

THE PASSING OF AN OLD PIONEER.

Judge Frank H. Lea died at Roswell on the 10th. of this month. He was one of the old timers in White Oaks, having come here in the early spring of '81 with his family, and for a time kept the first hotel in this place. He was also our first Justice of the Peace, and filled that office for several years. He afterwards went to Roswell when that place was but a very small village, and has been identical with its growth up to the time of his death, most of the time holding positions of honor and trust in its government. He was also holding the office of United States Commissioner when called away. Judge Lea held the respect of all, and his many friends all over the south-eastern part of New Mexico will be saddened to learn of his death.

The Kansas City Star prints a dispatch that the El Paso and North Eastern is ice and snow bound from El Paso to Carrizozo and that traffic will be stopped until a thaw occurs. This will be news to people living here and getting their mail regular every day.

Now that the legislature has re-enacted the notorious coal oil inspection law creating further tariff on every gallon of kerosene that comes into the territory they should provide for another high salaried official to inspect the inspector and see that he really inspects, instead of merely affixing his stamp on it in car load lots without ever proving its quality.

The Rock Island Golden State Limited now running over the El Paso and North Eastern into El Paso is one of the finest ever offered to the public by any road. The equipment has lately been much improved and the management has labored to supply all the comforts possible to a trip across the continent with as little friction as may be, incident to travel.

Professional Cards.

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

HEWITT BLOCK. WHITE OAKS.

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

MINING LAW A SPECIALTY.

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

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

HOTEL OZANNE,

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.
Now open for business. Clean
beds and an excellent cuisine
awaits the traveling public.

**AND THE END IS NOT
YET.**

NOT MUCH MARY ANN.

The list of iniquities which can already be charged up to our present legislature, for all of which the people have to pay, runs about thus: The extra employees act, for which there was not the shadow of excuse, \$12,000. The appropriation for a public road in Santa Fe and San Miguel counties, for the benefit of tourists and the sporting fraternity, principally, \$10,000.

The appropriation for the relief of persons in certain sections of the territory said to have been damaged to a greater extent than those in some other sections by the late floods, \$50,000.

The re-enactment of the villainous coal oil inspection law, repealed two years ago by almost the unanimous protest of the people of the territory, on account of which the price of oil will go up to the old figure, costing the people from \$3,000 to \$10,000 while the proceeds will go into the pocket of the man who is appointed to fill the office of inspector, and the oil will continue to burn with that dim, uncertain, light as at present.

The creation of the office of insurance commissioner which was altogether unnecessary, as the territory could have taxed the insurance companies without that sinecure. It also is estimated that this act will cost the people at least \$20,000 a year without any corresponding benefit, as the companies will simply add that amount to their policies; Jones always pays the freight.

Then there was a bill pushed through putting it in the hands of the sheriff of Bernalillo county to increase his salary at least \$8,000 yearly, while the county has already been robbed so that there is not money enough in its treasury to pay the salaries of the county officials or keep its schools running.

There are to be created two other offices, at least it is the pet scheme of the powers that count to do so, and they are the offices of assistant to the traveling auditor and assistant superintendent of public instruction, each at fat salaries.

We suppose after this, if no other graft has the right of way, the legislature will then get down to the appropriation bills proper, or improper, as the case may be.

In the meantime the dear people of the territory are drawing their mouths around to the sides of their faces preparatory to taking their medicine.

John D. Rockefeller isn't in it when it comes to a New Mexico legislature.

Robert Leslie and his two elder boys, Elisha and Robert Jr., were arrested the latter part of last week at their ranch over in the Park, and taken to Nogal, for a preliminary hearing before Justice J. T. Moore on the charge of stealing and killing cattle. They all waived examination and Robert Sr. was placed under \$500 bond, while that of the young men was fixed at \$1,000 each. As none of their friends saw fit to qualify for either of these amounts, they were all sent to board at the Owen chafing-dish restaurant until a jury of their peers, assisted by Judge Mann, shall decide whether or not they shall be given more pretentious accommodations at Santa Fe.

Mrs. A. M. Brothers will take full charge of the Ozanne hotel next Sunday. Mrs. Ozanne will leave on that day for an extended visit to New Orleans and other points in the south.

Baxter Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will give a select dinner on the night of the 22nd, Washington's birth day, at the Bonnell hall. The invitations are already out, and it is intended to make this one of the most enjoyable social events of the season.

Rocco Emilio, an old citizen of Lincoln, died at El Paso a short time ago. He had gone there to procure relief from a mustoid tumor. He was an Italian by birth, but came to this country many years ago and finally settled in Lincoln about the year 1888, where he had lived ever since.

The merry jingle of sleigh bells is heard on our streets these days. For the first time in many years. To a person whose early life was spent around Lake Erie, it makes him feel like twenty years, and buffalo robes, and a red headed girl in a fur muffler with a small waist and—well this is only reminiscent.

Hon. H. J. Budd, a prominent attorney of Knoxville, Iowa, was here for several days during the past week looking over the country and talking business with some of our citizens. He left on the Tuesday evening's stage for home, but will return later on for a longer stop.

John B. Wharton, of Honda, who was wanted for stabbing a Mexican some time ago, came in and gave himself up; was given a hearing at Lincoln and held for the action of the grand jury at the next term of court, in the sum of \$1,000 which he procured, and is now at large. The man who was knited, is rapidly recovering, at least it is so reported.

Jones Valiaferro, of this place, Ira O. Wetmore of Capitan and Henry Lutz, of Lincoln, were in secret conclave at the latter place last Saturday, selecting the good men and true who will hold the lives, liberties and also the civil transactions of many of the citizens of Lincoln county in their hands, for a term of three weeks or more beginning the 6th. of March.

Mrs. Sidney M. Parker was hostess to the Woman's Club last Thursday afternoon from half past two until five o'clock. After a short business session, presided over by the president, Mrs. M. H. Koch, the ladies resolved themselves into a committee of the whole for social enjoyment. Mrs. Parker furnished some literary games for their entertainment after which she and her daughter Edith served the ladies with delicious cake and chocolate.

The entertainment to be given by Mrs. Wingfield and the young ladies at Bonnell hall, will come off Friday evening without fail, provided the weather clerk does not interfere by getting up a bigger show of his own. This promises to be a very enjoyable affair, and everybody should attend if they wish to be amused as well as entertained.

The price of admission is 25 cents, children under twelve 10c.

There is Ligozono 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
ZIEGLER BROTHERS.**

The thirty-sixth legislative assembly can do quick work when it wants to. The passage by both houses yesterday of the bills creating an insurance department and providing for coal oil inspection are pointers.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The Editor of the New Mexican comes nearer getting within telescopic distance of the truth in this than he does in his other statement in the same paper where he says: "No bad or pernicious bills have as yet slipped through the legislature." They are pointers all right, but somehow, like most of the measures passed by the present legislature; they point backward. They point to the time of mediaval things, when the rights of the few were everything and the rights of the many were not considered. They point to the fact that if this high banded official corruption and skulduggery is tolerated by the people of New Mexico in this day and age without vigorous comment or protest, then we are not American citizens worthy of statehood, but require the maternal care of the government for another decade to protect us against ourselves.

Advertised Letter List.

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

H. B. Williams.
Melaines Gonzales.
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised. John A. Brown, P. M.

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.**

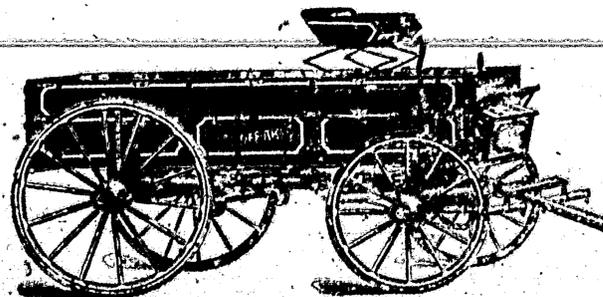
NOGAL MERCANTILE CO.

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.**

Unappreciable fortresses are as rare as fireproof buildings. There are none. Most anybody can stand being poor; it is having other people sorry for you that makes it so bad.

Two blind men who got on a New Year's spree probably felt immune from "feeling things."

Gen. Nogli's chief of staff is Gen. Hight, a name which suggests a call for some sort of ointment.

Alfred Trombetti of Bologna speaks 400 languages. He would be a hard man to beat in an argument.

The Medical Record asks: "Are the American people growing shorter?" Yes, the cost of living is increasing.

It would be a much more progressive world if we economized the time we give to other people's business.—Puck.

An inquirer wants to know what sort of necktie a bridegroom should wear at his wedding. A noose, of course.

Everybody has about the same quantity of love in stock. The trouble is so many devote it entirely to themselves.

A dermatologist is a man who mends faces and a pugilist is a man who breaks them. They ought to form a partnership.

The Norfolk Landmark tells of a turtle twenty-four years old. That is a long time for even a turtle to keep out of the soup.

The car has not answered the letter recently addressed to him by Tolstol. Perhaps the old man neglected to inclose a stamp.

What is called the "amilo cure" for dyspepsia probably is nothing more than a variation of the old prescription, "grin and bear it."

Sometimes a man is despised for twenty or thirty years because he is so stingy, and then envied all the rest of his life because he is so rich.

The Boston Herald asks: "Why not levy a heavy tax on polygamy?" It will strike the average husband of one wife that polygamy itself is a heavy tax.

"Don't work in rooms where there is no fresh air," says the tuberculosis section of the Visiting Nurses' association. Isn't it just as bad to be idle in them?

A Hungarian who lost \$118 on a Pullman car after trying his cornet got his job deserted. It is a great pity that he did not lose his horn at the same time.

That man who claims he never had a dream, never experienced the exquisite pleasure of counting an imaginary treasure and spending it all on imaginary pleasures.

A Chicago man has been fined \$100 for attempting to steal a kiss. It would appear that in addition to being the sweetest, forbidden fruit is also rather expensive in Chicago.

A drunken man lying on a railroad track in New York state had his life saved by the fact that the locomotive headlights gleamed on his bald head. Don't try to sell hair restorer to that man.

A Cincinnati horse has been taught to count. But there is a consolation for the owner in the fact that it can't talk, or there might be trouble when he tells his wife that he has "only taken one."

Mrs. Brodie L. Duke had been married twice before, but when Mr. Duke proposed to her after but three days of acquaintance, she says, she was dumfounded. But did she say: "This is so sudden?"

A negro named John Supperlight was badly beaten by another negro named Jones in New York recently. Probably Jones was hungry and Supperlight would not allow him to indulge his appetite.

The writer of an outmoded contemporary who describes a visiting English nobleman as "the son of an ancient family" may be even worse than his canine language seems to imply; he may have written "selon."

Another great thinker has come to the front with a theory as to the forbidden fruit eaten by Mother Eve. He says it was a crab apple. This lets down all the bars. Anybody may enter into the competition now.

Hypnotism asserts that thousands of persons think themselves to death every year. But don't let that lead you to let others do your thinking. The magicians were merely treating of those whose minds dwell on morbid subjects.

Mr. Hart McKee's wife secured a divorce from him on Monday. He married Mrs. Tets on Wednesday. Mr. McKee's strict regard for the usage of polite society was the reason that impeded him not to marry on Tuesday.—New York American.

Flood Relief Bill.

The Martin flood relief bill as passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Otero, appropriates \$50,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in the following counties: County of Grant, \$3,000; Dona Ana, \$4,000; Sierra, \$1,000; Socorro, \$4,000; Valencia, \$4,000; Bernalillo, \$4,000; San Miguel, \$3,000; Mora, \$3,000; Colfax, \$2,000; Taos, \$2,000; Rio Arriba, \$2,000; Leonard Wood, \$1,000; Sandoval, \$2,000. It also appropriates \$4,000 toward building a dike to protect Albuquerque against high water in the Rio Grande, which causes periodical and frequent damage to that city and surroundings, and \$3,000 to Socorro, \$2,500 to San Marcial and \$1,500 to Hillsboro for similar purposes. The money is to be raised by the issuance of \$50,000 in territorial certificates of indebtedness, to be redeemed each year and to bear six per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually. The law goes into effect immediately.

Miguel Antonio Garcia of Tierra Amarilla has been arrested and placed in the county jail at Santa Fe. Garcia is accused of stealing a letter about to be registered out of the postoffice at Tierra Amarilla, which is in the store of T. D. Barria. In the letter was \$30 in cash. Garcia was seen throwing away pieces of an envelope which were picked up and upon being put together proved to be the missing one.

In Sandoval county the new board of county commissioners issued certificates of election to justices of the peace and constables elected at an election held by judges appointed by the board; but another set of officers was elected by the old board and the latter sued for their seats. Judge Abbott has decided the case in favor of the officers who were granted certificates by the new board.

An Albuquerque dispatch of January 31st says: F. M. Jones, local engineer for the Santa Fe, passed through the city this morning on route north from Kingman, Arizona, where he has been making surveys for the proposed changes in the grade of the road to avoid the dangerous Tuixon cañon. It is the purpose of the company to take out as many kinks as possible and to lower the grade all along the line. With the mileage saved by this means and building the proposed Helen cut-off, the Santa Fe hopes to reduce its mileage to such an extent that it will be beyond all competition between Chicago and the coast.

J. H. Lauris, formerly of Albuquerque but now a prominent hardware merchant of Alamogordo, has received notice from Washington that he has been appointed building superintendent for the government work at the Mesquero Indian reservation agency. The appointment will carry a salary of something like \$2,500 for the time the work will be in progress. A Minneapollis man has the contract, which includes something like \$45,000 worth of work, and which will be commenced, probably in April.

Treatment for Broken Spine.

Dr. Swisher of Socorro was called to attend a remarkable case a few days ago at Kelly, New Mexico, a mining camp, and treated it with what appears to have been remarkable success.

Juan Maria Padilla, a miner, was passing under a shaft in the Kelly mine when the cage came down ninety feet, struck him on the back of his head and shoulders, doubled him down and broke his back. Dr. Swisher found the man completely paralyzed below where the dislocation and fracture of the vertebrae occurred and suffering intense pain.

The physician called in six strong men. Three of these took hold of the patient's upper extremities, and three took hold of the lower part of his body. By means of a steady, strong pull in opposite directions they brought the dislocated vertebrae back into place with a snap that sounded like a pistol shot. At last accounts the patient was creating well.

Bills Passed by House.

The lower branch of the Legislature on February 1st passed the following: An act providing for protection against floods along the Rio Grande at San Marcial, Socorro and Hillsboro, which provides for an appropriation of \$4,000; an act relating to registration, an act providing for the construction of dams and dykes and the rating of money therefor; an act creating counties of the first class, an act to change the name of the county of Leonard Wood to Guadalupe.

About fifty bills were introduced, the most important being: An act to provide for a system of public highways to be built by convict labor, an act appropriating \$10,000 for the completion of the scenic highway; an act fixing a levy of 1/2 of a mill to build a road from Alton to El Paso; an act providing for the fixing of a standard scale of weights and measures; an act providing for the construction of a bridge over the Almbrea river in Luna county.

New Incorporations.

The following new companies have filed incorporation papers with the territorial secretary at Santa Fe: Bowen Ranch Company; incorporators and directors, E. V. Roush, George A. Mason and E. G. Brown, all of Chicago, Illinois; principal place of business, Carlisle; capital stock, \$250,000. Las Cruces Electric Light and Ice Company; incorporators and directors, Ben L. Berkeley, Joseph Wilkinson of El Paso, Theodore Rouquet, Henry D. Bowman and Herbert B. Holt of Las Cruces; principal place of business, Las Cruces; capital stock, \$100,000. Shaliam Colony investment Company; incorporators and directors, Nathan Boyd, Clyde A. Battley, James P. Battley and M. Galles, all of Las Cruces, New Mexico; principal place of business, Las Cruces; capital stock, \$100,000.

Governor Otero promptly signed the memorial to the President passed by the Legislature against the creation of the proposed Jemez forest reserve along the Colorado boundary in Rio Arriba and Taos counties.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

Much New Building is Scheduled for New Mexico.

The New Mexican has made a careful survey of the railroad situation in New Mexico and after due and diligent inquiry finds it to be very favorable to the building of several hundreds of miles of track during the present fiscal calendar year. This is not building on paper, but this information is based upon facts and letters from first class sources. The Albuquerque Eastern railroad is in course of active construction between Moriarty on the Santa Fe Central railway and the city of Albuquerque. The line when completed will be forty-five miles in length and the branch to the Hagan coal fields, eighteen miles in length, thus will be added sixty-three miles of railroad to the mileage now in operation. The Eastern railroad of New Mexico, or "The Cut Off" as it is commonly called, from Texico through the counties of Roosevelt, Chaves, Torrance and Valencia to Puerco station on the Santa Fe Pacific will also be built during the year. It may not be completed, but that part of it will be in running order by the 1st of January, 1906, seems assured.

Work will commence at an early date from Texico west and from Hefen east. The line will be 212 miles in extent. It is not exactly known as yet where it will cross the El Paso & Northwestern and the Santa Fe Central on the eastern side of the Rio Grande, but that it will cross the Santa Fe at Hatch is fixed.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has made up making several surveys in San Juan county and New Mexico. It is informed by reliable authority that it is very likely that grading on the extension of that line from Durango to Farmington along the Animas river, a distance of about sixty miles, will commence about April 1st. It is said that grading contracts have been awarded to J. B. Osmar of Pueblo and Kirkpatrick Brothers of Wyoming. It is also said that this extension of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad will be broad-gauge and will be finished in time to move the great and increasing fruit crop of San Juan county this fall. What the plans of the Denver & Rio Grande are as to extensions to the south, this paper has not yet been enabled to learn, but it believes that the report it has received as to a broad-gauge extension to Farmington is correct and will so prove within a few weeks.

The Durango & El Paso railroad, which is backed by the Phelps-Dodge & Company people and the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, has several corps of surveyors in the field in San Juan, McKinley and Valencia counties. As far as can be determined now, the Durango & El Paso will build and within the next twelve months from Durango to some point on the Santa Fe Pacific west of Grant station and east of Gallup and will strike the Santa Fe Pacific in that section. It will then, so this paper is informed, use the tracks of the Santa Fe Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe via Belton north to a connection with the El Paso & Southwestern at or near El Paso, Texas. The trackage from the New Mexico line to the Santa Fe Pacific is estimated at 140 to 170 miles.

The Colorado & Arizona railroad has also several corps of surveyors in the field in western New Mexico and the commencement of active work on its proposed lines may also be expected during the coming year.

The Durango, Roswell & Gulf railroad, incorporated by the Pittsburg capitalists, who have built the Santa Fe Central and are building the Albuquerque Eastern, namely, General Francis J. Torrance, Senator Arthur Kennedy, Leigh Clark of Pittsburg, Delegate-elect W. H. Andrews of Albuquerque, are contemplating a serious move in the way of building and before long. The next few months will develop the intention of this company. Its lines are to run from Albuquerque, northwesterly to Durango and from Torrance on the Santa Fe Central, southerly to Roswell.

This proposed new railroad mileage amounts to considerably over a thousand miles and it certainly looks as if at least 500 miles of it will be under actual construction during the year and be completed by January 1, 1906. The Albuquerque Eastern railroad, the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from Durango to Farmington and the Eastern railroad of New Mexico from Texico to Puerco station, can safely be put into that category. The building and extensions of the other lines mentioned herein are more than probable, in one or two cases almost certain. The indications that New Mexico will boom during the present year and in 1906 are multiplying and are slowly crystallizing into agreeable facts.

New Mexico Weather Conditions.

Following is the weather bulletin, issued February 1st, for New Mexico: "The month of January has been a mild and rather wet one, the first half especially having much rain and snow over practically all of the territory. The soil is thoroughly soaked and in excellent condition for early plowing and seeding, while the outlook for early and excellent crops and abundant water was seldom better. A little plowing has been done in the lower Rio Grande valley.

Albany is apparently wintering well, also fruit. The mountains are heavy with snow, but the valleys and southern slopes are generally bare. Hail in northern counties is poor and some loss of cattle and sheep is reported in that section, but generally stock is in fair to good condition and farmers and ranchmen appear confident of a most favorable season.

In the Council, February 3d, bills were passed requiring that arterial wells in New Mexico must be capped when the water is not being used; a bill to protect stock raisers and a House bill making all counties with \$2,000,000 or more of assessment first-class counties.

In the Kansas-Colorado water right suit, testimony was heard today in the Supreme Court chamber by Commissioner G. A. Richardson of the United States Supreme Court. The United States was represented by A. C. Campbell of Washington, an assistant attorney general; the state of Colorado by C. D. Hoyt of Denver and C. G. Dawson of Canon City, and the state of Kansas by S. S. Ashbaugh with John H. Doyle of Denver, official stenographer.

Among the witnesses examined were Governor Otero, President Luther Foster of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Las Cruces, M. W. Mills of Colfax county, W. S. Hopewell, general manager of the Albuquerque Eastern railway, R. B. Twilchell of Las Vegas, T. B. Catron of this city and Solon Lupa of Los Lunas. The testimony introduced by these witnesses went to show the importance of irrigation in the arid regions and how land would be enhanced by the construction of irrigation systems and storage reservoirs under the reclamation act.

The great benefit to agriculture and horticulture due to irrigation was testified to by the witnesses and it was proved that from 2,000,000 to 15,000,000 acres of land could be irrigated in New Mexico by the proper storage and use of the waters from the streams in the territory.

Saw the President.

A Santa Fe dispatch of February 2d says: Superintendent Crandall of the United States Indian Industrial School in this city and Samuel Eldott of Chamita, accompanied by the delegation from the different pueblos, who have been in Washington for the past three weeks, returned to Santa Fe last night. The mission of the Indians was successful, as they are to be exempt from taxation, something they have been striving for many years. Besides accomplishing the purpose of their trip to the national capital the Indians had a royal time. They created much interest in Washington by their native dress and quaint manners.

Mr. Eldott acted as interpreter for them and the Indians were taken to the White House for a talk with the President. They thought the Great Father a wonderful man and could not get over talking about him.

Mayor Gibson Loses Memory.

A Santa Fe dispatch of January 31st says: A. R. Gibson, mayor of Santa Fe, was picked up at El Paso, Texas, yesterday, suffering from loss of memory. He was unable to recall his name or any circumstances connected with his own life. Brother Elks took him in charge and found sufficient identification papers on his person to locate him at the mayor's of Santa Fe. He was brought back tonight in a demented condition.

Gibson came to Santa Fe about six years ago and has been prominent in local business circles since his arrival. He was president of the Consolidated Copper Company, the failure of which he took greatly to heart. He became mayor of Santa Fe last April, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He is proprietor of Sunmount, the tent city for campers.

Irrigation in New Mexico.

A Santa Fe dispatch of February 1st says: At the hearing before Commissioner G. A. Richardson in the Kansas-Colorado water case, testimony was given today by R. E. Twilchell, T. B. Catron and Solomon Lupa. Their testimony was in regard to ancient methods of irrigation in New Mexico and how irrigation benefits the arid land. Mr. Catron estimated that under the reclamation act at least 15,000,000 acres in this territory could be made productive, although only 250,000 acres are cultivated now. The commission completed its sitting here this evening and will proceed to Roswell for a couple of days. From there Commissioner Richardson and the attorneys in the case will go to Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Council Gets to Work.

The Territorial Council February 1st passed the following bills and resolutions: An act changing the county seat of Torrance county from Progresso to Estancia; a memorial protesting against the creation of the proposed Rio de Jemez forest reserve taking in parts of Rio Arriba and Taos counties; an act to exempt irrigation associations or water users' associations from incorporation fees; an act fixing the time for holding court in the First judicial district; an act to repeal the section giving county superintendents \$5 a day for visiting schools in the county where they are elected; an act reducing the bond of the territorial auditor to \$25,000.

Governor Otero has signed the bill changing the county seat of Torrance county from Progresso to Estancia and a bill providing for the salaries of the judge and the district clerk of the Sixth judicial district.

The Territorial Council, February 2d, passed a bill providing a severe penalty for the sale of liquor to minors and also a bill to prohibit cattle roping contests. The House adopted the Council memorial to the President of the United States protesting against the creation of the Jemez forest reserve. The Santa Fe Mining and Milling Company has filed incorporation papers with the territorial secretary, the incorporators and directors being H. John Smith and James Jones of Santa Fe, David Brown of San Pedro and Thomas James and William Jenkins of Chicago. The capitalization is \$100,000. The headquarters will be at Santa Fe.

THE 640-ACRE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The 640-acre homestead bill introduced by Representative Brooks, applying to lands in Colorado east of the 105th meridian, was favorably reported to the House by the committee on public lands.

The bill as finally agreed to, provides that homesteads in eastern Colorado may include 640 acres, the lands to be in compact form, and in no instance over two miles in extreme length, or one mile in length along the course of any stream.

Persons who have heretofore made homestead entries under the existing law may, in eastern Colorado, make entry of additional land sufficient to bring their total acreage to 640, and a settler in the region affected whose entry has not yet passed to patent shall have the right to relinquish his claim and make a new homestead under the act.

Persons now owning lands in eastern Colorado may enter other lands contiguous to their present holdings until their aggregate holdings reach 640 acres, and residence upon the original homestead will be accepted as equivalent to residence upon the additional land until five years after first entering the same.

Homesteaders whose entries were made prior to January 1st last, who shall be entitled to additional entry under this bill shall have thirty days preference right to make additional entries.

At the time of making final proof entries under this bill must prove affirmatively that they have resided on the land continuously for five years, and have made improvements to the extent of \$1 per acre for each acre in the entry, and proof of such improvements must be filed in local land office annually, showing at least 30 cents' worth of work per acre per year, though proof in excess of 30 cents in any one year shall apply on requirements for subsequent years.

Homesteaders under this act who served in the Civil, Spanish or Philippine wars and have been honorably discharged, will be entitled to deduction from the time of residence equal to the length of service in army or navy, or if discharged on account of disability shall have a deduction equal to the terms of enlistment, but all homesteaders of all classes must reside upon, improve and cultivate their entries for at least three years.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for reasons for postponing the opening of the Utah Indian reservation in Idaho. The attorney general has rendered an opinion in which he holds that drawdowns may be allowed on exported flour made in part from imported wheat.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution authorizing the director of the census to publish additional statistics relating to cotton. It also provides for gathering statistics relating to marriage and divorce. Emperor Nicholas received at Taos-Solo a deputation of five workmen from the various printing works. He questioned each man closely regarding the character of work and the hours of employment, expressed satisfaction with those who had conscientiously performed their duty and said he hoped to visit the establishment in person.

Senator Long made a speech in committee of the whole in favor of the statehood bill on it stands. He devoted attention especially to Oklahoma's claims to statehood, saying that by every test and standard it is entitled to admission to the Union. Mr. Long described the conditions in Indian territory as most unwholesome, saying there were no fewer than 69,000 white children in that territory who had no school facilities. Mr. Long also addressed the consolidation of Arizona and New Mexico into one state.

Representative French of Idaho introduced a bill providing that homestead settlers whose lands are abandoned and who have settled thereon with the expectation of obtaining water for irrigation works in course of construction, but who have, through no fault of their own, been unable to secure such water, may obtain leave of absence for not exceeding one year at a time, until they can procure water and develop their land in accordance with the law. Such leaves of absence will not operate against their entries.

Through his counsel, Judge Swayne on the 3d inst. made formal response in the Senate to the articles of impeachment voted by the House of Representatives. The answer was a formidable document in point of size. Each of the twelve articles of impeachment was answered at length. In every case the fact charged was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's point of view, and, in addition, it was contended that even if the conditions were true as charged, they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment. The answer was read by former Senator Thurston, and when he concluded the Senate issued an order requiring the House to file its formal reply by the next Monday and directed that all the pleadings should be in by February 9th so that the trial might proceed on February 10th.

appointed secretary for Scotland in the place of Andrew Graham Murray. The United States government did not take possession of the Santo Domingo custom house as was reported. By a vote of 48 to 10 the California Assembly passed a bill receding the Yosemite valley to the federal government.

The New Mexico Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting roping contests. It was backed by most of the cattlemen.

A strong fight is being waged in Kansas by the Standard Oil Company against the proposed state refinery. Charges of bribery are freely made.

The Sultan of Zanzibar recently arrived in Paris. He refused to ride in a carriage, saying he preferred the ordinary omnibus conveyance to his hotel.

It is now expected that the famous Simplon tunnel under the Alps in Switzerland will be completed and opened for traffic on the 30th of April next.

There will be indoor trotting races at the annual horse fair to be held at the Madison Square Garden in New York City during the last week in April.

Twenty Porto Rico girls, who were brought over and employed by a St. Louis manufacturing company, have just departed for home. They got home sick.

A joint resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's stand on railroad legislation was unanimously adopted by the Illinois Senate after having passed the House.

On February 5th President Diaz formally opened the new hospital in the City of Mexico in the presence of a great and brilliant company, including many physicians.

The State Senate of Missouri, which is Democratic, adopted the resolution previously passed by the House indorsing President Roosevelt's stand on railroad legislation.

At Palm Beach, Florida, on the 4th inst., the Challenger lowered the world's motor boat record by running a mile in 2:05.45 against the wind and 2:04 1/2 with the wind.

The insurrection in the province of Cordoba in Argentina appears to be suppressed. Vice President Alcora and other prisoners held by the insurgents have been released.

Henry L. Wilson, for some time minister to Chile, is at his own request to be transferred and probably will be given a European mission. His successor has not been appointed.

John D. Rockefeller is to present the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn with \$100,000 if the association raises an additional sum of \$200,000 before January 1, 1906.

For the first time in the memory of man, Vineyard Haven, the sheltered harbor of the island of Martha's Vineyard, on the Massachusetts coast, was completely frozen over on the 4th inst.

The President has declined to grant the application for pardon filed in behalf of Diller B. and Samuel A. Groff, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the postoffice cases.

On the steamer Shinano Maru, which recently arrived at Victoria, B. C. from Yokohama, were three Japanese naval officers en route to London to superintend the construction of a 16,000-ton battleship being built in England.

The proposition to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad rates was opposed by the report of the committee on internal trade and improvements made to the New York Chamber of Commerce, the report being adopted.

General Matamoras, according to the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, recently died at the front from congestion of the brain. He commanded the operations at 203-Meter hill, and was decorated and promoted for heroism.

The London Telegraph correspondent states that 146 of the persons arrested on January 22d started for Siberia on Monday. Others will follow. It is reported that 100,000 trans-Caucasian non-conformists intend to emigrate to California.

A corps of automobile owners has been organized for the German army, the members of which, with their machines, are liable to be called out for war duty. They will wear an olive green uniform, not unlike that of United States army officers.

According to statistics gathered by a New York insurance company, the sum of \$10,000,000 was embezzled in the United States in 1904. New York state headed the list with embezzlements amounting to \$1,857,557. California was next with a total of \$1,038,825.

A great religious revival is in progress in London. It was opened on the 4th inst. by Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander, the American evangelists, who addressed an audience that filled Royal Albert hall, the largest auditorium in the city, holding 11,000 people.

The wife of Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, has been permitted to visit him in the fortress of St. Peter and Paul. Gorky is suffering from a slight indisposition due to imprisonment. He is receiving every attention, a high officer having been specially detailed to look after him.

Following the complaint of Anthony Comstock of New York, concerning immoralizing French pictures being received in America through the French mails, the State Department at Washington is seeking the co-operation of the French government to prevent the mailing of objectionable photographs or pictures.

The Northern railroad of Costa Rica, an American corporation, will take possession of the Costa Rica Railway Company, an English corporation, on July 1, 1905, and both companies will be operated under one management. Minister Merry says this will tend to advance American interests, investments and commerce in Costa Rica.

Battle Creek? What memories that name conjures up—memories of other days—even the pioneer days, when the redmen of the northern lake region bent the bow and aimed their faces with keel-braided flowing locks with feathers of the porcupine and wild eagle, that they might appear more wild, if possible, than before. And as they painted the cheeks and braided the hair, the squaw-women sharpened the flint arrow heads and shaped new bows, that their lords might do battle to the death with other redmen.

And here, at Battle Creek, way up in Michigan, a great battle one day did occur, and when it was over, and the sun kissed the range to the far west, the tom-toms were muffled and the squaw-women wrapped their heads in yard-colored blankets and wept, for with the going down of the sun, many brave passed to the proverbial happy hunting grounds.

But that was many, many moons ago, as the Indians measure time, and a new era has long since dawned. True, it is "Battle Creek" to-day, just as it was decades ago, but, instead of the cry of the savage, is heard the hum of industry, the throbbing life; the greeting of men and women of the Anglo Saxon race—the shouts of happy boys and girls, who know of Battle Creek's former history only by tradition. And here on the site of the famous battle between the redmen stands now one of the fairest cities of the great Northwest; a city sought out among thousands, for in it dwell, month after month, as the years come and go, men and women who find within the charmed circle that which they have long sought elsewhere—health.

When one speaks of health, the mind naturally wings itself to Battle Creek, for up there health is to be found as at few other places on earth.

Forty years ago there began in Battle Creek a return to nature movement, with purposes and principles in many respects similar to those which led to the famous "Brook Farm Experiment" twenty years before and to the Grahamite movement of that period. This movement, while religious, was avowedly non-sectarian, and was in a broad sense philanthropic, altruistic and reformatory. The immediate results were the establishment of a monthly journal now known as Good Health and shortly afterwards the creation of a health institution called "The Health Reform Institute." The chief features of the institute at this early period were diet reform, dress reform and the use of water as a curative agent.

In 1876 the present management took charge of the institution and with the consent and co-operation of the Board of Directors (the institution having been incorporated ten years before), a thorough reorganization was effected. Broader plans were introduced, the methods of treatment were placed upon a substantial and thoroughly scientific foundation, and the name was changed to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Since this time the growth of the institution has been constant and rapid.

From year to year accommodations for patients and facilities for treatments were enlarged to meet the increasing patronage until February, 1902, when a great fire swept away the two principal buildings of the establishment. The erection of a new building was speedily begun, and the following year, May 31, 1903, the present fireproof main building, erected at a cost of more than \$600,000, was dedicated. The cost of the entire establishment, including equipment, twenty dormitories, cottages and other buildings has amounted to more than \$1,200,000.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium as it stands to-day is recognized the world over as the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishment of its sort and the headquarters for physiologic therapeutics or natural methods.

Connected with the Sanitarium is a "Training School for Nurses, in which from two to three hundred nurses are constantly under training.

These principles and methods have penetrated to the remotest parts of the civilized world, and scores of men and women who have been trained in these methods are devoting their lives to medical missionary work in heathen lands.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium may be regarded as an epitome of the "return-to-nature" idea in practical operation. Its success in the restoration of sick people to health brings to it annually many thousands of men and women, many of whom have been pronounced incurable, but who, nevertheless, with rare exceptions, return a few months later to their homes prepared to enter again upon the battle of life.

There are many sanitariums in the world, but few, if any, that are conducted on the same basis as that at Battle Creek. This haven of rest and health is in no sense a money-making scheme, and every cent that is made from patients who are able to pay for their accommodations is used to help those who have nothing but broken health. All over this country, and even beyond the seas, branch institutions are springing up—creepers from the mother plant at Battle Creek. One point in view is down on State street, in the center of the metropolis of the Middle West, Chicago, where hundreds of the city's poor are cared for as tenderly as if in the parent institution at Battle Creek.

In a few brief paragraphs one can tell but little of the good work of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, but a postal card will bring pamphlets that will tell all—except the knowledge obtained by actual experience, and that experience must be had at Battle

Creek to be appreciated to its full worth.

This institution at Battle Creek was not built up in a day—it took years of toll to reach the perfected state, and the work has but begun—the great work is to come from rising generations who are imbuing ideas from the Battle Creek home, and what it stands for.

For Three Decades.

For more than three decades the present institution, has been the center of a wonderful educational, philanthropic and reform movement which has finally culminated in success undreamed of a few years ago, and in this connection a brief history is most opportune. In February, 1903, the two main buildings of the Sanitarium were destroyed by fire. For a short time the days were dark for those who had worked so hard to build it up. But strong hearts are not to be awed by misfortune, and a new building sprung from the ashes upon the old site.

The dedication took place May 31, and June 1, 1903. An elaborate program was carried out and many men of national reputation made speeches and highly complimented the managers and their co-workers on their good work. Invitations were sent to all patients, rich and poor, who had ever been at the Sanitarium. Many responded in person, and hundreds sent letters of regret.

One of the prettiest sights in connection with the whole event was the procession of nurses and matrons which formed on the college grounds, opposite the new Sanitarium building, and marched through the audience to reserved seats at the right and left of the speakers' stand. The matrons in their usual cream white uniform, the nurses in blue and white, and the gentlemen-nurses clad in new white duck suits presented a sight which moved the audience to one simultaneous burst of applause.

Sanitary Ideas.

As before stated, there are many sanitariums in the world, but none just like that at Battle Creek, it being the first of the kind, so far as known, where an attempt has been made, and crowned with success, to bring together in one place and under one management all rational healing agencies, giving special prominence to those physiological or natural healing agents the scientific knowledge of which has been chiefly developed within the last century, especially hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, massage, exercise, diet, sunlight, mental and moral influences, rest, and general health culture.

Of course the first thing to be taken into consideration was the construction of the building to be occupied, for much depended upon that. But after it had been discussed pro and con a plan entirely satisfactory was adopted and the structure to-day plays no small part in the healing process that goes on from day to day at Battle Creek.

A Return to Nature Movement.

The philosophy of the Battle Creek Sanitarium may be defined as the return-to-nature idea. The doctors teach the use of natural foods, natural life, the use of natural agents in the treatment of disease. A great amount of attention is given to dietetics. Fruits, nuts and nut preparations, cereal foods, and easily digestible vegetables are the basis for the delicious menus which are daily served in the great Sanitarium dining room, at which sit down hundreds of intelligent men and women from all parts of the United States and ever from foreign countries. Milk, eggs and other dairy products are also freely used. Great care is taken to provide the very best and choicest of everything edible, of which the physicians approve.

During the year which has just closed a vast amount of these things were required to provide for the army of patients who visited the sanitarium. For several thousand sufferers housed there during the twelve months of 1904. As to the expense for the past year it was considerable, amounting to a total of \$327,189.95, divided as follows: Nut foods, 50 tons, \$26,768.80; cereal foods, 101,994 pounds, \$9,521.19; bread, 65,026 pounds, \$2,637.43; canned goods, 3,699 cases, \$10,506.65; fruit juices, etc., made on the place, 11,430 gallons, \$2,030.90; fresh fruit, 5,783 bushels, \$10,203.46; vegetables, 5,137 bushels, \$3,695.20; sundry grocery items, \$2,000.00; butter, 25,501 dozen, \$6,789.65; coal, 15,539 tons, \$2,961.00; milk, 68,678 quarts, \$10,323.70; oil, 57,366 quarts, \$1,692.45; coal, 5,714 tons, \$20,000.00; labor, \$212,533.59; total, \$327,189.95.

The amount of charity dispensed during the past ten years at this sanitarium amounted to \$685,610. To care for the patients an average of 725 men and women were employed during each year, and an average of 550 patients are under treatment at this sanitarium every day in the year. We have given our readers only a brief glance at the workings of this unique establishment. Another article would be required to give something of the details of the daily routine of a guest at the Sanitarium, and of the methods which have given to this institution its world-wide reputation as a Mecca for sick folks.

Must Marry to Get Prize.

An artillery volunteer won recently at a shooting match at Blackpool, England, a prize consisting of a wedding ring, gratuitous marriage ceremony, a wedding equipage, a polished cradle, and a bassinet. But he must marry within twelve months to get the prize.



Hours of Memory

I am sitting in the freight car it flickers. Casting grim fantastic shadows on my somber study walls. Sitting idly musing over the friendships I have known. Thinking how each one has faded, till now I'm all alone.

Alone! What shame to say it, for stealing back to me. As the breezes from the haven greet the shores of my heart. Comes a memory as vivid as old-fashioned columbine. Which elings about the wrappings of my single valentine.

I can feel again the pleasure sense, the tremor of delight. I felt when first I read it, as, tho' it were to-night. I can see the quaint old writing of the words I know so well. It almost seems to tremble with the love it has to tell.

Her dainty, girlish figure seems still scattered at my side. Once more I see the blushes that she tried so hard to hide. For the moment I am happy, tho' alone before the fire. For the maiden love she gave me was a love that did not die.

My study seems to brighten as the embers flare. With a glow of ruddy kindness. Just like her honest heart. And I know, for aught I've suffered from the grief the parting cost. Better 'twere I never to have met her than never to have lost. —Hoeh.

HOW ONE VALENTINE GAME

He stamped his feet and shook his overcoat as he came into the waiting room of the depot. The ticket window was one of those little arched holes through which you can't see anything. He went to it.

Can you tell me when the next train goes for Bradford?" he asked.

"No," said a female voice, tartly. "It's blocked for miles away."

He pushed, swearing inwardly. "Is there any way I can get to Bradford before 2 o'clock?"

"Walk. If you can make five miles an hour you'll go it." There was something so decidedly sarcastic in the tone.

"Thanks," he said. "Nobody could make five miles an hour through this storm."

Evidently she was walking about, paying little attention to him. So he turned away. Soon he came back.

"No freight trains?" he asked.

"No."

Repulsed, he went off once more. Again he came back.

"Say," he said through the little arch hole, "I've got to stay here till that train comes. Do you mind if I talk to you? Horribly lame come out here."

A faint laugh was his answer, nothing else.

"Might as well be scorable," he urged.

"Oh, talk if you want to. I've no objection."

"My company plays a matinee in Bradford to-day," he went on. "Bell-boy forgot to call me and I missed the train."

He thought he heard a little gasp through the archhole, so paused.

"Are you an actor?" she inquired after a little.

He laughed. "Some people think not," he said.

Did she laugh, or was it the wind howling outside?

"Yes," he continued. "I'm an actor. I'll get fined \$10 if I'm not at the matinee. Do you think I've much chance of getting there?"

"No," she said decisively.

From trying to see through the little hole he straightened up. Then he took out a cigar and lit it.

"Do you know many actors?" she asked.

"Some. I might say a good many?" Again there was a silence.

"Easy," he said, in a friendly tone. "what's the matter? Isn't the railroad running to suit you? You don't seem very joyous on this lovely morning."

"No wonder. I worked most of last night and I'm 'on' all day." There seemed to be a little sob in her voice.

"Can't you get to work, and you cross as I can't get to work, and you work. Come outside and let me see you anyway."

"Can't come out until that train gets clear above. Have to stay by the telegraph key."

"Oh, thanks. I'm awfully glad to hear it. You'll come out now, won't you?"

"I'll have to clean up this spilled water first."

As she seemed to be busy he wandered away again and sat in a far corner. He could hear the bells on the country sleighs tinkling in the distance. It made him feel real "homey." It made him think more about Maud than he had thought—well, in months. He wondered whether or not her father had been right in making her reject an actor. He wondered, too, a bit vaguely, what had become of Maud since then. Had she married—or was she still—

He felt all at once within him a whimsical longing to see the face of the girl back there, who out of her sentences like Maud.

"Won't you come out now?" he said, going back to the little window.

"Can't; there's a message coming." He waited.

"Is this for you?" she asked, thrusting out a yellow envelope as the clocking stopped. "Hurry, please. Here's your train."

He read the address on the envelope, "Joseph Hilden, Two-cross Corners."

It didn't occur to him then to wonder about anything.

"Yes, it's for me," he cried. Then, as the train pulled in he read the rest of the message and thrust his hand through the little archhole. "Thanks awfully," he cried. "You've made me feel awfully jolly."

As he settled himself in his seat on board the train he took out the yellow envelope and read again the stammering typewritten words:

"Father's dead. Come back and see me." Maud.

"But, where did she get my address?" he pondered.

And he never knew until he took her away from the little depot at Two-cross Corners and they had put a new agent there.

You can make me happy with one gentle tone. Nevermore to wander true to you alone.

Distributing Valentine Mail. If you can get together a company with a fair share of wit, ingenuity and facility for rhyming there is no greater amusement than a valentine party. A mail pouch may be improvised from a patchboard box, in the decoration of which considerable ingenuity may be displayed. Hearts, darts and all such sentimental symbols may be cut out of colored papers and applied to the surface, or if the artistic ability of the hostess or her family extends that far, figures of Cupids can be added with effect—the more grotesque the better. Each guest should be notified, with the invitation, that valentines are expected to as many of the other guests as possible. Among those who have passed the first flush of youth these effusions will rather naturally take the form of pointed and amusing but good-humored skits on various members of the party, especially among those who have lived long on terms of intimacy. Whatever form the entertainment should take—dinner, tea party or late supper—a culminating point of the entertainment will be the distribution of the mail when the party are all seated at the table, and each one should be requested to read, for the general delectation, those received by him or her; or, better still, to secure a truthful rendering, free from all omissions, each one's mail may be passed to his neighbor to be read, or the whole collection may be judiciously selected by the hostess. If the party should be a large one it would be better to have the valentines read after leaving the table.

Hearts to Let. A delightful valentine game called "Hearts to Let" is played somewhat in the same way as going to Jerusalem, or, as it is also called, Clap In and Clap Out.

The chairs are placed back to back, and each one is labeled with the name of one of the young men of the company, there being exactly as many chairs as there are young men present.

The girls are blindfolded before the labeling is done. They march in line around the chairs to the struts of the music ceases all down in any chair which happens to be handy. Of course, when the bandages are taken from the eyes there is much sport over the seats and the girls who have chosen them. It is understood for the occasion that fate guides, each maiden to choose the chair of the man whose personality she is most taken with.

The men's turn comes next. Here, of course, the chairs are labeled with the names of the girls. The men are blindfolded and march around the seats, dropping into the nearest when the piano ceases playing. This, of course, decides the important fact of which girl is preferred by the man.

Day is for Young People. It must be confessed that "calf love" (the first, immature passion) is mainly responsible for the valentine's being. If the makers of these stereotyped love messages were dependent upon the amorous requirements of the full-grown valentine business would die a natural death. But it is the boy who is shedding his shorts pants, and the girl who is getting into her long skirts, who need the manufactured sentiment and the lithographed emblem of love's wooing affection.

AND LIFE TO PE-RU-NA.

Ministers of All Denominations Join in Recommending Pe-ru-na to the People.

Public speaking especially exposes the throat and bronchial tubes to catarrhal affections. Breathing the air of crowded assemblies, and the necessary exposure to night air which many preachers must undergo, makes catarrh especially prevalent among their class. Pe-ru-na has become justly popular among them.



BISHOP L. H. HALSEY.

The Friends of Pe-ru-na. Despite the prejudices of the medical profession against proprietary medicines, the clergy have always maintained a strong confidence and friendship for Pe-ru-na. They have discovered by personal experience that Pe-ru-na does all that is claimed for it.

The Bishop's Strong Tribute to Pe-ru-na. L. H. Halsey, Bishop C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have found Pe-ru-na to be a great remedy for catarrh. I have suffered with this terrible disease for more than twenty years, until since I have been using Pe-ru-na, which has relieved me of the trouble. I have tried many remedies and spent a great deal of hard-earned money for them, but I found nothing so effectual in the cure of catarrh as the great medicine, Pe-ru-na. I feel sure that Pe-ru-na is not only a remedy of medical science, but it is also a blessing to suffering humanity. Every individual who suffers with respiratory diseases will find Pe-ru-na a magnificent and sovereign remedy." —L. H. Halsey, Bp. C. M. E. Church.

Pe-ru-na is the most prompt and sure remedy for catarrh that can be taken. Many a preacher has been able to meet his engagements only because he keeps on hand a bottle of Pe-ru-na, ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

We have on file many letters of recommendation like the one given above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hirtman is constantly receiving, in praise of his famous catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na.

WINCHESTER

Take-Down Repeating Shotguns

Don't spend from \$50 to \$200 for a gun, when for 50 much less money you can buy a Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, which will outshoot and outlast the highest-priced double-barreled gun, besides being as safe, reliable and handy. Your dealer can show you one. They are sold everywhere.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Army Service for Women. A military man, writing for the Washington Post, says that Emperor William of Germany has devised a most remarkable scheme, of profound interest to women throughout the civilized world, the ultimate aim of which is nothing more nor less than rendering the fair sex fit for compulsory service in the army. True, he does not propose that they should call the ranks of his mounted body of Amazons which he is alone among European sovereigns to possess, nor does he intend that they should be called upon to shoulder the rifle, to wield the sabre, or to serve the guns. But he has in view the fulfillment of those particular duties in connection with the non-combatant departments of the army, such as, for instance, hospital work, clerical work, the preparation of supplies, etc. for all of which a training, to be furnished by the government, is required.

NO SLEEP FOR MOTHER

Baby Covered With Sores and Scabs — Could Not Tell What She Looked Like — Marvellous Cure by Cuticura.

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scabs you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. It itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and she softened began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body." —Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J.

She—That young lady makes a great deal of money but she never has any attention from men. He—It's probably her own fault; why doesn't she let them know that she's making it.

TEA

Poor tea is poor comfort; there is no difficulty in getting it good.

Father—Hair Cut? Colonel Baldin—Really, your mother has.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5 CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A...

"CREMO"

YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

Salzer's National Oats

Best oat of the country. Finest in Ohio, Pa., N. Y., N. J., in N. C., and in S. Dakota. Sold by all dealers. 1000 West Ave. Annual Free to all applicants.

For 10c and this notice

We shall give you a free bottle of Cuticura if you have been the sufferer from itching, or any other skin disease, and will send you a bottle of Cuticura if you will send us a photograph of your face or body. Write to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Ferry's Seeds

Are known by what they have grown. For half a century they have been the standard for the world. Sold by all dealers. 1000 West Ave. Annual Free to all applicants.

NEW PENSION LAWS SENT

Apply to NATHAN BICKFORD, 214 F St., Wash. D. C.

PATENTS — Watson, E. Coleman, Patent Attorneys, 1000 West Ave., Detroit, Mich. Free. Terms low. Highest fee. Guaranteed with Thompson's Eye Water.

In 1867 It Was Proposed to Erect a National Memorial in Washington in Honor of the Great President—Captured Confederate Cannon Supplied for the Work—No Record Now of the \$100,000 That Was Raised for This Object.

WISE OR OTHERWISE.

He that loses a friend is careless. A wolf in sheep's clothing fleeces himself. What Satan promises and "makes good" is bad. If our neighbors were only as good as we are, lawyers would starve. If men would only walk as straight outside the church as they do to their pews! He who looks at the earth only and what he can get out of it never sees the sun. It is the bankrupt who pray: "Give us our debts and we will forgive our debtors." Some people make their friends wish that the Lord had need of them elsewhere. Unlike the human being, the horse with the biggest "pull" does the most of the pulling. A man does not have a "big heart" if it is only swollen with vanity, pride, malice or envy. The apple of discord lies so near the vocal chords that you can hardly toll it from Adam's.

Many a man every day prays for his daily bread and then grumbles because it isn't cake. Heaven doesn't help those who help themselves to other people's property. It does not seem to have to. If we lived as much like perfect men as pigs live like perfect pigs, the millennium would be here. It is significant that when the cocks fight on how to live he doesn't look into a cannon or a gun barrel. Vain people are like small birds with enormous plumage. They wear feathers several sizes too big for them. If you can't attend the heavenly feast because you've got a new yoke of oxen, take the oxen along for the feast. E. G. Holden in "The Sunday Magazine."

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

A man who always gets whipped should quit fighting and become an advocate of peace. A man who will turn up his nose at beans his wife prepares for him will nearly founder himself on them at a free lunch counter. A woman is never at a loss around the house. An American woman did not have pants with which to real a package, so she used molasses. As time passes after the wedding the husband finds he has to groan and scream to get the wife to do that which brought her in the first month. Do you remember that when a boy you insisted on acting worthless until you just made your father whip you? And you do the same thing now that you are grown, unless you are a pilot (hon) (honor) you are a pilot.

AD NOTED BY JABEZ.

I know some fellows that would be recognized as saints if they'd go to-day what they're calculating to do to-morrow. There's many a man that tells his son not to lie that would have to have the boy have a diagram and specifications of his pa's conduct. We say that women are the weaker creetchers, but I'm bettin' that if men had had to wear the skirts and corsets the race would of sorter dwindled away some time ago. Sometimes I see a woman out in the rain, an' she's a-lookin' under the same circumstances, an' it seems to me that Nacher intended them to get together an' commiserate each other. Sunset Magazine.

NUGGETS.

Who rides Chance risks many a fall. The swelling purse often marks the shriveling soul. He who has a noble impulse walks a moment with God. Luck is a constant visitor at the home of perseverance. Today is the father of tomorrow and the child of yesterday. Habit is the spoiled child of indulgence and chastity is the offspring of temperance. Why preach eternal happiness and stock ourselves with regret? If evil thoughts were crimes, what penitentiaries would we need. The reigning favorites seem to have attention bestowed upon them.

A movement to erect a monument to President Lincoln has recalled the existence and mysterious passing of the National Lincoln Monument Association, chartered by act of Congress, March 30, 1867. The plan was backed by the most prominent men in the country at the time, and \$100,000 was raised by popular subscription. The design for the monument was executed by Clark Mills, the sculptor, a life in front of the Capitol was selected, and captured Confederate cannon were turned over to the association by the war department from which to cast the bronze figures surmounting the pedestal. But the association and its organizers seem to have vanished into thin air, work on the monument was never even begun, and so far as can be learned the money was never returned.

From 1867 to 1882 the record of the association is clear, but there is absolutely nothing to show what became of it after that date. The list of incorporators submitted to Congress in the former year with the application for a charter included such prominent men as James Harlan, Alexander Ramsey, Schuyler Colfax, Frederick Douglass, Godlove S. Orth, Shelby M.

angular, the base of which and its three groups representing slavery. "The first presents the slave in his most abject state, as when brought to this country. Here he beholds him nude, deprived of all which tends to elevate the heart with any spirit of pride or independence. "The second represents a less abject stage. He is here partly clad, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, starts with a love of freedom. "The third is the ransomed slave, redeemed from bondage by the blood of Liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly aloft. The slave is pictured gratefully bowing at her feet. "Between these groups are three bas-reliefs. The first represents firing on Fort Sumter. The two others represent the senate and house amending the Constitution. "The second story, first group, represents the members of the cabinet in council, while Seward points toward Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act. The second group, officers of the navy and prominent Union men who stood by the president during the civil war. "Third, the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee.



Cullum, Samuel Shellenbarger and Richard Yates, Senator Cullum of Illinois, whose name appears as one of the incorporators, said recently that he didn't remember anything about the association and couldn't say why the project was not carried out or what became of the \$100,000 collected in one-dollar subscriptions from all over the country.

From the record it appears that on June 25, 1868, a little more than a year after the association obtained its charter, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the association damaged and captured bronze and brass cannon and ordnance out of which to cast the principal figures surmounting the pedestal. The act provided that no such allotment of ordnance should be made, however, until the voluntary subscriptions to the monument fund should reach \$100,000.

While no record can be found to show just how much money was collected, it is probable in view of the above law that the amount was in excess of \$100,000, as the records of the War department show that under the act twelve brass cannon were issued to the association.

The last Congress record of the association is an act passed in 1882, providing that five trustees should constitute a legal quorum of the association; and it is believed that this provision was enacted owing to the dying out of interest in the project and the difficulty that had been experienced in securing attendance at the necessary meetings.

Recently a number of the engraved subscription receipts of the association have been found. They were executed at the bureau of engraving and bear the signature of Gen. E. M. Spitzer, treasurer of the association and at that time treasurer of the United States as well. In view of this fact it has been suggested that if the books of the treasury department were carefully examined the \$100,000 or more subscribed by the people and placed in Gen. Spitzer's care would be found on deposit.

The following description of the monument, as designed by Clark Mills and accepted by the association, was published at the time: "The pedestal to be of granite, and figures bronze, the whole structure to be 70 feet, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures. Its construction tri-

he had it all. When the inspector figured out the amount that should be there he went to Lincoln and told him how much cash there should be in the postoffice. "Well, I guess I have it," said Lincoln, as he drew forth a bundle of money. "He counted it out and it tallied to a cent to the amount the inspector had found due the government. Lincoln had kept the government's money separate at all times. Although he carried it around with him, as the best method of caring for it, he had never allowed it to become mixed up with his own money. That incident was characteristic of Lincoln. He was scrupulously honest."—Washington Star.

HELD GREAT RIVAL'S HAT.

Stephen A. Douglas at the inauguration of Lincoln. When Lincoln was inaugurated the first time there was one little incident that impressed those who saw it. The president-elect came, forward upon the platform prepared at the east front of the capitol, with his natural awkwardness increased by the momentous circumstances of the occasion, and by a gorgeous wardrobe, in which it was evident he felt exceedingly uncomfortable. The stiff dress coat, vest and pantaloons of black broadcloth were enough of themselves to disturb his mental and physical equilibrium, but to these were added other incumbrances in the shape of a brand new silk hat and a ponderous gold-headed cane. The cane he managed to put away in a corner, but the disposition of the hat perplexed him greatly. It was too good to throw away, too fine, as he thought, to rest upon the rough boards, so, for a minute at least, poor Lincoln stood there in the gaze of assembled thousands, grasping the hat desperately and seeking in vain for a safe place to deposit it. Douglas, who sat immediately in the rear, saw the embarrassment of his rival, and rising, took the shining beaver from its sorely bothered owner and held it during the delivery of the inaugural address. "Probably had Stephen A. Douglas been told, five years before, that he

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"The crowning figure is the president in the act of signing the proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice, while behind sits Time, watching the hourglass, imagined, as it were, from heaven. At the base of the steps leading from the center, structure are the equestrian statues of leading commanders of the army." It can easily be seen from the above description just how pretentious was the monument proposed, and it is evident from such of the records as exist that the members of the association lost interest in their task before sufficient money was collected to enable them to begin work on the memorial. There are many instances of this kind, and it is thought that Lincoln should have such a memorial, and they hope that the awakened discussion of the matter may lead to some definite result.

KEPT CASH IN HIS POCKET.

Lincoln Had No Confidence in Banks When He Was Postmaster. "The developments in the postoffice department," said Senator Cullum, "remind me of the early times in Illinois when Lincoln was the postmaster of the town of Salem. "The cash drawer of the postoffice there was Lincoln's vest pocket, but it was a cash drawer that was sacred to him. I remember on one occasion when a postoffice inspector came around and made a careful survey of everything in the postoffice. He took account of stock and figured out just how much Lincoln ought to have in cash belonging to the government. Some of Lincoln's friends were afraid that he might be a little short and went to him with offers of money if he needed it. He replied that he guessed

was destined to hold the hat of Abraham Lincoln while that individual was appearing for the first time as president of the United States the "Little Giant" would have laughed at the very idea. New Story of Lincoln. Lincoln's birthday brings out the usual complement of Lincoln stories, and most of them have been published in one form or another, but J. D. Vetter of New York tells one that he says never appeared in print. In the thick of the civil war, when Lincoln was troubled almost beyond what he could bear, two men from a western state applied to him for some minor offices. The president was disgusted at their importunities, but finally told them a story. "One time a king went hunting. On his way to the forest he met a subject riding a donkey. 'Hello, king,' said the subject. 'Hello subject,' said the king. 'Where are you going, king?' 'I'm going hunting, subject.' 'Better not, it's going to rain.' 'No, it isn't,' said the king. 'My court astrologer said that it would be fair weather.' 'No, it's going to rain,' persisted the subject, but the king laughed at him and went hunting. It rained hard and the king returned to his castle wet and bedraggled and ordered that his astrologer's head be cut off. 'He sent for the subject who had foretold rain and made him court astrologer. 'But I am no good at forecasting,' said the subject. 'But you told me it was going to rain,' said the king. 'I know that because my jackass huggs his ears down,' replied the subject. 'Every time he does that it is going to rain.' 'Then I will make your jackass court astrologer,' said the king and he did. Lincoln stopped there and his visitors laughed a little, but hinted that they did not see much point in the story. Then the president added: 'Ever since that time every jackass in the kingdom has wanted a job.'

SEQUEL TO SCANDAL IN THE BEAR FAMILY.

Mr. Pike's Peak Grizzly's Filtration With Female in the Next Cage Led to Strenuous Measures Being Adopted by His Better Half. "Wou! Wou-ou!" Mrs. Pike's Peak Rocky Grizzly opened her eyes wearily and looked at her mate, Mr. P. P. R. Grizzly, the champion bear of the bear dens at the New York Zoological park. The ribald old sinner was standing up against the iron fence rubbing noses with Mrs. Northwest Territory Grizzly, who, with her unhandsome mate, occupies the next den to the north. There has been a scandal brewing at the park for several weeks, and it has delighted every one, from the elephant to the crocodiles. No one of the visitors has noticed it, but when they have noticed the gay old Mr. Pike's Peak Grizzly making eyes at the mate of his neighbor, the keepers know what happens when such things are done. They know the terrible jealousy of a female bear, and they have been looking for an outbreak for some time. Mrs. Pike's Peak is more lovely than Mrs. Northwest Territory, but every man knows that because his wife is attractive that does not blind him to the beauty of other females. Mrs. Pike's Peak has been sulking for weeks. She has eaten very little and has lain in a corner of the yard watching her better half's love-making through the iron bars. While her mate rubbed noses through the fence yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pike's Peak crept toward him. The keepers held their breath because they knew the psychological moment had come. The fascinating Mr. Pike's Peak continued to whisper through the fence. Mrs. Pike's Peak stood up behind him. Mrs. Northwest Territory edged away, blushing. She could see the terrible fire in the eyes of the indignant she bear. Quickly, and with the force of a battering ram, the great arm of Mrs. Pike's Peak landed on the ear of her unsuspecting mate. His great bulk toppled over, falling like a meal sack on the ground. Then he jumped up, whistling: "Wou! Wou-ou!" His mate was close at his heels, however, and rained blow upon blow on his offending head, and finally tipped him over bodily into the tank of ice water. There he stuck his nose out of the water and took in the situation. The female bear stood ready to bite him another one the minute he came out. There was a long and angry dispute in bear language, from the whites and grays of which the keepers guessed that the male was supplicating and the female denouncing. Finally Mrs. Pike's Peak wheeled around and went to her corner. Mr. Pike's Peak scrambled out of the water and hustled into the stone cave. He didn't come out again all day. "I guess there won't be any more flirting," said the keeper.—New York World.

LIFE'S CALL TO THE POET.

I keep the moral trumpet's gleam, But half its thunder leave unpeered, Midway on doubtful seas I glide, Nor listen to the heights of dream. A shadow over the vision runs Where I grow, heavy accepted, stands, And meanings from the mist of suns. Lo! men in the weariness of life No respite from the toils of Time; Their children wander in the slime Round Mammon's dregs of shattered gold. And taste the bitterness of death; But they beyond my conscience wait, Or lack my voice an advocate, To cry their wrongs athwart the earth! Shall I dare delinquent, win from life The light and rapture that she knows, And sleep at last where Lethe flows, A stranger to the human strife? Shall I art false upward, and disdain The patient hands that smooth her way? Shall I, delinquent, seek to raise The fallen on their path of pain? So questioning, can I endure The peace of mine uplifted plate? Accused and judge, I fear to face The dumb tribunals of the poor! —George Sterling, in "The Testimony of the Sun."

WHY THEY MOVED ON.

Two Irishmen, evidently laborers with a day off, were peering through the iron fence into Trinity churchyard the other morning. They were on the Broadway side, where the big skyscraper under erection overhangs the quiet of the graveyard. A concealed steam pipe runs out from the foundation excavations, and with a hissing, sizzling sound lets out the steam in such a way that the vapor seems to rise from the earth and curl cloudily around the monuments. All this must have visualized something to one of the laborers. Half fascinated, he turned to his companion, and said: "Will be lavin' here, Mike. There's minny, a cheerfoller soight nor that? A man as sets off dynamite blasts 'r' his livin'."—New York Sun.

ATTEMPTING TOO MUCH.

The worst energy-destroyer is he who attempts too many tasks and does not properly perform any one of them. At the close of day if such an one would look back and exercise a little reason he would soon discover why he was not called higher in his occupation. It is the employer who finishes his task properly that is valued the most. Incomplete work is the bane of many establishments. Many expend a tremendous amount of energy and for the lack of proper training in the first place they waste their time and do not satisfy an employer. The hard-working, competent employee must often drag their companions along on the pay roll.

Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering. Sidney Justus, fruit dealer of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure." A TRIAL FREE.—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.



COLUMBUS DAY. Italians Would Make It a Legal Holiday in Colorado. House Bill No. 65, by Mr. Bromley, might be entitled "A Bill for an Act to Repeal the People of Colorado." It is a "request" bill, introduced at the solicitation of Mr. Angelo Noco, speaking for a large number of his countrymen. The bill provides that October 12th of each year hereafter shall be a legal holiday, to be known as Columbus Day and observed as a legal holiday. This has long been a dream of Mr. Noco and the leading spirits among the Italian people in Colorado, who undertook once to raise a statue to the memory of the great Genoese. Denver, as usual, was indifferent, but Pueblo made an attempt to respond and a massive base for such a statue was set up and still awaits the coming of its crown. A Genoese also, though for many years an American citizen and for twenty-four years a resident of Colorado, Mr. Noco has hit upon a happy way of commemorating the memory of Columbus. The fact that the bill was introduced, Friday the 13th, which would seem fairly inviting the wrath of fate, will not affect it, as Columbus started on Friday and discovered land on Friday. Friday has always been a lucky day for this country. There are in Colorado some 18,000 Italians, most of them very hardworking and industrious people; some of them highly cultured, but the average American child runs up all the sons of the earthwily mighty Roman empire in the one term of derision, "Dago," and lets it go at that. Perhaps if, once a year, this self-sufficient young person should hear something of the struggles, the courage, the indomitable perseverance of Columbus, the tragic story of defeat and the more tragic story of success that ended in prison, it might make him a little less bumptious, a little better mannered to his dark-eyed, olive-skinned comrades at school.—Denver Times.

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard. A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes: "For many years I was a great sufferer from gathma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept, I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere. "Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself, told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying, 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.' "At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than two years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared, I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight. "One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked: 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health.' Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look in each package for the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville.'

