals of which there were fastened the smallest seed pearls, just enough to look like drops of dew.

Brethren" and a marvelous list of African tales, is much more than a writer of stories, though the world has known him for the last dozen years only as such. Back in the seventies he was a big man in South Africa—master of the High Court of the Transvaal and the man who, with Colonel Brooke, hoisted the British flag over the South African Republic. He was a mighty hunter in his South African days and many of the shooting adventures so excitingly set out in his novels are written directly from actual happenings. It was in the eighties and nineties that he began to produce his famous novels. In 1901 he took up his investigation of the condition of agriculture in England and is now noted for his tireless work in the best interests of the British farmer.

Self-heating Cans.

Far eastern news often contains references to the canned meats of the Russians, which are so put up that they may be heated without a fire. The device is German. It is called the "calorit." Two chambers include the inner can, one holding lime, the other water. Puncturing the partition causes slaking of the lime, which produces the necessary heat.

HIS EXPERIENCE TEACHES THEM

That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Bright's Disease. Remarkable case of George J. Barber—Quick recovery after years of suffering.

Estherville, Iowa, Jan. 23d.—(Special)—The experience of Mr. George J. Barber, a well known citizen of this place, justifies his friends in making the announcement to the world "Bright's Disease can be cured." Mr. Barber had kidney trouble and it developed into Bright's Disease. He treated it with Dodd's Kidney Pills and to-day he is a well man. In an interview he says:

"I can't say too much for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had Kidney Disease for fifteen years and though I doctored for it with the best doctors here and in Chicago, it developed into Bright's Disease. Then I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and two boxes cured me completely. I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best in the world."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Bright's Disease.

Lifting by Magnetism.

The lifting of massive iron and steel plates, weighing four, six and twelve tons, by magnetism is now done every workday in a number of large steel works. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of chain and hooks in the older method. It is also found that the metal plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them. A magnet weighing 300 pounds will lift nearly five tons.

A GREAT SUFFERER

LAY HELPLESS AND SPEECHLESS FOR HOURS AT A TIME.

Sinking Spells, Headaches, Rheumatism, All Caused by Poor Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When Mrs. Williams was asked for some details of the fearful illness from which she had so long suffered, she spoke as follows:

"Ever since I had nervous prostration, about thirteen years ago, I have had periodical spells of complete exhaustion. Any excitement or unusual activity would throw me into a state of lifelessness. At the beginning my strength would come back in a moderate time, but the period of weakness kept lengthening until at last I would lie helpless as many as three hours at a stretch."

"You were under medical treatment, of course?"

"Yes, when I became so bad that I had to give up my housework, in May of 1903, I was being treated for kidney trouble, and later the doctor thought my difficulties came from change of life. I was not only weak, but I had dizzy feelings, palpitation of the heart, misery after eating, hot flashes, nervous headaches, rheumatic pains in the back and hips. The doctor did me so little good that I gave up his treatment, and really feared that my case was incurable."

"What saved you from your state of hopelessness?"

"In July of 1906 I had a very bad spell, and my husband came in one day with a little book which told of remarkable cures effected by a remedy for the blood and the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He bought a box for me, and that was the beginning of my return to health. My appetite grew keen, my food no longer distressed me, my nerves were quieted, and my strength began to revive."

"How long did you take this remedy?"

"For two months only. At the end of that time I had regained my health and cheerfulness, and my friends say that I am looking better than I have done for the past fifteen years."

Mrs. Lizzie Williams is now living at No. 416 Cedar street, Quincy, Illinois. The pills which she praises so highly cure all diseases that come from impoverished blood. If your system is all run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the very best remedy to take. Any druggist can supply them.

A woman's favorite writer is a husband who is capable of writing checks.

TEA

"It takes one out of himself and makes him forget himself——!"

"What a comfort!"

RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA

"The World of Medicine Recognizes Grip as Epidemic Catarrh."—
Medical Talk.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

IT spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip."

Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp.

Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? If so, read the following letters.

These testimonials speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grip which left me with systemic catarrh.

"A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

Cured in a Few Weeks.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grip, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

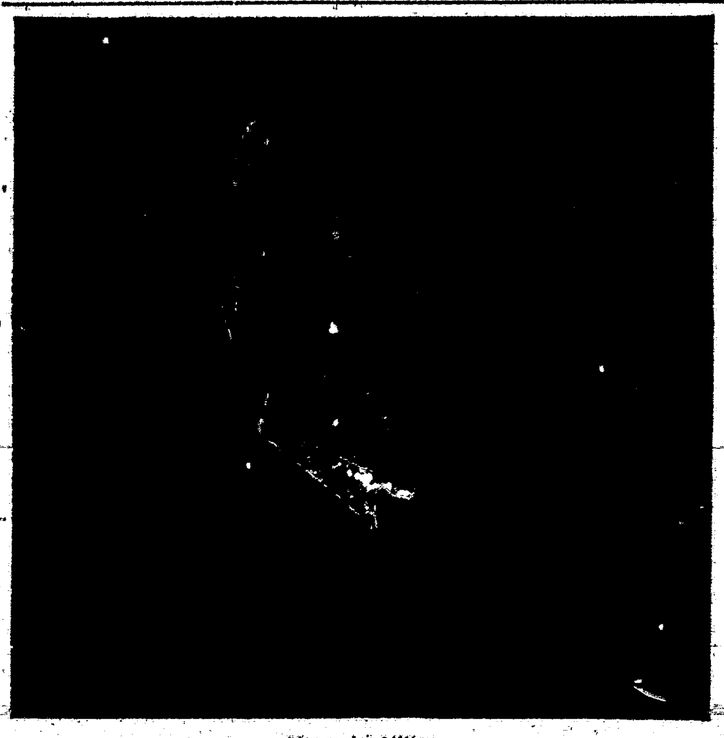
Saved by Pe-ru-na.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was dispaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

Chinese Preserved Eggs.

A German epicure comes to the rescue of the Chinese in regard to their alleged habit of eating rotten eggs. The eggs, he says, are simply preserved in lime until they get a consistency like that of hard butter, and they taste somewhat like lobster. He declares them one of the choicest delicacies he has ever eaten. He thinks there are no better cooks in the world than the Chinese. When he went to live among them his friends predicted he would starve, but he had a good time and gained weight—more than he wanted to.



Alexander Hilton.

Alexander Hilton, formerly general passenger agent of the Frisco system, and prior to that, assistant general passenger agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway (now absorbed by the Frisco), has been advanced to the position of passenger traffic manager for both the Frisco and the Eastern Illinois systems, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Hilton, besides being a broad, intellectual and well-endowed gentleman, is also widely known as a successful and master railroader, respected in business for sagacity and fairness. As a passenger traffic man he has been widely known and justly popular. During the late world's fair he made a most enviable record, and is now president of the St. Louis association of general passenger agents. Mr. Hilton succeeds Bryan Snyder.

Keep your temper if it is good, and don't lose it if it is bad.

TEA

You don't read advertisements; why are you reading this?

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

In order to join the great silent majority a man must either die or get married.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Many a train of thought carries no freight.

A vicious little dog that had been trained to "say his prayers" was aptly described as a "holy terrier."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

When a man is working for himself he doesn't have to employ a timekeeper.

Defiance Starch is guaranteed biggest and best or money refunded. 16 ounces, 10 cents. Try it now.

Hyde, Sussex, received a letter from Australia asking him to try to find a man in his village who had had his waistcoat stolen thirty years ago. The vicar found the man and told his Australian correspondent. In due time he received a letter inclosing $50 for the owner of the waistcoat. The writer said that with the $2.50 he had found in the waistcoat he had gained a new start in life and was now well-to-do.

Sheep Never Seasick.

L. B. Harris of Lyndonville, Vt., says that he has noted an interesting fact in regard to sheep. He has just imported some sheep from England and the steamer had a rough passage. Although passengers, horses and cattle alike were terribly frightened by the heavy rolling and pitching of the big ship, the sheep paid no attention whatever and contentedly chewed their cud through all the tossing.

Needs of Many Descriptions.

A Washington county (Me.) editor writes: "One of our newly married young ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs it with his pants on, and unless the delinquent readers of this old rag of freedom pay up soon we will need bread without a darn thing on."

To Attract Tourists.

A plan is afoot to establish near Honolulu a native village in all respects as near as possible like the now extinct villages which existed during the old missionary days and where all the old customs "fit to show" will be shown. It is considered that such a village would be an attraction for tourists.

Largest Clock in the World.

What is said to be one of the largest clocks in the world has been placed in a new tower at Elizabeth, N. J. It is thirty-eight feet in diameter, with eighteen-foot hands. The tower, which is three hundred feet high, was built expressly for the clock, which will be visible for many miles around.

Shoplifting School.

The San Francisco police arrested three men and three women in what they said was a shoplifting school. It had counters and shelves, and the women were being taught to steal. A large amount of goods, stolen from department stores, was recovered.

Care for Berlin Paupers.

As many as 1,300 persons seek refuge on some days in the "warm rooms" maintained in Berlin for paupers. Four cobblers and a tailor are paid by the city for mending the garments of the paupers while in these rooms.

"Sitting" Joke.

Standing jokes are common enough, but whoever heard of a sitting one. What about the young man who sat on his sweetheart's new hat and warbled: "I'm sitting on the style, Mary?"—London Tid-Bits.

To Thine Own Self Be True.

Let everything else go, if you must, but never lose your grip on yourself. This is your priceless pearl, dearer to you than your breath. Cling to it with all your might. Give up life itself first.—Success.

Just What She Wanted.

A lady entered a Fort Fairfield (Me.) grocery store one day and told the clerk that she wanted to buy an "empty barrel of flour, as she wished to make a hencoop for her dog."

Will Not Publish Army Journal.

The plan of the British war office to publish an "army journal" has been abandoned. The official reason for the abandonment is that it would take "too much time."

United States Internal Commerce.

The value of the articles forming the internal commerce of the United States is estimated at about twenty-two billions of dollars in a single year.

Growth of Hair and Nails.

In every seventy years the average man grows a beard twenty-five feet long, hair almost fifty feet long and nails twenty-three feet long.

Cure for Colds.

People who go barefooted and those who wear sandals instead of shoes, it is said, rarely have colds in the head or any form of influenza.

Kept Busy.

The woman who seeks to improve herself has little time to see imperfections in others. She has business of her own.

Immense Bible Class.

The largest bible class in Great Britain is at All Saints' church, Sheffield. The average attendance is 1,600.

Woman in Plowing Contest.

A woman was one of the competitors in a plowing contest lately held in Derbyshire, England.

Uneducated Sudanese.

The population of the Sudan is numbered at 3,000,000, nearly all wholly uneducated.

Substitute for Rubber.

A new substitute for rubber is being made in Mexico from the guayule plant.

beauty is a most important matter for thus one not only saves one's self pain and expense, but also actually prolongs one's life—the decay and loss of teeth being but the initial stages of the general break-up of the health. Artificial teeth are at their best vastly inferior to one's own teeth in good working order. To prevent decay of the latter, absolute cleanliness of the mouth is essential.

Library and Its Contents.

A library is like a butcher's shop; it contains plenty of meat, but it is all raw; no person living can find a meal in it till some good cook comes along and says: "Sir, I can see by your looks that you are hungry; I know your taste; be patient for a moment and you shall be satisfied that you shall have an excellent appetite."—G. Ellis.

A Candid Opinion.

An elderly workingman married a woman quite remarkable for her extreme plainness, the attraction being her money. Soon after his master met him and said, "Well, John, I hear you are married; what sort of a wife have you got?" "Well, master," said John, "she is the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's his masterpiece."

Indians' Test of Fast Shooting.

There is a purely Indian exploit which is recognized as a test of fast shooting. In this the "honor" is allowed the archer who can have six arrows in the air at once, and the "high honor" for seven. The Indian record is eight, but not many Indians have made it.—Country Life in America.

Capital Punishment in Sweden.

In Sweden confession is necessary before capital punishment can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence, the prison discipline is made extremely strict and severe until the desired confession is obtained.

Gulls Destroy Herring Fry.

A scientist told the Belfast Natural History Society that there are two million gulls in the United Kingdom, and during the herring season each consumes 200 fry a day. If all the fry reached maturity they would be worth £24,000,000.

Free Meals for Children.

One of the charities of London is the Southwark free meals fund, the aim of which is that no child in the borough of Southwark shall go hungry during the winter months. Last year it gave away 135,000 breakfasts and dinners.

Taking No Chances.

"I don't know whether you are my husband or a burglar," she exclaimed, "but I am going to be on the safe side and shoot." As he lay on his convalescent bed he no longer claimed that women do not use judgment.

A Blood Purifier.

The simplest blood purifier is a sliced lemon, two tablespoonfuls of black currant preserve and ten red sage leaves to a quart of boiling water. Sweeten to taste and it is not disagreeable.

Light of Publicity.

"Do not trouble yourself too much about the light on your statues," said Michael Angelo to the young sculptor; "the light of the public square will test its value."—Emerson.

Volcanic Islands.

Since the beginning of last century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen have disappeared and ten are now inhabited.

Mexicans Fond of Company.

A Mexican would rather live squeezed up in a village and travel several miles every day to his farm than live away from his neighbors.

Helping Himself.

"We have quit waiting for prosperity," says an Arkansas editor, "and have bought an ax and gone to splitting rails."—Atlanta Constitution.

Uses Millions of Envelopes.

The British postal department uses eight millions of envelopes yearly for telegrams alone—a quarter of a million a day.

Monument for Supposed Inventor.

A monument is to be erected in Nuremburg to Peter Henlein, the supposed inventor of the watch who died in 1540.

Journal for Conjurers.

Preparations are being made for the publication in London of a weekly journal written for conjurers.

The Law of Supply and Demand.

If nobody ever listened to scandal, nobody would ever talk of it.—Somerville Journal.

Or at Any Other Time.

It is easy when we are in prosperity to give advice to the afflicted.—Aeschylus.

Devout Londoners.

At least 40 per cent of the people of London are attendants at public worship.

used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Feverishness, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, Break up Colds and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

You can't be popular without occasionally laughing at a few moss-grown jokes.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Epsenay, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 19, 1900.

"Do you think Bangs ever fooled his wife successfully?" "I know it. He married her."

TEA

There is better tea than you suspect; and yours is probably worse than you suspect.

Whatsoever the foolish farmer sows, that shall the bunko man reap.

Give a very naughty boy a dainty cup of fine tea, and see his face change gradually!

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Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch. This is because they have a stock on hand of other brands containing only 12 oz. in a package, which they won't be able to sell first, because Defiance contains 16 oz. for the same money.

Do you want 16 oz. instead of 12 oz. for same money? Then buy Defiance Starch. Requires no cooking.

Truth is all right in its way, but flattery is often more satisfactory.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Money talks, but that of a miser doesn't make extravagant speeches.

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Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

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It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development.

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It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues" and headache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures. Kidney Complaints and Backache, of either sex, the Vegetable Compound always cures

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When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interest of White Oaks and Lincoln Co., N. M.

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisille, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 8th, 1904, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 24, 1879.

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If not paid inside 6 months.. 1.50

Russia has another army corps to send to the front but the Czar and the grand dukes are at a loss which way to send it, whether to Warsaw, Moscow or the Black sea, as there appears to be good fighting along the whole line.

That Scenic "Root" is now attempting to run its snoot into the territorial strong box for about all there is in it. A bill is before the legislature to run it up to Raton, near the Colorado line, and down along the sandy, scenic Rio Grande to El Paso, with an appropriation about as long as this shoe string road itself. Of course the people of the remote counties, who would never have occasion to even view this great mid continent thoroughfare would not kick about paying for a modern enterprise like this.

The Santa Fe railroad managed to pull through the month of December without any serious kick from either its high class officials or its stockholders, its net earnings, or rather its net receipts for that month amounted to over six millions. The receipts for the year 1904 amounted to the mere bagatelle of 34,000,000. And the people pay the freight, while the men they send to congress travel on railroad passes and draw mileage from the government, while they hamper the President in his efforts to regulate the rates to a point where they would be less oppressive.

The Outlook acknowledges the receipt of two volumes lately issued by the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration. One, "The Land of Sunshine", is a hand book of three hundred pages, setting forth the resources, products, industries and climate of New Mexico. It is profusely illustrated with scenes from the various cities, towns and localities in the territory which give an excellent and truthful idea of the conditions in New Mexico at the present time. Col Max Frost, Sec. of the Bureau of immigration and Paul A. F. Walter compiled and edited the book and the text is full of instructive and useful information regarding all the counties in the territory. It is an excellent book to send broadcast over the country.

The other volume, "New Mexico Mines and Minerals" is the work of Prof. F. A. Jones who gathered and compiled the material from first sources. These books can not fail to be of great service in advertising the resources and attractions of New Mexico. There is a short description of the mining camps and ore deposits throughout the territory, together with the geological formation. There is a table of altitudes and much other information of a general nature of the kind a person seeking information about New Mexico would like to know.

The legislature spent two days of its valuable time this week in ousting two of its members. This will have no result whatever on the results of the legislature. We can congratulate ourselves that while they were doing this they were not engaged in any legislation more vicious.

the Statehood bill. Of course the amendments will have to be disposed of first and if either the Foraker or the Teller measures carry it will succeed in giving single statehood to New Mexico eventually. At present no one can tell whether we shall be it, or merely the big sister in the sisterhood of states.

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the connection of Thomas M. DuBois, with the Corona Mercantile Co., has been terminated and that from and after this dat the said Thomas M DuBois has no right or authority to conduct any indebtedness of any nature against the said Corona Mercantile Co., to dispose of any of its property, or in any way to participate in the management of the affairs of the said Corona Mercantile Company.

Dated, Corona, N. M. Jan. 10th 1905.

CORONA MERCANTILE CO

Notice for Publication.

Mineral application, No. 29

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

U. S. Land office, Roswell N. M.
Jan. 5th 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Rock Island Cement and Plaster Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, with its principal office and post office at Ancho, Lincoln County, New Mexico, has made application for a United States patent to the Rock Island group of placer mining claims situated in the Hondo Mining District, County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, said Rock Island group containing 65.96 acres, of surface ground and comprising Ancho No. 1 placer claim containing 160 acres, Ancho No. 2 placer claim, containing 160 acres Keystone placer claim, containing 160.96 acres and Chicago placer claim, containing 160 acres, bearing gypsum rock, natural cement or gypsite, clay and other valuable minerals. Said Rock Island Group being designated as mineral survey No. 1101 and described in the Field Notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office with magnetic variation at 12 degrees East as follows

ANCHO NO 1.

Beginning at corner No. 1; identical with a corner of the location, also Corner No. 4 Keystone placer, also Corner No. 4 Chicago placer, both of this survey. In the south line of the El Paso & North Eastern Railway right-of-way A cedar post 4 inches square, 4 feet long, set 2 feet in the ground, with a mound of stones 18 inches high, 2 feet base, around it, scribed 1—1191 4—1191 on side facing claims with a nail driven at point for corner. From which the section corner, common to sections 34 and 35, R. 11 E., and sections 2 and 3, R. 12 E. T 4 S. N. M. P. M. a limestone 4x8x6 inches set in a mound of stones chiseled four notches on the N., and 2 notches on the S. faces from which a cedar tree 8 inches dia. bears N. 65 deg E. 7 ft dist. Pine tree 8 ins. dia bears S. 8 deg. W. 24 ft. dist. both trees blazed, no scribing seen. bears N. 64 deg. 45' E. 2237.5 feet dist. A cedar tree 6 ins. dia. bears S 45 deg W. 25 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191 4—1191 4—1191. Pinon tree 16 inches in dia. bears S. 45 degrees 50' E. 22 ft distant blazed and scribed X 1—1191 4—1191 4—1191.

Thence S. 65 degrees 57' W. along the S. line of the right of way of the E. P. & N. E. Ry. 1846 feet cross stock yard fence; 1933 feet cross stock yard fence; 2340 feet Corner No. 2.

A cedar post 4 inches square, four feet long, set 2 feet in the ground. Mound of stones 18 ins high 2 feet base around it scribed 2—1191 on side facing claim with nail driven at point for corner. From which a corner of the location, a cedar post 4 ins square, four feet above the ground set in a mound of stones, bears S. 40 degrees 37' E. 18 feet dist. The 37 mile post bears N. 74 degrees W. 125 feet dist. A cedar tree 8 ins in dia. bears N. 61 degrees E. 128 feet dist. blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. Thence S. 65 degrees 57' E. 200 feet cross pipe line 2640 feet depot. A cedar post 4 ins square 4 feet long, set 2 feet in the ground, a mound of stones 18 ins high 2 ft base round it, scribed 3—1191 on side facing claim, with a nail driven at point for corner. From which a corner of the location a cedar post 4 ins square, 4 feet long in a mound of stones, marked South Corner Ancho No. 1 bears S. 12 degrees W. 47 ft dist. A pine tree 9 ins in dia. bears S. 45 deg 40' W. 19 feet dist. blazed and scribed X B T 3—1191. A cedar tree 10 ins dia bears N. 70 deg 10' W. 11 ft dist. blazed scribed X B T 3—1191. A pine tree 8 ins in dia. bears N 1 deg E. 21 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 3—1191. Thence N 50 deg 37' E. 2640 feet cross wagon road, course NW. 2640 ft corner No. 4 of Keystone placer of this survey. A cedar post 4 ins square 4 feet long set 2 feet in the ground with a mound of stones 18 ins high 2 ft base around it, scribed 4—1191 E—1191 on sides facing the claims, with a nail driven at point for corner From which a corner of the location, a cedar post 4 ft long, set in a mound of stones, bears S 28 deg. 37' E. 8 ft dist. A cedar tree 4 ins dia. bears N 23 deg. W. 24 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 4—1191 3—1191. A pine tree 6 ins dia. bears S. 55 deg W. 21 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 4—1191 3—1191. A cedar tree 18 ins dia. bears S. 21 deg. E. 40 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 4—1191 3—1191. Thence N. 23 deg 37' W. 1650 ft station; 1818 feet enter irregular cut, 1855 leave irregular cut, 1925 ft cross pipe line, course S 67 deg 37' W. 2340 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Total net area of the Ancho No. 1 Placer 160 acres.

This claim is located in T. 4 S. R. 11 E. N. M. P. M. surveyed.

On the North, no adjoining claims. South, no placer claim, unsurveyed. East by the Keystone placer of this survey. West, no claims known. No conflicting claims known.

ANCHO NO. 2 PLACER.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with a corner of the location in the centerline of the E. P. & N. E. Ry. right of way also in line 3-4 Chicago Placer of this survey, at N 38 deg 30' W 208 feet dist. from corner post previously described.

[illegible] from which the SE Cor. of sec. 24 T. 4 S. R. 11 E. previously described, bears S 70 deg 31' E 2611.4 feet dist. A cedar tree 18 ins dia. bears S 48 deg W. 25 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A cedar tree 24 ins dia. bears S 57 deg. 30' E. 60 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. Telegraph pole bears S 60 deg E. 17 ft. dist blazed and scribed X 1—1191. Thence S 64 deg 37' W. 375 feet station; 1165 feet station, 2640 feet corner No. 2. Cedar post 4x4 ins square, 4 feet long set 2 feet in the ground, with a mound of stones 18 ins high, 2 ft base around it scribed 2—1191 on side facing claim, with a nail driven at point for Cor. From which a Cor. of the location, a cedar post, 4x4 ins, 5 feet long, set in a mound of stones 18 inches high 2 foot base, bears S 48 deg 37' W 24 feet dist. A cedar tree 8 ins in dia bears N 49 deg W 49 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. A cedar tree 10 ins dia bears N. 80 deg W 25 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. A cedar tree 6 ins dia bears S 43 deg E. 24 ft dist. blazed and scribed B T X 2—1191. Thence N. 23 deg. 23' W., 1840 ft wagon road, course S 80 deg E. 2340 ft wagon road course S 80 deg E. 2640 ft Cor. no. 3; identical with a corner of the location. A cedar post, 4 ins square 4 feet long, set 2 feet in the ground, with a mound of earth 18 ins high 2 ft base around it. scribed 3—1191 no bearings avibi, with nail driven point for Cor. Thence N 66 deg 37 E, 2320 feet wagon road, Course S E. 2640 feet cor no 4. Cedar post 4 ins sq 4 feet long, set 2 ft in the ground, with a mound of earth 18 ins high 2 ft base around it, scribed 4—1192 with nail driven at pt for cor. From which a corner of the location, a cedar post 4 ins square, 5 feet long set in the ground with a mound of earth around it, bears N 23 deg 23' W, 50 ft dist. A cedar tree 14 ins in dia bears N 74 deg W. 18 ft dist. scribed X B T 4—1191. A pinon tree 12 ins. dia. bears N. 2 deg E. 90 ft dist. scribed B T X 4—1191. A cedar tree, 8 ins dia. bears S. 42 deg E. 60 feet dist. scribed B T X 4—1191. Thence N. 23 deg 23' E. 200 feet to corner No. 3; Chicago placer of this survey, previously described. 2240 feet wagon road, course NW. 2640 feet to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning.

Total net area of the Ancho no. 2 Placer, 160 acres.

This claim is located in T. 4 S., R. 11 E., unsurveyed.

North, no claims known. South, no adjoining claims. East by Chicago placer of this survey. West, no claims known, no conflicting claims known.

CHICAGO PLACER.

Beginning at corner No. 1 identical with a corner of the location, A cedar post, 4 ins. square, 4 ft. long, set two feet in the ground, with a mound of earth 18 ins. high 2 ft. base around it, at 2640 ft on line 4-1; Keystone placer of this survey scribed, 1-1191 on side facing claim, a nail driven at point or corner, from which the SE. Cor. of Sec. 24, T. 4S, R. 11 E. previously described. bears S. 75 deg 40' W 138 9 ft dist. A pine tree 6 ins in dia. bears N 44 deg. 45' W. 11 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A pinon tree 8 ins dia bears S 41 deg 30' W. 32 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A pine tree, 6 ins dia bears S 75 deg. 30' E. 36 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. Thence N 23 deg 23' W 1070.8 ft intersect R line between Rs 11 and 12E, T 4 S., at due N 1094.5 ft from the SE corner of sec 24 R 11 E. previously described; and at S 7548.5 ft from place for ¼ cor. of said sec 24 on the E. side. The ¼ cor was not found 1129 ft Ry fence, course NE. 1955 ft cen. of track; E P & N E. 2078 feet Ry fence, course NE. 2135 ft wagon road, course S 23 deg E. 2640 feet cor No 2. A cedar post, 4 ins sq. 4 ft long, set 2 feet in the ground, with a mound of earth, 18 ins high, 2 ft base around it, scribed 2—1191 on side facing claim, with a nail driven at point for corner; from which a corner of the location, a cedar post, 4 ins sq., 5 ft long, set in a mound of earth bears N 20 deg W. 99 ft dist. A cedar tree 12 ins dia. bears N 62 deg W 78 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. A cedar tree 12 ins dia bears due N 86 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. A cedar tree, 24 ins dia bears S 72 deg E 190 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. Thence S 66 deg 37' W. 2640 ft to cor No 3, a cedar post, 4 ins sq 4 feet long, set 2 feet in the ground (at 2440 feet in line 1-4 Ancho No 2 placer of this survey), a mound of earth and stones 18 ins high 2 ft base, around it, scribed 3—1191 on side facing claim, a nail driven at point for corner, from which, a corner of the location, a cedar post, 5 ft long, set in a mound of earth, bears N 23 deg 23' W 50 ft dist. A cedar, 10 ins dia bears N 2 deg 30' E 93 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 3—1191. A cedar tree 12 ins dia bears N 45 deg E 161 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 3—1191. Thence S 23 deg 23' E. 2040 ft on wagon road, course SE 2140 ft cor No 4, Ancho No 2 placer of this survey, previously described, 2640 feet center of Ry track. 2640 ft cor No 4; identical with a corner of the location; also cor No 1 Ancho No 1 placer, also cor No 4 Keystone placer, both of this survey, previously described, and scribed 4—1191 on side facing claim. Thence N 66 deg 37' E along line 4-1 of the Keystone placer of this survey. 190 ft branch Ry course E. clmts. herein. 625 ft wire fence, course SE. 655 ft wire fence course SE., 1210 ft arroyo, 5 feet wide, course NW. 1625 ft ascend 2021 ft wire fence, course NW. 2177 feet intersect Ry line bet. Rs. 11 and 12 E 30 deg 14' E. 75.1 feet from SE cor of sec 24, R. 11 E T 4 S, previously described and N 0 deg 14' W 2477.4 ft from ¼ cor on E line of sec 25, T 4 S, R 11 E., hereinbefore described, 2640 ft to cor No 1, place of beginning.

Total net area of the Chicago placer, 160 acres.

This claim is located in T 4 S., Rs. 11 and 12 E, N. M. P. M and M, both unsurveyed.

North, no claims known. South Keystone placer of this survey. E by the Rock Island placer claim, unsurveyed, claimants herein. W by the Ancho No 2 placer of this survey. No other adjoining claims kown. No conflicting claims known.

post, 4 ins sq 4 ft long, set 2 feet in the ground, mound of stones and earth 18 ins high 2 ft base, around it, scribed 1—1191 on side facing claim and a nail driven at point for corner; from which the SE cor of sec 24, T 4S, R 11 E previously described, bears S 70 deg 03' W 1125.6 ft dist a cor of the location, a cedar post 4 ins sq 4 ft long, set in a mound of stones, bears N 23 deg 23' W 10 ft dist. A cedar tree 14 ins dia bears S 53 deg 30' W 55 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A cedar tree 15 ins dia bears S 87 deg 45' E 74 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A cedar tree 14 ins dia bears N 58 deg 30' W 59 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. Thence S 23 deg 23' E 1366 ft ridge 40 ft wide course W. 1545 ft to cor No 2; identical with a corner of the location. A cedar post 4 ins sq 4 feet long, mound of earth and stones, 18 ins high, 2 foot base, around it, scribed 2—1191 on side facing claim, with a nail driven at point for corner; from which a cedar tree bears S 65 deg E 32 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. A cedar tree bears N 1 deg W 10 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 2—1191. Thence S 48 deg 25' W 510 ft wagon road, course NW; 610 feet wagon road course NW. 625 ft. wire fence, course NW; 948 ft wire fence, course NW; 993 feet wagon road course NW. 2221.1 ft intersect R line T 4 S. bet. Rs 11 and 12 E at N 0 deg 14' W 42.8 feet from ¼ cor on dist. line of sec 25, T 4 S. R 11 E. porphry 10x12x8 ins. set in a mound of stones, chiseled ¼ on W face, (dim and doubtful), no blazed trees, no trees near, and S 0 deg 14' E 2505.7 ft from the SE cor of sec 24 (previously described; 3505.4 ft to cor No 3; identical with a cor of the location, and with cor No 4, Ancho No 1 placer of this survey previously described, scribed 3—1191 on side facing claim. Than N 23 deg 23' W 1160 ft station; 1815 ft enter irregular cut, 1855 ft leave irregular cut; 2640 ft cor No 4; identical with a corner of the location, also corner No 1, Ancho No 1 placer, also corner No 4 Chicago placer, both of this survey previously described; and scribed 4—1191 on side facing claim. Thence N 66 deg 37' E along line 4-1 of the Chicago placer of this survey, 190 ft. branch Ry bears E. claimants herein, 625 ft wire fence, bears SE. 655 ft wire fence, bears SE. 1210 ft arroyo, 6 ft wide, course NW. 1625 ft ascend, 2021 ft wire fence, course NW, 2177 ft intersect R line T 4 S. bet. Rs 11 and 12 E at S 0 deg 14' E 75.1 ft from SE corner of sec 24, T 4 S R 11 E. previously described at N 0 deg 14' W, 2477.4 ft from ¼ cor on east line of sec 25, T 4 S R 11 E, previously described; 2640 ft corner No 1 Chicago placer of this survey previously described, 3330 feet to corner No 1, place of beginning.

Total net area of the Keystone placer 160.96 acres.

This claim is located in T. 4 S. Ranges 11 and 12 E of the N. M P M and M, both unsurveyed.

This claim is joined on the north by the Chicago placer of this survey also by the Rock Island placer unsurveyed, claimants herein. On the south by a placer claim unsurveyed, name unknown, claimants herein. On the East by the Pacific placer claim unsurvd. clmants herein. West, by the Ancho No 1 placer of this survey. No other adjoining claims known. No conflicting claims known.

The total net area of the Rock Island group for which patent is applied is 630.96.

The said placer claims being on record in the office of the county clerk and Ex-Officio recorder of Lincln Co. New Mexico, as follows: Ancho No. 1, in book "U" page 131, Ancho No. 2, in book "U" page 132. Chicago, in book "Y" page 31. Keystone, in book "U" page 451.

The said Rock Island group being designated as mineral survey No. 1101.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the ground, premises or any other portion thereof so described, surveyed, plated and applied for are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law and the regulations thereunder within sixty days from date hereof with the register of the United States Land Office at Roswell, in the County of Chaves and Territory of New Mexico, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said statute.

I direct that this notice be published in the "Outlook" at White Oaks, County of Lincoln, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claims, for the period of sixty days.

HOWARD LEAHY,
Register.

G. A. Bush,
Attorney for applicant,
Ancho, N. M.

First publication, Feb. 2, 1905.
Last publication, Apr. 6, 1905.

Rock Island System

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County of Lincoln.
Precinct No. 8.

Before H. B. Tompkins, Justice of the Peace, in and for said precinct.

Ziegler Bros
vs.
Thomas H. Walsh.

To the above named defendant Thomas H. Walsh.

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached, in the above entitled cause, and that unless you appear before the above named justice of the peace, at his office, in said precinct on the 25th. day of February, 1905 at 10 oclock in the forenoon of said day, and answer in said suit judgement will be rendered against you therein and your property sold to pay the debts.

ELIAS LINDSEY
Constable Precinct, No 8,
Lincoln County, New Mexico

Advertised Letter List.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying in the post office at White Oaks, N. M., for the month ending Jan. 31st 1905, which if not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office, Washington, D. C.

H. B. Williams.
Melaindro Gonzales.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised. John A. Brown P. M.

NOTICE OF SUIT.

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

The Eagle Mining and Improvement Company. } No 1441
Mary R. Hamilton et al.

To the Defendants, Mary R. Hamilton, Fenwick Hamilton and Lulu Driscoll:

You will take notice that a suit has been commenced by the above named complainants in the above mentioned court. The object of and suit is to have certain deeds made to H. B. Hamilton, in his lifetime, for certain interests in the Hopeful Mine and Milling in the Bonito Mining District, Lincoln County New Mexico by Agnes Carpenter, C. C. Parsons, et al decreed to be a trust deed for the use and benefit of complainant, and to have you, as the heirs of the said trustee, declared the present trustee of said property, and to have said interest declared to be the interest of complainant, and for other purposes; and unless you enter your appearance in said cause on or before the 9th, day of March A. D. 1905, judgment will be taken by default against you.

D. J. Leahy, Clerk.

G. W. Prichard,
White Oaks, New Mexico.
Atty. for Plaintiff.

Santa Fe Central Railway,

IN CONNECTION WITH

El Paso-Northeastern System

Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.

SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.

We make close connections at Torrance with the Great Through Rock Island Passenger Train.

SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
STATIONS	LEAVE DAILY	STATION	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe	1 00 p m	Santa Fe	4 30 p m
Domaciana	1 20 p m	Domaciana	4 10 p m
Vega Blanca	1 45 p m	Vega Blanca	3 45 p m
Kennedy	2 05 2 20 p m	Kennedy	3 10 p m
Clark	2 35 p m	Clark	2 45 p m
Stanley	3 30 p m	Stanley	1 55 p m
Moriarty	4 05 p m	Moriarty	1 20 p m
McIntosh	4 30 p m	McIntosh	12 45 p m
Estancia	4 55 p m	Estancia	12 20 p m
Estancia	4 45 p m	Estancia	11 50 a m
Willard	6 20 p m	Willard	11 15 a m
Progresso	6 50 p m	Progresso	10 45 a m
Bianca	7 20 p m	Bianca	10 25 a m
Torrance	8 10 p m	Torrance	9 40 a m

Leave El Paso via E P-N E System 7.25 a m
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 8.00 p m
Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 6.00 a m
Arrive El Paso via E P-N E System 6.00 p m

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON AGENT OR ADDRESS

S. B. GRIMSHAW,
General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.