

FOR LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

This is the general plan of living outlined by a distinguished surgeon; the obvious common sense of it too often escapes men nowadays: Everyone requires recreation as well as rest where there is constant strain in the performance of official duties. By rest of office workers is meant absolute rest of mind.

During the hours of recreation the man whose duties require him to be much indoors should get as far as possible away from his daily tasks.

For indoor workers the best rest and recreation is obtainable on the hills around the city, where everything necessary to the maintenance or restoration of health is lavishly supplied.

In addition to spending plenty of time in the open air a man should carry himself in such a way as to develop what is in him physically, but not to the extent of training for what he will never keep up. He should develop his physique by rational exercise and maintain that development even at the expense of considerable effort. Any exercise that will develop a man's lungs is good for him, especially if the exercise is taken out of doors, as this will supply all the life-giving fresh air necessary to the maintenance of health and life.

Work—recreation—rest, reasonably divided, none carried to excess; there lies the secret of health and happiness.—Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

THE ATTIC PHILOSOPHER.

Lots of people with no relatives whatever occasionally pay visits to their uncles.

The greatest joy to love in a cottage is the cold, stern fact that stomachs as well as hearts must be satisfied.

When a woman wears a new gown on the street she wonders how she can let the world know of it without telling it.

As yet no complaint has been received by the census takers from the man who was living a double life and only recorded once.

Put up or shut up always applies to an umbrella, but not always with men.—Will F. Griffin in Milwaukee Sentinel.

FROM THE PENCIL'S POINT.

Women writes always show up in the P. S.

When two featherweight pugilists get together it's only a pound of feathers.

For six months after marriage a man addresses his wife as "darling," after that he says, "Say, you!"

Some women keep so busy deciding what men they don't want to marry that they have no time to marry at all.

Nearly every woman labors under the delusion that no man can tell her a lie and look her straight in the eye at the same time.

HAS IT OCCURRED TO YOU?

The best horseman ever known was the Centaur.

A Fourth of July victim ever afterward keeps his eye out.

But for its beginning and end, majesty would be only a jest.

In a sleeping car those of low berth are generally the first to rise.

The strike of a submarine mine always increases the wages of sin.

A column of small "adds" means money in a ledger as well as in a journal.

Adam found gardening in Paradise impossible; for he had neither soil nor heir.

There's a pronounced difference between the nations that want to conquer and those that don't want to concur.

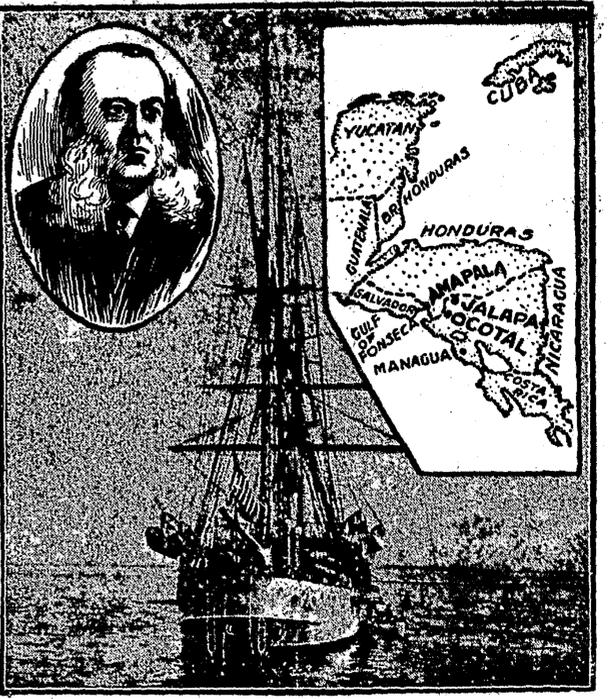
If the poet was speaking of precocious children he was probably right in saying that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

Bacon may have written Shakespeare; but after Shakespeare went to live in the country, lots of bacon came from his pen.

Though Washington wouldn't tell a lie himself, he let the cherry tree lie right along after he felled it. And that's the kind of a fellow he was.

A strict vegetarian will not eat eggplant, vegetable oyster, sparrow-grass, ox-heart cherries, cow-peas, head lettuce, corn ears, duchess pears, lady's fingers, potatoes, lady apples, Indian meal or drink catnip tea, casary wine, sage tea, porter, a pony of brandy, elderberry wine, or anything else of the least animal suggestiveness.—Tom Fuller in The Sunday Magazine.

STATE DEPARTMENT DECIDES TO INVESTIGATE ALBERS CASE



United States Minister Merry. Map of Nicaragua, Showing Location of Amapala, Ocotol and Jalapa. United States Gunboat Princeton, Minister Whom It May Convey to Nicaragua and Points to Which He Will Travel to Investigate Alleged Outrage on an American Citizen.

ALBERS DEALT WITH UNJUSTLY.

American Traveler Says Accused Man is in the Right.

It has been decided that a warning shall be sent to one of the Costa Rican ports to convey American Minister Merry northward to the nearest point on the coast of Nicaragua or Honduras to the place where William S. Albers, an American citizen, and his brother are confined pending a trial on the charge of resisting legal process and of insulting the president of Nicaragua.

The gunboat Princeton, now at Panama, is the nearest warship to Ocotol in the province of Segovia, where Albers is imprisoned. But the last-named town is seventy miles inland over a rough mountain range from the coast and the trail is not passable by any vehicle. Amapala, on the gulf of Fonseca, on the southern boundary of Honduras, appears to be the nearest port to Ocotol. The Port Limon company, whose agent Albers was, has sent a lawyer from Philadelphia to Ocotol to assist in his defense.

Cause of the Trouble. An American who has been traveling in Central America for the past few months engaged in scientific work, has written a detailed account of the Albers case to friends in Baltimore, which has reached here. He reports as follows:

"The Limon company, of which William S. Albers is the manager, is located at Jalapa, Segovia, near the border of Honduras. This corporation is engaged in gold and silver mining and in raising wheat and tobacco and has made investments in good faith.

"In March, 1905, a company of armed men, alleging that they were sent by the government tobacco syndicate, demanded of Albers that he permit them to enter and carry away his stock of tobacco under seizure.

"Albers replied that he had no contraband tobacco; that he obeyed the law; that he paid the government in full; that he held regular official receipts for all tobacco in his stores.

"He furthermore said that the first man who tried to enter his door would be shot, but that he would permit the leader to inspect the tobacco in order that his assertions might be proved. This was done and no contraband tobacco was found.

Permits Are Refused. Following the search of the Limon company's premises, the executive of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, issued a decree ordering that any one holding tobacco in stock should obtain a permit and that should he fail to do this his tobacco would be confiscated, whereupon several Americans holding tobacco applied for the permits and were refused them.

"These American holders, thereupon, arranged to sell their tobacco to the syndicate, with the exception of Albers. But the treatment received from Albers, who had in his place American employes who could have enforced his threats if necessary, caused the syndicate managers to misrepresent and exaggerate the actions of Albers when they reported it to the president.

Fine Charges Against Them. As a result, charges of resistance to authority and violent abuse of the

executive, which is a serious offense in many Latin-American countries, were made at the court of the district situated at Ocotol. "Judicial warrants for arrests were issued and both Albers and his brother were taken into custody."

GOOD IN CHILD STUDY CIRCLE.

Parents' Association a Potent Ally of the School System.

Mrs. Charles Schoff, president of the Mothers' congress, declares that the parents' associations organized in connection with the public school system form one of the most potent allies of the system in the country, according to the New York Tribune. The Child Study circle, composed of the parents in one school district, instituted a 5-cent hot luncheon, served each day—hot chicken soup, six gallons of it, served in turn by members of the older classes, and supplied and directed by members of the Child Study circle.

Another circle has quietly provided shoes or stockings for children who were kept at home for lack of them. Still another circle, seeing the crowded and unsanitary condition of the school, went before councils and showed the conditions so clearly that \$25,000 was appropriated and a fine new building erected. In many other associations there are similar reports of large appropriations for school purposes.

Immigrants Seek the Cities.

The volume of immigration during the past four years has never been equaled. One million came to this country from abroad last year, and they are coming faster than ever. What is to be done with them? The tendency of late years is to congregate in the cities. In earlier days the tide of immigration spread out over the country. A majority made the fertile lands of the west their destination. There they fixed themselves, absorbed the spirit of our institutions and "grew up with the country." A generation ago, agriculture was the main source of national wealth. Today, manufacturing and trade make the greater demand upon the services of our workers, and instead of the open plains the crowded cities are sought by those who come here to find employment and to better their condition in life.—Boston Post.

Wonders to Be Seen at Home.

Within very recent years the American people in general have been learning as they never did before the wonders of their own country. They went abroad for scenery and to view places of historical interest, unmindful that their own land contained spectacles unrivaled elsewhere and relics of a civilization that is prehistoric. Places that only a few years ago had hardly a visitor now attract many thousands annually. The Yellowstone park has become well known, so also the stupendous canyon of the Colorado, the terrific domes of the Yosemite, the imposing Sierras rising abruptly almost from the sea level to heights of nearly three miles. America abounds with miracles of nature, grandly impressive or marvelous by beautiful.—Buffalo Courier.

Schwab's Costly Dinner Service.

Charles M. Schwab has placed an order for a carved silver-gilt dinner service at a cost of \$150,000. This splendid collection of silver, it is said, will be the finest ever made for a private dining room. It is being manufactured by a firm at Providence, R. I., which makes a specialty of elaborate silverware. With the gold effect the set will make a most striking appearance. Antique lines will be followed in the manufacture and elaborate hand work will be a notable feature in the cost.

UP LIGHTNING ROD IN SLEEP

Quaver Freak of Tennessee Clergyman Somnambulist.

One night while passing along the main street in a town in Tennessee, a physician was surprised to see a clergyman whom he knew pass him clad only in a nightshirt and a wide-brimmed straw hat. As the minister went by the doctor noticed that his eyes were closed, and, seeing that he was a somnambulist, followed. The clergyman walked to the county court house, opened the gate, walked around to one side of the building, seized hold of a lightning rod and began to climb up it.

Grabbing the man by the shirt, the physician tried to pull him down, but the cloth gave way and the minister continued his climb to the cornice, and then crawled up the steep incline of the roof to the ridge pole. Seating



himself on this, the domine waited a few moments, and then slid down to the bottom of the incline, catching by a slight projection at the very edge. From this he crawled up again, and repeated the performance until the doctor became alarmed, and, seizing the rope of the court house bell, rang for help.

The people of the town gathered around the court house, but no one dared to go after the clergyman, for fear of awakening him and causing him to fall. For half an hour they watched his antics. At the end of this time he made his way to the lightning rod and descended to the ground, and returned to his home and to bed. On being questioned the next morning the clergyman declared that he knew nothing of his night's performance.

BLACK VULTURE A CURIOSITY.

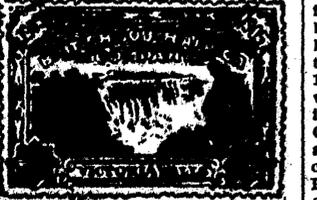
Rare Specimen Found by Farmer Near Buffalo, N. Y.

Thanks to L. S. Bachus, a well-to-do farmer living near Derby, Erie county, the Buffalo zoo now owns what is believed to be the only vulture living in northern climes. What makes the story more interesting is the fact that this bird was grown in Erie county and was grown wild at that.

Mr. Bachus was doing some work in one of his fields when he noted an unusually large bird perched upon a hollow log. The bird's actions led him to believe that its home was in the hollow log, so he approached for purposes of inspection at close quarters. As he drew near the log the bird which was full a grown black vulture or turkey buzzard, flew away. Mr. Bachus then investigated the interior of the log and found a nest containing a young vulture. He did not know what the bird was, but he determined to find out, so he hitched up and drove to Buffalo.

Dr. Crandall at once recognized a rare specimen, for these parts, and he told Mr. Bachus that he never knew of but one of this species nesting so far north as this. The vulture is already a big bird, although only about three months old, being much larger than a large crow and measuring fully four feet from tip to tip of its wings.—Buffalo Commercial.

New Stamp Soon to be Issued.



The issue is about to take place of a special series of stamps by the South African Chartered Company. The stamps will be of six different colors—black red, blue, crimson, lake, green, black and purple—and will have a denomination of 1s, 1/2s, 5s, 1s, 2s 6d, and 5s respectively.

Many Ways to Take Tea.

"Pickled tea is a Burmese delicacy," said the sailor. "A Burmah girl once gave me some. It wasn't bad. Sweetish and spicy. A cross between pickles and preserves." "Tea ain't only drunk. Down Siam way they chew it. It is stuck together with melted sugar into little cakes and every Siamese carries one of them cakes in his pocket. A plug of tea you might say—a plug of chewin' tea." "Some folks smoke it. An English girl once gave me a tea cigarette. It finished it, but such a headache." "Stewed tea is the national dish of the Tibetans. Tea, fat, salt, honey and milk are cooked up together to the thickness of oatmeal and eaten cold."

CALMED RAGING OF THE OCEAN.

Oil Poured From Vessel Made a Minute Millpond.

"I am one of the few tourists," he said, "who ever saw the sea oiled in a storm. I'll tell you how they did it. "The oil was stored in big zinc tanks, where it served as ballast, it only cost a cent or so a gallon, for it was refuse, a mixture of whale oil, vegetable oil and petroleum.

"When the hurricane struck us and the ship was like to founder in the surging, boiling foam the captain turned a valve and through sluices on either side of the ship some fifty or sixty gallons of oil flowed out upon the sea.

"The effect was like magic. The oil made a prismatic skin over the water on all sides. The foam disappeared. We floated in a millpond about 200 yards square and without this dark calm millpond roared the white sea.

"It only took about two minutes for all this to happen.

"We sailed onward. The rocking ceased. The seasick heaved stayed of relief. For a half hour the oil stayed with us, a solid skin of beautiful hues. Then it broke up and sailed away in patches of every size.

"The storm raged two hours. We oiled the sea four times. It was an odd experience."

TO RETAIN BLOOM OF YOUTH

Machine Makes Self-Administration of Massage Easy.

According to the professional beautifiers, massage is a most valuable aid to a successful beauty hunt and the retention of the bloom of youth when the days of youth have flown. Massage treatment professionally administered is expensive and is not always satisfactory when attempted by amateurs. For a recent invention, however, the claim is made that it is a boon to the woman who wants to massage her face and neck herself. The apparatus, as pictured, consists of a little piece of rubber tubing with a mouthpiece at one end and a tiny cup at the other, and the method of operation is simple and harmless. After the face has been washed well with good soap and warm water and some facial cream applied, the cup is pressed gently on the face and the mouthpiece inserted between the lips, the massaging being accomplished by

A FACE BEAUTIFIER



means of suction, as light or as heavy as may be desired. The cup is moved from the center of the face outward and upward while sucking.

An improved sort of spray bath which permits of massage treatment during the bath is also shown in the above illustration.

Ship 149 Years Old.

Speaking of the life of ships the other day, George F. Sprout, secretary of the Board of Port Wardens, said about the oldest vessel he knows of is the True Love, which, if she is afloat to-day, is 149 years old.

The True Love was built in this city in 1764, and though she was only 96 feet and 8 inches long, and of 26 feet beam, she was the largest ship that had been in these waters up to that time. She sailed from this port in 1765, and did not return until 1873, when she was 109 years old. She came in with a load of cryolite from Ivigtut, Greenland. Then she sailed again, and was no longer heard of until discovered in 1899 in the Thames river, England, where shorn of her girth, she was and possibly still is doing service as a coal barge.

There was a proposal among shipping men here to purchase her and bring her over as a relic of bygone days and honest workmanship, but it never came to anything.—Philadelphia Record.

New Remedy for Lockjaw.

"Appropos of the statement of the widow of an army surgeon that cockroaches furnish a remedy for lockjaw," said Pharmacist J. H. McGuigan of the Navy Yard, "I recall that years ago I used to put up prescriptions for dropsy consisting of antihydriopin, the name of the drug obtained from the cockroach, which is known to scientists as the Orientella blatta. It was common in those days as a dropsy cure. Cantharides are bugs which provide one of the strongest of medicinal agencies, so the woman's suggestion of a cockroach cure for tetanus may not be so far fetched, after all. Anyway, it would do no harm to try it, it seems to me."—Brooklyn Eagle.

CHRONIC ERYSIPELAS

Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Although Whole Body was Affected.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire is a most uncomfortable disease on account of the burning, the pain and the disfigurement; it is also a very grave disorder, attended always by the danger of involving vital organs in its spread.

The case which follows will be read with great interest by all sufferers as it affected the whole body, and refused to yield to the remedies prescribed by the physician employed. Mrs. Ida A. Colbath, who was the victim of the attack, residing at No. 19 Winter street, Newburyport, Mass., says:

"In June of 1903 I was taken ill with what at first appeared to be a fever. I sent for a physician who pronounced my disease chronic erysipelas and said it would be a long time before I got well.

"Inflammation began on my face and spread all over my body. My eyes were swollen and seemed bulging out of their sockets. I was in a terrible plight and suffered the most intense pain throughout my body. The doctor said my case was a very severe one. Under his treatment, however, the inflammation did not diminish and the pains which shot through my body increased in severity. After being two months under his care, without any improvement, I dismissed him.

"Shortly after this, on the advice of a friend, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, two at a dose three times a day. After the second box had been used I was surprised to notice that the inflammation was going down and that the pains which used to cause me so much agony had disappeared. After using six boxes of the pills I was up and around the house attending to my household duties, as well as ever."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be obtained direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

RAILWAY RATES.

Advantages Possessed by Americans in Our Low Rates.

Complaints made from foreign and domestic statistics show a freight rate on English roads of nearly 2 cents per mineral ton-mile. The actual figures are 1.93 cents. A ton-mile of merchandise or live stock costs 2.94, and on all commodities an average of 2.32. Against these the figures for the United States are startlingly small, being 0.53 cent. On German roads it is 1.42 cents; on French, 1.55; Austrian, 1.16, and Hungarian, 1.30.

England's passenger rates per mile on the same classes as cited for the United States were 4 cents, Germany's 3.8 cents. For their average day's wages workmen can travel as follows: American, 65 miles; British, 35; German, 53; French, 40; Belgian, 36; Italian, 38 and East Indian, 21.

On American roads locomotive engineers average \$4 a day; English, \$1.62; Belgian, \$1.01. American firemen get \$2.28; British, 91 cents; Belgian, 72 cents. Railroad laborers in the United States get from two to four times as much as laborers on foreign roads. Forty per cent. of the gross earnings of American railroads goes to labor, while only twenty-five per cent. goes to capital.

In England labor gets twenty-seven per cent., capital thirty-eight per cent.; in Germany the division is equal.

In the last four years American roads paid \$874,000,000 for cars, engines, etc. The roads were capitalized at \$12,792,806,023 (now \$16,000,000,000), on the basis, in 1903, of \$61,369 per mile. English roads that year stood for \$277,475 per mile, German roads for \$104,725, French for \$143,053, Russian for \$76,095, Austrian \$110,475, Belgian \$107,588.

TEA

How does it happen that all good tea comes to Schilling?

It doesn't; not all; not all.

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

The "Coming Nation."

Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax, says the World's Work. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are in round numbers 190,000 males more than eighteen years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1906 the American vote in the Canadian West will be overwhelming.

In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming nation."

Insist on Getting It.

Some grocers say they don't keep Defiance Starch because they have a stock in hand of 12 cc brands, which they know cannot be sold to a customer who has once used the 16 cc pkg. Defiance Starch for same money.

Love may be blind, but, use fortunately, it's neither deaf nor dumb.

TEA

Every nation has its notion of tea.

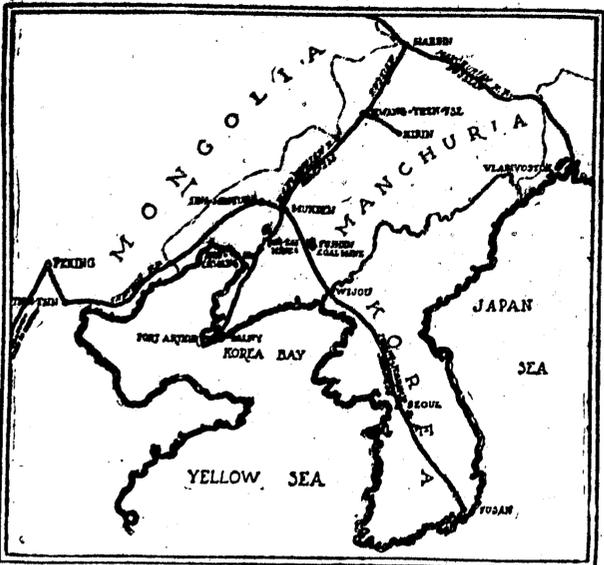
Most families have one too.

It's a smart baby that knows enough to save up all its cries till the middle of the night.

Superior quality and extra quantity must win. This is why Defiance Starch is taking the place of all others.

No man need hope to reach heaven by walking over his neighbors.

JAPAN'S RAILROAD PROPERTIES; TROPHIES GAINED IN LATE WAR



RICH SPOILS OF WAR

JAPAN'S GAINS TOTAL MORE THAN \$600,000,000.

Mikado Could Well Afford to Waive Question of Money Indemnity in the Negotiations for Peace—Has All He Fought For.

When the Marquis Ito persuaded the Mikado of Japan to waive the indemnity and make peace with Russia, he was perfectly well aware, it is declared now, that the concessions which Japan had gained were worth far more than the \$600,000,000. It is also said to have been known that Russia would not pay any money, even if Japan fought for another year or more.

Mr. Dennison, in an interview with a Times reporter before he left New York for Seattle, said:

"Japan has gained much more than she went to war for. The three essential points were the evacuation of Manchuria, the return of Port Arthur to China, and the withdrawal of Russia from Korea."

"What do you think is the value of the railways transferred by Russia to Japan?" was asked.

"That is a difficult question to answer offhand," was the reply, "but I should estimate their value roughly at \$150,000,000."

"What is the value approximately of the Yantan and Fushan coal mines?"

"I cannot say positively," said Mr. Dennison, "but I should think they are worth anything from \$250,000,000 upward. The Liao-Tung peninsula, with the ports of Daini and Port Arthur, upon which the Russians have expended so many millions, are very valuable, and will be rapidly developed by Japanese trade and enterprise. The southern half of Sakhalin contains valuable mines and has very rich coal fisheries on its coasts."

In speaking of the value of the fishing concessions ceded by Russia in the new treaty, E. Yamaza, director of the political bureau in Tokyo, said:

"The fisheries along the Russian maritime provinces teem with salmon, salmon trout, herring and cod. Three years ago Russia made a provisional regulation by which the fisheries of a large part of the Russian coast were closed to foreign fishermen. A yearly license was granted to Japanese fishermen which allowed them to fish off the southern end of Sakhalin only, and out of this the trade amounted to \$1,000,000. Of the Kamohatka coast the fishing is reported to be phenomenal in its abundance. Under the new concessions the Japanese fishing trade should develop rapidly and be worth \$10,000,000 a year in a very short time."

As to the control of the railroads in Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula, M. Yamaza said:

"Japan now operates the Trans-Korean railway from Fusan to Wiju, the light military railways from Wiju to Mukden, the Eastern Chinese railway from Kwang-cheng-Tao to Port Arthur and Daini, branch lines from the main line to the coal mines of Fushun and Yonta. There is a concession for a new line from Mukden to Sing-min-Tung, a distance of thirty miles, to join the Chinese imperial railway from Tien-Tsin, and the concession for the line to Kirin from Kwang-cheng-Tao about 100 miles; also the line from Niu-Chwang to the main line to Port Arthur."

The Chinese government nominally operates its own lines, but these will come under Japanese direction, in order to facilitate the handling of the joint systems and the through traffic.

The Japanese government has been backing China up in her attempt to get back the concession of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Peking railways.

Originally the Belgians had the concession to build the Hankow-Peking railway, and the line from Hankow to Canton was to be constructed by the American-China Development company. Finding later that Russia and French capital was at the back of the Belgian concession, Japan wanted the concession returned to China. Recently the American syndicate sold back the Canton-Hankow concession to China, after building twenty miles of the road.—New York Times.

LINEVITCH IN LUCK

EXPERTS THINK HE WOULD HAVE SUFFERED DEFEAT.

Belief of American Railroad Men That the Siberian Line Was Inadequate to Supply Enormous Demands of Army Sufficient to Cope with Oyama

American railway men are of the opinion that Gen. Linevitch should thank the gods that M. Witte concluded a treaty of peace at Portsmouth. If he had failed to do so, they believe that Oyama would have overwhelmed the Russian forces in Manchuria in the great battle that must have followed the breaking off of peace negotiations.

The railway men base their conclusions on the belief that while Oyama had an army of upward of 600,000 men when the war ended, Linevitch had not been re-enforced.

It must be remembered that the Russians, to reach Linevitch, must transport everything about 6,000 miles over a single-track railroad, which has heretofore failed to handle its traffic satisfactorily under even the most favorable conditions. To the insufficiency of the road add the paralysis due to faulty management, and the Siberian railway would have been wholly inadequate to keeping an army of 400,000 men in first-class condition—still less to increasing its force and needed supplies.

J. Taburno, one of the Novoe Vremya's (New Times) war correspondents, has recently sent some interesting letters to his paper concerning the service on the Siberian railway.

Early in the war, when Viceroy Alexeiev was in command throughout Manchuria, he traveled over the road a great deal. Having a great dislike to night travel the viceroy would invariably have his special train sidetracked for about ten hours every night, and as he refused to allow other trains to pass the station where he stopped, because they disturbed his sleep, whenever the viceroy was traveling the trains loaded with soldiers, provisions and ammunitions were held up during the whole of the viceroy's sleeping time.

According to Mr. Taburno all of the Russian generals insisted upon having special trains, which not only absorbed nearly all the passenger rolling stock and forced the soldiers to travel in ordinary freight and cattle cars, but also caused innumerable delays and blockades.

For instance, it is related that Gen. Gripenberg was supplied with a special train in which he spent much of his time. Finding that the special trains of other generals were fitted with electric lights, the general sidetracked his train for two weeks to have the electric lights put in. Later, while sidetracked only eight miles from the headquarters of another general, Gen. Gripenberg refused to travel over the well-navigated highway, but made frequent visits to his colleague in his special train, in spite of the protests of the railway men against the necessary stoppage of traffic on the line every time these visits were paid.

Among other favored travelers by rail were a number of blooded cows, imported expressly to supply the general officers with milk. One of these cows when far south in Manchuria was ordered to the neighborhood of Harbin; and as the track was filled with trains carrying soldiers south and wounded north, it was found that the switching and hauling of this cow had held up the whole line for the equivalent of twelve hours. And then, owing to some mistake in transportation, another six hours was spent in getting this cow to a locality where she could be readily reached by the general's private servant.

In view of these revelations it is almost too much to believe that the single-track Siberian railway could be depended upon to keep Linevitch's army in equal numbers and efficiency to that of Oyama. And if the Portsmouth conference had definitely announced without having made a treaty, it is probable there would have been "something doing" in Manchuria.

In Hongkong at Night

(Special Correspondence.)

A moment ago the peak was blanketed with a dense fog. It was as if the ebon wings of Death hovered over the island. But now the Chinese mainland reveals itself, and across the harbor and beyond Kowloon and beyond the paddy fields the great mountains stand out black and wonderful against the sky. The moon is racing between the cloud gaps and gleaming on the wetted sides of the steamers. Far to the south you can just see the lighthouse, the one-eyed sentry of Gap Rock, blinking at the masthead lights of the ships that pass in the night. Between the light and Hongkong is the China sea studded with islands, and in and out among the islands great junks with bat-wing sails move like phantom things over the leaden sea.

Quay Full of Life.
The quay is full of life, for the night is warm, and the merchants, ar-

At the other bar with an array of beer mugs. It looks like target practice. Behind the bar is a woman, the one white woman I have seen to-night, and her reminiscences will run into thirty editions.

In the corner is a low platform, about one foot high and five feet square, and on this two Filipinos scarping violins. The sailors set to partners, those that can stand, and circle slowly around the room with a kind of movement that has the rock of the sea in it. The sailors who cannot stand sit where they are and applaud. Everything seems a great success to them. To-morrow they will be cooling their heads on the capstan.

A girl of 18 is feeling her way along the shop fronts, her face painted as gaudy as a barber's pole. Her dress is a dress of a million dyes, and all the shades of sunset are blended there. Out of her smooth, expressionless, putty face two beady eyes peep between the slanting lids. She must



Footbridge Approach to Ruined Buddhist Temple.

rayed in purple and fine linen, are strolling in the moonlight. Mr. Wokee is attired in a flowing robe of white and pale blue baggy trousers. Trotting beside him is little Wokee junior, arrayed in splendor gaudy as a butterfly. The children are racing up and down, their rattled cues tied with bows of pink and blue.

Over the water from the lined-up sampans comes a woman's voice. She is droning a Cantonese love song. There is six feet two of Sikh police in khaki uniform. His beard is shining in the lamplight; it is well trimmed and black as jet. Around his left wrist are two half-hitches of pigtail, and on the end of the pigtail is a coolie revolving and wriggling like a kangaroo rat in a trap.

The coolie is a desperate fellow; you can see that by his face, a face that must have broken all the commandments of the East and West. There is a huge crowd following. It looks as if every coolie in Hongkong had formed up in the acum behind the Sikh. Stray pieces of road metal strike him, but he is not afraid, and his eyes are flashing and grand to behold. The crowd is pressing in closer and showing its long yellow teeth. Their wry hands, armed with inch finger nails, stab at the Sikh. From his right wrist dangles a baton. The baton gives an angry little jerk now and then like a dog's leg twitching with pain. A coolie, more desperate than the rest, comes within range, but the Sikh has eyes in the back of his head. The long loose arm with the baton at the end swings round like a catapult, and there is a nasty dull thud. The coolie sits in the dust rubbing tobacco into a two-inch scalp



Kennedy Statue.

In Public Gardens, Hongkong, wound, and wondering what he has been doing since morning. Along the quay six more Sikhs reinforce their comrade, and the crowd melts away to the gambling dens and the dice box.

Blinding Glow of Lights.
The glow of light from the Chinese quarter almost blinds you at first. The streets are full of lanterns, red and yellow and green and blue; and blue and green and yellow and red are some of the colors that adorn the crowd. I hear the sound of the strapping of saddles over the way, and see over and look in. At one end of the room are about twenty sailors, British and American, sitting on a long bench.

Woman Who Saw Washington.

Without a tooth in her mouth and scarcely a hair on her head, Susan Johnson, a negress, who says she is 120 years old, is resting in the matron's quarters before resuming her journey from Virginia to California, where she says she is to be married for the seventh time, says an Omaha dispatch. "Aunt Susan" as she styles herself, came from Philadelphia, having purchased a ticket there to Los Angeles. When she arrived in Omaha she found she had lost it. She reported the loss to an official and was sent to police headquarters.

The old negress declares she was born on the Nuckels plantation, near Warrentown, Virginia, in 1785. "I was dera when George Washington was President," declared the old woman, "and I seed him many times."

Those Who Have Tried It will use no other. Deffance Cold Water Starch has no equal in Quantity or Quality—16 oz. for 10 cents. Other brands contain only 12 oz.

"Is Bindecomb's money tainted?" "I wouldn't wonder. He made most of it out of a tannery."

Mothers Are Helped THEIR HEALTH RESTORED

Happiness of Thousands of Homes Due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

A devoted mother seems to listen to every call of duty excepting the supreme one that tells her to guard her health, and before she realizes it some derangement of the female organs has manifested itself, and nervousness and irritability take the place of happiness and amiability.



Tired, nervous, and irritable, the mother is unfit to care for her children, and her condition ruins the child's disposition and reacts upon herself.

The mother should not be blamed, as she no doubt is suffering with backache, headache, bearing-down pains or displacement, making life a burden.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for this condition. It strengthens the female organs and permanently cures all displacements and irregularities.

Such testimony as the following should convince women of its value:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:
"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I suffered for eight years with ovarian troubles. I was nervous, tired and irritable, and it did not seem as though I could stand it any longer, as I had five children to care for. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it has entirely cured me. I cannot thank you enough for your letter of advice and for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.—Mrs. Ph. Hoffman, 100 Elmwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

ON ITS OWN RAILS.

A railroad with its own rails extending from one important city to another has decided advantages over a line depending on connections to traverse the same distance. Through rails insure quicker service, entirely obviating tiresome delays arising from connections missed.

This is why the W. & K. A. T. with its own rails from St. Louis and Kansas City to Houston, Galveston and San Antonio has advantages over other lines between the same points.

Through trains with PULLMAN SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS

are run between St. Louis and Kansas City and all principal Texas stations. You step into the cars at St. Louis or Kansas City and are not compelled to leave them until your destination is reached.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY

Established in Colorado, 1858. Reopened by mail for assay of all metals and minerals. Gold and silver bullion. Concentration Tests.

1236-1238 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

RATES WAY DOWN

VIA
UNION
PACIFIC

DAILY UNTIL OCTOBER 31st

From DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO

California	\$25.00
Portland and the Northwest	25.00
Spokane	22.50
Tonopah	39.95
Butte	20.00

and Many Other Points.
THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS.
J. C. FERGUSON, General Agent,
DENVER, COLORADO.

TEA

When tea is good, do you know why it is good; and, when it's bad, do you know why it is bad?

It's useless to call the cat when you spill the milk of human kindness.

Denver Directory

A \$40 Saddle for \$25 C.O.D.

For a short time only we offer this saddle, steel horn, double cinches, wool-lined 23-inch skirts, 3/4-inch stirrup leathers, step leather-covered stirrups, warranted in every respect and equal to saddles sold for \$40 everywhere. Catalog sent.

The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co., 1412-1418 Larimer St., Denver, Colorado.

THE C. W. FAIR CORNICE WORKS CO. Metal skylights, stamped steel ceilings, piping and state, tile and metal roofs, etc.

THE COLORADO TENT & AWNING CO. Hammocks, Camp Furniture, Flags, 1621 Lawrence St., Denver, Colorado.

THE FAMOUS J. H. WILSON STOCK SADDLES. Ask your dealer for them. Make no other.

BLACKSMITHS and wagonmakers' supplies. Hardware and Iron Co., 15th & Waco, Denver.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make. Pullen, 1331 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 74.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Two blocks from Union Depot. The best 52 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

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

Oxford Hotel. Denver. One block from Union Depot. Fireproof. C. H. MORSE, Mgr.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Bakers' Supplies, etc. Western Agents for Oteo Brands of Canned Goods. The P. S. Hensler & Hall Mer. Co., Denver.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY. THE ARMSTRONG TURNER CO. Nos. 1001 & 1003, 15th & Arapahoe St., Denver.

The Colorado Saddlery Co. Wholesale Manufacturers of Harness and Saddles of every style. If he does not keep them we will put you in touch with one who does.

CENTRAL Business College. Established 1887. Oldest, finest and most thorough in Colorado. New furniture and fixtures. Assistance in bookkeeping, shorthand and telegraphy. Send for handsome pictorial and descriptive catalogue. It's free. Full term opens Sept. 5. L. A. FORD, President, 200 Enterprise Bldg., Denver, Colo.

THE DENVER TENT & AWNING CO. ALFRED S. PROFFER, PRES. 1438 LARIMER. PHONE 155.

\$100 FOR YOUR BRAINS. THINK FOR US.

We are compiling a book of proverbs and sayings to be used for advertising purposes. We want your help. Write us your following remarkable offer.

Anyone furnishing us with a proverb or toast which is accepted will be entitled to a \$100 CREDIT CERTIFICATE issued in our usual form, good on any new plane in our stock.

Get busy at once and mail or bring to our store, with name and address, THE COLUMBIAN MUSIC CO.

DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN.

Treated with this product by their daily use as a douche is practically essential. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops itching, itching, inflammation and local soreness.

Practice its use before you are afflicted in any way, and it is the more cleansing, healthy, medicinal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.

For sale at all drug stores. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE FAYTON COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist.

Assays of all metals and minerals. Gold and silver bullion. Concentration Tests.

1236-1238 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

California Portland and the Northwest \$25.00

Spokane 22.50

Tonopah 39.95

Butte 20.00

and Many Other Points. THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS. J. C. FERGUSON, General Agent, DENVER, COLORADO.

IN THE LINE OF HEALTH
SINCE TAKING PE-RU-NA



IN POOR HEALTH
PAIN IN BACK
SICK HEADACHES
PE-RU-NA CURED

Mrs. Lena Smith, N. Cherry street, cor. Line, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have had poor health for the past four years, pains in the back and groins, and dull, sick headache, with bearing down pains."

"A friend, who was very enthusiastic about Peruna insisted that I try it."

"I took it for ten days and was surprised to find that I had no little pain. I therefore continued to use it and at the end of two months my pains had totally disappeared."

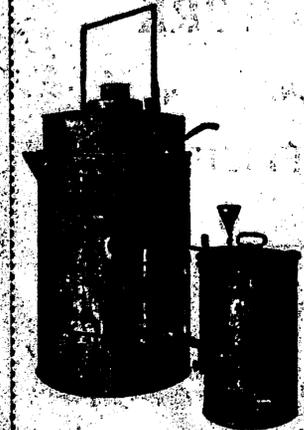
"I have been in the best of health since and feel ten years younger. I am very grateful to you."

Catarrh of the internal organs gradually saps away the strength, undermines the vitality and causes nervousness. Peruna is the remedy.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT



ACETYLENE GAS



PILOT Automatic Generators

can be installed at small cost in any home, large or small, anywhere. Acetylene Gas is cheaper than kerosene, brighter than electricity, safer than either.

Full particulars FREE for the asking.

Acetylene Apparatus Co., 157 Michigan Ave., Chicago

BEST BY TEST

"I have tried all kind of waterproof clothing and have never found anything as dry as this. It is the best I have ever used. It is the best I have ever used. It is the best I have ever used."

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 29, 1916

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

PHILIPPINES OUTLOOK

INTERVIEWS WITH TAFT PARTY

Philippines Not Yet Fitted for Independence—Great Possibilities in Soil—Education Principal Need.
San Francisco, Sept. 29.—Members of the Taft party who arrived from the Orient Wednesday have summarized their impressions as follows:
Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, said:
"One effect of the trip will be, in large measure, to take the question of immediate Philippine independence out of politics. Personal study of the situation has, I think, convinced the members of our party, Democrats and Republicans, that the inhabitants of the Philippine islands are not yet capable of free self-government. This conclusion is admitted to be true by educated conservative Filipinos themselves."
"The United States has done many noble, wonderful things in the islands but its most glorious work is the establishment there of a splendid system of American common schools. These schools, steadily increasing in number, attended now by 375,000 children out of an enrollment of more than 500,000, will, more than any other influence, help to abolish the multitude of dialects and tongues and regenerate the people of the Philippines."
Congressman Foss, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, said:
"I made this journey largely for the purpose of making a study of questions coming within the scope of the committee of which I am chairman."
"The journey to the Philippines gave me every opportunity to see Cavite, Manila bay and Subig bay, and I return home more firmly convinced than ever of the vital importance of the establishment of an extensive and thoroughly equipped naval base in the Philippines."
Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the House committee on foreign and interstate commerce, said:
"My visit to the Philippines was a disappointment to me in two respects: I was agreeably disappointed, to find that my idea of the extent and value of the islands as productive territory was far below the truth. I regard Luzon as the finest and most productive island in the large group that extends from Japan southward along the Asiatic coast. I was disappointed, I think, that the people of the Philippines have not proved the equals in labor and skill of their neighbors and have not taken from the soil the riches that nature has planted. Filipinos need education and physical development, and they must be taught the dignity of labor. The United States has much to do in these islands."
Congressman Charles E. Scott of Kansas said:
"It was a surprise to most of us to learn that only nine per cent. of the tillable land is under cultivation and that vast areas of the most fertile soil in the world is yet untouched. The development of this fruitful land, the opening of the great deposits of coal, iron and other minerals, and the utilization of the 5,000,000 acres of hardwood forests offers a rich field for the investment of American capital and for enterprise."
"With the resources properly developed, the Philippines will support 40,000,000 people as easily as they now maintain 8,000,000. They are the richest group of tropical islands in the world and the time will come when the United States will count them among its proudest possessions."
Senator Patterson of Colorado:
"The Philippines, the more you know of them, the more serious appears the problem. I am convinced that in their government we are getting farther and farther away from Secretary Taft's patriotic and humane policy—the Philippines for the Filipinos and ultimate independence. The gulf between the native and the American is widening."
"My visit to China has convinced me more than ever of the wisdom and necessity of Chinese exclusion. I believe the boycott will soon be over, but in any event American methods and civilization is of greater moment than Chinese commerce."
"Japan won me from the first. An admirable people in many ways. The disgust after the treaty was an organized effort to prevent the Emperor from ratifying it. Japan is the most formidable competitor that the United States and England will have for the commerce of Asia, and in a few years, if they hold their own against Japan, many economic and industrial changes must take place."
Secretary Taft said of the conditions in the archipelago:
"The political situation in some respects was not as good as it ought to be. A wave of indignation has swept over the province of Cavite, and it has been found necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that province and Batangas, the neighboring province. The same was true of Samar, but the use of troops in Samar and the use of scouts and constabulary in Cavite had put an end to this business, however, there were two or three men responsible for the keeping up of indignation, who had not been captured."
"Some of the younger men of education have been advocating immediate independence. It therefore becomes necessary to state with considerable emphasis the policy of the administration on this subject, and to say that in the opinion of the administration there was no possible hope for independence short of the general adoption by the people of a constitution for self-government in that time, indeed, it will probably take a much longer period."
"While the conditions in the Philippines were not as favorable as we would like to have them, and probably will not be favorable until the depressing conditions shall be followed by a prosperous season, still, progress is being made. The government is more efficient; inefficient men are being eliminated and things are settling to business. Economy is being practiced more and more in the government. Filipinos are being introduced very rapidly to take the places of Americans and on the whole, in looking back over two years, decided steps forward have been taken."

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

Yellow fever at New Orleans is subsiding.

The Democrats of Cleveland have nominated Tom L. Johnson for a third term as mayor.
The losses in the recent big fire at Butte are now estimated at \$600,000, with insurance of \$538,000.
The Russian battleship Retvizan, which was sunk at Port Arthur, has been refloated by Japanese engineers.
The California Supreme Court has decided that the anti-trading stamp law passed in 1904 is unconstitutional.
The board of review has fixed the total cash value of real estate and personal property in Cook county, which contains Chicago, at \$2,014,079,426.
It is stated that while the visit of King Alfonso of Spain to Berlin has been fixed for November 6th the date will be changed should cholera spread in Germany.
In his annual report Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of Colorado, recommends the re-establishment of the bantzen feature of the exchange.
A Copenhagen dispatch says that Mylius Eriksen is preparing a Danish ship and sledge party for an expedition to the hitherto unexplored regions of the northwest coast of Greenland.
The work of the civilian physicians in examining recruits of the army has proved so unsatisfactory that their services will be entirely dispensed with in that capacity after September 30th.
Reports from the famine districts in Spain show that the workmen threaten to burn and sack if they are not furnished with food. Appeals have been sent to the government to distribute rations.
The sixth game of the chess match of eight games at Nuremberg was begun by Tarrasch and after seventy moves was declared a draw. The score: Tarrasch, 2; Marshall, 0; drawn, 4.
The students of the St. Petersburg University have decided by a large majority to resume their studies "because an open university will be more dangerous to imperialism than a university under strike."
The Mexican branch of the Y. M. C. A. has been inaugurated at the City of Mexico with Vice President Corral as honorary president of the association. There is also a branch for English-speaking young men.
United States Senator J. R. Burton's trial has again been postponed. Witnesses for the government have been notified that the case will be called October 24th. The first subpoenas issued in the re-trial were for October 24.
Within a year from now the Rock Island system will have the entire length of its main line to Colorado laid with 85-pound steel and heavily ballasted. That means that it will have to relay probably about 560 miles of steel.
The census bureau has issued a bulletin on central light and power stations for the year ending June 30, 1902, showing there were in the United States 3,620 such stations, with a cost of construction and equipment of \$50,740,352.
The control of the National Car Wheel Company at Pittsburg has passed into the hands of James D. Rhodes of Pittsburg and William Bonnell of Cleveland. This company owns four plants, and is capitalized at nearly \$2,000,000.
Fifty Filipino students arrived in Chicago from Washington a few days ago, preparatory to registering in various western colleges and universities. The students were in charge of W. A. Sutherland, an attaché of the Department of the Interior.
On Beatty's ridge, in Swiberland county, Indiana, on September 20th, George Ford, who is believed to be insane, cremated his wife and three children by setting fire to the house in which they were asleep. All four perished in the flames.
The London Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says the British Far Eastern squadron will assemble in Tokyo bay early in October after the ratification of the Russo-Japanese peace treaty; and that the Japanese fleet will also assemble at the same place.
Much damage was done to the business section of Spokane, Washington, September 26th by a fire which destroyed \$200,000 worth of property, the heaviest losses being the Booth McClinstock company, wholesale groceries, two-story building and contents, \$100,000; the Cudahy Packing Company, stock, \$40,000.
The next great ship that is to come from the Mecklenburg yards, where the North German Lloyd keels are laid, will be named after Washington instead of some German prince, as has been the invariable rule of the company heretofore. The Washington is to be a 17,000-ton ship, one of the largest afloat, and will be completed in the fall of 1907. It is declared that some of the interior plans will startle the shipbuilding world.
Commanding officers of the Catholic Knights of America and of the Knights of St. John are perfecting arrangements for the amalgamation of all the Catholic military orders in the country under the general name of the Catholic Military Federation of America. The federation represents a membership of 30,000 men, 20,000 of whom are members of the Knights of St. John and the remainder members of the Catholic Knights of America. It will hold its national encampment at Buffalo next June.
Col. Francis William Rhodes, retired, brother of the late Cecil Rhodes and managing director of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company, died at Cape Town September 21st of black fever. Colonel Rhodes was prominent in the Jameson raid, and was sentenced to death, the sentence being subsequently commuted to imprisonment, followed by banishment. The colonel served with great distinction in the campaigns in the Boer war and on several occasions was decorated for bravery.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

RULES FOR LIVING TO THAT AGE

Moderation, Good Nature, Plenty of Sleep, Plenty of Exercise and a Vegetable Diet.
Live to be a hundred years old. It's easy if you know how, and a London specialist tells you how. Here is his recipe. The Herald publishes it free so that if anybody dies before he has reached the allotted age he can't blame us:
"Be moderate.
"Do not worry.
"Take plenty of sleep.
"Take plenty of exercise.
"Eat plenty of sugar, rice, peas, fruit, potatoes, bread and milk.
"Eat sparingly of fish and meat.
"Almost any person possessing a healthy constitution could live to be a hundred," says this same specialist.
Sir James Crichton-Browne in a paper lately read before the public health congress in London declared that "it is a good working hypothesis to regard the natural life of man as 100 years." These eminent authorities thus remove all excuse for death at the early age of eighty or ninety. The patriarch who has attained his "three score and ten" is but a blooming youth, with at least thirty years of hard haste still before him. He who at that proverbially ripe age thinks he has finished his life job and contentedly lies down to pleasant death is a miserable "quitter."
But these eminent specialists, who talk so learnedly, are, after all, only theorists. Neither of them has yet attained 100 years himself or anywhere near it. Perhaps long before they reach the century mark that now looks so easy to them their error will be buried with them.
For more thousands of years than can be accurately computed men have made it their chief concern to live just as long as they can. Precious few, in modern times, at least, have succeeded in passing 100 years. So the secret cannot be as simple as it is made to seem.
"Among the negro race," says the London specialist who has laid down the list of rules, "centenarians are extremely numerous and it is merely because they unconsciously follow these rules. They sleep so much, for instance, that a negro centenarian spends only fifty or sixty years out of his 100 awake, while a white man would be awake for seventy-five years of the time."
But the specialist fails to give any rules by which a white man may change himself into a negro. Nor is there any argument given to combat the natural feeling that one might as well be dead as asleep. Maybe each individual is good for just so much wear and tear. And really it doesn't matter so much how long we live as how well we live.—Herald Democrat.

Six Doctors Failed.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 25th (Special)—After suffering from Kidney Disease for three years; after taking treatment from six different doctors without getting relief, Mr. J. O. Laudeman of this place found not only relief but a speedy and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of his cure Mr. Laudeman says:
"Yes, I suffered from Kidney Trouble for three years and tried six doctors to no good. Then I took just two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they not only cured my kidneys, but gave me better health in general. Of course I recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to others and I know a number now who are using them with good results."
Mr. Laudeman's case is not an exception. Thousands give similar experiences. For there never yet was a case of Kidney Trouble from Backache to Bright's Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills could not cure. They are the only remedy that ever cured Bright's Disease.

A Quotation from Wanamaker.

It is a great, grand work that is being done by the business colleges of the land, and I am here as a business man to say that and more; that they deserve at the hands of all men strong encouragement for their patience, their wisdom, their practical work.—John Wanamaker.
Wanamaker has built up in the last thirty years the largest business of its kind in the world. Surely the endorsement of such a man is worthy of careful consideration.
One of the leading schools of the West is the Barnes Commercial School of Denver. Young people should write for their beautifully illustrated catalogue, which is sent free on request by addressing the president, E. C. Barnes, 1225 Champa street, Denver.

Women's writes always show up in the P. O.

Most people have a lot to say when they begin to talk about themselves.
Also's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Kesteven, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1906.
Some men love their health while acquiring wealth, then lose their wealth trying to acquire health.
No thorough or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more for the same price for the same price of other watches.

TEA

Whether tea is the most important thing in the world or not we want it right and we want it steady.

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

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DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

How a Chicago Woman Found Help When Hope Was Fast Fading Away.

Mrs. E. T. Gould, 314 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are all that saved me from death of Bright's Disease, that I know. I had eye trouble, backache, catches when lying abed or when bending over, was languid and often dizzy and had sick headaches and bearing-down pains. The kidney secretions were too copious and frequent, and very bad in appearance. It was in 1903 that Doan's Kidney Pills helped me so quickly and cured me of these troubles and I've been well ever since."
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box.
Go to the ant and get wisdom, young man, and you may not have to visit your "uncle."
RESTORED HIS HAIR
Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment—After All Else Had Failed.
"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busche, 213 East 57th St., New York City."

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED

By "Mother's Medicine Chest" and Patent Prescriptions.
Commenting on attacks made by certain eastern publications on some of the best known and most valuable of the world's proprietary medicines, the Committee on Legislation of the Proprietary Association says:
"All through the country districts, in every state of the union, you will find in the farm houses the old family remedies, sometimes called 'patent medicines,' many of which have been in use in the same household for generations. Among such people the old-fashioned proprietary medicine, always at hand with full printed instructions for use, is one of the necessities of life."
"To families in the country many miles from a doctor such remedies are invaluable. 'Mother's medicine chest' has saved many a life and met many a threatening sickness at the threshold and turned it out of doors. So far from constituting self-prescription, as is often pretended, acquaintance with a 'patent medicine' often obviates the necessity of such a step; for here is a prescription already made up, the effect of which is well known. One of the greatest advantages of such medicine is that its constant formula gives it the character of a single drug, so far as uniformity of result is concerned, and the people who use it know from experience just what they can count on—which is more than can be said of many physicians' prescriptions frequently obtained at a far greater cost and trouble."
"The poorest of all churches is the one where there are no poor."

TEA

Is tea generally so bad? It is rather uncertain generally, there is no difficulty in getting it good.

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

Don't snub a man because he is rich. He may be as poor as you are some day.

There are traces of greatness in all men, but the majority manage to kick over the traces.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is the same.

First Mosquito.—"That (girl) sleeps with a canopy over her bed." Second Mosquito.—"Well, I like her; she's clean."

More Fleas and Lice. Don't be afraid to show your face. Denance Starch, you obtain better results than possible with any other brand and washers more for same money.

One seldom realizes that he is wrong until he is found out.

There is a deal of comfort and refreshment cheer and positive joy in a timely cup.

"Why do you always seek the deepest pool?" asked the straying fish. "I don't know whether the shallow can catch me," answered the trout. "I breathe on the surface."

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

Most people have a lot to say when they begin to talk about themselves.

Also's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Kesteven, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1906.

Some men love their health while acquiring wealth, then lose their wealth trying to acquire health.

No thorough or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more for the same price for the same price of other watches.

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"Take my advice"



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comes to you as nature's food, direct from the best wheat fields of the world. Actually the Meat of the Wheat—nothing added nothing taken away.
Two Honest Pounds In Every Package.
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But there are other men behind the Atkins Saw. The originator of this saw, the finest circular steel made, was a good deal of a man. The discoverer of the Atkins secret tempering process was likewise a man of brains and genius.
And there are high-class workmen behind this saw, masters of their craft, whose skill and pride of workmanship have helped to make the Atkins Saw the assurance of quality as reliable as the Government assay stamp.
We make all types and sizes of Saws, but only one grade—the best.
Atkins Saws, Corn Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc. are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.
E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. Largest Saw Manufacturing in the World. Factory and Executive Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.
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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are the best in the world. They are made of the finest leather and are guaranteed to last for years. They are the most comfortable shoes you can wear. They are the most stylish shoes you can wear. They are the most popular shoes in the world.
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DENSON'S STRAIGHT SHIRT

Now the most popular shirt in the world. It is made of the finest cotton and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the most comfortable shirt you can wear. It is the most stylish shirt you can wear. It is the most popular shirt in the world.

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THE OUTLOOK

Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interest of
White Oaks and Lincoln Co., N. M.
Published Every Thursday.
By H. Rudolph, Editor and Pub.
Entered as second-class matter, September 22,
1901, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico,
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One Year (in Advance) . . . \$1.00
Not paid inside 6 months . . 1.50

Last January John Conley shot and killed James Purdy aged 70 and James Redding aged 19, near Taos county. The two murdered men were unarmed and the deed was a most brutal affair, growing out of a slight dispute over some placer claims in which they were doing the assessment work for another man. After a fair trial at Santa Fe last week Conley was convicted of murder in the first degree. The lawyers, as usual have called for new trial to defeat the ends of justice and thus prolong the life of a whelp who is much better out of the world than in it, and whose existence is a perpetual menace to every law abiding citizen with whom he is liable to come in contact.

Professor Burbank should let up long enough in his experiments with the cactus and spanish needle to develop a stingless bee, a bill-less mosquito and a stinkless skunk.

Ex Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire has not much hope of any rate legislation being enacted by the next Congress from the fact that the President and the people will have thirteen billions railroad capital arrayed against them. Free transportation to Congressmen and an unlimited lobby fund will be freely used by the railroads to defeat any measure looking to that end. The Country is looking with great interest to see what course the president will take.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Duncan,
Plaintiff,
vs.
American Placer Co.,
Defendant.
No. 1573.

Notice is hereby given that John Duncan having on the 19th day of April A. D. 1905, recovered judgment in the District Court of Lincoln County New Mexico, against the American Placer Co. for the sum of \$919.00, and \$10.35 cost of suit, and that on the 16th day of September A. D. 1905 an execution on said judgment was issued by the clerk of said court, and placed in my hands for collection on the 16th day of September A. D. 1905, I have levied on the following property to wit: That Placer Mining Claim called Juana Prince and known as the Tallaferra Placer Claim, in Juana Gulch situated in the Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln County New Mexico, together with the improvements thereon, said Placer Claim being more particularly described in the location notice thereof, and which is here referred to for further identification, and is duly recorded in the Mining records of said county, the name of Juana Prince by the said claim now being the property of the American Placer Company.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said execution and levy, I John W. Owen Sheriff of said county will at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of October A. D. 1905, at the premises named, sell the above described mining claim and improvements, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, and interest on the same, cost of suit and the expense of sale to the highest and best bidder.

September 21st 1905.
John W. Owen, Sheriff
by Joe Long Deputy.

SHERIFFS SALE.

M. G. Paden and
G. W. Prichard
vs.
American Placer Co.
No. 1558
C. B. Hatfield
vs.
American Placer Co.
No. 1558

Whereas on the 12th day of April A. D. 1905, M. G. Paden and G. W. Prichard recovered judgment in the Lincoln District Court, Territory of New Mexico against the American Placer Company, a corporation, for the sum of \$8,788.91 damages, and cost amounting to \$10.35, and whereas, on said day in said court C. B. Hatfield also recovered judgment against said American Placer Co. for the sum of \$2,800.81 and cost amounting to \$10.35, and whereas under two separate sales execution issued on said judgments, on the 16th day of September A. D. 1905, and placed in my hands on the 19th day of September A. D. 1905, I have levied both executions on the following property to wit: One cantilever Johnson Mining Dredge together with the following property therewith connected, a double hoist engine, cables and fixtures. One 25 horse power Atlas Engine, one small engine for rifle shake, one 90 horse power boiler, and connections therewith, one winch, cable and blocks two rifle sluices, one pulsometer and connections, one steel tank, one rolling screen, one electric dynamo and connections, two whisky jacks, six screw jacks, belt clamps, blocks and cables, pipes, vices, dredge belts and all tools for repair work, and all other tools of whatsoever character belonging or appertaining to said dredge. Also one kitchen building situated on the line of the Ancho and East Ancho Placer Claims, and all furniture therein, and improvements therewith connected, one building known as bunk house on the East Ancho Claim, and its furniture, consisting of beds, stoves, desk, bedding, and all personally therein, one building known as the tool house on East Ancho Claim, and all tools and material therein, one building known as office situated on East Ancho Claim and its furniture, one building cabin, and its contents on the East Ancho Claim, one log building known as shop, and all tools therein. And also one building known as stable on said East Ancho Claim. One galvanized tank of 5,000 gallons capacity on East Ancho Claim, one galvanized tank of five thousand gallons capacity on South Ancho Claim. Seven thousand feet of pipe more or less extending from the well on South Ancho Claim to said dredge on Ancho Claim, one boiler engine, one well drill, and all tools therewith connected, or belonging thereto, one building over said well drill, also one cabin and its furniture, all of the last described property being on said South Ancho claim, and all other tools, pipes, drills and personally connected with said well drill not already described. All of the above described property located in Ancho Gulch, in the Jicarilla Mining District, in the said county, on the Placer Mining Claims of G. W. Prichard and M. G. Paden et als, the said property so levied on being the property of the defendant company. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said execution and levy, I John W. Owen, Sheriff of said county of Lincoln will at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian, on the 27th day of October A. D. 1905, at the point where said Dredge is located in said Ancho Gulch, on said Ancho Placer Claim, in said Mining District and county and Territory, sell all of the above described property or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay each of said judgments, and the interest and cost accrued thereon, and expense of sale, to the highest and best bidder.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Owen, Sheriff
by Joe Long Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Sixth Judicial District Court of the Territory of New Mexico in and for Lincoln County, dated the 16 day of August, 1905, in a suit therein pending wherein John H. Canning (doing business as the Nogal Mercantile Company) is plaintiff and The New Mexico Homestead Reduction Company is defendant, in which cause judgment was rendered on the 14 day of August, 1905, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, I have levied upon and taken into my possession the following goods and chattels, as the property of the defendant; to wit:

One Mortar and Pestle, 1 bbl. Crucibles, 11 Graphite Crucibles (small), 1 Graphite Crucible (large), 8 Copper Ovens 1 large "Troomer" Bullion Scale and Weights, 1 "Ainsworth" Assayers Scale, 1 "Thompson" Assayers Scale 872, 1 small iron Counter Scale, 1 Gasoline Lamp, 5 bottles of Acids, 6 glass funnels and rack, 1 Keg Bicarb. of Soda, 1 Case of Borax, 13 glass graduate measuring Glasses, 15 lbs. Nitrate of Potash, 1 can Cyanide of Potassium, 20 lbs. Chloride, 14 glass acid Jars, 2 glass syphon bottles, 1 large office golden oak desk designated as "Directors" desk, 1 office chair and 2 office stools, 1 book keepers standing desk, 1 roll top office desk designated as "Presidents" desk, 1 "Mimeograph", 1 safe, 2 Pully Wheels, 20 x 4 1-2, 1 pc. rubber belting, 4 in., 1 "Buffalo" platform Scale, 4 copper mill Plates, 4 x 5 ft., 1 "Gross" oil Filter, 21 "Muller" Plates, 1 "New Doty" punch and shearing machine, 6A, 5 sectional elbows, 8 yoke bearings, 4 flasks of quicksilver, one box of mill screens, 2 iron blocks and tacks and ropes for same, 4 wrenches for "Muller" rolls, 1 grind stone complete, 1 cast hook, 1 roll 12 in. rubber belting, 2 cast iron liners, 1 bale of cotton waste, 1 case of lantern globes, 1 case of electric coils, 1 "Muller" yoke 9018, 1000 ft. 1 in. iron pipe, 10 bars 5-8 round iron, 4 bars 7-8 drill steel, 8 bars 1-4 drill steel, 1-2 bbl. cup grease, 8 pcs. revolving iron wire screens 1 in. mesh, 1 pc. revolving iron wire screens, 1-2 in. mesh, 1 iron sink, 1 galvanized water heater, 1 pr. chain tongues, 7 upright tramway rollers, 1 log chain, 1-4 bbl. black oil, 2 iron wheel barrows, 1-4 bbl. machine oil, 1 pully wheel 4 ft. x 8 in., 1-4 bbl. engine oil, 1 driver for 6 foot "Huntington" mill, 2 pcs. flat steel, 2 iron ore chutes, 1 gal. can linned oil, 1 box pick eyes, 2 large iron ore cars, 2 small iron ore cars 24 x 48 x 18 in., 8 medium iron ore cars 32 x 54 x 20 in., 2 iron switch plates, 1-2 keg bolts, 1 2 keg track spikes, 4 lanterns, 1 prospecting pick, 1 windlass, 450 lbs. Hercules powder, 4 1-2 boxes candles, 25 ans. black blasting powder, 52 mining shovels, 6 pr. blacksmith tongues, 2 wrenches, 1 oil cup, 6 files, 1 trowel, 1 hand saw, 2 pr. heavy hinges, 1 drawing knife, 18 hammer handles long and short, 15 pick handles, 18 shovel handles, 30 churn drills, 5-8 in. 8 to 14 ft. long, 39 hand drills, assorted, 8 scrapers, 1 bar steel 1-4 x 2 1-2 in. 9 ft. long, 1 crow bar, 1 rail vial, 1 spike puller, 1 large saw, 2 flat hammers, 4 chisel hammers, 6 cold chisels, 1 B. S. hammer, 12 hand drills, 7 wedges, 4 hardies, 8 punches, 9 single handled striking hammers, 4 rock hammers, 5 striking hammers, 15 lb. 11 striking hammers, 10 lb., 16 drifting picks, 1 pc. steel 1-4 x 5 in. 14 ft. long, 1 rabbit cup, 2 flange wheels 16 in. dia, 9 water barrels, 48 pc. flat plates, 20 switch frogs, 1030 A. T. rails. Telephones and power line, including poles wire and attachments, from Power house to Mill. Pipe line of 6 in. pipe, and attachments, from Power House to Mill. Five bbl. soda ash, 1 platform scale, 1 iron wheel barrow, 1 iron wheel barrow (two wheels), 4 scoophers, 1 pc. rubber hose, 2 in. 50 ft., 1 pc. rubber hose 1-4 in. 30 ft., 1 grindstone complete, 1 pc. 1-4 in. mesh, rope, 1 dia. 1 valve, C. C., 1 "Gross" oil filter, 3 patent galvanized oil tanks and all therein, 1 jack away and 2 levers, 1 pc. rubber hose, 3-4 in. 20 ft., 4 copper machine oilers and

galvanized tray, 1 pc. rubber balling 10 in. 25 ft., 1 Cameron steam pump size 7 257B1, 2 pully wheels and shafts, 20 in. x 2 ft., 1 pc. leather belting 12 in. 30 ft., 9 galvanized iron oil trays, 2 wood clamps and 2 iron rods for same, 1 pully wheel 16 in. x 4 ft., 1 large fly wheel in 2 sections, 1 pile brick about 8 ft., 25 pc. iron pipe 2 in. various lengths, 7 pc. iron pipe 3 in. various lengths, 3 pc. iron pipe 4 in. various lengths, 2 pc. iron pipe 5 in. various lengths, 2 pc. iron pipe 6 in. various lengths, 2 sand screens, 4 woven wire cots, 1 18 Hot Blast heating stove, 1 168 Superior steel range, 2 pine dining room tables, 8 pine benches, 4 dining room chairs, 4 comforts 2 pillows and 2 mattresses, 1 small table, 2 water barrels, 21 Muller rings for Huntington Mill, 42 unions assorted sizes, 38 reducers assorted sizes, 36 nipples assorted sizes, 70 elbows assorted sizes, 46 sleeves assorted sizes, 50 T joints assorted sizes, 10 plugs assorted sizes, 6 flange unions assorted sizes, 1 oil cup, 1 pipe cutter, 21 M. T. cement sacks, 2 wrenches, 4 bolts 1 x 18 in. 4 pipe columns, 2 pcs. pipe 4 x 18 in. 3 pcs. pipe 2 1/2 x 24 in. 10 short pieces pipe 1 and 2 in. from 1 ft. to 3 ft. 1 C. C. gate 10 1/2 in. 1 gate 2 1/2 in. 5 gates 1-2 in. 1 check valve 2 1/2 in. 1 check valve 2 in. 2 valves 1-4 in. 1 gate valve 3 1/2 in. 1 gate valve 5 in. 2 unions 6 in. 1 T joint 6 in. 1 box motor bearings for electric plant, original package, 2 oil lamps, 1 oil bucket, 28 pieces 1-2 in. pipe 18 ft. 8 pieces 1-2 in. pipe 16 ft. 16 pieces 1-2 in. pipe 20 ft. 2 boiler wipers 22 ft. long, 8 pcs. 1 in. pipe 20 ft. long, 1 pc. 1-2 in. pipe 10 ft. One piece 2 in. 20 ft. long, 3 pcs. one and one half in. pipe 20 ft. long. One valve 4 in.

BOARDING HOUSE.

One graphite tea pot, 5 granite stew kettles, One tin dish pan, 2 fry pans, 2 steel skillets, One oak pan, 4 bread pans, One tea kettle, 4 large spoons, One meat fork, One funnel, One strainer, 2 potato mashers, One meat cutter, Twelve tin plates, 5 tin lids, 4 tin pans, One sifter, One bread board rolling pin and cutter, One galvanized water pail, One steak broiler, Twelve tumblers, Fifteen soup plates, Twelve Q. W. cups and saucers, Twelve plates, Twelve pie plates, One water pitcher, One cream pitcher, 3 large bowls, 2 meat platters, One syrup pitcher, Twelve table spoons, Twelve knives and forks, One B. knife.

Now, notice is hereby given that I will, on the 8th day of October 1905, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the power house of the New Mexico Homestead Reduction Company, near Walnut station on the railroad between Garison and Capitan in Lincoln County, New Mexico, offer at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash the goods and chattels so levied upon, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs and expense of sale.

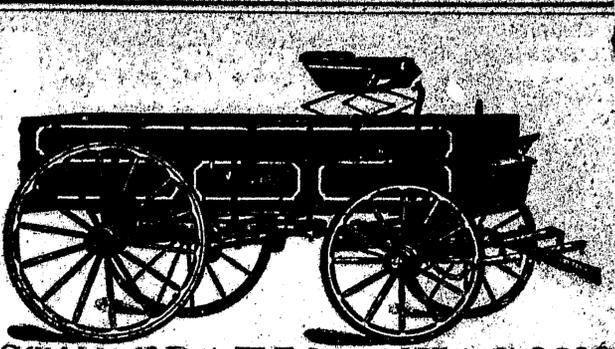
The amount which will be due on said execution on the day of sale is \$2792.80, together with costs and expenses of sale.

John W. Owen,
Sheriff, Lincoln Co., N. Mex.
By C. H. Byfield,
Deputy.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Land Office at Gallup, N. Mex.
September, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed with the Interior Department proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office in Lincoln, New Mexico, on October 11th, 1905, viz: Victor Martinez upon Homestead Application No. 1188, for the 202 1/2 AC. 14 and 1/2 AC. 15, T. 28 S., R. 12 E. 34. He claims the following witnesses to prove his settlement on residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:
John W. Owen of Lincoln, New Mexico,
Joe Lopez of Lincoln, New Mexico,
Juan Rodriguez of White Oaks, New Mexico,
Andres Lopez of White Oaks, New Mexico.
REWARD LEVINE,
Register.

Mrs. Tom Moore and Mrs. Annie Baker were sojourners from Nogal during the week. While here they made a round of the stores occupying time and luggage.



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

EL PASO NORTHEASTERN SYSTEM Low Rate **Rock Island System**
EXCURSIONS

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IN CONNECTION WITH
El Paso-Northeastern System
Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.

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STATIONS	LEAVE DAILY	STATIONS	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe	1 00 p m	Santa Fe	4 30 p m
Donaciana	1 20 p m	Donaciana	4 40 p m
Vega Blanca	1 45 p m	Vega Blanca	5 45 p m
Kennedy	2 20 p m	Kennedy	5 10 p m
Clark	2 45 p m	Clark	5 45 p m
Stanley	3 30 p m	Stanley	1 55 p m
Meriarty	4 05 p m	Meriarty	1 20 p m
McIntosh	4 30 p m	McIntosh	1 45 p m
Estancia	4 55 p m	Estancia	1 20 p m
Estancia	5 45 p m	Estancia	11 50 a m
Willard	6 20 p m	Willard	11 15 a m
Progreso	6 50 p m	Progreso	10 45 a m
Blanca	7 20 p m	Blanca	7 25 a m
Torrance	8 10 p m	Torrance	9 40 a m

Leave El Paso via E. P. N. E. System 7.30 p m
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4.30 p m
Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 1.00 p m
Arrive El Paso via E. P. N. E. System 6.07 a m
We Now Have a Portable Sheep Chute at Torrance which is of Great Convenience to Sheep Shippers.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON AGENT OR ADDRESS
S. B. GRIMSHAW,
General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe, N.