Advertising:
Merchants—this is the best advertising medium.

THE OUTLOOK.

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

VOLUME I. WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1905. NUMBER 23

A very interesting series of meetings was held at the Methodist church during last Saturday and Sunday. The presiding elder of this charge, Rev. J. T. French, preached several very eloquent and practical sermons, gave an interesting talk to the Sabbath school and spoke many helpful and encouraging words. A special quire was organized which rendered the music all that could be desired. Rev. French will return sometime during next month due notice of which will be given.

Professional Cards.

A. V. 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 cuisine 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. O. 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 santa returned.

J. H. LEIGHNER, Post Com.
L. H. RUNSELLE, Adj't.

Church Directory.

Plymouth Congregatonal 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.

A FORMER LINCOLN COUNTY MAN IN LUCK.

Prospectors of the early 80s in the Gallinas mountains will remember "Billy" Niven, who was one of their number, and a brave young Scotchman he was, too. He had charge of the Lincoln County exhibet at the Tertio-Millennial held at Santa Fe in 1883, and by sheer force of his personality and fine address could hold a crowd around that particular exhibit all day long when the spaces allotted to other counties, having a much larger and richer exhibit, were comparatively deserted.

After leaving this county he went over into Arizona and for several years was engaged collecting and arranging mineralogical cabinets for the use of the public schools in New York city, following this up with lectures on this same line having formerly studied the subject while attending the University at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Several years ago he was sent to Old Mexico by some archaeological society of the past to hunt up pre-historic curios and the like. In systematic digging among some of the old ruins in that ancient country he was enabled to bring to light many valuable and unique specimens of the implements used by a race which apparently antedated the Aztecs. One of the ruined cities he discovered, extended for over twenty-six miles. He also discovered several varieties of precious stones new to geology, one of which has been named after himself—Niviniite. From a late Chicago paper [illegible] discovered, what is claimed to be the placer fields from which the Montezumas obtained their gold. The fields were being worked by a tribe of Indians, and he has been working on the Indians for two years or more to get a concession from them and has finally succeeded. These gold fields are situated in what is known as Rio del Oro, in the state of Guerro, and are of fabulous richness.

His old-time friends will be glad to learn of his good fortune.

Major W. H. H. Llewellyn has been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for New Mexico, in place of W. B. Childers, whose term has expired. His confirmation by the Senate will probably be tacked on as a sort of rough rider to the statehood bill.

Isn't it a rather singular coincidence that out of the thirty-six men the people have elected to attend to the bi-ennial hy-play of making laws all, with but two or three exceptions, should be experienced horticulturists. At least that number of them appear to be adepts at grafting.

The Albuquerque Citizen takes the sensible view of the way in which that little coterie of speculators, who have taken possession of the Territorial Capitol, are "doing" the people. It aptly says:

"Legislative charity is more detrimental than beneficial. It leads a shiftless class in the community to expect help from the taxpayers upon every trivial misfortune. This city only asked authority to tax itself to build a dyke. It did not ask territorial help, and no one here is asking for legislative charity. That "flood sufferers" graft if followed up will bankrupt the territory.

The State Of New Mexico.

The Senate of the United States after a nine hours debate, ending at 8.45 o'clock, Feb. 8th, finally disposed of the statehood bill. As passed it admits New Mexico as a single state, leaving Arizona out altogether. Oklahoma and Indian Territory will also come in as one state. This is just what the majority of the people have wanted all along.

S. J. Wallace, road supervisor of precinct 8, has ceased to be a middle of the road pop and of late has been confining himself strictly to sidewalks and leaky house tops, interviewing snow drifts with a coal shovel.

The Rock Island Golden State Limited was ditched by a snow bank, near Carrizozo, Tuesday. Several cars left the track but did not turn over. The passengers were pretty badly shaken up but none of them were seriously hurt, so it is reported.

J. S. Brocksmeit was interviewing his host of White Oaks friends for several days. Mr. Brocksmeit after graduating from Yale University over a year ago established himself in the sheep business in the northern part of Lincoln county and is doing well.

Mrs. Wingfield, assisted by some of the young ladies of the town, will give an entertainment at the town hall Friday evening, Feb. 17th. The exercises will be literary, musical and social. Light refreshments will be served and an enjoyable time is expected. The price of admission will be only 25 cents which will include exercises and frills.

William Hoyle deserves the thanks of every parent in this town. He alone, of all our citizens had the thoughtfulness to voluntarily take his shovel last Tuesday morning and make a path through the snow drifts from the main street to the school house, so that the children could pass to and fro without wading through drifts of this balled up, beautiful up to the rims of their hats.

Frank Morris, more familiarly known as Frank Philips, and Miss Antonia Ortiz were married at the home of the bride, by Justice H. B. Tompkins, last Friday afternoon. The young couple have many friends in White Oaks and Lincoln county who will wish them many long years of happiness. The dance at the town hall in honor of the event was attended by a large number of people, both Mexican and American.

E. R. Cline returned on the Tuesday morning stage from Missouri and Kansas points, where he has been on a visit. He looks as robust as if they had been feeding him on Missouri hog and hominy with pie made of red apples for desert, while away. He says that boy of his has grown almost as tall as his old dad and so much better looking that the kid didn't want to recognize him for awhile. He also states that he has had snow and cold weather ever since he left and is glad to get back to a respectable climate once more, even if he did have to come in on the tail end of a blizzard.

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.

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.

Beginning last Saturday the sun took about four days off and allowed the rain and snow maker to have his innings. From ten to twelve inches of snow fell after the rain, and the ground is more thoroughly soaked than it has been for years, making ranch and live stock men correspondingly happy. Enough snow has apparently fallen in the mountains to keep the streams running until the summer rains set in.

Some vandal, with the light of modern civilization shining full upon him, but with an utter disregard for the rights of property, has been appropriating, with reckless lawlessness, the windows of certain vacant houses situated around the town. Even the windows of the school house over in the Park have been stolen. It would not be amiss for some of the young ideas over there to shoot him wherever and whenever found.

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 contract 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 OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing, between Geo. E. Sligh and John H. Canning, doing business at Nogal N. M., under the firm style of NOGAL MERCANTILE COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Geo. E. Sligh retiring from said firm. The business will be continued under the same name, by J. H. Canning, who will assume all debts, of said firm, and collect all accounts due said NOGAL MERCANTILE CO.

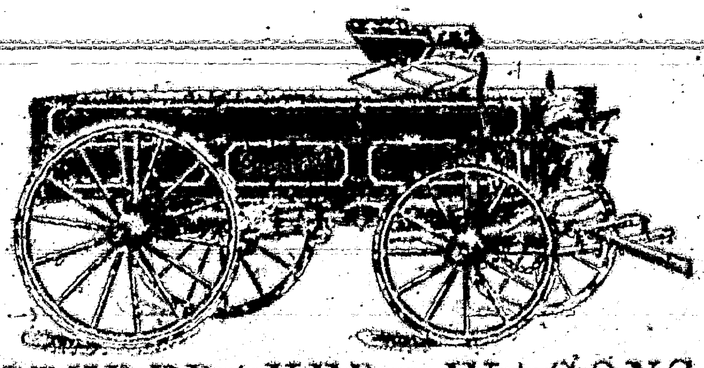
Dated at Nogal, N. M., Feb. 1, 1905.

GEO. E. SLIGH.
J. H. CANNING.

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.

NOGAL MERCANTILE CO.
John H. Canning, Proprietor.
A Complete Line of Strictly HIGH-GRADE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
—THE STORE WHERE YOU GET A SQUARE DEAL—
ALL THE TIME



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

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

A Paris doctor says that kissing is beautiful, but how can anything so pleasant be so?

A noted sporting writer says the race of fighters is disappearing. Still the fit survive, so to speak.

Next we shall be hearing that the bargain-counter fiends are taking lessons in the noble art of jiu-jitsu.

"Helen Mathers," the English writer, who is over here, says that she likes American women immensely. So do we.

The tax list shows that Mrs. Astor's diamond stomacher is not one of the permanent institutions of New York.

But perhaps that St. Paul paper that spoke of the "enormity" of a dead millionaire's estate meant precisely what it said.

The biggest sea lobster weighs eighteen pounds. The species that travels on land usually weighs about 300 pounds.

Perfumed gasoline for automobiles is the latest innovation in Paris. The world will wait with bated breath to learn how it works.

Two Frenchmen fought a duel the other day, in which both were severely wounded. Accidents will happen even in French duels.

The Connecticut candidate who courteously voted for his opponent and thereby elected him has experienced a change of manners.

Tom Lawson says he once kept Addicks from committing suicide. The strange thing about it is that he makes the statement boastfully.

A Chicago man says wood alcohol has an agreeable taste. It is noticed that when once a man drinks it he never goes back to the other kind.

A Boston scientist has discovered a new kind of grip germ. One unsatisfactory thing about the new germ is that it is no improvement on the old kind.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree!" is not enough. Somebody ought to write a new song, "Farmer, Plant a Tree!" and teach all the country school children to sing it.

"Who are most beautiful—large blondes or small blondes, large brunettes or small brunettes?" Well, it depends more or less on which you happen to be with.

Dr. R. Heber Newton not only expresses his faith that the spirits greet the living, but he declares also that men possess halos. We all know most who think they do.

The valued St. Paul Globe discourses pessimistically on Christmas horrors. Nothing but neckties, match safes, pen wipers and smoking sets in its stocking this year?

That movement to eliminate the ragtime song may be worthy, but it is somewhat late. The world has passed the "Bedelia" stage and is now in the deadly embrace of "Teasing."

The economical New York editor who addressed a New Year's cable to the Emperor of Japan, "Mikado, Tokio," might have saved four bits more if he had cut "Mikado" down to "Mike."

Ninety years ago the first great battle of New Orleans was fought. Everybody will recall the fact that the second great battle of New Orleans was between Sullivan and Corbett, many years later.

Prof. Perrine of the Lick observatory has discovered a sixth satellite of Jupiter, but as a telescope of 10 to 12 inches in diameter is needed to observe it, comparatively few of us will ever see it.

Objection to the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Victoria of England has been raised in some high places. This being the case, he is pretty sure to marry her if she will have him.

George Meredith comes out now with the discouraging declaration that America has never produced a great writer. And still America doesn't especially regret that George Meredith wasn't born over here.

Uncle Sam's experiments in the matter of world's fair postage stamps have convinced him that a busy people does not take kindly to the idea of licking an unnecessary area of mucilage when about to mail a letter.

It appears that Mrs. Chadwick smuggled over $50,000 through the gates of the custom house at New York. This fact is likely to cause certain ladies who occupy high social positions to regard her with admiration rather than contempt.

"Gov. Pennypacker," says the Pittsburg Post, "will now show whether he is a man or a mouse." It must be gratifying to Mr. Pennypacker to know that there is, after the record he has made, a doubt on the matter among people who are willing to be polite to him.

George Nixon is the newly elected United States senator from Nevada.

Fire at Oberlin College January 31st destroyed Baldwin cottage, the principal ladies' dormitory, valued at $40,000.

The Missouri State Senate has passed a bill repealing the law prohibiting the use of alum in baking powders.

A cablegram from Santiago, Chili, says that the first automobile has just crossed the Andes at an elevation of 15,000 feet.

Postmaster James M. Hobson of Greensboro, Alabama, father of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, died January 31st, aged sixty-eight.

The Japanese recently captured off Hokkaido Island, northern Japan, the British steamer Wyfield, loaded with contraband for Vladivostok.

The directors of the Lewis & Clark Exposition Company have decided to open the fair to the public Sundays. The "Oregon Trail" shows will be closed.

Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy of India, has completely recovered from her long illness, and is preparing to join her husband in India with their children.

A bill granting to women the right to vote for presidential electors has been favorably reported to the Kansas House of Representatives. It is expected the bill will pass.

The police committee of the San Francisco grand jury is unearthing a regularly organized system of gross police corruption in Chinatown and numerous indictments are expected.

The Montana legislature has memorialized Congress to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Gadsden and Attala, Alabama, experienced an earthquake shock during the night of January 27th. Many citizens were awakened. In some instances glassware was thrown from the tables.

It is announced that there is to be a combination of the forty-three leading telephone companies of the United States and Canada under the tutelage of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the capitalization to be $250,000,000.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the report that Maxim Gorky, the celebrated novelist, may be hanged for high treason is without the slightest foundation. Even his friends declare the rumor absurd. The expectation is that he will be released in a few weeks.

The government shipped 558 boxes of Philippine coins to Manila on the transport Sherman February 1st. These were old Spanish coins, reclaimed by the government and recoined, amounting to 1,050,000 pesos, and also 60,000 pesos in 20-centavos pieces.

After twenty years' service as United States commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright retired from that office January 31st, leaving for Worcester, Massachusetts, to assume the presidency of Clark College. His successor, Dr. C. P. Neill, has taken charge of the office.

Spencer Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, was nearly ridden down by cavalry, having gotten between half a squadron of Cossacks charging a crowd, and the crowd itself. He ran three blocks, met the sleigh of an acquaintance, jumped on the footboard behind and escaped.

Suits for damages aggregating almost $2,500,000 have been brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company and the Webster Coal and Coke Company on account of alleged discrimination against the plaintiff companies.

It is stated at San Francisco that the actual construction work of the Western Pacific railroad will begin within two months and that a Gould road to San Francisco promises to be an accomplished fact soon. Rights of way and a San Francisco terminal are said to have been finally secured without fear of interference.

Fifty miles in thirty-eight minutes fifty-one seconds was made in the Daytona handicap in Florida January 31st by W. H. Fletcher in E. R. Thomas' eighty horse-power automobile. The race was in ten-mile stretches, with two minutes control at each turn. W. H. Bowden made a mile in thirty-two and four-fifths seconds.

President Beckwith of the defunct Citizens' National Bank at Oberlin, Ohio, is reported in a serious condition. Beckwith has been ill with heart trouble over since the close of the bank on account of the Chadwick loans and has gradually grown weaker. It is believed he will not live to be tried on the charges against him.

A statue has been erected in Fullerton Memorial hall at the art institute at Chicago in honor of Dr. Mary Harris Thompson. Dr. Thompson was the founder in 1865 of the Mary Thompson hospital for women and children, and was the pioneer woman physician of the Northwest. The memorial cost $3,250, and is the work of Daniel C. French.

The house of the Arkansas General Assembly, by a vote of 54 ayes to 26 noes, has indefinitely postponed the Burgess bill providing for separation of school taxes on racial lines. The object of the bill was to make negro public schools depend on taxes paid by negroes. In his message to the assembly, Governor Davis urged the passage of such a bill.

The United States steel corporation declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent, January 31st on preferred stock, but none on common stock. A report was issued showing that net earnings for the quarter ending December 31st were $21,458,734, an increase of $6,421,552 as compared with the same quarter a year ago. The unfilled orders on hand December 31st last were 4,084,304 tons, an increase of 2,441,098 tons, as compared with unfilled orders on December 31, 1906.

There is a reminiscence of Otis Skinner's association with Edwin Booth that will bear repetition, having not been repeated for several seasons. It concerns an accident that came near resulting in the serious injury of Mr. Booth, and Mr. Skinner declares it to be the most dramatic moment in all his footlight career.

"It was in the fall of 1889, and I was playing the 'leads' with Edwin Booth and Mme. Helena Modjeska," relates the actor. "We were playing 'Macbeth,' Mr. Booth impersonating the King and I Macduff. You remember the scene in the last act, where Macduff rushes on, crying to the king, 'Turn, hell hound, turn!' and forces him to the combat. The great tragedian had been growing weaker and weaker that season, and, although an accomplished swordsman, had little strength in his guard. In the nervous mine broke through his guard and struck him with stunning force on the head. Had he not worn a very heavy wig and about his head a circlet of iron, the blow would certainly have killed him on the spot before my terrified gaze. As it was, he was stunned for a moment, and after the act, when he took off his wig and heavy crown, there was a tremendous bump. In the first performance I rushed on, crying the lines, and brought my blade down with a crashing blow. now at the very thought of my emotions at that intensely dramatic moment, when the play ceased to be a mimic thing for me and real death stared me in the face. The weapons, by the way, both of them are now in my possession. They are heavy combat swords, and I have never dared to use them since in any of my stage duels, but I still treasure them as souvenirs of one of the most thrilling events in my stage life."

Result of Boycott.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Lt'd, and at the open threats in the official union papers that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An inkmaker or papermaker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannous and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him. His employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenters' "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property and the plumbers' "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers', plasterers' or hod carriers' "union" is up in arms, and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers' "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot, unable to lift a hand to better himself or do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of lawbreakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past two years is perhaps ten times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are shaved, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose, thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American men of war would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employes upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column in denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizens' association was started, and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions, in some cases quit the unions entirely for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about eleven years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the state of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens of the organization of the Citizens' Ass'n with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas, From 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by labor unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, These acts caused serious damage to the city and in a market way delayed its progress at that time; and,

Whereas, Since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and labor union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, The employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of labor unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employes of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of labor union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, The attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity, in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of trades unionism; it is therefore

Resolved, That the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—Name.

Article 2.—Objects.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another, in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our workpeople.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where ample protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The newcoming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The newcoming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the state laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard, reserving to himself, the right to discharge any employe for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employe, and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employe, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare, and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employe, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their workpeople, merchants and citizens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor union run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now, with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few labor unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law-abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill, was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion 'when the king did but touch their pockets.' Imagine if you can their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good, true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holler" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the lawbreakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the lawbreaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they would call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder.

We do not pay thugs $20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor $30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the state.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law-abiding, peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices, that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under "orders" of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with "union" gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron-shod heel the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and mute the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our workpeople and ourselves, the infamous offer is declined."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Note by Publisher.

The Postum Company have a yearly contract for space in this paper which they have a right to use for announcements of facts and principles. Such use does not necessarily carry with it any editorial opinion.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Three Gifts.

There is a night which children love,
A time of tadeless youth,
A time when tenderest legendry
Entwines with holiest truth.
O happy night! O holy night!
Still shines thy radiant star
On shepherds watching in the fields,
O'er wise men journeying far.

There is a tree the children love
Whose flowers are all of light,
Whose fruitage is a shower of gifts
Of wonder and delight.
Beneath the branches of that tree
Care dies and pain is mute,
And hands long sundered meet again
When gathering its fruit.

There is a Child the children love,
Couched on His mother's knee,
On Him the happy star doth shine,
And on the Christmas tree.
Out from those baby hands of His,
Like rose leaves softly curled,
Hath come that happy, holy thing,
The Christmas of the world.
—Florence Evelyn Pratt, in Harper's Bazar.

Agility of Insects.

There was a certain little fly that was observed to run three inches and make, in doing it, 440 steps—all in one-half a second of time. To equal this in proportion to his size a man would have to run at the rate of twenty miles a minute.

The common flea leaps 200 times its own length. To show like agility a man six feet tall would have to leap a distance of 1,200 feet. The cheese mite is about one-quarter of an inch in length, yet it has been seen to take the tip of its tail in its mouth nd then, letting go with a jerk, to leap out of a vessel six inches in depth. To equal this a man would have to jump out of a well from a depth of 144 feet.

Spider from Cork.

This funny spider will walk all over your table, but you could not possibly induce it to spin a web. It's a pretty queer spider, isn't it, that cannot spin a web? This one is made of cork, which explains the reason why. Your spider can be of any size, according to that of the cork used for its body. For its legs use wooden toothpicks. Stick two into each end of the cork, and then bend them in the middle until they crack, but do not break through on both sides. They will bend and form your spider's jointed legs. Place your spider on the table get some water in a teaspoon and shake a drop carefully on each leg at the joint. The legs will immediately be-

gin to move, and appear quite lifelike. Of course it will not run across the table like a real spider would do, but if the toothpicks are of tough wood, and the top of the table smooth, it will wriggle a good deal and astonish every one who sees the trick for the first time.

Self-Reliance a Good Teacher.

We often find that boys who have educated themselves in the country, almost without schooling or teachers, make the most vigorous thinkers. They may not be quite as polished or cultivated, in some ways, but they have something better than polish, and that is mental vigor, originality of method, and independence. They do not lean upon their schooling, or depend upon their diplomas; necessity has been their teacher, and they have been forced to act for themselves and be practical; they know little of theories, but they know what will work. They have gained power by solving their own problems. Such self-educated, self-made men carry weight in their communities because they are men of power and think vigorously and strongly; they have learned to concentrate the mind.

Self-help is the only help that will make strong, vigorous lives. Self-reliance is a great educator and early poverty is a good teacher. Necessity has ever been the priceless spur which has called man out of himself and spurred him on to his goal.

Grit is more than a match for almost any handicap. It overcomes obstacles and abolishes difficulties. It is the man who makes an opportunity and does not wait for it—the man who helps himself and does not wait to be helped—that makes the strong thinker and vigorous operator.

It is he who dares to be himself and to work by his own program, without imitating others, who wins.—Montreal Herald.

Entertainment With a Candle.

Grown people as well as children will get a great deal of pleasure out of the following tricks:

[illegible] in the end of a can-

steady, and it will burn until nothing remains, always rising above the surface of the water by reason of the decrease in weight.

2. Take a small picture cut from a paper or book, and wrap it lightly round a candle. Light a match or another candle and hold the flame near until it becomes transparent. Unwrap the picture and every one will be surprised to find it printed on the candle.

3. Put a candle unlighted into a basin full of water. Let several try to take it out with their mouths not touching the candle with their hands. Everyone will fail. Then you put your face in the water, and when your mouth is near the end of the candle draw in a deep breath and the suction of the water will draw the candle into your mouth.

4. Allow some drops from a lighted candle turned upside down to fall into a basin of cold water. The grease will form flowers. String these on the end of a wire, and green leaves made from paper, and a very interesting plant will be the result.

5. Heat a piece of wire and stick it through the middle of a candle. Make a wick at both ends. Balance the candle on two tumblers. Light the wicks, and the dropping of the candle grease will make the candle seesaw, getting faster and faster as it grows hotter. This is a very pretty experiment, and will cause a great deal of amusement to young and old alike.

Get the Saving Habit.

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," and "Good principles and good habits are in themselves a fortune" are good maxims.

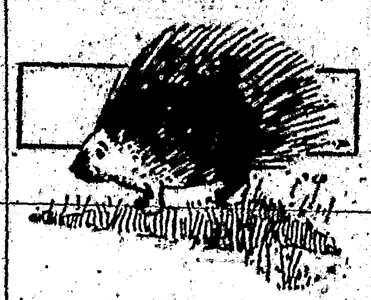
And how can we take care of the pennies, do you ask? Taking care of things means not wasting them heedlessly. Pennies in our pockets often need taking care of when we are passing slot machines and candy shops. They have a fashion of dropping into these places where they bring us little or no return. Waste produces want and misery, whereas thoughtful economy creates good habits. Habits grow into character and good principles and good habits are indeed a fortune in a mental and moral as well as in a financial way. When we learn to deny ourselves foolish indulgences so that we may save money and time for some good use, we feel a satisfaction and self-responsibility that gives life an added joy.

Youthful Gardeners.

By way of encouraging the young Porto Ricans to work, Dr. Lindsay, the United States Commissioner of Education for the island, has planned for every country schoolhouse to have an acre or two of land for gardening. The pupils are divided into two shifts, and while one set is studying reading, writing and arithmetic, the other is learning the rudiments of practical gardening. Each school has two teachers, one for the ordinary educational branches, and the other for the gardening.—Washington Star.

Mr. Porcupine Quills.

It used to be said that the porcupine, when attacked, shot its quills at its assailants. The notion is, of course,



absurd. For if the animal shot its quills away at enemy No. 1, what was it to do when enemy No. 2 came along? The quills drop out easily, and are shed periodically, and this may have given rise to the popular delusion. But they are useful for attack or defense, all the same. By drawing its skin together the quills are raised, and a very nasty barrier a foe finds them. The porcupine does not believe in front attacks. It charges either sideways or backwards, wheeling round rapidly, so as always to have his back to the enemy. The quills, prettily marked with black and white rings, are much used as penholders, and very light they are, too.

Riddles.

Which fruit is found in the sea? The currant.

Who is it that can marry, yet live single? A clergyman.

Why did the lobster blush? Because he saw the salad dressing.

Why is chloroform like Mendelssohn? Because it is a great composer.

Why is roast veal like the letter "t"? Because it is the end of "calf."

What is it that is bought by the yard and worn by the foot? A carpet.

On which tree has fire no effect? The ash, because even if burned it is "ash" still.

If ladies were cast adrift on the sea where would they steer for? The Isle of Man.

When does a son not take after his father? When his father leaves him nothing to take.

Why should a bee know how to make itself comfortable? Because it is two-thirds made from ease (e's).

ROUND-THE-CLOCK FUN.

Cut out this clock and make some hands.

Two or four can play this game, and they will find it lively and interesting.

The face of the clock as it stands should be cut out and mounted on stiff board, and, however the hands are arranged, they, too, should be most carefully cut out and stiffened so that when pinned to the center of the clock they will turn very easily. Just a snap of the finger should spin them around the dial.

The clock marks minutes, hours and seconds, have been most carefully drawn out, and when the two hands come to a standstill the players will be able to see just the time they show. The position of the hands always remaining the same distance apart will, of course, simplify the count, and it will not be found difficult to tell at a glance the hour, minute and second.

Two or even four, can play the game. There are twenty-four hours in that count to win. The first player spins the dial, and when the hands stop, counts up the time to his own score. Remember, he wants to make his aggregate of time reach twenty-four hours just as quickly as he can, for there are others on the next spin who are opposing him. The first player may get as count by the hands ten minutes after 12—then he puts to his credit twelve hours and ten minutes.

The next player spins the hands and puts down his count, and so on until all those who are in the game have had their turn, when it comes back to the first player.

It may not always be possible to make the exact count at the end of the game; that is, it may run ten minutes after the twenty-four or ten minutes before, but the first player to get be-

ARTIFICIAL SOD NOW MADE.

Intended Chiefly to Supply Demand from Large Cities.

The demand for sod in a large city is greater than can be supplied from the surrounding country, with the result that grass for transplanting is now shipped long distances, and the price is correspondingly high. It is no wonder, then, that an artificial sod has been made. The green sod is capable of transplanting at any time of the year and has the advantage of presenting a reasonably green sward at once, whereas the artificial sod takes on its emerald hue only after the

warm sun has smiled upon it. The inventor of the latter, however, claims that one is rewarded for this delay by the superior appearance of the grass when it finally does make its appearance, being uniform in its character and free from weeds and other undesirable growth.

The sod consists of rich soil with grass seed embedded therein, the mass being pressed or dried in a sheet which is laid on the ground where the growth of grass is desired. With a little care or water nature will do the rest.

FATHER NOT SHARP ENOUGH

Despite All Precautions, Daughters Love and Elope.

At Port Chester, N. Y., there is a wealthy farmer named Charles Adams whose daughters have not the slightest trouble in finding husbands despite the fact that their father is notoriously opposed to their meeting any eligible young men. Two years ago the oldest of the daughters slipped out and eloped with her lover, to the surprise and consternation of the stern parent, who tightened his watch on the girls and vowed that no other one of his daughters should be wed for a while yet. But last year another daughter did likewise.

Papa Adams said things and watched Sadie, the youngest, like a hawk. Night and day he was within hearing distance of her and never did he allow her to go to town without his accompanying her as an escort. No young man of the countryside was going to fool him and get Sadie. But while he was watching carefully these young men he neglected to watch Walter Washburne, the overseer of his farm. Sadie and Walter managed to fall in love without exciting parental suspicion, and the other day Walter hitched up and drove Sadie to town, where they were married. Now Papa Adams is quite convinced of the truth of the old adage to the effect that love will triumph despite all.

Fashion Note.

Before the Time of Railroads.

Before the days of the railroad travelers from Philadelphia to New York went by wagon. The following old advertisement outlines the process: "John Butler, with his wagon, sets out Mondays from his home at the Sign of the Death of the Fox, in Strawberry alley, and drives the same day to Trenton ferry, where Francis Holman meets him and proceeds on Tuesday to Brunswick, and the passengers and goods being shifted into the wagon of Isaac Fitzrandolph, he takes them to the New Blazing-Star, where Robin Fitzrandolph, with a boat well suited, will meet them and take them to New York that night."

Oldest Man in Germany.

The oldest man in Germany—or who is believed to be so—has just celebrated his 111th birthday, or to be more exact, the 111th anniversary of his christening, which took place, as is recorded in the official registers, on Dec. 2, 1793. His name is Kaspar Griesser, and he lives at L[illegible]sch, in Hesse, where he follows the plow even now. During the whole of his life he has never quitted his native place for more than a day.

One-Handed Tennis Champion.

The woman tennis champion of New Zealand has but one hand, and that is the left one, but she can serve a ball but is difficult to return.

SAVED ONLY BY A BEAR.

Alarmed by Fierce Mother Rescued Her Offspring.

The residents of the western part of this city were thrown into a panic yesterday by the appearance of two large black bears that appeared at the home of M. Sloper. Sloper's home is located just inside the city limits, next to the mountains.

The heavy snow had driven the bears down in search of food, and Sloper's place was the first to meet their gaze.

Mrs. Sloper was at work in the house when suddenly she heard the screams of her little daughter, who was playing in the yard, and rushed out to see what the matter was. She saw the black beasts only a few yards from her child, trotting toward her. She promptly picked the child up and ran into the house, the animals following her up onto the porch.

Mrs. Sloper quickly telephoned for help, and a posse of men with dogs arrived to dispatch the unwelcome visitors, but in the meantime the bears had left for the mountains. The search was kept up all day, but the intruders could not be found.—Ukiah Correspondent Sacramento Bee.

New Things for the Table.

New things for the table are constantly making their appearance in the china shops and at the silversmiths, and many of these novelties are particularly well worth noticing.

The accompanying illustration shows three new productions that are serviceable for the luncheon or tea-table. The distinctive note about the bonbon dish is its shape, which exactly resembles a peapod—the pale green tint of the ware carrying out the resemblance completely. The silversmith contributed the tongs, which

differ from those in ordinary use by being patterned after the wishbone, which in these days serves as a model for various articles of jewelry, as well as table ware. Grape fruit is a pleasing addition to the luncheon menu, as it is also for breakfast and the most approved way of serving it in a glass such as is here portrayed. The fruit is placed in the smaller receptacle and the latter inserted in the goblet, the space between the two glasses being filled with shaved ice.

Horse Brought Home Dead Master.

A strange crime is puzzling the police of Bergamo, Italy. At a late hour in the night, a horse and trap belonging to Signor Laroupl, a well known citizen, drew up in front of his house.

On the seat was Signor Laroupl's headless body, with the reins tightly wrapped around the hands.

The crime is believed to have been committed by members of a secret society, among whom Signor Laroupl had enemies.

The head was afterward found in a sack containing Christmas presents, which the murdered man had purchased in a neighboring town earlier in the day.

After decapitating their victim, the murderers had secured the body in the trap and whipped up the horse. The animal having frequently traveled by the same road, found its way home.

Stone Weapons Centuries Old.

A plowman at Culmore, in the south of Scotland, surprised recently at the number of worked flints his plowshare was turning up, communicated with the local antiquarians. Excavations disclosed an entire workshop of stone weapons, in every stage of manufacture, just as they had been left by the primitive laborers who manufactured them. There are altogether 1,000 of these flint weapons, all beautifully chipped into leaf-shaped arrowheads or hammers.

Wooden Goggles.

The sailors of the Discovery on their antarctic expedition made wooden spectacles like this to shield their eyes from the blinding glare of the sun on the snow.

Fright Caused Loss of Hair.

Paul Bowles, a ten-year-old son of Bolivar, N. Y., merchant, lost his hair by fright. A runaway horse brew the boy in convulsions, which caused all the hair on his head to fall out.

Partially [illegible] President Roosevelt's recommendation of the whipping post for wife beaters, the Des Moines Capital says that "we have on a former occasion suggested a plan to local courts which we would certainly put in application if within our power, and to which we would adhere until a higher court of competent jurisdiction should declare the same to be void. That plan is that every blow struck should be considered a distinct and separate offense; that as many separate and distinct informations should be required to plead to each one. With the power in the magistrate's hands to make the punishment for each conviction either concurrent or supplementary, there would be a greater chance to deal with this class of offenders somewhat as they deserve."

Keeping Out Chinese.

The act imposing a tax of $500 upon every Chinaman entering Canada has had a prohibitive effect. Since January 1, 1904, not a single Chinaman has arrived, with the exception of two who escaped from steamships. In case each steamship company had to pay the poll tax of $500. The exclusion of Chinamen has deprived the province of British Columbia of a handsome revenue. In 1903 British Columbia received from the poll tax $225,000 and the year before $213,000.

SPREADING THE NEWS BROADCAST.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills cured his Diabetes. After long suffering Mr. G. Cleghorn found a permanent relief in the Great American Kidney Remedy.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 20th.—(Special)—Tortured with Diabetes and Bladder Disease from which he could apparently get no relief, Mr. G. Cleghorn, a bricklayer, living at 119 Butler St., this city, has found a complete and permanent cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills and in his gratitude he is spreading the news broadcast.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills made a man of me," Mr. Cleghorn says. "I was a sufferer from Diabetes and Bladder Disease. I was so bad I could do no work and the pain was something terrible. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They helped me right from the first and now I am completely cured. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and they have found them all that is claimed for them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Ills from Backache to Bright's Disease. They never fail to cure Rheumatism.

Seagulls Know Friday.

The gulls seen about the local rivers and bay seem to known when Friday comes. Thursday night, when the fishing boats begin to arrive at Fulton market, on the East river, the birds begin to congregate, and all that day and Friday they hover about, eager to pick up the fish which may drop or which may be thrown overboard from the sloops. Generally a morsel is espied simultaneously by two or three birds, and there is a rush to secure it.—New York Sun.

MR. HAYDEN'S VIEWS

GIVES HIS OPINION OF THE BEST TREATMENT FOR PARALYSIS.

Declares That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored the Use of His Limbs When All Other Remedies Failed.

The premonitory symptoms of paralysis are: trembling of the hands; sudden loss of power in arms or legs, frequently affecting one whole side of the body; staggering; partial or entire inability to use the fingers; distortion of the features, sometimes an uncontrollable quivering of the chin; severe pains; difficulty in speech. Frequently the first warning is a vague feeling of headache, vertigo and muscular weakness.

In a recent interview Mr. W. J. L. Hayden said: "I truly think that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great medicine for they cured me when physicians and other remedies had failed to give me the slightest relief. Too close attention to business brought on an attack of nervousness which finally developed into paralysis. There were times when it was impossible for me to move my hands or to get up from a chair. At other times I had partial control of my limbs, but I was afraid to go far from the house for fear I might suddenly become helpless and have to be carried home.

"While I was in this miserable condition, I was stricken with malarial fever and confined to bed for four months. I had the best physicians, but while they relieved my fever, their treatment did not entirely drive the malaria from my system, and they did not help my paralysis in the least.

"I was well nigh despairing when a friend persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had finished one box I could see results that encouraged me. My condition kept steadily improving, and when I had taken seven boxes I was cured of paralysis and the malaria was completely driven out of my system. For two years now I have enjoyed the best of health and have attended to business without any interruption."

Mr. Hayden's home is at No. 202 West 89th street, New York. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured many similar cases of paralysis, also locomotor ataxia. They are sold by all druggists. A treatment so simple, inexpensive and successful should be tried by every sufferer from partial paralysis in any of its stages.

Any person who conceals the truth lies in ambush.

TEA

It goes to the spot.

A brick manufacturer sells the earth in his business.

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

HOW THEY LOST THEIR HOME.

Through the gambling instinct.

They let their insurance run out.

They bought things they did not need because they were cheap.

They did not use good judgment or right proportion in their expenditures.

They subscribed for everything they could pay for on the installment plan.

Money enough went down in drink and up in smoke to have saved the home.

The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so.

They did not realize how easy it is to get into debt and how hard it is to get out.

They tried to do what others expected of them rather than what they could afford.

They could not say "No," and could not afford to tell their friends, "I can not afford it."

They thought it small to insist on having an agreement or understanding put in writing.

The sons thought they must "sow their wild oats" as well as other "fellows of their set."

The daughters thought it beneath them to work for a living, but were bound to dress well.

They did not do business in a business way because they were dealing with relatives or friends.

They drew their money out of the savings bank to put it into some "wildcat" scheme, and lost it.

The doctrine, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," was, in effect, the family creed.—Orison Swett Marden in the Success Magazine.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

There are many superstitions having regard to marriage, and among the quaintest are the following:

The bride who dreams of fairies on the night before her wedding will be thrice blessed.

The bridegroom who carries a miniature horseshoe in his pocket will always be lucky.

Never give a telegram to a bride or bridegroom on the way to church. It is a sure omen of evil.

Marriages on board ship are considered unlucky. If you can't be married on dry land, remain unwed.

The finding of a spider on the wedding gown by a bride is considered a sure token of happiness to come.

If during the marriage ceremony the wedding ring should fall down, the bride's fate will not be an enviable one.

If a bride should by chance see a coffin as she starts off on her wedding tour she should order the driver of the carriage to turn back and start over again. She may miss a train by doing so, but if she neglect the precaution she will rue it, for bad luck is certain to follow her.

MERE OPINION.

In these days it is pretty hard to stick to the truth without getting stuck.

Before casting your bread upon the water it is best to make sure that it's the right water.

The woman who takes delight in making cutting remarks always ends as a hatchet face.

Few boys relish being spanked as they are told that they are breaking their mothers' hearts.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but it is liable at almost any time to fall into something soft.

No town may properly call itself a metropolis as long as it gets excited over the firemen's annual ball.

For man the longest day of the year is the one on which he remains at home to look after the children.

GUESSES AT LIFE'S PROBLEMS.

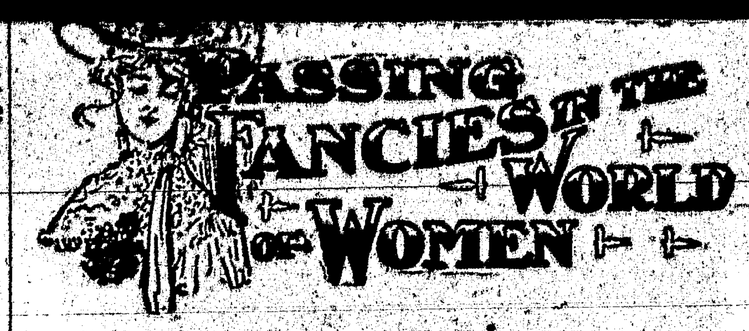
No man who fails in business blames himself as the cause.

The man with the secret desk does not always get the largest salary.

The man who is always on time generally has to wait for the other man.

The restaurant with the longest bill of fare doesn't always have the best food.

The man who never lends money never experiences the surprise of having it repaid.



Coats of All Descriptions.

Some of the long coats are really overskirts, while some of the skirts have overskirt effect, and are completed with smart little coats. So every woman can be suited according to her figure and her means. The long coats are very smart, and many women favor them for very cold weather, but it is quite as possible to be comfortable in the pretty small coat, whose fascinating chic will surely hold it in favor as the spring advances. If warmly interlined, and an extra skirt is adopted for outdoor wear, the short coat will be found quite as comfortable as a long one. A special feature of the new short coats and blouses is the belt, which has a perfectly fitted and feather-boned lining on which the velvet or silk is shirred, draped or plaited; the small coats show the waist line all around, so the fastening of the belt is an important matter; it must be invisible and is, therefore, made decorative. In the blouse coats the belts fasten with fancy clasps or buckles and many odd ad charming shapes are shown for this purpose. The long plain buckle is chosen for the simpler suits, and elaborate art nouveu clasps for the dressy models.

Gloves Changes.

There's a sharp dividing line between gloves for evening and for street wear.

Evening gloves have come out—like laces—in the daintiest of colors, instead of the all-white or the all-black, which were the rule last winter, says the Philadelphia North American.

Even pale sea-greens—so soft and clear as to suggest the green just under white sea foam—are found to match the sheer green laces and nets that whole party frocks are made of.

Street gloves keep to their masculine styles. Even the white gloves, for theater, for calling, for half a hundred purposes, are getting heavier, and fasten with a single big button, as like the men's as two peas.

White and pearl and mode are the three most popular colors. Suede is good, but suede gloves must be pique suede.

White Gloves Popular.

It was observed at the horse show that gloves, even with tailor gowns, were almost invariably white, says the New York Post. One would hardly have suspected the existence of colored gloves; yet, once in a while a glove matching the costume was encountered. Pale gray with a gray gown was seen on several occasions. White, however, is the favorite, and, strictly speaking, is the only correct glove except for rough wear. Both suede and glace kid are correct. The long elbow glove worn with short sleeves is generally suede. The so-called twenty-button glove is the most popular of these, and it is allowed to wrinkle on the arm in loose folds.

Applique Made from Brocade.

Applique is increasing in popularity. Here is shown a 1620 reception costume of green crepe de chine, orna-

mented with velvet bands of a darker shade of green, the bands caught here and there with a rose in applique. The effect is similar to brocade materials.

To Clean Polished Wood.

An encaustic composed of wax, sal soda and a good soap is excellent for cleaning and polishing wood at the same time. Shave the wax and the soap and dissolve them in boiling water; stir frequently and add the soda. When the wax and soap are thoroughly dissolved place the mixture in a vessel which can be closely covered and stir constantly till cool.

This mixture will remove ink from polished surfaces and may be satisfactorily applied to marbles, bricks, furniture, tiles and floors.

Spun Silk Stockings.

Dainty and delicate are spun silk stockings of sheer silver gray, pink or white with the ankle ornamentation of embroidery in branching pattern. These stockings are made of finest silk and only one glance is sufficient to assure you that the black, white, red or blue stockings all "pale their ineffectual fires" before the beauty of the silver grays. These can be had with vertical bands of openwork ankle decoration or hand-embroidered in self-colored roses or with medallions of black lace or in the styles described above. The silver grays are quite new.

Infant's Christening Robe.

Even the wee baby must have a best frock for ceremonious occasions that is a little more elaborate than the pretty dainty slips. The one illustrated is an exceedingly good model to follow in making such a dress. The princess front is made of alternate bands of Valenciennes lace and Swiss embroidery. Extra fullness is given in

the back by box plaits laid in the upper part. A quaint touch is given by shoulder caps that extend out over the full bishop sleeves. Fine nainsook will always hold first place for making these little garments, but India linen, lawn and sheer mull could also be used, with frills of lace for decoration.

Revival of Tulle Toilet.

Report from Paris of the revival of tulle dancing gowns is received with approval on this side of the sea. It is said that the voluminous tulle gown is to be worn, skirt upon skirt of this flimsy fabric consumating the desired effect of foaminess.

Bouillonnees again work out extremely well in net, and a very exceedingly dainty effect is wrought by close scroll designs of bebe satin ribbon. This latter is especially pretty, by the way, used in the form of a trimming on a taffeta gown, the most cunning little berthas being contrived after this manner, and lending just the requisite amount of lightness to the silk.

Caprice in Evening Shades.

Primarily comes pale blue; this, with an admixture of a similarly tender tone in pink, secures the requisite Louis Quinze flavor, which is all prevailing.

A colony of little pale blue velvet bows disposed up the front of a pointed Louis Quinze pink silk corsage, that is furthermore softened by a time-stained lace, makes for a delightful picturesqueness, and at the same time carries the conviction of its hour.

Then, with regard to yellow, there is every license, this running the whole gamut from the tenderest pastel tint to a voyant "coq de roche" and Tangerine orange.

Revival of Shepherd's Plaid.

Shepherd's plaids are coming and have come, especially in black and white and dove and white. These are often made up with scanty gathers set into a hip yoke and worn with an Eton jacket, which is just stitched round, and the modified melon-shaped sleeve frequently accompany them, but these shepherd's plaids figure also in taffeta, made with instep length skirts, and very smart they look.

Prominent Shoulder Trimmings.

Shoulder trimmings are being made quite prominent in many of the new models, and anything and everything that will add to and emphasize the broad line as opposed to the sloping one that we abandoned almost as soon as we had achieved it is used. The armhole, too, although it has grown smaller (making the dress shield more imperative than ever), is made the medium of some decoration.

Care of Old Lace.

Often lace has lost its freshness, but yet is not sufficiently soiled to require washing. It is then a good plan to lay it by for a week in tissue paper under the pressure of a heavy book or other weight, having first well covered the soiled parts with calcined magnesia. After shaking out the powder the lace will appear quite fresh and clean once more.

Starched Collars.

Many people complain that starched collars hurt the neck. If the collars are ironed while quite wet, first putting a clean piece of muslin over them, they will be found fully smooth, with

Winter on the Coast

(Special Correspondence.)

Nantucket in winter. The Pacific club at the foot of Main street has its regular members seated in the same old chairs that they have used for years. The stove gives out a glow that sets at naught the howling wind as it creeps up from the harbor and then with a fierce rush goes tearing past the club windows and up the street.

The boat from Woods Hole has been in for over an hour. The mail is sorted at the postoffice. The papers are all ready for distribution. A half-hour later the papers are read and laid aside and conversation resumed.

"Say, Joe," remarks Bro. Easton, "how about that time you went into the horse racing business down South?"

"You mean down in Montivideo?" asks Joe.

"Yes."

INTERIOR OF THE JAIL.

"I never went into business," answered Joe, "I just bet a little on Allen's horse, that's all. Allen was a sort of trader down that way, and they used to be pretty smart on horse racing. So the day of the race we went over to the track and Allen says to me, 'Cap'n Joe, I think my horse is a sure winner.'

"I didn't know anything about horses, I looked at Allen's horse, and he seemed as trim and taut as any of them, so I put down four ounces on him. There was another horse that everybody seemed to think much of. Horse was called Carraco, and he was a likely looking craft, but I thought Allen knew his business.

"Well, they started the horses and Allen's horse had the port side. This gave him advantage, Allen said. It as a very pretty race until they tacked and started for the turn home. I could then see that Carraco was leading. The driver of Allen's horse let out all the canvas he could, but the horse couldn't answer his tiller as well as he ought to, and Carraco beat him."

"How bad did he beat him, Joe?"

"Oh, I should say about half a ship's length. I know I didn't get back my four ounces, and I haven't bet anything on horses since."

Laughing at Their Railroad.

In winter the Nantucket Central railroad doesn't run. And the old captains and members of the Pacific club who have no entertainments on hand get their little amusement laughing at the railroad. Capt. Killen is the winter agent of the railroad. He is the sole sponsor for what the railroad management intends to do in summer. His ideas for next summer are crystallizing rapidly.

"This railroad is a great institution," says Capt. Killen. "It is not so old as many of our other institutions, but it looks to be the deans of them all. It was originally intended to carry people from here to 'Sconset, but about all it ever does is start with them and make the people walk after the engine breaks down. Every time

THE MILL. 1746

the brakeman puts on the brakes the train leaves the tracks.

"There was a while last summer when we hadn't had a rainstorm for over three weeks, and the road could not run. The rails go so smooth that the wheels wouldn't stick to 'em at all. So they had to sprinkle water on the rails all the way over and let 'em rust up for a couple of days before they could get back on to schedule.

"There are four trains on the time table and one on the road. They call them the 'Nantucket and Siasconset Limited,' the 'Overland Flyer,' the 'Sea Flow Special' and the 'Fast Mail.' I never knew why they called it the fast mail till I asked the conductor and he said that the mail bag was nailed fast to the floor of the baggage car and stayed fast all right.

"They never have many accidents on the road. Last summer they ran from 'Sconset right into the Nantucket depot without getting off the track. That was the only accident last year.

"I am not a stockholder nor a season ticket holder in the road, but I am very proud of the Nantucket Central system, as it is one of the few roads in the country that is owned by whale oil instead of Standard Oil."

Thus they while away the hours, these old men of the sea—in merry banter, in philosophy, and in the recollections of more active days. They dream again of their youth, when Nantucket was the leading whaling port of the world; when Capt. Grant made the record voyage of a cargo valued at $187,000; when money flowed like surf against the breakwater.

Town Crier on His Rounds.

Then the dream is interrupted. A loud voice is heard at the door. A hand is laid on the knob and a head is thrust into the room. Hull, the town crier, is on his rounds.

Hull is generally conceded to be the busiest man in Nantucket. Hull admits it. As a lineal descendant of Commodore Hull he feels that activity is his right of inheritance. So he keeps busy. In addition to being town crier, he is special police, master in chancery, sealer of fish scales, member of the No. 4 volunteers, a G. A. R. man in good standing, third assistant wharfinger, manager of the opera house, fence viewer, cornetist in the band, sign painter and ringer of the town bell.

And all for the same price of admission.

Hull's duties as bell ringer consist of being in the old tower at 7 in the morning, at noon, and at 9 in the evening. After the clock strikes the hour on the sweet-toned bell Hull takes the rope and proclaims to Nantucket the rising, dining and retiring hour by many strokes on the bell, which is as

mellow and sweet in tone as it was when it left the foundry in Lisbon nearly a century ago.

Three times has the old town been swept by flames. In 1836 there was a great fire. In '38 the town lost about $200,000 in a single day. In 1846 the town was nearly wiped out of existence by flames in a fierce fire which lasted two days.

Jail the Leading Institution.

From the tower on a fair day a person can see the jail without a spyglass. The jail is one of Nantucket's leading institutions. Bro. Parker has held the keys for the past fifteen years. He is a very rigid disciplinarian.

"I never let a prisoner get away if I can help it," he says. "Of course when I go ceiling and I'm gone till late at night I can't keep my eye on 'em as well as I might. Very few prisoners escape, even when I'm not here. One feller did get away about two years ago, but he wasn't much account so we let him stay away. He can't get off the island, anyhow. I met him the other day and told him if he ever came up to the jail again I'd have him arrested.

"No, we don't have many prisoners here. About two a year I should judge. I could tell exactly by looking at the records.

"It is quite a care on a man to be a keeper of a jail. It is easy enough to keep the jail all right, but to keep the people in it is the hard part. A long while ago a man robbed the bank and he was sentenced to five years in the jail. He used to come over to the jail every night regular and go to bed. He was a Union prisoner. Well, he was pardoned at the end of three years by the president, and he refused to accept the pardon. You see, if he left the jail he would have to buy his own groceries, instead of having 'em charged up like he had been doing.

"I tell all the prisoners I have that if they treat me right I'll treat them right, and I always get along with 'em pretty well."

Gaoler Parker has a merry little twinkle in his starboard eye when he talks about the jail.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

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

Young man, if you don't believe that kissing is unhealthful, just let the girl's papa catch you at it.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Scaly Humour, Itching Day and Night—Suffered Months.

"I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I have may be helped. For months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N. Y."

A man who is in politics for the good of the people usually considers his family the people.

ELITE SHINGLE STAIN.

The best roof stain on the market. Sample color boards to select from. Ask your dealer or write us. The Humphrey-Jones Mer. Co., 1831 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

"Money," said the Wise Man, "does not bring happiness." "Oh, yes it does," said the Still Wiser Man, "if you have just enough of it."

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.

The man who is unable to bear misfortune is indeed unfortunate.

TEA

Schilling's Best is packed in a way to keep it good a long time; it is never loose.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A. Schilling & Company, San Francisco.

You can't always tell from the melancholy woman's sighs how much she weighs.

WOMEN'S NEGLECT.

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time!"

Miss Kate McDonald

More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness, leucorrhœa.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Kate McDonald, of Woodbridge, N. J., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women.

"For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

How the Navajos Farm.

Mr. Prewitt of Aztec, San Juan county, in an interview published in the Santa Fe New Mexican, says:

"The Navajo Indians, whose reservation covers the entire western part of the county, have lately made wonderful progress in agricultural pursuits under the guidance of W. T. Sheldon, the agent for the north half of the Navajo reservation, and formerly of Santa Fe.

"Up to the present year the agriculture of the Navajos have been confined to small patches, easily irrigated along the streams, but in 1904 the matter was taken hold of systematically, the government having previously assisted the Navajos in constructing small ditches along the lower lands of the San Juan valley, and the results were more than could have been expected by the most sanguine. One Indian, besides supplying his own needs, sold 15,000 pounds of his wheat, and a careful estimate showed that the Navajos along the San Juan river had raised some 250,000 pounds of grain, besides other crops such as alfalfa, beans, potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables.

"The wonderfull progress these Indians have made in agriculture should entitle them to a great deal of consideration from the government. I should say that from fifty to a hundred thousand acres of land along the San Juan valley, within the boundaries of the Navajo reservation, could be irrigated from the San Juan river at a very reasonable cost. If the government would take this matter up and furnish sufficient money to take out ditches to cover this land, it could at once begin to put the Navajo Indians on a self-sustaining basis.

"First, the building of these ditches would furnish employment to the Indians, and to this class of work they are well adapted. Then, after the ditches were completed, enough land would be brought under irrigation to furnish practically every Indian on the reservation (of which there are some twenty thousand) with a home, on which he could become an independent farmer. And, as Commissioner Leupp is more or less familiar with the condition of the Navajos, I am in hopes he will take the matter up, and vigorously push it to completion."

Reservoir for Las Vegas Grant.

A Las Vegas dispatch of January 26th says: Las Vegas believes it is certain to secure a government reservoir. So satisfactory have been the assurances from the engineers as to the report that will be made upon the proposition that has been under consideration here for months, that a committee of citizens is now disposing of the 10,000 acres of land to be brought under irrigation. In less than one day's work 4,000 acres were taken up by residents and contract forms are being sent outside.

The commissioners of the Las Vegas grant will cede the land back to the government, and each taker of the land obligates himself to pay $5.70 an acre for the land for ten years, at the expiration of which time the permanent water rights and the deed to the land go to the settler.

The land is deep and rich and the water would be sufficient to irrigate 25,000 acres. However, the amount available will not amount to much more than 10,000 acres. The small amount of land for a time made the recommendation of the project doubtful, but now that it is certain that every acre will be subscribed for, in advance, and the government assured of the repayment of the money, it is felt that there will be no danger of the failure of the project.

In every respect, the statistics asked for by the department regarding the home markets, the kind of crops that can be raised, and the yield per acre, have been more than assuring.

Territorial Ranger Bill.

A Las Vegas dispatch says: The officers of the cattle sanitary board are taking the greatest interest in the fate of the ranger bill that has been prepared for introduction in the legislature. The general feeling of the cattlemen in this section is that the measure has no chance of passing, as it seems to be regarded by many as serving a special interest. Therefore, it is argued, the territory should not be put to the expense of paying for the ranges.

Secretary Barnes of the Territorial Cattle Growers' association, suggests a compromise measure, in case the bill fails, that doubtless will go through. It is that the cattlemen of the territory pay an additional mill taxes, and that this amount go to the payment of the salaries of seven or eight rangers to be under the supervision of the cattle sanitary board and the Cattle Growers' association.

New Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the territorial secretary as follows:

The Pecos Land and Development Company of Dexter, Chaves county; capitalization, $10,000. The incorporators and directors are: John A. McKinney of Roswell, Frank Anderson of Dexter, A. W. Dowler, I. H. Spurrier, H. C. Houch and E. V. Roush of Chicago.

The Baxter Mountain Mining Company of Alamogordo; capital, $100,000. Incorporators: John Franklin, Early E. Sidebottom and William A. Hawkins, who are also the directors, in addition to Frank Lynch and J. Dedman.

The Bonney Mining Company of Washington, D. C.; capitalization, $500,000. The incorporators and directors are: H. Clay Campbell, Charles W. Embrey and Ralph E. Campbell of Washington, D. C. The New Mexico headquarters are at Lordsburg, Grant county.

A Santa Fe dispatch of January 25th says: Word was received tonight that at a dance at Chimayo, Wednesday, a son of Pedro Martinez, a mere youth of nineteen years, killed Manuel Martinez with a knife, and almost disemboweled Francosco Martinez. Young Martinez then stabbed another man, whose name is not known, in the hip.

Cattle Sanitary Board.

The following is the report of Secretary Will C. Barnes of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board for the five months in which he has had charge of the office, and submitted to the board at its meeting in Santa Fe last week:

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 1, 1905.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Cattle Sanitary Board.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work of this office for the five months ending November 30, 1904, also attached statements showing inspection work by the eight largest inspection districts and cost per cent to the board for each dollar collected.

By reference to the statement of cattle shipments it will be seen that we have a heavy falling off in the movement of cattle amounting to over 50,000 head. The reasons for this I have discussed in the annual report to the governor and which are probably as well known to the members as to me.

The hide inspectiton has almost doubled over last year, a gain of 18,000 hides being shown. This is in part due to losses in cattle last spring and in part to the more careful and stricter enforcement of the hide inspection law. The number of horses and mules shipped shows a gain over last year but as a large number of burros were shipped, about 2,500, it really shows a falling off in horse shipments.

The financial statement shows a very satisfactory condition and it is with great pleasure I point to the fact that when on taking charge of this office on July 1, 1904, the board owed the San Miguel National Bank the sum of $4,000 and accrued interest, which had been borrowed for nearly three years. This debt has all been cancelled and the board to-day owes not a dollar, and has funds enough on hand to carry it through the winter months when the income from inspection service is practically nothing.

The brand recording shows a heavy increase, and I call your attention to the recommendations made to the governor on this subject. Something certainly will have to be done to help out this demand for new brands.

Owing to the terribly congested state of the board record books of the office, it has been found absolutely necessary to have them transferred to new and large books. This work is now going ahead as rapidly as possible, but to transfer 17,000 different brands twice, once to the book of brands and once to the book of names, means a tremendous amount of labor, especially as it must be done with care and correctness. I am glad to say that the work is about half done now, but it will take fully three months more to complete it. I attach a list of inspectors and their stations:

Walter O'Brien, Las Vegas; M. McQuaid, Tucumcari; J. V. Latham, Alamogordo; Charles L. Ballard, Roswell; Don Johnson, Deming; Pierce Rice, Socorro; T. A. Gray, Clayton; E. R. Stewart, Aztec; A. L. Martinez, Penasco; S. M. Brown, Gallup; Hugh Allen, Vermejo; Louis F. Nohl, Espanola; Wade Brackett, Catskill; George Huth, Chama; Joseph M. Rose, Hillsboro; W. J. Hendrix, Cloudcroft; Levi Tabor, Folsom; J. P. Stone, Portales; G. W. Murray, Nogalville; E. O. Locher, Kansas City; C. F. Hartman, Denver; A. T. Roberts, Lincoln; W. A. Hall, San Marcial; Cabe Adams, Quay.

The Wells of Artesia.

Gayle Talbot, who hails from that section of superlatives, the Pecos valley, is spending the week in Santa Fe. He served two terms in the Legislature of Texas, and came to look in on the Territorial Assembly more through force of habit than anything else. Incidentally, he puts in a lick wherever opportunity offers for the good of the valley, especially that portion tributary to the flourishing town of Artesia. Mr. Talbot established the Advocate at that place when there was nothing much in sight but prairie dogs and prospects.

Speaking of the rapid and substantial development of that section, Mr. Talbot said: "The town of Artesia sprang into existence with the advent of the first big artesian well in that part of the valley lying midway between Roswell and Carlsbad. This was in July, 1903. Previous to that time there had been many comparatively small wells in the valley, but they were used for domestic purposes only, not being of sufficient volume to supply the basis for crop irrigation on a large scale. The first well at Artesia was put down by some progressive townsite promoters, and the flow proved much greater than was anticipated, or has ever been found on the Pecos before. That its output was sufficient for successful farming was apparent at a glance and a tide or homeseekers began to come that has been steadily maintained ever since.

"Three months later a second well came in that flowed ten times as much water as the first one. It spouted several feet above a six-inch casing and the output was 2,700 gallons per minute. Since that time thirty of these larger wells have been secured and thousands of acres of land watered thereby. There are twenty large rotary well rigs now operating in the vicinity of Artesia, and one or two wells are completed per week. It has been demonstrated that one of these spouters will easily water 320 acres of land planted in general field crops and 640 where a good portion of the land is planted to corn and fruit. As will be seen by this, each well brought in means work and profit for several families and the workers have arrived to supply the demand."—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Harvey F. M. Bear died at Roswell January 28th, of paralysis. Mr. Bear came to Roswell in 1902 from Wellington, Kansas, and established the Roswell Daily Record, the only Democratic daily in New Mexico. He was a Democrat and one of the best known citizens of southwestern New Mexico. Mr. Bear is survived by a widow and two children, his father and mother, and a sister, Mrs. C. F. Mason, all of Roswell. C. E. Mason, brother-in-law of the deceased, is the editor of the Roswell Register.

dition to his many duties as manager of the Victoria Land and Cattle Company and president of the Albuquerque Traction Company, is now serving as a member of the upper house of the New Mexico Legislature, is going to put forth his best efforts in that body for the passage of the bill creating a force of New Mexico rangers, similar to the ranger forces of Arizona and Texas, says the Albuquerque Journal.

"It is all a mistake, the supposition that the ranger company will benefit only the cattle interests of New Mexico," said Mr. Greer of this proposed legislation. "One has only to look at the message of Governor Brodie to the Arizona Legislature to find the true value of a ranger force to that territory, a value that would be even greater to New Mexico just at this time. Sixty per cent. of the fugitives and outlaws who have troubled Arizona in the past two years have been run down and either killed or delivered to the proper authorities by the rangers.

"People who are informed of the geography of New Mexico know that on the southwestern corner of Grant county there is a little neck of land which runs down into the state of Chihuahua. I say a little neck of land, and it is, in comparison to the rest of New Mexico. In reality, this neck is eighty miles or more from east to west and nearly as wide from north to south. On either side of the mountains which run through this neck of land are rich pastures. In it is Guadalupe canon, one of the richest mining districts in New Mexico, for the continuance of this range in southern Arizona and Sonora carries the great copper fields of Bisbee and Cananea. Yet in Guadalupe canon there has been almost no development of mining property. The reason is simple enough, for you cannot find a prospector in all New Mexico who will go down there to drive a pick. It is almost as impossible to get men to tend cattle in the valleys on either side of the range. They are afraid to go; but it would be foolhardy for any man to risk his life and property in that section under present conditions. The mountains are literally full of the worst class of desperadoes in the country, men who have found that there is no other section of the West so safe. In that neck of land there are gathered now a few of the most notorious outlaws of the time.

"Now I venture the assertion that a ranger force of twelve men of the right sort, sent into that country, would clean it out in a very few months. The moral effect of the word 'ranger' is great, as can be seen in the case of Arizona, and outlaws do not care to meet a well armed body of that kind, whereas they laugh in the faces of peace officers who are brave enough to get to the outskirts of their strongholds.

"In my opinion the development which would follow a reign of law in Guadalupe canon would in a year or two more the expense of the ranger force needed in the increase of assessed valuation. This is not the only section of New Mexico which needs attention and with which the peace officers are unable to cope. The whole cost will not exceed $15,000 a year."

A Filipino Student.

A Roswell dispatch of January 24th says: Floro Flordella, a Filipino boy 15 years of age, arrived in the city today to enter the school here. He was selected by the governor of the province of Leyte to be educated in America. The lad was selected from those in a province of several thousand inhabitants. He came direct from the Philippines, having arrived in San Francisco Friday.

The boy will be under the care of Judge William H. Pope of the Fifth judicial district. Ramond Valentaras, another Filipino boy, is being educated by Judge Pope at the New Mexico Military Institute in this city. Judge Pope was formerly in the Philippines and is interested in the youth of that country.

For the purpose of still further increasing the forest reserves in New Mexico, Commissioner Ricnards has instructed land officials at Santa Fe to withdraw from all forms of entry, excepting under mineral laws, about forty-eight townships or 1,105,920 acres.

Oil was discovered January 25th south of Roswell in the artesian well of Wilder & Morgan, at a depth of 550 feet. A large number of people at once rushed to the vicinity to stake claims.

A Roswell dispatch of January 25th says: The Taylor Moore Construction Company began work yesterday upon the Hondo government reservoir, twelve miles southwest of this city. The first work will be the diverting and storing the water for its own use in building the dam. The Slinkard Construction Company, which is doing the rock work, has commenced. A blast made of a ton and a quarter of powder has been fired and another will be made in a few days of a ton and a half of powder.

Procopio Cordova, accused of complicity in the assassination of Colonel J. Franco Chaves, furnished a bond of $1,000 and was released. Domingo Valles, accused of being the principal in the assassination, was removed from the county jail to the penitentiary for safer keeping.

The Mesilla Valley Realty company has filed incorporation company papers at Santa Fe. The incorporators are Nathan Boyd, George F. Wilson, James P. Mitchell and Nicholas Galles, who, together with James F. Sattley and Clyde A. Sattley are the directors. The capitalization is $150,000 and the headquarters are at Las Cruces. The company has acquired the lands and property of the famous Sinclair colony near Las Cruces, consisting of 750 acres of irrigated and cultivated land, and many valuable buildings, and will turn the property into a sanitarium. Andrew M. Howland, who has been the proprietor of the colony for the last twenty years, spent a vast amount of money upon his project, which was of a philanthropic nature, as the colony was to be a home to the waifs of large cities. He spent $350,000 upon the property and will remove to Los Angeles from Las Cruces.

"I Take Pleasure in Commending Pe-ru-na For Coughs and Colds."

COL. PAUL E. BECKWITH.

Colonel Paul E. Beckwith, Lt. Col., retired, 1st Reg. Minute Men, in a letter from 1503 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"From the unqualified endorsement of many of my friends, I take pleasure in commending your remedies for coughs and colds."—Paul E. Beckwith.

IN FIELD OR BARRACKS PE-RU-NA IS EFFICACIOUS.

The constant exposure to the elements experienced in an out-door life is not so apt to cause coughs and colds as sedentary habits.

Those who are brought face to face with the weather every day in active life are much less liable to catarrhal diseases than those who are housed up in illy ventilated rooms. And yet both of these classes are more or less subject to catarrh and catarrhal diseases.

ALL CLASSES ARE SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

The soldier as well as the civilian finds it frequently necessary to use Peruna on account of coughs and colds.

No one is exempt. The strong and healthy are less liable than the weak and ill, but none entirely escape.

Peruna has always been a great favorite with the military men, both in the army and navy.

The strongest kind of testimonials are received from officers of high rank concerning the virtues of Peruna for all catarrhal ailments.

Only a small per cent. of these can be used for publication for want of space.

Mr. Harrison L. Deam, Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Colonel encampment No. 69, Union Veterans Legion, Colonel Green Clay Smith Regiment No. 17, U. V. U., Department of the Potomac, Military Order Loyal Legion, Department of Columbia, Major 84th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, writes:

"There is no longer any question as to the curative qualities of Peruna in all catarrhal troubles. Its successful use by many of my friends entitles it to confidence and endorsement."

Even a professor of mathematics is seldom able to figure a woman's age a woman's age correctly.

TEA

There is a little joy in the world in the reach of the poorest.

Most men who cry, "Down with the trusts!" would like to own a little stock in them

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre.

introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land in Wis., Ill., In., Mich., Ind., O., Pa., N. Y., 80 bu. per acre, and on dry arid lands, such as are found in Mont. Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Spelta and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs, sheep and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [W. N. U.]

The Telephone Girl—"He used shocking language." Electrician—"What voltage?"

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.

After a man is knocked down by his enemies his friends kick him.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A girl may have music in her soul, but it doesn't necessarily reach as far as her voice.

TEA

is better than most of us know: good tea. Why do we drink common stuff?

In every package of Schilling's Best Tea is a booklet, How to Make Good Tea.

Barring boarding-house steaks, there are many things tender and true.

An isthmus is a neck of land—and that is where Panama will get the canal.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

After the first kiss a young man kicks himself for having wasted so much time

Among those who have received the highest award—the Grand Prize at St. Louis World's Fair, was the A. J. Tower Co., the makers of the Fish BRAND SLICKERS. Many of our readers who went to the Fair, will recall their fine exhibit in which waterproof garments were shown adapted to almost uses that almost every department of the world's work was suggested. The Grand Prize was a deserved tribute to one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in the country.

Don't think that just because a man advocates the protection of home industries he is industrious when at home.

No Maude dear, when parrots talk it is not necessarily polyglot.

ELITE SHINGLE STAIN.

The best roof stain on the market. Sample color boards to select from. Ask your dealer or write us. The Humphrey-Jones Mfg. Co., 1631 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.

Lawyers are not the only animals that draw conveyances.

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.

Some men's wealth is fabulous and that of others a mere fable.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Many a young man who thinks he is a girl's intended is only her pretended.

TEA

If you have a good grocer, stick to him; if not, don't you know one?

Schilling's Best is a good foot-rule to measure him with.

When a girl angles in the matrimonial sea she is apt to catch a sucker instead of a goldfish.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

More persons and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our warranted seeds. In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 15 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages.
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips.
2000 Blanching Celery.
2000 Rich Fully Lettuce.
1000 Splendid Onions.
1000 Rare Choicest Radishes.
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing bushels of brilliant flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 10c in stamps and this notice. Big 116-page catalog alone, 5c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., W.N.U. La Crosse, Wis.

The most careful farmers and gardeners everywhere place confidence in Ferry's Seeds—the kind that never fail.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have been the standard for 49 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free for the asking.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist.

Specimen prices, gold, silver, lead, $1; gold, silver, 75c; gold, 50c; zinc or copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and umpire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference Carbonate National Bank.

Denver Directory

$18 C. O. D. You take no chance when buying a harness from us every set warranted to be as represented. This double team harness complete with collars and breechings. Concord style, 1-inch traces, for $18.00. Sold everywhere for $27.00. Send for our free catalogue of saddles and harness. Lowest prices in the U. S. The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co., 1413-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1351 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 725.

BLACKSMITHS' and wagonmakers' supplies, wholesale and retail. Moore Hardware & Iron Co., 15th & Wazee, Denver.

WE DEVELOP Any size film, 20c per roll, postage paid. The Smith Photo Supply Co., 1535 Stout St.

COLUMBIA HOTEL 3 blocks from Union Depot, up 17th St. Rates $1 to $2.00. American Plan.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL Absolutely fire proof. European plan, $1.50 and upward.

Oxford Hotel

Denver. Fireproof. One block from Union Depot. O. H. MORSE, Mgr.

DENVER BEST LAUNDRY SOAP

Absolutely pure. Send for our new premium list. The Gerrit Boon Mfg. Co., Denver.

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in Ohio 107, in Mich. 87, in Mass. 93, and in N. Dakota 112 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1905.

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

GREGORY'S SEEDS are seeds that you can depend on. Get Gregory's. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

W. N. U.—DENVER.—NO. 5.—1905.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

TEA

The few top leaves of the bush and a knowing cook made tea for the few; alas for the many!

The latest sanitary mattress is said to be stuffed with breakfast food.

FREE THE GREAT KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. Sample Bottle Free. DR. DAVID KENNEDY, ROUNDOUT, N. Y.

The man who never says anything he isn't sorry for later, never says anything.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

He who attends to his own business is never out of a job.

ASK FOR WESTERN SEEDS FROM THE OLD RELIABLE COLORADO SEED HOUSE BARTELDES & COMPANY. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Denver, Colorado

Free Book On Deformities and Paralysis

will be sent free postpaid upon request. This book is of a hundred pages, handsomely illustrated throughout and tells of an experience of over thirty years in the treatment of Crooked Feet, Spinal Deformities, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Deformed Limbs and Joints, Etc. It tells of the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in this country devoted exclusively to the treatment of these conditions and how they may be cured without surgical operations, plaster paris or other severe treatment. Send for this book, and if directly interested, mention character of the affliction and special literature bearing on the subject will be sent with the book. THE L. C. McLAIN ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM, 2104 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SMOKERS, FIND LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER 5¢ Cigar better Quality than most 10¢ Cigars. Your dealer or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref. BEGGS' CHERRY COUGH SYRUP cures coughs and colds.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WORTH A GUINEA A BOTTLE. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 8th, 1901, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One Year (in Advance).....$1.00
If not paid inside 6 months.. 1.50

VICIOUS LEGISLATION.

In selecting men to enact laws for the benefit of each and every section of the territory alike, which is the only just and equitable legislation that can be enacted, the people have a right to expect that at least a majority of these representatives will be persons of honor and integrity, and will perform their duties with fairness and a reasonable amount of impartiality.

Let us see how the members of our present legislature will line up with this very simple and correct standard of action.

A bill was lately introduced in the council by W. E. Martin, of Socorro county, to appropriate $50,000 out of the territorial treasury for the relief of certain persons who were damaged by the floods along the Rio Grande and other dry or semi dry, water courses in different parts of the territory.

This bill was neither printed nor referred to any committe, as is the course with legitimate legislation, but was bluncoed through with indecent haste, without giving time for discussion or due consideration; only one member Hon. T. B. Catron, voting nay.

Of this sum $4,000 goes to Dona Ana county, Sierra $1,000; Socorro, $4,000; Valencia, $4,000; Bernalillo, $4,000. Then to insure the passage of the measure, perhaps, there was a sop of $3,000 thrown to Grant county; San Miguel, $4,000; Mora, $3,000; Colfax, $2,000; Taos, $3,000, Rio Arriba, $3,000; Leonard Wood, $1,000; and Sandoval county $2,000.

These benefactions amount in all to $38,000. The residue, up to $11,000, the people are compelled to contribute to the poverty stricken cities of Albuquerque, Socorro and San Marcial to pay them for dyking and daming the Rio Grande every time that dry arroyo gets a little full. The other $1,000 will probably go to the fellows who will have to do all the work, disbursing the swag.

The thirteen counties which will share in this graft, have a little over two thirds of the representation in the territorial legislature, so the matter of its accomplishment was "dead easy" seeing their members were all men of the same mentality, caliber and standard of moral rectitude.

But what of the other counties not in the deal? The flood area extended over the entire territory. There was scarcely a community that did not suffer. Take sections like the Bonito and Hondo valleys in Lincoln County, where crops as well as dwelling houses were swept away, leaving nothing but the bare soil, and that—what there was left of it—covered with rocks and debris.—Chaves, Eddy, Otero and all the other counties, so far as the Outlook is able to learn, suffered in like manner. Yet the people of these communities are to be taxed on such odds and ends as they are able to gather from the wreck of their homes, and the remnants of their farms, swept clear of all manner of vegetation, to make whole the losses of these other communities. Because These Larger Have It In Their Power,

TIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE TO COMPEL THIS SHAMEFUL AND BALD-HEADED INJUSTICE.

To what unseemly lengths, in piling up territorial indebtedness; does this legislature intend to go, anyhow? It seems an easy matter for any member who, perhaps, does not pay one dollar of taxes—no, not even a tax on a yaller dog—to take advantage of his position to get a bill railroaded through, carrying with it thousands of dollars of other people's money, because his help is wanted on some other member's pet scheme. This game is as common as marbles and seems to come as natural for a certain style of legislator to play, as it is for a great booby of an overgrown boy to play the other game. The passage of this Too much washee washee bill, that Scenic Spillway grab and that other Extra Supernumerary infliction, are cases in point. And by the way, this Scenic Highway-Spillway appropriation is only a blaze in the trail for now that it is started, like the sinuous little brook, it will go on forever.

Already the debt of the territory has been increased by the present legislature over $65,000 in appropriations which are classed as special, as none of the regular appropriation measures have yet been acted upon. This in face of the fact that the territory never was in such urgent need of retrenchment in its expenditures. The live stock interest, which is the principal one, last year sustained a loss in New Mexico of from sixty to seventy per cent; the agricultural and horticultural industries did not fare much better, on account of the drouth, and this taken with the late floods left the people wellnigh paralized. They are making a brave and almost superhuman effort to recover from the effects of the paralysis. Under these circumstances the collecting of taxes, at the best, is almost like demanding blood money. And now to compel them to face this other calamity, this reckless and unwarranted appropriation, of the public funds which they will have to make good Well, there are occasions for the application of the executive's club.

IT IS TIME FOR BOODLING IN THE NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE TO BE STOPPED.

FOR SALE.

Barbed wire. Special prices in quantities

WELCH & TITTSWORTH,
CAPITAN NEW MEXICO.

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 1141.
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 complainant in the above mentioned court. The object of said suit is to have certain deeds, made to H. B. Hamilton, in his lifetime, for certain interests in the Hopeful Mine and Millsite 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.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

U. S. Land office, Roswell N. M. Jan. 25th 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 for the Rock Island group of placer mining claims situated in the Jicarilla Mining District, County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, said Rock Island group containing 639.96 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 159.96 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. 1191 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 4—1191 on sides facing claims with a nail driven at point for corner. From which the section corner, common to sections 24 and 25, R. 11 E., and sections 19 and 30, R. 12 E. T. 4 S. N. M. P. B. and M., a limestone 4x6x6 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. 53 ft. dist., both trees blazed; no scribing seen, bears N. 64 deg. 42' E 2257.5 feet dist. A cedar tree 8 ins. dia. bears S. 43 deg. W. 76 ft dist. Pinon and scribed x B T 1—1191 4—1191 4—1191. Pinon tree 10 inches in dia. bears S. 40 degrees 30' E. 72 ft distant blazed and scribed x 1—1191 4—1191 4—1191.

Thence S. 65 degrees 37' W. along the S. line of the right of way of the E. P. & N. E. Ry. 1840 feet cross stock yard fence. 1987 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. 65 degrees 37' E 15 feet dist. The 107 mile post in sta N. 74 degrees W. 125 feet dist. A cedar tree 8 ins in dia bears N. 65 degrees E. 125 feet dist. place I and scribed x B T 2—1191. Thence S. 23 degrees 23' E. 500 feet wagon road; 2640 feet cor No. 3, 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 the 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 ft long in 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. 10 feet dist. blazed and scribed x B T 3—1191. A cedar tree 10 ins dia bears S. 70 deg 10' W. 14 ft dist. blazed scribed x B T 3—1191. A pine tree 8 ins in dia. bears S 1 deg E. 21 ft dist. blazed and scribed X B T 3—1191. Thence N 65 deg 37' E. 2120 feet cross wagon road, course NW. 2319 ft corner No. 4. Identical with corner no. 3 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 4—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 23 deg 23' E, 9 ft dist. A cedar tree 6 ins dia bears N 62 deg. E. 11 ft dist blazed and scribed x B T 4—1191 3—1191 A pinon 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 14 ins dia. bears S. 21 deg. E. 69 ft dist blazed and scribed x B T 4—1191 3—1191; Thence N. 23 deg 23' W. 1489 ft station; 1815 feet enter irregular cut, 1855 leave irregular cut 2425 ft cross pipe line, course, S 67 deg 37' W, 2540 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning

Total net area of the Ancho No. 1 Placer 159 acres.

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

On the North, no adjoining claims. South, a 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 north line of the E. P. & N. E. Ry. right of way also in line 3-4, Chicago Placer of this survey, at S 23 deg 23' W 500 feet dist. from corner four previously described.

A cedar post 5 ins in dia, 4 feet long set 2 feet in the ground, with a mound of stones, 18 ins high, 2 feet base around it, scribed 1-1191 on side facing claim with nail driven at point for corner from which the SE Cor. of sec 24 T. 4 S. R 11 E. previously described, bears N 79 deg 03' E 2910 8 feet dist. A cedar tree, 18 ins dia, bears N 44 deg W 15 feet dist blazed and scribed X B T 1-1191. A cedar tree 24 ins dia. bears N 87 deg 37' E, 50 feet dist blazed and scribed x B T 1-1191. Telegraph pole bears S 50 deg E 77 ft. dist blazed and scribed x 1-1191 Thence S 23 deg 23' W. 873 feet station, 1165 feet station, 2340 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 corner. 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 feet base, bears S 60 deg 37' W 27 feet dist. A cedar tree 8 ins in dia bears S 45 deg W 49 feet dist blazed and scribed x B T 2-1191 A cedar tree 10 ins dia bears S 60 deg W. 21 feet dist blazed and scribed x B T 2-1191. A cedar tree 10 ins dia bears S 43 deg E. 24 ft dist. blazed and scribed B T x 2—1191. Thence N. 23 deg. 23' W., 1819 ft wagon road, course S 60 deg E. 2640 ft wagon road, course S 60 deg E; 3240 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 available, with nail driven point for cor. Thence N 60 deg 37' E, 2220 feet wagon road, course SE, 2340 feet cor No 4. Cedar post 4 ins sq 4 feet long, set 2 ft in the ground, with a mound of stones 18 ins high 2 ft base around it, scribed 4—1191 on side facing claim with nail driven at point for cor. From which a cor. of the location a cedar post 4 ins sq, 5 ft long set in the ground with a mound of earth around it, bears N 23 deg 23' W, 50 ft dist. A cedar tree 18 ins in dia bears N 74 deg W. 13 ft dist scribed x B T 4-1191. A pinon 4 ins, 12 ins dia. bears N. 50 deg E. 96 ft dist, scribed B T X 4-1191. A cedar tree, 8 ins dia. bears S. 12 deg E 60 feet dist, scribed B T X 4-1191. Thence S 23 deg 23' E. 2340 feet to Corner No. 3, Chicago placer of this survey, previously described 2340 feet wagon road, Course NW., 2340 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 in line 4-1, Keystone placer of this survey scribed, 1-1191 on side facing claim, a nail driven at point for corner, from which the SE. Cor. of Sec. 24, T. 4S, R. 11 E. previously described. bears S. 79 deg 40' W 438.9 ft dist. A pine tree 6 ins in dia. bears N 41 deg 45' W. 11 ft S 41 deg 30' W. 32 ft dist blazed and scribed X B T 1—1191. A pine tree, 6 ins dia bears S 15 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 bet Rs 11 and 12E, T 4 S., at due N 1091.5 ft from the SE corner of sec 24, R 11 E. previously described; and at S 1548.5 ft from place for ¼ cor. of said sec 24 on the E. side. The ¼ cor was not found 1826 ft Ry fence, course NE. 1953 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. 39 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 2340 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 feet wagon road, course SE 2140 ft cor No 1, Ancho No 2 placer of this survey, previously described, 2540 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. claimants 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 12E at S. 0 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 2177.4 ft from ¼ cor on E line of sec 25, T 4 S, R 11 E, heretofore 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 B 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 known no conflicting claims known

KEYSTONE PLACER.

Beginning at cor No. 1. a cedar 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. 79 deg 03' W. 1125.0 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 1305 ft, ridge 10 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 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; 943 ft wire fence, course NW; 993 feet wagon road course NW, 2221.1 ft intersect R line P 4 S. bet. Rs 11 and 12 E at N. 0 deg 14' W 42.8 ft from ¼ cor on east line of sec 25, T 4 S. R 11 E. porphry 10x12x3 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 3569.7 ft from the SE cor of sec 24 previously described; 3503.4 ft to cor No 3; identical with a cor of the location and with cor No 4, Ancho No 1 placer of this survey, a cedar post 4 ins sq 4 feet long, mound of earth and stones, 18 ins high 2 foot base, around it, scribed 3—1191 on side facing claim, with a nail driven at point for corner; from which a cedar tree bears S. 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 feet wagon road, course SE 2140 ft cor No 1, Ancho No 2 placer of this survey, previously described, 2540 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 12E at S. 0 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 2177.4 ft from ¼ cor on E line of sec 25, T 4 S, R 11 E, heretofore 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 B 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 known no conflicting claims known

KEYSTONE PLACER.

Beginning at cor No. 1. a cedar 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. 79 deg 03' W. 1125.0 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 1305 ft, ridge 10 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; 943 ft wire fence, course NW; 993 feet wagon road course NW, 2221.1 ft intersect R line P 4 S. bet. Rs 11 and 12 E at N. 0 deg 14' W 42.8 ft from ¼ cor on east line of sec 25, T 4 S. R 11 E. porphry 10x12x3 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 3569.7 ft from the SE cor of sec 24 previously described; 3503.4 ft to cor No 3; identical with a cor of the location and with cor No 4, Ancho No 1 placer of this

applied is 639.96 acres.

The said placer claims being on record in the office of the county clerk and Ex-Officio recorder of Lincoln Co. New Mexico, as follows: Ancho No. 1, in book "U" page 131, Ancho No. 2, in book "U" page 132. Chicago, in book "V" page 21. Keystone, in book "U" page 461.

The said Rock Island group being designated as mineral survey No. 1191.

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 LELAND,
Register.

G. A. Bush,
Attorney for applicant.

Ancho, N. M.

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

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Kennedy	2.05	2 20 p m	Kennedy	3 10 p m
Clark		2 45 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
Blanca		7 20 p m	Blanca	10 25 a m
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