

Professional Cards.

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Practice in all the courts of the Territory.

MINING LAW A SPECIALTY.

HOTEL OZANNE,

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

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 Sept. 30th, 1905, which if not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

Fredrico Garcia
Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised John A. Brown, P. M.

Judge J. Y. Hewitt went to Alamogordo yesterday to interview the District Court, while out of court, on legal matters.

Mrs. W. C. McDonald and daughter Margie were up from the home ranch to attend the fare well party at Hoyle's.

Phil Flint, court stenographer, is up from Alamogordo enjoying his steenth vacation of the season, on account of the superior attractions of White Oaks.

Sheriff John W. Owen and four or five deputies lit down on this town rather unexpectedly a few days ago, and the good people here hadn't been doing anything out of common, so far as could be seen.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

The friends of H. C. Cray kept dropping in on him by ones and twos in a very informal and unexpected way last Saturday evening until they had utilized all the vacant seats in the parlor, and sent his goodwife skrimishing around among the neighbors for chairs in order that those standing on their perpendicular dignity might be able to perform the jack-knife act.

In the conversation that followed it leaked out that they had all come to remind him that he had arrived at his 67th birth day, lest he forget that important event happening so long ago, and say that he did not have the faintest recollection of being there.

Two very pleasant hours were occupied with conversation and music when lunch was announced by the hostess, to which those assembled did ample justice, soon after which they began to drop out wishing Mr. and Mrs. Cray many happy returns of the same.

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

Marshall Parker returned from the Coghlan ranch this week, at which place he has been gathering fruit for the past two months or so.

Richard Taliaferro went to El Paso last Friday night to get busy on his own account, not finding a suitable opening here.

Mr. J. B. French, who has a fine ranch near Ancho, came in for a day bringing Mrs. French with him. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jones Taliaferro, going out home Sunday evening.

Max Weinberger, who for a long time was Commissary Sergeant at Fort Stanton and latter in the employ of the government in the Philippines, is back revisiting his old haunts, and renewing acquaintance with his many friends here. Mr. Weinberger is now purser on the U. S. ship Sheridan, while the vessel is lying at San Francisco took the occasion to run back here on business and pleasure. He is the guest during his stay of James Simms, who is an old time friend of his.

Mrs. M. H. Koch and daughters Edna and Merle, Mrs. Jos. Spencer and Mrs. A. Ridgeway, who contemplate joining their husbands in "furren parts" at no distant date, were given a rousing farewell party at the residence of William Hoyle Monday night. Games and guessing and drollery and dancing, not unmingled with sad thoughts of parting whiled away the hours until after midnight. Eloquent refreshments were served to aid the sociabilities of the evening, and the guests went away in a most happy frame of mind, leaving their farewells to be said when these ladies, in whose honor the entertainment was given, are ready to take their departure.

Beef by the quarter at Treats five cents per pound.

1880 1905

We are STILL IN THE RING
With a General Assortment of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

That We Are Selling At Low Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Pride of Denver flour, 5 lbs. lard, 55cts.
\$3.25 per 100 lbs. 10 lbs. " , \$1.05

TALIAFERRO MERCANTILE and TRADING CO.

A GREWSOME FIND.

Word was brought to this town on Sunday evening that the body of a man had been discovered lying on the open plain over in the vicinity of Red lake about twelve miles from here.

Early Monday morning Justice of the Peace Tompkins summoned a coroner's jury, consisting of Charles Spence, James Simms, John Gallacher, Robert Taylor, Jesse Vandervort and Wm. Connor, and went out to investigate.

They found the body lying near the road running from the mouth of Coyote canyon to Red lake and about two miles from the latter.

The man had evidently been dead for several days, as his body when found was in an advanced stage of decomposition. He appeared to have been a person of from 45 to 50 years of age.

From papers found on his person it was found that his name was William Dodican, and that his home was at Watertown, New York. He carried a gold watch, a collection of old coins, but no other money was found. His railroad ticket was a second class one, dated, Oct. 6th, and was good for passage from Schoenectady N. Y. to San Francisco Cal. He also carried a certificate of membership in the Bar Tenders Association of Watertown, an accident insurance policy for \$2,500, and two baggage checks. These are all the articles of any value found about his person.

Indications showed that he had wandered about for some times in the vicinity where discovered and had lain down several time before reaching the point where death overtook him. It is supposed that he became demented while traveling through the country, left the train at Ancho station in the night and thus wandered out on the range, which here at present is comparatively unoccupied, and thus perished through hunger, thirst and fatigue.

The coroner and his good men, after investigating the matter as thoroughly as possible.

That the deceased came to his death from causes to them unknown, and so stated in their verdict.

The remains being in such condition as to prevent removal the body was buried where found, and his friends will be duly notified of the sad occurrence.

Gas Wingfield and his boys shot the first deer of the season a few days ago.

THE MOST HEALTHFUL THING
is a bank pass book: there are no microbes in it to steal away your peace of mind. Go one at.

THE EXCHANGE BANK!
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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.

COME to WHITE OAKS TRADE with WIENER.
I HAVE A FULL LINE OF
STAPLE MERCHANDISE
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Men's Women's Children's
Furnishing's - Millinery - shoes etc.
I TAKE ORDERS FOR
**Women's Tailor-made Suits - Cloaks
childrens AND Misses Jackets,**
SAMPLES ON DISPLAY.
Groceries always fresh and prices right.
JUST A TRIAL IS ALL I ASK,
S. C. WIENER.

Mrs. M. H. Koch and the girls left Tuesday afternoon for Tucuman to join Mr. Koch who is now in business at that point. A host of friends here in White Oaks while regretting the necessity of their departure yet wish them much happiness and success in their new home.
W. H. Belmonty came up from Lincoln Sunday.
Jicarilla people have been keeping the public highway between that thriving camp and this place pretty well beaten down during the week. Mining enterprises appear to be at flood tide out there now.
Wait until after the next storm to order your coal then you will want it quick.

Welch & Titsworth

Pride of Denver Flour \$2.65
Imboden's Best " 2.85
Granulated Sugar 5.80
(Prices subject to market fluctuations.)

CAPITAN, N. M.

Arms of Old Japan

Magnificent Collection of Obsolete Weapons and Armor on Exhibition at London, Eng.

It was early in 1902 that the Japan society, now counting 1,250 members and presided over by Viscount Hayashi, Japanese minister to the court of St. James, had a relatively modest origin in London. Their object, as defined by their statutes, was nothing if not comprehensive. It included the encouragement of the study of the Japanese language, literature, history and folklore of Japanese art, science and industries of the social life and economic condition of the Japanese people, past and present, and of all Japanese matters. In fact, one must suppose that nobody has ever hungered more to learn so much about Japan.

Among the chosen means of furthering these fervent aspirations were meetings, transactions and loan exhibitions. "The Arms and Armor of Old Japan" is the subject selected for the first exhibition of the Japan society, and a highly interesting show it is. Either displayed in cases or hung upon the walls, at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, there must be at least 1,500 objects and illustrations of warfare.

The greatest part dates from the fourth and last evolutionary period of old Japanese armor, beginning with the Tokugawa Shogunate, 1603, and ending in 1871, when the wearing of arms was abolished. Of prehistoric times there are bronze arrowheads, probably dating from about 400 B. C., but I did not notice anything to represent specially that first evolutionary period which commenced in 200 A. D., when the fleets of Japan, commanded by the valorous Queen Jingu, sailed westward to Korea, and "made the arms of Japan shine beyond the sea."

Sword Decorations.

For centuries the best work of the most famous artists in metal was devoted merely to the decoration of the sword, and now, in the present-day catalogue, three out of seven introductory articles are devoted to the sword and its decorations. The swordsmiths of Japan held, of course, a very honorable position. They were not looked upon as artists, and the forging of a blade was a semi-religious ceremony, which required considerable preparation. As a condition of success the smith had to live a moral life and abstain from all excesses.

Of the swordsmith, Prof. Inazo Nitobe writes: "Daily he commenced his craft with prayer and purification, or, as the saying was, he committed his soul and spirit into the forging and tempering of the steel. Every swing of the sledge, every plunge into water, every friction of the stone was a religious act of no slight import. Was it the spirit of the master or of his tutelary deity that cast such a spell over our sword? Perfect as a work of art, setting at defiance its Toledo and Damascus rivals, there was more than art could impart. Its cold blade, collecting on its surface, the moment it is drawn, the vapors of the atmosphere; its immaculate texture flashing light of bluish hue; its matchless edge, upon which histories and possibilities hang; the curve of its back, uniting exquisite grace with utmost strength—all these fill us with mixed feelings of power and beauty, of awe and terror."

Pleasant it is, indeed, to meet with such enthusiasm—yet, perhaps, the untrifled western reader will consider the marvelous quality of a Japanese sword blade due to the swordsmith's art and science rather than to his purity and prayer. These blades were forged from soft elastic iron combined with steel, or from two or three grades of steel; and various

pearly luster along the edge. The blade was covered with a mixture of clay, sand and charcoal, and when partly dry the covering was cut through on both sides in the particular outline desired along and near the edge. This part of the coating was removed, leaving only the narrow margin and the edge exposed, and the blade, held edge downward, was passed to and fro in the fire until the exposed portion reached the proper temperature when it was plunged into water. The outline of the hardened edge thus formed is a characterization of different smiths and schools of forging. There are thirty-two recog-



Voluntary Hari-Kari.

nized principal classes of outline, with some subdivisions.

How Blade Was Made.

For grinding, finishing and sharpening a series of stones of graduated size and fineness were used, but never a circular revolving stone. The blade was either rubbed on them, or with them, held in the hand, and finally the back and the two flat sides of each face of the blade next the back were burnished with a steel burnishing nettle.

The principle of using a hardened edge while the body of the blade remains comparatively soft is the most characteristic of the Japanese swords. They are essentially cutting weapons and the smith's object was to produce a sword with a very hard, keen and durable edge, while at the same time avoiding all danger of breakage, however hard a blow might be struck. The western swords are made equally hard all over, but of a limited hardness. If they were made as hard all over as the edge of the Japanese sword they would be so brittle as to break the first hard blow.

The Japanese swords are divided into two great classes called Koto and Shinto, meaning old and new sword, respectively; that is, produced before or after the year 1603. The Taiko Toyotomi Hideyoshi is responsible for this division and in his time flourished Honami Kosetsu, the first sword expert, whose judgment was accepted as infallible. His position of official sword expert has been held by the same Honami family down to the present time. The most famous swordsmith of Japan was Masamune, and in the exhibition of one of the finest of several fine blades, lent by Mr. Dobree, is certified by a Honami expert to be by this great swordsmith Masamune—Goro Ruydo Masamune of Shosha, who lived from 1284 till 1344. Before 1871 a blade of this kind would

be priceless. It is still one of the greatest treasures a collector can desire.—Boston Transcript.



As the Armored Warriors Fought.

methods were employed for their construction, one of the best being to weld together two strips, one of iron and the other of steel. This compound strip was then folded on itself, welded together and drawn out to the original length, when it was again folded, welded and drawn out as before. Extreme care was taken to insure each weld being perfect, and the process was repeated until the blade contained many thousands of alternate layers of differing metal.

The forging completed, the blade was scraped and filed all over and minutely examined. If the smith was satisfied with it he proceeded to the next and most important operation, the formation of the yakiba, or hardened edge, which appears as a band of

My friend Jones got intoxicated the other night and went home and shot at his mother-in-law five times. When I saw him in jail I said: "Do you call liquor your friend, when it makes you shoot at your mother-in-law?" He replied, "Liquor is no friend of mine. It made me miss her."—New York World.

Had a Wood Box. De Style—Did it do any good to send your wife and child to the mountains this summer? Catcher—Oh, yes! I did.

At Mont St. Michel

Old Breton Monastery and Church Said to Have Been Raised at Divine Command

(Special Correspondence.)

We were tired of the bustle and heat of the French capital and planned to rest on the coast of Brittany, in the little town of Dinard. Dinard is a favorite resort of English people, and the town is full of English men and women, gayly chatting in the pretty little tearooms—for wherever the English are, there the tearoom springs up as if by magic—or walking in bright afternoon costume on the plaza past the Casino, where the mystic plays and the young people gather.

It was a beautiful Sunday in early fall when our hostess arranged for our automobile trip to Mont St. Michel, the point of great interest, if not of greatest interest, in that part of Brittany. Following the coast line we fairly swallowed up mile after mile of the white road, while the windmills flapped their wings at us, and the village dogs barked furiously, and the little donkeys looked askance at the flying terror. And as we passed through village after village, the peasants shook their fists or scowled unpleasantly, for the Breton peasant has no love for the whirlwind, which crushes his chickens and frightens his animals and disturbs his quiet and passes on uncaring.

Breton Fete Day.

As we approach one village, we urge the chauffeur to go more slowly, for it is a fete day and we are anxious to get a glimpse of the Breton peasant celebrating. The road is alive with men, women and children in their gayest attire. The women wear their white linen caps with long streamers, all newly washed and starched for the day. The short, bright-colored skirt and close-fitting bodice make a picturesque scene in the country road. From miles around the people had gathered to enjoy their fete day together. Here is a Punch and Judy show; there a vendor of sweetmeats and cooling drinks; beyond, a booth where ribbons and laces may be had to set off the faces of pretty young sweethearts and wives. And overlooking the bright scene is the image of the Virgin at the crossroads, smiling down on the innocent pleasures of these childlike people.

But the automobile flies on, and at noon we have reached our objective

It was in the twelfth century that a monk of holy life sat meditating on holy things, when a vision appeared to him and St. Michael commanded him, in the vision, to build a monastery and a church to the glory of God on the top of Mont St. Michel—so named from the saint of the vision. Immediately, in response to the command, the monastery and church began to rise, and in course of time were finished, and devoted to the service of God. For centuries the chant of



Village Street.

(Mont St. Michel in Distance.)

praise or prayer of repentance ascended from this isolated peak. It seemed as if this might be a place truly "founded upon a rock" to endure forever. But as time went on, and religious wars shook the world, the monks abandoned the monastery and church, and in the eighteenth century the State used it as a political prison. Such a use seemed a disgrace, yet when we were shown the dark dungeons beneath the monastery, where recalcitrant monks had been thrown to work out their repentance in darkness and solitude, on bread and water,



Panorama of Dinard.

point—Mont St. Michel. Mont St. Michel is, or was, an island thrown up apparently by some volcanic eruption just off the Breton coast. It towers up like a volcano itself, to a sharp point many hundreds of feet above the sea level. Until within the last five years the island was connected with the mainland only at low tide by a long stretch of sandy shore. At high tide it was entirely cut off from communication with the mainland by the ocean, which at this place rushes in



Modern Approach to Mount.

twice daily—at high tide—with a swift flow that exceeds that of the least river. Indeed, men have been known to lose their lives in the surf through ignorance of both the times of the tides and of the rack with which the water rises. Within the last few years, however, a bridge has been constructed, which connects the island with the mainland and over which vehicles may pass at any time of day. The rack of modern travel is responsible for this bridge, which were not for some time to decrease the price by increasing modernity into a thing as essentially of the past.

we could not help but wonder whether the later or the earlier use of these underground ways was the greater desecration.

Within the last few years the French government has undertaken to restore both monastery and church to their former beauty. Both are now in a degree of ruin, yet enough remains to show the marvelous skill with which those early monks, in their fervor of religious zeal, wrought forms of beauty and wrought them in spite of difficulties which might appal even this twentieth century.

Rooms of Rare Beauty.

We mount 600 steps before we reach the topmost level, and each flight of fifty or sixty steps brings us to a council chamber with roof of delicate beauty; or to an audience room of noble dimensions; or to cloisters with columns of slender, exquisite workmanship.

The base of Mont St. Michel is surrounded by a heavy stone wall, which has served to keep out the sea, and which made for the monks a stricter seclusion, and for the government a stronger fortress.

Just within this wall, climbing some distance up the mountain, is a street which parallels the village of Mont St. Michel. Here, bending toward each other as if their roofs would touch across the narrow street, are houses, centuries old. Here, too, is the inevitable curio store which marks the invasion of the tourist. And here, too, on this beautiful fall Sunday, was the fete celebrated. The little village church, with its waxen images richly decked with flowers and ribbons, had been full of worshippers in the early morning, but now the day was there, and the street was alive with the chattering, laughing crowd, jostling each other merrily on the narrow ways, drinking at the little tables which peeped themselves out into the sunshine of the street, or sitting on the world-famous omelet of Mme. P. said, the mother of the village. The scene was purely a foreign one, as you could almost imagine yourself a citizen of a past century—except the cars here.

Sensible Housekeepers will have Defiance Starch, not alone because they get one-third more for the same money, but also because of superior quality.

When a woman wears a new hat to church she doesn't care how long the sermon is.

TEA

Go by the book
Go by the book
Go by the book
Go by the book

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

When a fellow tells a girl she is all the world to him, he naturally wants the earth.

Try One Package. If "Defiance Starch" does not please you, return it to your dealer. If it does you get one-third more for the same money. It will give you satisfaction, and will not stick to the iron.

"I hear Harduppe has been burned out. Did he save anything at all?" "Nothing but the mortgage on the house."

WOMEN'S NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

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

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



Miss Kate McDonald

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

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

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

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

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I think that a woman naturally dislikes to make her troubles known to the public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I cannot help from telling mine for the sake of other suffering women. "For a long time I suffered untold agony with a uterine trouble and irregularities, which made me a physical wreck, and no one thought I would recover, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has not only cured me, and made me well and strong, and I feel it my duty to tell other suffering women what a splendid medicine it is."

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

HAVE YOU COWS?

If you have cream to separate a good Cream Separator is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. Delay means daily waste of time, labor and product.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS save \$10.00 per cow per year every year! Use over all gravity setting systems and \$5.00 per cow over all mixing separators. They received the Grand Prix of Highest Award at St. Louis.

Buying trawls cash-in-advance separators is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly lose their cost instead of saving it.

If you haven't the ready cash DE LAVAL machines may be bought on such liberal terms that they actually pay for themselves.

Send today for new catalogue and name of nearest local agent. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Chicago and New York.

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Denver Directory

\$18 C. O. D.



You take no chance when buying a horse from us. Every one we sell is warranted to be an improved breed. This double team harness complete with collar and breeching, and covered with 3-inch rubber, \$18.00. Road wagon, \$18.00.

everywhere for \$27.00. Send for our free catalogue of saddles and harness. Lowest prices in the U. S. The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co., 1418-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

THE C. W. FAIR COUNCIL WORKS CO. Metal skylights, stamped steel collars, pipe and slate, tile and metal roofs, etc.

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

THE FAULKNER J. H. WILSON STOCK SADDLES. Ask your dealer for them. Take no substitutes.

BLACKSMITHS and wagonmakers supplies, Hardware & Iron Co., 11th & Warren, Denver.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make. 7 Ave., furnace or range, Geo. A. Fulton, 1331 Lawrence, Denver, Phone 724.

AMERICAN HOUSE. Two blocks from union depot. The best \$2 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL. Absolutely European plan. \$1.50 and upward.

Oxford Hotel

Denver. One block from Union Depot. Fireproof.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. Dealers, Supplies, etc. for Otis Brands of Canned Goods. The F. S. Hooper & Hall Bros. Co., Denver.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

THE ALBION MILLINERY CO. 1000 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

The Colorado Saddlery Co.

Wholesale Manufacturers of Harness and Saddles of every style. Ask your dealer for our catalogue. It is free and we will put you in touch with one who does.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., CHEMICAL ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY

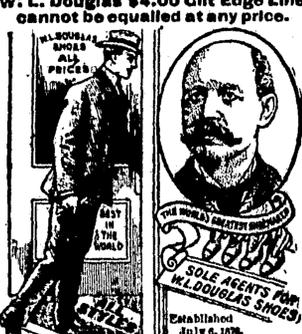
Established in Colorado, 1856. Samples by mail express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Assayed and Assayed on Purity. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or more lots. Write for terms. 1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

CENTRAL Business College

Founded 1877. Oldest, finest and most thorough in Colorado. New furniture and fixtures. Assistance in bookkeeping, shorthand and telegraph. Send for handsome catalogue and descriptive catalogue. Free. Fall term opens Sept. 1st. W. L. Douglas, President, 306 Enterprise Bldg., Denver, Colo.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS THE BEST SHOES IN THE WORLD. ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, secured the largest sale of any shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape so better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Mailed Shoes Free. Men's \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00. CAUTION—Beware of cheap imitations. W. L. Douglas shoes are not gold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request. Fast City Eyelets used; they will not wear through. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Full Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Howard E. Burton, Agent and Chemist, 1000 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape so better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoes on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Mailed Shoes Free. Men's \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00. CAUTION—Beware of cheap imitations. W. L. Douglas shoes are not gold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request. Fast City Eyelets used; they will not wear through. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Full Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Howard E. Burton, Agent and Chemist, 1000 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, secured the largest sale of any shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

RATES WAY DOWN

DAILY UNTIL OCTOBER 31st

From DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS and PUEBLO

California	\$25.00
Pacific and the Northwest	25.00
Spokane	22.50
Tenopah	20.95
Butte	20.00

and Many Other Points.

THROUGH TOURIST SLIPPER.

J. C. FERGUSON, General Agent.

DENVER, COLO.

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

One baby is a blessing. A dozen is a burden. Kind words is always as welcome as a fresh cow in the winter time. Did you ever notice that it always rains when your hay is layin out? Honesty is the best policy, but it don't seem as popular as it ought to. The man who marries a woman for her good looks generally lives to regret it. A lazy man is always despised, and yet who wouldn't be lazy if he could only afford it? When you feel that you are carryin a load of responsibility just think of your suckers. You can't tell how many brains a man has in his head by the size of it - his head may be sweld. Truth is mighty and will prevail, and yet there is a good many liars tryin to crush her to earth all the time. Perseverance counts in everything except fishing. There it is almost a waste of time, no matter what you catch. Show me a man who is fond of argument and I will show you a man who has patches on the seat of his pants. Look not upon the hard elder when it has a head on it, and do not drink more than a quart on an empty stomach, or you won't be wuth kickin' out of the road for several hours. - New York Weekly.

THINK EVERY DAY.

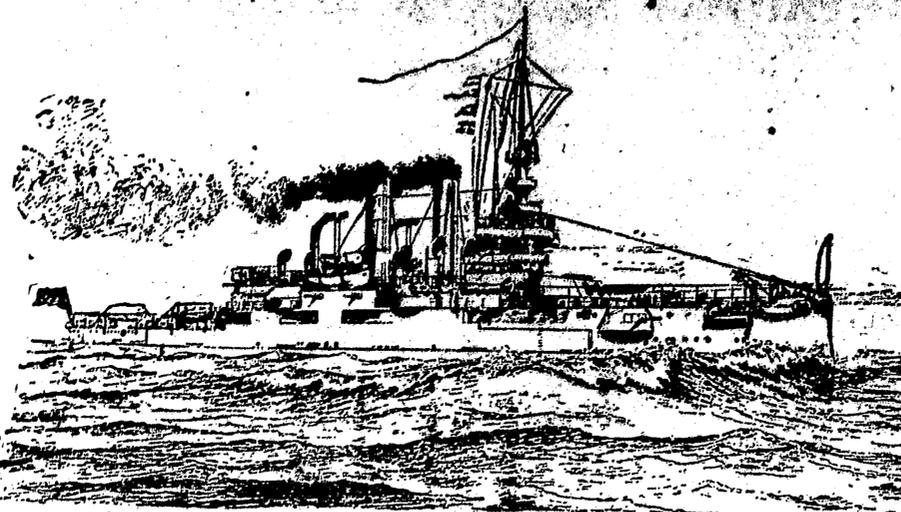
Monday.-Be accurate, practical, and persistent. Tuesday.-Remember that what one man has done another can do, if he but find the way, fit himself for the journey, and travel it. Wednesday.-Look at the highest average rewards of the calling you propose to adopt, and if the same efforts in some other direction would have a brighter prospect, choose the latter. Thursday.-Mind your own business. Your business will not mind itself, and nobody will mind it for you. Friday.-There are no doubt exceptions to every rule, so when you find a man able and willing to faithfully mind your business for you, and your business is big enough to need his help, realize that you have a treasure, and recollect that he is a man of intelligence, capable of knowing when he is justly or generously treated, or otherwise. Saturday.-Beware of the man who is only acting the part of the "good and faithful servant." Sunday.-Think with caution, act with decision, and never lose courage. - London Answers.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Street cars are good places to learn not to admire humanity. Candy and flowers have made more love matches than great deeds. Men who would never dream of going up in a flying machine go into politics without a shiver. There are lots of things a man can't afford for himself because his family can for the rest of it. Generally you can tell a woman who controls the color of her blond hair by her suspicious of others. - New York Press.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

Sound judgment doesn't always make the most noise. Most of us can offer a sure remedy for other people's ills. Even the worm will sometimes turn before it is trodden upon. Fashionable women acquire embonpoint, the others just get fat. The dancing man realizes that a bud's head is worth two wall flowers. The man who is governed by his good impulses can always govern himself. The average man has plenty of excess, but he can't always think of them. A diplomat is a man who carries his brief by the street of other men's wives. When a woman wears a new hat in church, she doesn't care how long the service is. When a fellow tells a girl she is all the world to him, he means, "except the next."



The United States battleship Mississippi, launched at Philadelphia, is unique among the big fighting ships of the world's navies. Its displacement of 13,000 tons is smaller than that of any United States battleship now being built, with the exception of the Idaho, a sister ship. The Mississippi will be equal to many battleships of 16,000 tons displacement and no vessel of the same displacement in any navy of the nations carries equally heavy batteries. The main batteries will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, in four turrets; eight 7-inch breech-loaders, behind

casement armor, and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Also three secondary batteries: Twelve 3-inch, six 3-pounders, two 1-pounder automatics, two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns an unusually heavy armament. This makes up

IN ASIATIC RUSSIA

PEOPLE OF SIBERIA ALERT AND ENERGETIC.

Western Spirit More Prevalent There Than in Any Part of the Empire - Peasants Frequently the Possessors of Large Fortunes.

"It is a startling paradox that Asiatic Russia is more western in its spirit than European Russia," writes a traveler. "The great impetus of western energy and enterprise seems to be circling the globe, having crossed the Atlantic, the American continent and the Pacific ocean. The traveler from Europe begins to feel the influence at Samara, a great business center on the Volga, the Mississippi of Russia. Here there are signs of commercial prosperity—a bustle and stir of business unusual in Russia. The people are more alert and move with greater energy. They are free from the deadly torpor of Russian life. 'East! East! Farther east!' is the cry all along the great Siberian line. It corresponds to 'going west' in America. The farther east one goes the impression strengthens until, at Kurgan, the first important Siberian town, one might almost imagine one's self to be in one of the precocious cities of the western states.

"Butter is booming in Kurgan. Everybody who can get hold of a cow is either making butter himself or selling the milk to a dairy. And every drop of milk goes into the churn or into the separator. The children suffer. In the old days, when wheat was the staple product, each child had as much milk as it could drink. But now the fluid is too precious for domestic use, and the population live upon bread and tea. From hundreds of vests around butter comes pouring into Kurgan, and yet the exporters cannot get enough. The peasant arriving in town makes his first call at the office of the union. There he can see a list of the latest prices paid by each exporter. He naturally selects the highest, and then drives around to offer his butter. He will visit every firm in town before he will lower his price by a kopeck the pound. He demands cash payment and receives it. On the other hand, if he is purchasing machinery from any of these firms he demands a year or eighteen months' credit, and he receives that, too.

Many of these peasants are men of comparative wealth. Several were pointed out to me as millionaires in rubles. The younger generation are displaying greater proclivities for spending than do their elders. They delight to drive smart and showy horses, and sometimes they will even pay a visit to Moscow and see life. The independence, intelligence and initiative of these Siberian peasants are doubtless due to the fact that they have never been private serfs. They were fixed upon the land, it is true, but the land was crown domain, and they could not be bought or sold. They never experienced the degrading and demoralizing domestic slavery to which the private serfs were subjected.

Will Drive East With Ox Team. Kara Meeker, who left Iowa in 1882 and went to Oregon with a party who drove ox teams, will start from the Pacific coast early next spring with a similar conveyance, and if possible will drive to Kalauville, Iowa. He will follow the old emigrant trail and has arranged to lecture at a number of places along the route.

Japanese Inflated Over Success. Travelers returning from Japan are generally of opinion that the Japanese subjects have become quite inflated over the result of their war with Russia. An American says it. "They are scratching their heads when the hat will come to be. A white man is a poor critter in their eyes. They seem to think that they can lick a German, an American or a Frenchman with the same ease which the white brethren of the Japanese in other countries are displaying since their victory in the war."

KNOW MOON IS NOT PEOPLED.

Scientists Almost Able to Make Absolute Assertion.

The moon being much the nearest to us of all the heavenly bodies, we can pronounce more definitely in its case than in any other, says Prof. Simon Newcomb in Harper's Magazine. We know that neither air nor water exists on the moon in quantities sufficient to be perceived by the most delicate tests at our command. It is certain that the moon's atmosphere, if any exists, is less than the thousandth part of the density of that around us. The vacuum is greater than any ordinary air-pump is capable of producing. We can hardly suppose that so small a quantity of air could be of any benefit whatever in sustaining life; an animal that could get along on so little could get along on none at all.

But the proof of the absence of life is yet stronger when we consider the results of actual telescopic observation. An object such as an ordinary city block could be detected on the moon. If anything like vegetation were present on its surface we should see the changes which it would undergo in the course of a month, during one portion of which it would be exposed to the rays of the unclouded sun and during another to the intense cold of space.

PRISON RATHER THAN ANSWER.

Threats Unable to Induce Woman to Reply to Questions.

Mrs. Sarah Peckham, a witness in the bankruptcy case of Sarah Defaye & Co., milliners of Chicago, refused at the proceedings in New York to answer questions put her by the referees, although three times adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and said she would go to jail rather than answer. She declared certain questions concerned matters not pertinent to the case, and "I won't answer," "I re-



fuse," "I won't tell you," was all the referee could get out of her. He finally gave up and adjourned the hearing to report to his court.

Commerce the Foe of War.

The commercial union of the world now in process of development and proceeding in ever-increasing ratio of certainty and speed, through the extension of transportation lines and the opening of regions that from the birth of the race till now have lain fallow, is making more and more abhorrent the idea of destructive and too commonly fruitless contests, which interrupt industry, reverse prosperity, destroy enterprises, increase disease and crime and burden the masses with the obligations of sacrifice. But let us be the growing tolerance which is felt by people of one race and faith for those whose bigotry and tradition have consigned an opponent to Brooklyn Eagle.

Minister Changes to Oriental Dress.

Under the most of the members of the diplomatic and consular service of the colonial empire who come to this country, Mr. Cheong Ching Cheong, the Chinese minister in Washington, stands out as a notable figure. This is unusual, for generally the Chinese and Japanese at the hotel stand quickly adopt American dress when they come to live in this country. But even more remarkable is the fact that the son of the Chinese minister also wishes to be clothed in the colonial style.

GAVE LIFE FOR FAME

PECULIAR CASE IN SUICIDE OF YOUNG WOMAN.

English-Girl, Writer of What She Believed Inspired Work, Died That She Might Give to the World Her Important Message.

Miss Edith Allonby, the Lancaster school teacher, who recently committed suicide at Cartmel, England, left a written statement which is published in the London Standard of Sept. 9. In it she says: "I have written a book (I wrote it four years since) which contains one of either two things—truth or page upon page of blasphemy. I know it to be truth, but so simple that the world can hardly recognize it, and while I stand in the light I am afraid it can not be seen at all. When I am gone, and when it once has a fair chance of being read and discussed as it deserves to be, it will appear different from what it ever could do with me living.

"No book ever was written by human hand more reverently or with greater purity of thought. I tried to publish it but failed. Since then I have gone on writing patiently and spending money willingly, with the end in view of making an opening for it, but I am afraid, so far as it is concerned, I am as near to it as I was four years since. Had 'The Fulfillment' been less near to God, and less sacred to me, I had fought for it with earthly weapons, but it was given to me out of the great silence, and I must give it to the world the same. That is the simple, honest truth of the whole matter. I have died to give God's gift to the world with as little stumbling block as possible."

It appears that Miss Allonby had published two works with a London firm anonymously. She had private means and took up teaching and literature from choice and not of necessity. Her family are in possession of the manuscript of "The Fulfillment," and it is stated that the Rev. H. W. Meeres is acting as their literary adviser.

Hague Peace Palace.

Said a prominent architect: "From what I have picked up at the clubs and about town, there will be at least ten American bids for the Peace Palace plans at The Hague for the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The prices are not large in money, but some glory will attach to the designer. The first price is 12,000 guilders, equal to only about \$4,800. All explanations are to be given in French. I can't for the life of me understand why they should not have demanded the new universal language, Esperanto. It is said you can learn to speak it in a week and write it in a month."

Expensive Economy of Time.

Dispatches tell of the tragic death of a New Yorker under conditions that point a moral. The man, prominent, wealthy, presumably master of his own time, and with no vital reason for undue haste—died on an elevated train in the metropolis from heart disease following the undue criticism of taking the station steps two at a time to catch an approaching train. He saved the two minutes time intervening between trains, but lost his life. Rather expensive economy. This instance simply demonstrates one of the foolish and somewhat futile phases of the day.

Persistent Woman Gambler.

When in 1741 Lady Mordington, who had a gambling-house in Covent Garden, was formally charged with keeping a disorderly house she set the authorities at defiance, boldly claiming her privilege as a peeress of Great Britain and continuing to advertise her "establishment," and it was not until the House of Lords intervened and declared that no person was entitled to privileges of peerage against any prosecution for keeping a gaming establishment that her lordship had to give up the game.

Baron Frankenthurn the Center of Political Storm in Austria. Baron Gautsch Von Frankenthurn, against whom the social democrats made a violent demonstration in the lower house at Vienna, has been Austrian premier since November, 1897, when he succeeded Count Badeni. In preceding cabinets he had been minister of worship and minister of education. Baron Gautsch was born in 1851, and was but twenty-three years old when he entered the ministry of justice. In 1881 he was appointed director of the Theresian Academy and made an enviable record. In all



respects he is said to be a thoroughly self-made man. The service for which he is best appreciated in Austria is the reform he effected in the methods of instruction.

WORLD'S LINES OF RAILROADS.

America Has More Than Half of the Entire Mileage.

Consul General Guenther of Frankfurt supplies the following remarkable railroad statistics:

According to the most recent German statistics, the length of the railroads of the world on Dec. 31, 1904, was 537,105 miles, of which 270,386 miles were in America, 187,776 in Europe, 46,592 miles in Asia, 15,649 miles in Africa and 16,702 miles in Australasia. Of the mileage of European railroads Germany stands first (34,016), followed in their order by Russia (33,298), France (28,266), Austria-Hungary (24,261), the United Kingdom (22,502), Italy (10,025), Spain (8,656), Sweden and Norway (7,730).

The average cost of construction of the European railroads per mile is estimated at \$107,577, while for the remainder of the world the estimate is only \$59,680. The total value of the railroads of the world, according to these statistics, is \$43,000,000,000, of which the European roads figure for \$22,000,000,000. The estimate for rolling stock is as follows, in numbers: Locomotives, 150,000; passenger coaches, 225,000, and freight cars, 3,000,000.

BLAMES HIGH ARMY OFFICERS.

New York Surgeon Criticizes American Methods in Late War.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman of New York, in speaking before the convention of military surgeons at Detroit on the fight made by the Japanese army on disease, strongly criticized American sanitary work during the war with Spain. He declared conditions were misrepresented and that hundreds died of disease unnecessarily. Neglect and even ignorance characterized the acts of high army officers in caring for their men, he insisted. On the other hand, the Japanese used the



most modern methods and preserved the lives of their soldiers for legitimate work of the war.

King Edward Growing Feeble.

Indications are not wanting that his most gracious majesty King Edward of Great Britain and Ireland grows old and feeble. The latest incident in proof of this deplorable tendency comes from Cowes, where the King has a royal residence, Osborne House. Home repairs were to be made in the naval cadet's school near by and his majesty asked to be shown the plans. The architect sent with the drawing had a wart upon one side of his nose. This disagreement caused his majesty great annoyance and he has demanded that the architect be removed from charge of the repairs. Everybody in London is laughing at the incident. Some of the comic papers have gone so far as to express regret at the deplorable state of the King's health.

Mr. Porter Thought He Should Go Mad But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him.

"It seems like a miracle that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have cured my neuralgia," said Mr. Porter. "They are certainly a marvelous medicine and I am always glad to recommend them."

"For two years," he continued, "I had suffered almost unendurable pains in my head. They would start over my eyes and shoot upward most frequently, but they often spread over my face, and at times every part of my head and face would be full of agony. Sometimes the pains were so intense that I actually feared they would drive me mad."

"My eyes ached constantly and there was always a burning sensation over my forehead, but the other pains varied, sometimes they were acute, and again they were dull and lingering. I could not sleep. My temper was irritable and I got no pleasure out of life."

"I tried remedy after remedy, but finding no help in any of them, I became a despairing man. Even when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had no great hope of a cure."

"That was in December of 1903. To my surprise, a change in my condition took place right away. The pains grew less intense and the acute attacks were further apart, as I kept on using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The improvement began with the first box, and when I had used six boxes I stopped. My cure was complete and has lasted ever since."

Mr. Charles H. Porter lives at Raymond, N. H. He is one of many grateful people who have found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure diseases of the nerves that have stubbornly resisted every other remedy tried. Not only neuralgia, but sciatica, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia yield to them. They are sold by all druggists, or may be obtained directly from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Where Diamonds Are Found.

The most famous South African diamond mines are Kimberley, De Beers, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein and Wessfontein. These are in a circle about three and a half miles in diameter.

"I am told that you called me a little busybody. Is that true?" "Believe me, my words were distorted. On the contrary, I said you were a busy little body."

BIG PUBLISHER SUED.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of a widely known proprietary medicine, has brought suit in the Superior Court of the City of Chicago against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, alleging that it has been damaged to the extent of \$250,000 by a recent article in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The suit is based on a statement recently made in that journal that a testimonial as to the merit of the remedy manufactured by the plaintiff, alleged to have been given by Congressman George H. White of South Carolina, was fraudulent, denial from Mr. White that he ever gave such a testimonial also being printed.

The Peruna company declares that Congressman White did give the testimonial in good faith, and that it has two original letters from Mr. White, it declares that Mr. White was led to repudiate the testimonial through a misunderstanding.

This is the second large damage suit that has been filed against the Curtis Publishing company since it inaugurated its attacks on "Patent Medicines."

A woman, the thirteenth child, and born on the 13th of the month, recently died in Alabama at the age of 1.5. Might have known something would happen to her!

TEA

What is good tea? Tea that tastes good and feels good afterward.

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

The poor we have always with us, but even the rich man may be a trifle out here.

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in 4 pound packages, and the price is the same 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 16 oz. package it is because he has a pack on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 oz." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

Many men spend long time advertising their wares and endeavoring to be first in transportation to far sales.

The Best Results in Searching can be obtained only by using Dr. Scullin's Starch. Nothing written a cent more for more money—no seeking required.

Boil the water—unless you prefer to be an equator rather than a constant.

TEA

If weary, tea is rest; good tea. If wakeful, sleep. If dull, animation. If silent, talk.

A great deal of energy is wasted in looking that might be used in saving time.

CONGRESSMAN GOULDEN

Find Quick Relief from Bladder Troubles Through Doan's Kidney Pills.

Hon. Joseph A. Goulden, Member of Congress representing the 18th District of New York, also trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y., writes: Gentlemen: As many of my friends have used Doan's Kidney Pills and have been cured of kidney and bladder troubles, I feel it my duty to recommend the medicine.

From personal experience I know Doan's Kidney Pills will cure inflammation of the bladder, having experienced relief the second day of using the medicine.

(Signed) J. A. GOULDEN. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some women mourn the loss of a husband more than others do the loss of a good one.

NO TONGUE CAN TELL

How I Suffered with Itching and Bleeding Eczema Until Cured by Cuticura.

"No tongue can tell how I suffered for five years with a terribly painful, itching, and bleeding eczema, my body and face being covered with sores. Never in my life did I experience such awful suffering, and I longed for death, which I felt was near. I had tried doctors and medicines without success, but my mother insisted that I try Cuticura. I felt better after the first bath with Cuticura Soap and one application of Cuticura Ointment, and was soon entirely well. (Signed) Mrs. A. Etson, Bellevue, Mich."

Most of us can offer a sure remedy for other people's ills.

No man can help feeling sorry for a pretty girl who marries some other fellow while he is still in the bachelor class.

AGAINST THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Overzealous Reformers Work for Law Against Proprietary Medicines.

"Schemes to diminish or destroy the sale of proprietary medicines are constantly being devised by interested parties. Every now and then some zealous reformer comes to the front with the demand for a law to require every package of proprietary medicine to be labeled with a printed statement of the 'formula,' showing just how it is manufactured. The millions of people who use proprietary medicines seem to be satisfied; but the man with a mania for regulating the affairs of other people or who has some personal interest to serve is the one who agitates the proposition. To a person who has never taken time to consider it, such a proposition may seem reasonable enough; yet it is in fact nothing more nor less than a scheme to compel the manufacturers to put their trade throughout the entire country at the mercy of every commercial pirate who might choose to flood the market with imitations of their goods.

"Under such conditions the incentive for the original manufacturer to advertise his goods would be practically destroyed, for the money spent on advertising would inure mainly to the benefit of the pirates and imitators. Without advertising, the public would receive little information in regard to the medicine, and all future sales would be greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed. It is mainly by judicious advertising that the knowledge of proprietary medicines is brought to the public. Nothing is more certain than that millions of people have found relief at a comparatively small expense by the use of some remedy first called to their notice through newspaper advertising. Why, then, should the manufacturer of a meritorious proprietary remedy be compelled by law to practically destroy his business as a condition of being allowed to carry it on? Yet that is exactly what these formula bills mean.—Exchange.

The Average man has plenty of excuses, but he can't always think of them.

TEA

The bulk of people prefer to be humbugged yet, we suppose they will always.

Your greed retains your money if you don't like the product's name.

Even the worm will sometimes turn before it is trodden upon.

There's nothing so beautiful as a man who has been humbugged.

The old man is never eradicated by becoming an old woman.

When a boy comes home from his first year at college he wonders how it is that his father knows so little.

Do Your Clothes Know You? They do. Doan's Kidney Pills will keep them white—50c. Box 10c. each.

There is little light in the night that is lit by a gas fixture.

TEA

It isn't merely the taste of tea; the taste is only the forecast.

Advertising is not efficacious only because their circulation.

THE MUTUAL LIFE

OFFICERS TESTIFY BEFORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

SOME OF ITS BIG EXPENSES

Contributions to Republican Campaign Fund—Heavy Legal Expenses—Cost of Luncheons—Printing Bills Loom Up.

New York.—Toward the close of today's session of the legislative committee's insurance investigation, President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company made the startling statement that an insurance company was not an institution founded to make money for the policy holders, but was, or should be, a great philanthropic enterprise founded to increase and spread its benefits over the entire earth.

"There has been a great mistake made," he said, "about the real province of life insurance companies in these later years. People have been led to believe that the main purpose was to make money for its policy holders. In my view that is not the purpose of such companies. They are eleemosynary. When a man insures in a company he should take into consideration the fact that he has entered a great philanthropic concern that is in duty bound to spread itself, even though this growth prevents him from realizing as much as he expected."

The sessions of the insurance investigating committee were terminated for the week at the adjournment to-day because of the death of S. Fred Nixon, speaker of the Assembly of the Legislature of New York, at his home in Westfield.

Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Robert Olypsant, one of the trustees and chairman of the committee on expenditures; Walter R. Gillette, first vice president and formerly general manager, and Robert Grannis, second vice president, were called as witnesses during the day and revealed these facts:

In the years 1908-1904 the Mutual set aside \$200,000 in four regular payments of \$50,000 each year for the "confidential fund," which was used for the purpose of influencing legislation and for campaign purposes. Out of this fund the payments to the National Republican campaign committee were made.

The Mutual contributed \$90,000 to the Republican campaigns of 1904, 1900 and 1896. This much was admitted. How much more has been contributed can only be guessed. As in the New York Life company, none of these expenditures were booked, and nowhere is there to be found a line or curve to tell of the use of a dollar of the \$200,000 turned over to E. L. Short, ostensibly for disbursement.

The legal expenses of the Mutual were \$347,000 in 1893, \$130,000 in excess of 1892, when they were \$126,000. For 1904 they were \$194,500. In 1901 they were \$477,500. In these four years the "legal expenses" of the Mutual amounted to \$1,265,000.

Last year the Mutual paid \$35,000 in committee fees. This in addition to the magnificent salary paid to the executives who attended these committee meetings.

The Mutual paid \$74,994.20 in 1903 for "luncheons" for its employees. In 1904 this item cost the policy holders \$72,861.19.

These were a few of the additional extravagances discovered today. A strong effort was made to discover in the manner in which the Mutual came to pay \$601,101.29 last year for printing, stationery and office supplies. The balance of the expenditure of \$1,134,000 for "advertising, printing, stationery and postage" also remained a mystery to-day, and Mr. Hughes' attempt to learn of these strange items caused a lively verbal bout between Mr. Hughes and the busy Mr. Best, who is Mr. McCurdy's lawyer.

Colorado-Oklahoma Road.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Colorado, Oklahoma & New Orleans Railroad Company, with headquarters in this place and capitalized at \$20,000,000, was chartered to-day to build a line having an estimated length of 800 miles, and to cost \$20,000,000. The proposed route is from Denver generally in a southerly direction to Trinidad, thence through the counties of Las Animas and Baca, Colorado, and Union county, New Mexico, and Beaver, Woodward, Day, Dawy, Blaine and Woods counties, Oklahoma, to a connection with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and the Guthrie, Fairview & Western railroads in southern Woods county of northern Blaine county.

Colorado Springs Gets It.

New York.—It was announced to-day that a national home for the letter carriers will be built at Colorado Springs by the National Letter Carriers' Association, which is holding its biennial convention. One hundred and sixty acres adjoining the Union Prisoners' Home were accepted by the national association.

An option was recently obtained by the Colorado Springs Merchants Association from the state at the rate of \$20 a acre. The home will cost \$300,000. It will probably not be built until the next convention in 1907, that work will actually begin. There are 15,000 members of the association and a \$10 assessment would provide a fund of \$150,000.

Want Aids to Reformatory.

Danvers, A. B. Davis visits dispatch last night says. Charles Jacoby, aged seventy, who was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Oklahoma State Reformatory at Tulsa, was by Judge B. B. Lindsey in Denver Monday driven here this evening on Big Grande train No. 5, and at once started on the mile and a half walk to the institution, where he introduced himself and presented his papers. His arrival was a surprise to everybody as Jacoby was thought he would keep faith with Judge Lindsey. This is said to be the first time in the history of the state that a sentenced criminal was permitted to go unaccompanied to the place of his incarceration.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

The Russian gunboat, Gaidamish, which was sunk at Port Arthur, has been refloated.

The czar has conferred the title of count upon M. Witte in recognition of his services as peace envoy.

According to Secretary of War Taft our seaboard cities could be successfully defended against any foreign enemy.

The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Las Angeles October 20th.

At the final business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati, General Grenville M. Dodge was elected president.

Field Marshal Edham Pasha, who was commander-in-chief of the victorious Turkish army in the war with Greece, died at Constantinople on the 6th inst.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., son of President Roosevelt, has passed his entrance examinations to Harvard college and will be a member of the freshman class this fall.

Dr. Daniel Munoz of Chihuahua claims to have discovered a serum for the cure of consumption and the Texas Legislature is expected to appropriate money to give it a trial.

Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed a money order convention with Newfoundland. The convention is similar to the one in force between this country and Canada.

The engagement of Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of Emperor William, to the Duchess Sophie Charlotte, oldest daughter of the reigning grand duke of Oldenburg, is announced.

It was recently announced on behalf of the New York section of the Social Democratic party that the late Mrs. E. D. Rand, mother-in-law of Professor George D. Herron, had bequeathed \$200,000 to found a school for socialism.

It is announced by the War Department that Governor Wright will come to the United States from the Philippines, and will arrive in Washington December 1st, to be present at the opening of the bids for construction of railroads in the Philippines.

The Santa Fe Railway Company is installing at the rate of sixty a month new stoves in all cabooses, so fashioned that the crews can cook coffee, broil steaks or cook almost anything. This is for the benefit of trainmen who are stalled or laid out for any reason.

It is reported that efforts are being made to get from President Diaz a concession to establish gambling at Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso. If the concession is granted, it is understood that a Mexican Monte Carlo will be established and expenditures made on a lavish scale.

As a result of the development of zinc mines in Mexico, miners in that country are preparing to send to Washington and lobby for tariff revision, admitting zinc ores free. They contend the Missouri supply is insufficient for the United States and it therefore needs no protective tariff.

The rock drilling contest for the American mining congress when it meets in El Paso November 15th, is assured. Cash prizes of \$1,000 have been raised and already Ed Chamberlain, of the team of Chamberlain and Make, world champions, is entered. Page Brothers of Bisbee, Arizona, are also entered for the contest.

Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman of Syracuse, New York, a well-known numismatist and Egyptologist, was recently robbed of the entire collection of ancient coins, medals and cameos obtained by him during his Egyptian tour, destined for the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York. The value of the collection is \$200,000.

Because of the interest he has taken in the work of the Public Schools Athletic League, President Roosevelt was elected to the office of vice president of that organization at a meeting of the executive committee on the 9th inst. The league is one of the largest organizations devoted to sports and athletic pastimes in the world.

Having reached the age limit of sixty-four years Major General George Morton Randall, commanding the Northern division of the United States army, with headquarters in St. Louis, has retired from command. He will be succeeded by Brigadier General John F. Weston. General Randall has been in the service for forty-four years.

It is officially announced that the Wilbois, in evading the sweeping columns of General Von Trotha, commander-in-chief in German Southwest Africa, surprised a German convoy near Keetmanshoop, Namaqualand, practically annihilated its escort and captured thousands of cattle, 122 wagons, many rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

In the Federal Court at St. Paul, Judge Van Devanter decided that an appeal would not lie against his order directing certain officers of the General Paper Company to answer questions propounded by attorneys for the United States government, and to produce certain books called for by the government in its suit for an injunction against the so-called paper trust.

Definite information contradicting the reported death of Daniel Flickenger Wilburforce, the African missionary, who after being educated in this country several months ago renounced the Christian faith and returned to Heathenism, has been received at Huntington, Indiana. Wilburforce, with several other natives, was arrested by the English commissioner of West Africa, charged with cannibalism.

At the street car men's convention in Chicago a pension system was adopted by which pension of \$1 to \$3 per week will be paid union carmen who have reached sixty-five years of age and over and are unable to continue in that occupation. Any member who has been from street car men in continuous good standing and becomes incapacitated will receive \$1 per week. Members from ten to fifteen years will be paid \$1.50 and after twenty-five years \$3 per week.

Value of the Weather Man.

In spite of the standing jokes about the weather man, it is probable that for every dollar spent on the weather bureau \$10 are saved, says Country Life in America. At the time of the Mississippi flood of 1897 \$15,000,000 worth of live stock and other property was saved as a result of warnings issued a week ahead. Signals displayed for a single hurricane have detained in port vessels valued, with their cargoes, at \$20,000,000. The West Indian stations, established in 1895, inform us of hurricanes as soon as they begin. The course of the hurricane that caused the Galveston flood was charted for a week before it struck our shores—for hurricanes move slowly. Eighty-five per cent. of the forecasts now come true, and by the aid of rural free delivery 25,000,000 forecast cards were distributed last year to farmers, many of whom could not have had them five years ago.

Scarcity of Radium.

Sir William Ramsay states that not more than one-tenth of an ounce of radium is known to be in existence, and that the amount of radium salts, commonly referred to as radium, is very small.

Beat In the World.

Cream, Ark., Oct. 9th.—(Special).—After eighteen months suffering from Epilepsy, Backache and Kidney Complaint, Mr. W. H. Smith of this place is a well man again and those who have watched his return to health unhesitatingly give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills. In an interview regarding his cure, Mr. Smith says: "I had been low for eighteen months with my back and kidneys and also Epilepsy. I had taken everything I knew of and nothing seemed to do me any good till a friend of mine got me to send for Dodd's Kidney Pills. I find that they are the greatest medicine in the world, for now I am able to work and am in fact as stout and strong as before I took sick."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys cleanse the blood of all impurities. Pure blood means good health.

Strange as it may seem, an abundance of grasshoppers does not add to the value of the hop crop.

To Launder Colored Embroidered Linens.

To launder colored, embroidered linens with good results, the work should be done quickly and carefully. Wash through warm Ivory Soap suds, rubbing with the hands; rinse through a clear water, then through another which is slightly blue. Dry in-doors; to iron, have the piece very damp and place it, right side down, on a soft blanket. Press with hot iron. ELEANOR K. PARKER.

Whoever thinks he knows it all

evidently imagines there isn't much worth knowing.

When You Buy Starch

buy Defiance and get the best, 16 oz. for 10 cents. Once used, always used.

Swedish Peculiarities.

A barber will shave you for 5 cents—but you will have to wash your own face and comb your own hair, says a Stockholm letter in the Minneapolis Journal.

Everybody trusts you and you are expected to trust everybody.

You never have a dispute with the cabman over the fare. A taximeter measures the distance you travel and shows what you owe at any minute.

You get a bill every day at the hotel. This permits you to correct any mistakes at once.

Women shine your shoes, shave you, cut your hair and even give you a bath—unless you rebel.

Policemen salute the street car conductors and are saluted by them.

A servant who brings you something says "So good." You say "Ta k" (thanks).

You take off your hat when you enter a shop and return the shopman's low bow.

Although drinking is common, one seldom sees a drunken man.

Tips are everywhere given, but they are small. Ten ore (2 1/2 cents) is the ordinary tip to a cabman or porter.

A lady always waits for a gentleman to speak, instead of the reverse as in America.

The comedians crack jokes on the rich Swedish-American who has come home to spend his money.

Grand opera lasts from September 1st to June 1st. The state furnishes the opera house and endows it.

It is light all night in summer and dark all day in winter.

There are more telephones in proportion to the population than in any other city in the world.

"GOLD GOLD."

"Good," He Says, "But Comfort Better."

"Food that fits is better than a gold mine," says a grateful man.

"Before I commenced to use Grape-Nuts food no man on earth ever had a worse affliction from catarrh of the stomach than I had for years.

"I could eat nothing, but the very lightest food and even that gave me great distress.

"I went through the catalogue of prepared foods but found them all (except Grape-Nuts) more or less indigestible, generating gas in the stomach (which in turn produced headache and various other pains and aches) and otherwise unavailable for my use.

A Profitable Purchase.

The purchase price of Alaska was \$7,250,000, and it has been estimated that the money which its furs, fisheries and mines have returned to the people of the United States since its purchase is in excess of \$10,000,000,000.

Advancing the Farmers' Interests.

Traveling agents and salesmen are now sent from the home offices of the Chicago packers into all South American and Asiatic countries. They are going into every land, no matter what language may be spoken or what money be used. They will exchange their goods for cowries or elephant tusks—anything to sell the product and get something in return convertible into money. It may seem odd to some folks, but traveling men, carrying cases with samples of American meat products, can be seen in the desert of Sahara, the sands of Zanzibar or in Brazil, "where the nuts come from." Great is the enterprise of the Yankee merchant. The greater the market, the greater the price and stability of the price of the product and all that goes to make it in its various stages.

Enthusiasm won't carry you very far without backing.

The woman who holds up a train isn't necessarily a bandit.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for the same money.

Well—She's the most conscientious girl I know. Belle—Yes, she won't even take a hint unless she's absolutely sure it belongs to her.

Do not believe Pilo's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. KOVZU, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Fashionable women acquire embonpoint, the others just get fat.

TEA

How many fine thoughts lie along that word of three letters: t-e-a!

It's the love of other people's money that is the root of all evil.

He—I know lots of women, who haven't any sense of humor. She—Well, what of it? I know lots of men who haven't any sense at all.

Loafers believe in acquiring their daily bread a loaf at a time.

St. Jacobs Oil advertisement with logo and text: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, FROST-BITES. Price, 25c. and 50c.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN advertisement with logo and text: Troubled with the peculiar itching of their skin, use of Paxtine is remarkably successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local sores.

900 DROPS advertisement for INFLUENZA-CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Facsimile Signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher, NEW YORK.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA.

Compare Pillsbury's Vites with other cereals and you will instantly recognize PILLSBURY'S PURITY is the rich, white color of! PILLSBURY'S VITES. Try this Common Sense Breakfast Food and you will never change. It is HEALTHFUL—SUBSTANTIAL—ECONOMICAL. A POUND PACKAGE MAKES 15 POUNDS COOKED—See the Economy. PRICE 15 CENTS. BAKES INSTANTLY. TENDERLY, 15 CENTS. PILLSBURY WAREHOUSES FLOUR, MILL CO., LAR, Minneapolis, Minn.

ANTI-GRIPINE advertisement: IS GUARANTEED TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS AND NEURALGIA. PRICE 25 CENTS.

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

W. H. Hunslette, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 26,
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
If not paid inside 6 months . . 1 50

Henry Irving, probably the greatest actor of the present day, died suddenly at his hotel in London a few nights ago soon after his return from the theater.

There is a move on foot by some of the Albuquerque crowd to have B. S. Rodey made governor of New Mexico. Whether this is intended as a reward for the heroic work done by Mr. Rodey in the cause of single statehood for New Mexico and the lambasting he gave senator Beverage, and the narrow minded men of his ilk, or whether it is in recognition of the eminent services of the gentleman, since his sudden and unaccountable flop, in circulating the worked over and warmed over speeches, and in other ways furthering the schemes of this same Beverage et al in besmirking the fair name of the territory, report sayeth not.

The Otero County Teacher's Association will meet in Alamogordo on the 20, of this month, at which time a very interesting program has been arranged for those who can attend. A general invitation is extended to all teachers and those engaged in public school work. These associations can undoubtedly do a good work in the more thickly populated counties and in the larger towns of the territory, but in the counties, for instance, like Lincoln, it would be impossible to get more than a half dozen teachers together at any one point, without taking them away from their duties in the school room. They would have to travel one day to reach the place of meeting, be present at one day's session and then a day to get back in order to open school on Monday. It is a condition, rather than any want of coherence that confronts us.

The president is now compelled to turn his attention from writing exciting bear stories for the magazines to his forthcoming message to congress. However there may not be so much difference after all when he comes to tackle the railroad rate problem which some of the members of congress are trying to bear.

THE TERRITORIAL GAME LAW.

The game law passed by the last territorial legislature provides a penalty from \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment from thirty to ninety days for shooting any elk, mountain sheep, beaver or ptarmigan.

The territorial game warden is given authority to grant a permit for the capture of beavers that interfere with any lawful ditch. It establishes a closed season for five years, for Antelope, pheasants, bob white quail or wild pigeons. Deer will not be killed with a gun only from September 15th to October 31st, but only one allowed to be shot by a permit. Turtle doves may be killed with a gun only from August 1st to September 30th. Crested quail, wild turkey, mountain quail or prairie chicken may be killed with a gun only during October, November and December. The penalty is a fine from \$50 to \$100 and imprisonment from thirty to sixty days. One half of the fine is to be turned into the county school fund.

It also prohibits the serving of game or venison in New Mexico in hotel, restaurant or boarding house. For serving or sale of game or venison from outside the territory a special license must be obtained from the game warden.

Time was, not very long ago When Mabel's walking skirt Trailed half a yard behind to show How well she swept the dirt. But "short and sweet" are in again No more the grievance rankles, For now Mabel has curtailed her train And shows her dainty ankles. But Mabel has a thrifty mind To supplement her charms; The frills that once she wore behind She fastens on her arms. Her sleeves are made in open bags, Like trousers in the navy, No more she sweeps the streets but drags Her sleeves across the gravel. —Smart Set.

In Chicago the Traction company appears to have worked a majority of the City Council over to its side, as against Mayor Dunne on municipal ownership. Traction companies with unlimited hoodlum, and aldermen with waxed palms—Well that is a horse which isn't Dunne but of a much darker color.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company under the headship of a reform president and pledged never to do so any more, views the other life insurance companies getting into trouble with all the serene superiority of a convalescent watching his friends catch the disease.—El Paso Herald.

Did you ever stop to think that if you took away from the people of this century all the conveniences of life that has been added since your grandmother was young, they would be about helpless. This would mean the absence of railroads, motor cars, aeromotors, bicycles, light buggies and road carts, high heeled gaiters and other modes of rapid locomotion. Telegraphs, telephones, phonographs, liver pads and other electrical appliances; Harvesters, reapers, sewing machines, typewriters, with all the type-writer girls. Chloroform, manufactured teeth and patent soaps, Kerosine kindling six-shooters and modern foot ball to keep down the surplus population. Insurance investigators to furnish amusement and statehood agitators, both for the bifurcated and unbifurcated order, to keep up an interest in affairs, and the thousand and one other things that we consider absolutely necessary to our existence. Really we are led to wonder if life was worth the living a hundred years ago. And yet they seemed to extract about as much real pleasure and enjoyment out of their four score or more years then, as we do now with all our modern conveniences. It must be that through all the centuries that have gone, and those that come after us the real golden age is now.

Life in Kentucky is not of the free, untrammelled order of bygone days. Some time ago man from one of the hill counties was arrested and fined for firing tobacco juice at a telephone receiver or thinking it was a new fangled spittoon, and now a report comes from Hopkinsville that a prominent politician there, G. L. Campbell by name is about to die of blood poisoning contracted by too much hand shaking. Now let them pass a local option law and this once proud commonwealth will soon be classed with Delaware and Nevada.

Prof. Hiram Hade superintendent of Public Instruction has appropriated the territorial school fund arising from the lease of public school lands, and from other sources, to the different counties according to last year's enumeration. This will give Lincoln county \$490, which will be apportioned to the several districts of the county, together with the general school fund arising from the last quarter's collection of taxes, in a report that by the superintendent. This has caused some

What was Santa Fe about when it allowed those Albuquerque fellows to go up there and steal the caldron in which the political soup of the territory was boiled. About all the disgruntled politicians in New Mexico seem to be centering around the latter city ready for a saturnalia.

It is told of a newly married couple of Capitan that the bride of a few months sent back a broken sack of flour which she had ordered with a request they send her one that was not quite so old. On being bantered a day or two afterwards by the quiscal merchant as to her manner of determining the antiquity of the flour she replied: "Oh! I know it was old for I made biscuits out of it, and they were so tough hubby and I couldn't eat them."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Homestead Application No. 1023.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
October 4th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office at Lincoln, New Mexico, on November 17, 1905, viz: Presiliano Pino, of White Oaks, New Mexico, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 28 S., R. 11 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jose M. Vega, of Nogal, N. M., Joseph Tatti, of Capitan, N. M., Joseph George, of Nogal, N. M., Antonio Vega, of Nogal, N. M., HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Roswell, N. Mex.,
September 1, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Commissioner at his office in Lincoln, New Mexico, on October 14, 1905, viz: Victor Marrero upon Homestead Application No. 1115, for the NW 1/4 Sec. 14 and NE 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 28 S., R. 12 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Owen of Lincoln, New Mexico, Jose Lopez of Lincoln, New Mexico, Juan Regalado of White Oaks, New Mexico, Andres Lopez of White Oaks, New Mexico. HOWARD LELAND, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

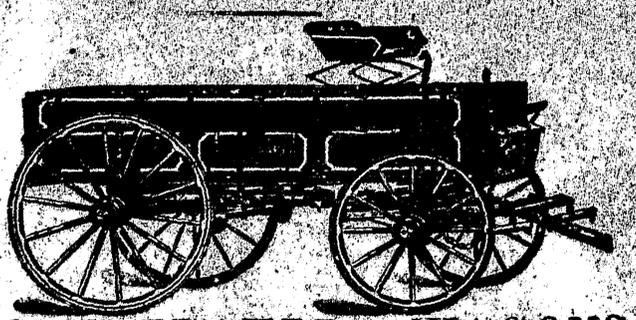
Notice is hereby given that John Duncan having on the 18th day of April A. D. 1905, recovered judgment in the District Court of Lincoln County New Mexico, against the American Placer Co. for the sum of \$212.00, and \$10.35 cost of suit, and that on the 18th day of September A. D. 1905 an execution on said judgment was issued by the clerk of said court, and placed in my hands for collection on the 19th 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 Tallaterra Placer Claim, in Juana Gulch situated in the Juavilla 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 same of Juan 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, on 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, first of said and the balance of said sum to the

SHERIFF'S SALE.

M. G. Paden and
G. W. Prichard
vs. No. 1553
American Placer Co.
C. B. Hatfield
vs. No. 1558
American Placer Co.

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 \$8,783.91 damages, and cost amounting to \$10.35, and whereas, on said day in said court C. B. Hatfield also recovered judgement against said American Placer Co. for the sum of \$2,699.81 and cost amounting to \$10.35, and whereas under two separate alias executions issued on said judgements, 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 gantry 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 pulvomotor and connections, one steel tank, one rolling screen, one electric dynamo and connections, two whisky jacks, six sorow 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 personalty therein, one building known as 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. 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 personalty connected with said well drill not already described. All of the above described property located in Ancho Gulch, in the Juavilla Mining District, in the said county, on the Placer Mining Claims of G. W. Prichard and M. G. Paden et al, the said property so levied on being the property of the defendant company. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of said executions 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 incurred thereon, and surplus of sale, to the highest and best bidder.



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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Santa Fe Central Railway
IN CONNECTION WITH
El Paso-Northeastern System

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

SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.

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

SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
STATIONS	LEAVE DAILY	STATION	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe	1:00 p.m.	Santa Fe	4:30 p.m.
Donatiana	1:20 p.m.	Donatiana	4:10 p.m.
Vega Blancas	1:45 p.m.	Vega Blancas	3:45 p.m.
Kennedy	2:30 p.m.	Kennedy	3:10 p.m.
Clark	3:45 p.m.	Clark	2:45 p.m.
Stanley	4:30 p.m.	Stanley	1:45 p.m.
Moriarty	4:05 p.m.	Moriarty	1:20 p.m.
Molinos	4:30 p.m.	Molinos	1:45 p.m.
Estancia	4:55 p.m.	Estancia	1:30 p.m.
Estancia	5:45 p.m.	Estancia	11:50 a.m.
Willard	6:30 p.m.	Willard	11:15 a.m.
Progresso	6:50 p.m.	Progresso	10:45 a.m.
Bisbee	7:30 p.m.	Bisbee	10:25 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 Social Club at Torrance which is of
Great Importance to the Territory.
For Full Timetable call on agent or address
S. E. GRISHAW.