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THE OUTLOOK.

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VOLUME 2 WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1906. NUMBER 34.

LOCAL ROUNDUPS,

The wife of Simon Sanches died at Rabenton last week.

Col. J. M. Rice came over from Parsons yesterday noon on business connected with the Eagle mining company.

Just opened up a large invoice of Hamilton & Brown Shoes—
TALIAFERRO'S.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watson and family have gone on a visit of a month with relatives and friends at Roswell.

Elmer Lindsey is now at the Jarillas where he has found occupation in that flourishing mining camp.

Charlie Tompkins came in on yesterday's hack from Carrizozo. He has been working for some months past in the machine shops at Alamogordo.

On Saturday we will have Green Chili, Radishes, onions and other green "stuff"—
TALIAFERRO'S.

Nick Brill was in Sunday after a load of chuck and a goat herder. Not being able to get the party he wanted, he concluded to go't alone.

John A. Brown is still in a very uncertain condition as to a speedy recovery. It was at first hoped that his trouble would be of short duration.

Judge John Y. Hewitt and Hon. S. C. Wiener, chairman of the board of county commissioners, took a trip to Schelerville yesterday, in quest of mining matter and mountain air.

W. H. Rule, the compadre of G. A. Hunt in sheep farming at the north end of the Capitan mountains, came in and loaded up with supplies Tuesday. Like all other sheepmen in this section he reports this year's lamb crop a record breaker, and all stock doing fine.

Stockmen who steer clear of Mr. Pinchott's forest reserve coral must be living pretty fat these days by the amount of supplies they are hauling out to their headquarters ranches. Even apple pie mixture and canned lobster salad are among the invoices sent out.

WANTED.

To buy about 200 head of stock cattle for which a fair price will be paid. Any one having cattle for sale will please address this office within the next two weeks.
THE OUTLOOK.

Geo. Queen who has been looking over Quay county prospects for a week or two, has returned to White Oaks well pleased with his trip.

Mrs. Elbert Collier was in from their Coyote canyon ranch Monday trying to round up a goat herder. One has to treat these people about as well, and give them as many privileges as they do their kitchen goddesses in order to retain their services these lambing times.

Mrs. Frank Crumb and family will leave the fore part of next week for Eagle, New Mexico, near where Mr. Crumb is engaged in mining. After remaining there for a week or ten days a portion of them will go on to Polomas hot springs where they will remain through the greater part of the summer, returning to White Oaks later on.

H. C. Crary is expected back today from Roswell, he having cut across country with the Watsons who recently went on a visit to that city of flapdoodle and flowing water.

The White Oaks public schools will close tomorrow, April 20th, after one of the most successful terms in many years. Both Miss Carrie Covington, as principal, and Miss Ruth Tompkins, assistant have given the best satisfaction throughout, and deserve much credit for their untiring, conscientious and devoted work.

The smiling and wide open countenance of John Gumm is seen on our streets once more. It is reported he is here for the purpose of removing the old cyanide plant from near the South Homestake mill to Parsons, on the upper Bonito, Mr. Rice having purchased the property for the use of the Eagle Mining Company. It will be installed in connection with the new Huntington mills at the Hopeful mine.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS

Eggs $1,00 per setting of 15. From a yard of selected hens headed by high-bred imported cockerel.
M. G. PADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Lane gave an enjoyable party last evening in honor of Miss Florence Schreckhise, of Dallas, Texas, who is a guest of the family. About all the young people of the town were present and the time was passed very happily with music, games, an ice cream lunch and fun alive. The party broke up at a reasonable hour and the guests went home with many pleasant remembrances.

Frank Goff has returned from the Coghlan ranch on Three Rivers where he has been engaged in putting up a residence for the Gumms. This was found necessary from the fact that Judge Fall, the present owner is intending to remodel the old building into a very commodious summer home for himself and family where they will pass the heated season enjoying the refreshing breezes from old Blanco.

Word has lately been recieved by Frank J. Sager from the father of Earl Hall, the young man who came here as a health seeker about a year and a half ago, and afterwards went to Lordsburg, New Mexico, that the young man died at his home in Arkansas January last. Earl had many of the sterling qualities that go to make up a noble manhood, and endeared himself to all with whom he became acquainted while here, and they will regret to learn of his untimely call just at the door where youth and manhood meet.

Some of the ladies of White Oaks have decided to have the cemetery cleaned up and put in a respectable condition, which is a very timely and laudable thing for them to do. To carry out this purpose they have set Tuesday, May 1st as the day on which to do it. They hereby request everybody, even to the school children, who will be off duty by that time, to meet them at the ground not later than half past nine o'clock to aid them in the work. This is a matter of common interest to all and there should be no hesitancy on the part of any one to aid in this very worthy undertaking.

LINCOLN LIGHTS.

Mr. Warnock and wife of Nogal were down the first of the week visiting friends at the county seat.

Mr. Sexton, with his wife and family, came in Sunday last to consult Dr. Laws in a professional way.

Mrs. Wm. Riley came down from Capitan on a pleasure trip and had to remain over night on account of the storm.

J. M. Pawley, a prosperous ranchman from the upper Hondo, came up to the center to do a little trading last Thursday.

Sheriff Owen has just returned from a round of the county summoning jurors for the next term of court which is set for May 7th.

This section of the country was treated to three days of rain last week—a regular old northeaster. In consequence every thing flourishes except the kickers and they are out in the brush kicking themselves.

The prospects never looked more favorable at this time of the year for an abundant crop, especially for all kinds of fruit. Farmers are now getting busy planting corn. Hotels and lodging house keepers expect to harvest their crop during court.

Henry Lutz, formerly county treasurer, with his young son, Henry Jr., and a companion came up from Roswell a few days ago and remained for a short time. Mrs. Lutz has been staying at the lively Pecos town for several months past where the children were in school. All but the head of the family will start for the old home in Bavaria, Germany, the first of June, while Mr. Lutz will remain and look after his extensive sheep interests at Ancho up in the northern part of the county.
ZIP.

John Gallacher was in from his ranch Monday. He hasn't struck either mud or molten lava in his efforts to procure the stuff that refreshes and irrigates. He says the reason they have not succeeded is because his men have been trying to drill a three cornered hole with a two cornered bit, and the tools got bit off.

M. E. Dyer returned Sunday from a trip to Tucumcari. He reports a wonderful activity in the settlement of that eastern portion of New Mexico. The whole surface of the country is being turned bottom side up and seeded to grain. Just what the harvest will be is yet a problem as farming in that country is now in its experimental stage, but the soil is in fine condition and prospects look very favorable to win out. Should farming prove a success in Quay county the same conditions hold good here in Lincoln, so there is no necessity for anyone here to change his locality.

The editor of this paper is in a position to promise its readers a very agreeable surprise for next week. First, he will not appear in any manner in its make up, as he will be absent from this particular "nick in the hills". Second, the young ladies of the town, who have long wanted an oportunity to get even with said editor, will turn their vials of retaliation as well as their wit and sarcasm loose into its columns and do their victim up most beautifully. Of course that is the only way they could do him up. So our readers can look for something rich, rare and racy.

Welch & Titsworth

WHITE SEED OATS.

Best Greely Potatoes,	cwt,	$1.60
Pride of Denver Flour	"	2.60
Imboden's best	" "	2.70
Second grade Kansas	" "	2.00
Native Pink Beans	"	3.00
Granulated Sugar	"	5.60
"	16 lbs for	1.00

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.)

GRAHAM FLOUR, RUBBER BOOTS.
CANE SEED,
FRESH ALFALFA SEED,
KAFFIR CORN
ONION SETS.

STETSON HATS. IRON ROOFING.

CAPITAN. N. M.

HOTEL OZANNE,

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

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

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

A. H. Hudspeth, John Y. Hewitt
Hewitt & Hudspeth,
Attorneys-at-Law
HEWITT BLOCK. WHITE OAKS.

Church Dirctory.

Plymouth Congregatonal Church.

Services every Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 10,30 a. m.
All are cordially invited to attend.

Methodst Church.

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

Weekly prayermeeting Wednesday night.

All are cordially invited to join these services.

Who's your Tailor?

The most skillful cutters and tailors are to be found in the metropolitan cities.

This is one of the many reasons why we can give better values than the local tailor can—at a little more than half his price.

You'll appreciate what the *easy feel* is in one of our suits.

We'll show you an assortment of 500 styles of woolens to select from.

Made to your measure—taken by us.

Exclusive Local Representative of
Ed. V. Price & Company
Merchant Tailors, Chicago

TALIAFERRO MERC. and TRADING CO.

MONEY BURNS
HOLES IN THE POCKET

But it is cool and safe in the bank. Open an account with the Exchange Bank. Do it TODAY.

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

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, . NEW MEXICO.

The Senate in Session.

When a motion is made and carried in the United States senate that the senate "proceed to the consideration of executive business," the galleries are cleared, the doors are closed, and a secret session begins. "Executive business" is that in which the assent of the senate is necessary to the acts of the president, the chief executive, such as treaties and nominations to office. It has become customary, states Youth's Companion, to call a secret session of the senate an executive session. Oddly enough, all sorts of societies and committees have adopted the phrase, and now almost any meeting behind closed doors is incorrectly called an "executive session." The wisdom of attempting secrecy in certain deliberations of the senate is apparent. In discussing the fitness of the president's selections for office, many facts can be brought out in private conference which should not be spread on the records and sent broadcast over the country. Senators would not speak as freely as they ought if these were the conditions. Whatever "leaks" out is unofficial. But it is in the consideration of treaties that the secret session is most necessary. A president often has reasons for the adoption of a certain policy, which would be upset if all the world knew what these were. To this day the motives which were really behind the acquisition of Alaska remain somewhat in dispute. Even in the frankness characteristic of modern diplomacy, many nations might decline to continue a compact if they had heard all the advantages to the United States that might be claimed for it in secret session. During the civil war both houses adopted a rule under which, on the president's request, communications in regard to military movements or the conduct of the war could be discussed in secret session. All the sessions of the senate in the first congress were secret, as were those of the convention which drafted the federal constitution. Much of the important committee work of congress is still done behind closed doors. Everybody has secrets. The humblest family and the most powerful nation alike possess information the wide diffusion of which would occasionally be unwise, and more often unkind.

Money Stringency.

A. B. Hepburn, formerly comptroller of the United States currency, and now president of the Chase National bank, New York, discusses in the North American Review the "Cause of the Recent Money Stringency." Mr. Hepburn thinks that the stringency was caused by the fact that, while we have grown rich rapidly of late, the growth of business has required added capital (which is different from currency) in volume exceeding our increased wealth. Says Mr. Hepburn: "Statistics show that 90 per cent. of all the business consummated through banks is done by means of checks and drafts. This auxiliary currency possesses perfect elasticity, expands and contracts without let or hindrance, tax or supervision, and responds to the demands of trade completely and perfectly. It has certainly expanded to meet the demands of trade during the period under discussion. The only thing this auxiliary currency cowers before is distrust, and it necessarily contracts when credit is curtailed. Optimism, and not distrust, has prevailed for several years past. Our currency, which at best does less than ten per cent. of the business of the country, is blamed for these abnormally high rates and congress is appealed to for legislative remedy. It is difficult to see how our currency (consummating less than ten per cent. of the business of the country) could be given sufficient elasticity to prevent a stringency in time of distrust or under conditions recently prevailing. With our currency larger in volume and per capita than ever before, with universal optimism prevailing and our bank credits phenomenal in amount, are we not forced to acquit our currency system and seek elsewhere for the cause of recent high money rates? The present is not the first occasion when our currency has been unjustly accused. The far west and southwest, surrounded by latent wealth, requiring only development to convert the same into actual tangible wealth, clamored for more currency, thinking that if the volume were increased it would somehow inure to their advantage. What they needed was more capital; what they thought they needed was more currency."

The proprietor of a newly furnished New York hotel has given an order to a publishing house for 200 Bibles, which will be placed in the rooms for the use of guests. "It will surprise most persons to know," he says, "that a great many requests come to us from commercial travelers for a copy of the Bible. They say they like to read a chapter before going to bed. Just why they do not carry the book with them I don't know, but it is a fact this supposedly godless class of man often call for the Bible."

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

On April 13th Arthur Trelford, late of the the United States prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, took charge of the New Mexico Penitentiary at Santa Fe, succeeding H. O. Bursam, recently resigned.

Governor Hagerman has appointed Judge J. R. McFie and Mrs. L. B. Prince as delegates to the twenty-third annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Philadelphia.

E. L. Price, the news agent who killed Passenger Conductor Frank B. Curtis, March 30th, was taken to the Territorial Penitentiary at Santa Fe April 14th from Portales to start serving his life sentence.

Eduardo Abiloso was so badly injured by a premature blast in the Eureka mine, near Hillsboro, Sierra county, that he died within two hours. He was twenty-three years old and leaves a widow and two children.

On the 13th inst. Governor Hagerman received the resignation of Andrew Kelley as assessor of Sierra county, owing to the removal of Kelley to Socorro county, and appointed Martin L. Kelley, son of the resigned official to succeed his father.

The county commissioners have decided to build a new jail at Santa Fe, to be the most modern structure of its kind in New Mexico. It will be of stone and brick, in baronial style, two stories high, equipped with steel cells and all modern conveniences, and will cost about $12,000.

Mrs. John Kanser of Santa Rosa was horseback riding with a small boy when the horse of the boy shied and backed into Mrs. Kanser's horse and she was thrown into a wire fence and cut her throat, death ensuing before help could be summoned. The accident occurred two miles east of Santa Rosa.

An Albuquerque dispatch of April 15th says: A hailstorm, the heaviest experienced in central New Mexico for many years, fell along the west bank of the Rio Grande, five miles west of Albuquerque, this afternoon, the downpour lasting for half an hour and doing heavy damage to fruit and growing crops.

Elfego Baca, who was appointed district attorney by ex-Governor Otero for the Socorro district, has telegraphed his resignation to Governor Hagerman, to take effect May 15th. It is reported that Governor Hagerman intended to ask for Baca's resignation, and the latter, anticipating such a move, sent in his resignation.

Chief Justice William J. Mills of Raton has granted the application of the Animas, La Plata and San Juan Canal Company of San Juan county for an exemption of taxes for six years, beginning 1903, under a territorial statute exempting ditch companies doing extensive improvement work to their reservoir and canals.

Joe Padilla, a saloonist, in the Zuni mountains, was arrested at Albuquerque, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Padilla, who is a deputy sheriff, claimed he had a right to carary a pistol, but the New Mexico law allows deputies to carry revolvers only when transporting prisoners. Padilla was fined and appealed to the District Court.

The Anti-Saloon League committee met at Albuquerque on the 16th inst., received reports from the superintendent and treasurer and recommended the superintendent, Rev. Havens, to organize sub Anti-Saloon Leagues all over New Mexico and Arizona. The league intends to fight the saloon interests and proposes to enforce the Sunday law.

A Las Vegas dispatch says: Simon Garcia has been arrested at Tremontia on information furnished by his wife, who says that he confessed to her the murder of Cruz Gonzales, eight years ago. Mrs. Garcia complained that her husband had been treating her very cruelly and had him arrested. Then she told of the murder and implicated several others besides her husband. Gonzales was murdered for his money.

John F. Fullerton, former captain of the Territorial Mounted Police, is authority for the statement that salaries of the police are not sufficient to warrant the statement that salaries receives $2,000 a year, the lieutenant $1,500 and the sergeant $1,200, while the privates only get $75 a month, out of which they have to pay their own expenses, excepting railroad fare. An effort will be made to have these salaries increased.

Word has been received at Santa Fe that the Roswell Construction Company, organized at Roswell, has determined to build a railroad that will give Roswell a short line to El Paso, Texas, the road to run up the Hondo from Roswell to Picacho, then along the White Mountain divide to Mescalero and thence down the Tularosa to Tularosa on the El Paso & Southwestern, which, with the Rock Island, would also give an outlet to the east.

At Santa Fe April 7th, C. W. Peary of Roff, Indian Territory, who claimed to be an ex-judge of Oklahoma and an associate justice of Indian Territory, as well as intimate friend of President Roosevelt, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge R. McFie for obtaining money under false pretenses. Peary was caught in New York. Judge McFie also sentenced Cruz Tafaya to three years in the penitentiary for perjury, and Eliseo Salazar to two years and a half for assault with intent to kill.

A Santa Fe dispatch says: Two weeks ago Leopoldo Sanchez, a sheep herder, was shot through the head while on the range near Magdalena, Socorro county, the bullet entering above the left eye and emerging back of the top of the right ear. Sanchez wandered about two days over the hills and mesas before found. He was partially demented and could give no account of the crime. Still he lived nine days longer, word just coming from Socorro of his death. Dionisio Sanchez, a fellow sheep herder, has been arrested, charged with the crime, and is being held for the grand jury.

Upon the urgent representations of Governor Hagerman the Department of Agriculture has extended until July 15th the time in which sheep granted grazing permits will have to be dipped. The permits will be granted because to dip at present would incur serious losses, for the sheep are too heavy with wool and lamb and many would die from the cold if dipped now. The sheep owners gave their written agreement to dip four times this year, twice before July 15th.

The Santa Fe road will incorporate heartily in the thorough test which is to be made near Las Vegas of dry farming on the semi-arid lands. The company has agreed to furnish free transportation to the experts at the A. and M. College at Mesilla park, who will come at intervals to carry on tests in connection with the Campbell demonstration farm and publish bulletins for the benefit of the territory. The Santa Fe will also assist in the colonization of the vast amount of open land in that vicinity.

Price Sentenced for Life.

A Roswell special to the Denver Republican April 13th says:

The jury in the Price murder case at Portales returned a verdict of murder in the second degree at 11 o'clock to-day, after having been out since 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A motion for a new trial was overruled and Judge William H. Pope this afternoon sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary at Santa Fe for life.

This was the most severe sentence under the verdict and the jury recommended that no clemency be shown. Judge Pope, in sentencing the prisoner, gave him a sound lecture, and as the words passed his lips giving the prisoner a life sentence Price did not wince or show any signs of emotion.

The prisoner's two brothers, E. M. and C. L. Price of Madisonville, Kentucky, were present at the trial. A motion for an appeal of the case was made.

It is said that several of the members of the jury were opposed to capital punishment and the verdict meets with general disapproval here. It was the general opinion that the verdict would be murder in the first degree. A conviction in this degree in New Mexico carries only the death penalty. Six of the jury stood at first for the death penalty. A message was received here last night stating that if the jury returned any but a first degree verdict the prisoner would be lynched. Up to to-night no word had been received from Portales of any violence.

One feature of the case that has not heretofore been published was that the widow of the murdered man did not wish Price hanged. This fact was not made public, as it was thought it might influence the jury and justice would be thwarted. Mrs. Curtis is a devout Christian woman and the morning she accompanied the remains of her husband to Little Hocking, Ohio, she said: "I do not wish to see that man hanged. I want him to live and suffer for his deed as he has caused me to suffer. I want him to be imprisoned for life, where he can daily be tormented in mind for the terrible deed he has committed. I think this would be more punishment than to be hanged. Mr. Curtis was one of the kindest and most tender-hearted men in the world, and I never dreamed that he would be shot down like a dog."

New Mexico Incorporations.

Five companies filed incorporation papers April 11th with the territorial secretary. They are:

Del Bay Copper Mining & Smelting Company of Negal, Lincoln county. Capitalization, $2,500,000. The headquarters are Alamogordo and the incorporators and directors are H. F. Kettler, William Mueller, E. A. Humphrey and John Krick of El Paso, Texas, and N. D. Gaylord of Negal.

The Socorro State Bank of Socorro, capital stock $50,000. The incorporators and directors are Joseph Price, G. T. Brown, Morris Lowenstein, E. L. Price and James G. Fitch of Socorro.

The Lincoln Consolidated Copper Company of Oro Grande, Otero county. The incorporators and directors are M. M. Riggs, Daniel H. Hunt of St. Joseph, Missouri, and T. D. Hosmer of Oro Grande. The capitalization is $50,000.

The Lordsburg Mining & Reduction Company of Lordsburg, Grant county. Capitalization, $600,000. The incorporators and directors are J. L. Wells, T. A. Lister and H. E. Hoffman.

The Albuquerque Pressed Brick & Tile Company, capitalization $200,000. Headquarters at Albuquerque. The incorporators and directors are W. J. Johnson, Bernard Ruppe, E. C. Allen, A. W. Hayden and M. E. Hickey of Albuquerque.

Miner Blown to Pieces.

A Trinidad, Colorado dispatch of the 11th inst. says: Peter Olson was literall blown to pieces in his cabin at Dawson, New Mexico, Sunday night. Olson and another miner named Paluccio were sitting in their cabin eating supper. They had placed three sticks of giant powder on a chair behind the stove for the purpose of drying it out, when the powder exploded, demolishing the cabin, killing Olson instantly and blowing Paluccio some thirty yards.

Paluccio was brought to the hospital here late last night and physicians say he can not recover. His body is a mass of bruises and cuts, but no bones were broken. He was blown about fifty feet from the cabin and was unconscious for several hours.

New Game Warden.

Gov. H. J. Hagerman has appointed William E. Griffith, a Rough Rider, territorial game warden to succeed P. B. Otero, brother of ex-Governor Otero, ending a long-drawn battle for the appointment, the most prominent candidates for which had been H. H. Harris and Herbert Sims of Chicago. The appointment of Griffith came as a surprise as no one knew that he was a candidate. The place pays $1,500 a year.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE FOLLOWED BY FIRE DESTROYS NEARLY ALL OF SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Earthquake and fire to-day have put nearly half of San Francisco in ruins. At least 200 people have been killed, a thousand others injured and the property loss will exceed $100,000,000. Late to-night the fires were still raging fiercely and another severe shock was reported. Practically all of the finest buildings have been swept by flames and none can tell where the work of destruction will end. Thousands of people are homeless and destitute, and all day long streams of people have been fleeing from the stricken districts to places of safety.

It was 5:15 o'clock this morning when a terrific earthquake shook the whole city and surrounding country. One shock apparently lasted two minutes, and there was almost immediate collapse of flimsy structures all over the city. The water supply was cut off, and when fires broke out in various sections there was nothing to do but to let the buildings burn.

Telegraph and telephone communication was shut off for a time. The Western Union was put completely out of business and the Postal company was the only one that managed to get a wire out of the city. At about 10 o'clock the Postal was forced to suspend in San Francisco. Electric power was stopped, and street cars did not run. Railroads and ferry-boats also ceased operations.

Great fires have been raging all day and the fire department has been powerless to do anything except to dynamite the buildings threatened. All day long explosions have shaken the city and added to the terror of the inhabitants. Following the first shock there was another within five minutes but not nearly so severe. Three hours later there was another slight quake. Reports from districts outside of San Francisco indicate widespread damage and many deaths.

The Cliff House, the great pleasure resort and show place of the city, which stood upon a foundation of solid rock, has been swept into the sea. Not a thing stands to tell where the monster stone building once stood. It has been leveled to the foundation, and only the rock lining the seacoast remains intact.

The newspapers have ceased all effort to collect news and the Associated Press force is compelled to act independently.

Large Buildings Destroyed.

San Francisco, April 19.—Old landmarks, made famous by association with the early history of California as well as the new monuments to the commercial prosperity of the California metropolis, have been wiped out of existence by the dreadful conflagration. One of the first to fall a prey to the flames after the destruction of the business district was the Palace hotel, known the world over to travelers. It was built in the '70s by James Ralston at a cost of $6,000,000 and was owned by the Sharon estate. Many of San Francisco's wealthy residents made their home at the Palace and personal property losses in art treasures and other effects have been great.

The Hopkins Art Institute, located on "Nobb hill," owned by the University of California and built by Mark Hopkins, was destroyed, with its priceless contents.

Close by were the Stanford mansion, the Huntington, the Flood and the two Crocker mansions. All were swept away. These were the handsomest private residences in San Francisco and were built by the men whose names they bear in the early days of the city's greatness and who played such important roles in the development of the Pacific coast.

The great new Flood building, built by James Flood at a cost of $4,000,000 and occupied about a year ago; the new Merchants' Exchange building on California street, erected at a cost of $2,500,000; the Crocker building at Montgomery and Market streets, a million-dollar structure; the Mills building at Bush and Montgomery, costing the same; the new Shreve building at Post street and Grant avenue, costing $2,000,000, and occupied April 1st by the largest jewelry store on the coast; are some of the new structures destroyed by the flames. The Shreve Jewelry Company carried a stock worth $2,000,000.

On Market street the Phelan building, one of the earliest attempts at a pretentious form of architecture in the business district, and covering the most valuable piece of real estate in San Francisco, is gone. The great group of buildings standing on a piece of ground bounded by Larkin, McAllister and Grove streets, erected by the city of San Francisco at a cost of $7,000,000 and known as the city and county buildings, are now a mass of smoking, smoldering ruins. With the buildings were probably destroyed the city and county records.

The beautiful St. Francis hotel, facing Union square, erected at a cost of $4,500,000, and the Fairmount hotel at California and Powell streets, the most conspicuous location in the city, are in ruins from the flames. The Fairmount was built by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs at a cost of $3,000,000 and named in honor of her father, the late Senator James J. Fair.

The magnificent group of buildings at Van Ness avenue and Hayes street of the St. Ignatius College and Cathedral, probably worth $2,000,000, and St. Dominick's church on Steiner street near California, and the Emanuel synagogue, a handsome structure of the Oriental type on Sutter street, were wiped out.

The Hall of Justice, facing Portsmouth square and just east of Chinatown, was early a prey of the flames. Sweeping up the hillside the unrestrained element leaped from block to block through Chinatiwn, the combustible material of the flimsy structures feeding the flames like powder.

Up and on and over the hills to the westward the conflagration gained headway when it reached the residence section. From Golden Gate avenue northward to Pacific street the buildings were dynamited to stay the progress of the flames, but without avail. The heat was so intense that the ruins of buildings were ignited by spontaneous combustion.

Out on Van Ness avenue, the fashionable drive across the city from the north to south, the devastation is complete on the east side, but the fate of the Spreckels, the Hobart and other great mansions on the west side is not known at this hour.

The branch United States mint on Fifth street, near Market, was not destroyed, but was damaged to a considerable extent. Its escape is due to the fact that it occupied a large square separated from surrounding buildings by a wide paved space. Two blocks west of the mint stood the splendid new postoffice building, finished about six months ago and erected at a cost of $2,000,000, for actual construction. It was one of the most beautiful buildings in the United States, said to have been equalled in architectural excellence only by the new Congressional library at Washington. It was destroyed.

Down in the older business section were many old landmarks, but they exist no longer. The Occidental hotel on Montgomery street, for years the headquarters for army officers visiting San Francisco; the old Lick house, built by the philanthropist, James Lick; the old Tiss house, also on Montgomery street; the Nevada National Bank block, the Haywards building at California and Montgomery, a modern structure of ten stories; then to the eastward the splendid example of the severe Gothic style, the California National Bank; the First National Bank, the First Canadian Bank of Commerce, the London and San Francisco on California, the London, Paris and American Bank, the Bank of British North America on Sansome street, the large German American Savings Bank, also on California—these are a few of the notable buildings destroyed in that district.

The California hotel and theater on Bush street near Montgomery, the Grand Opera House on Mission street, where the Conreid Grand Opera Company had just opened a series of three weeks of opera; the Orpheum, the Columbia, the Alcazar, the Majestic, the Central, Fisher's, were some of the playhouses to which pleasure-loving San Francisco was wont to flock.

Among the splendid apartment houses destroyed are:

On Geary street the St. Augustine, the Alexandria, the Victoria and the Elyseum; on Sutter street, the Pleasanton, the Aberdeen, the Waldeck, the Granada; on Pine street, the Colonial, the Loma Vista, the Buena Vista; on Ellis, the Dufferin, the Hamilton, the Ellis, the Royal, the Hart, the Ascot and St. Catherine; on O'Farrell, the Eugene, the Knox, the St. George, the Ramon, the Gotham; on Taylor, the Abbey; on Eddy, the Abbotsford; on Turk, the Netherlands; on Polk, the Savoy; on Bush, the Plymouth.

San Francisco was famous for the excellence of its restaurants. Many of these were known wherever the traveler discussed good living. Among them were the "Pup" and Marschand's on Stockton street; the Poodle Dog, one of the most ornate, distinctive restaurant buildings in the United States; Zinkand's and the Fiesta on Market street, the famous Palace grill in the Palace hotel; and scores of Bohemian resorts in the old part of San Francisco. These are no m

At the junction of Kearney, Market and Geary streets stood the three great newspaper buildings of San Francisco—the Call, the most conspicuous structure in all the city, seventeen stories high; across the street the Hearst building, the home of the Examiner, and to the north of this, on the opposite side of Market street, the Chronicle, a modern ten-story newspaper and office building, with the sixteen-story annex under course of construction. All were destroyed.

Two blocks north on Kearney street were the Bulletin and Post buildings. These also are gone.

Among the mammoth department stores destroyed are the Emporium, Hale's and Prager's on Market; on Kearney street, the White House; O'Connor and Moffat's, Newman and Levinson, Roos Bros., Raphael's, the Hub, and many other lesser establishments; on Geary street are the Davis, the City of Paris; Samuels on Post street; Vel Strauss on Sansome street; Wallace, Nathan, Dohrman & Co., and Bullock & James.

The Emporium was the largest and handsomest store of its kind west of Chicago.

Fearful Property Loss.

Oakland, Cal., April 19.—A newspaper man who crossed the bay late this afternoon gives the following graphic description of the destruction of San Francisco:

"San Francisco is a city of ruins.

"There is no pen that can describe the scene of desolation left in the wake of the terrible disaster that has overtaken it. What made San Francisco famous is nothing but heaps of smoldering debris. Its magnificent buildings, its markets, its gay and happy throngs, are no more.

"Its inhabitants are fleeing from it as though from a dread pestilence. The ferries are taking its thousands at every trip. The boats running in every direction are loaded to the water line with fleeing people.

"East street presents a scene the rout of an army never equaled for its disorder. Extending along the water front, it is the only means of access to the ferries. It is the one highway along which rich and poor, old and young, with their bedding and worldly possessions tied up in every sort of odd package, are making their way. The scene beggars description and the pen of a Hugo or a Tolstoi would be unequal to give an adequate idea of it.

"And, ah! the loss of it; the awful isolation and waste of what men in this world set great store by. The loss is untold and the effects will be far-reaching. The insurance companies are threatened with a loss probably equaled only by the great fire at Chicago."

State University Stands.

Berkeley, Cal., April 19.—By a seeming miracle the big university buildings standing on the campus elevation escaped harm in the earthquake shock. Recorder James Sutton of the university said:

"I have made a personal examination of the buildings and received reports from deans of the colleges and it appears that not one of the buildings is harmed in the slightest degree.

"Professor O'Neill of the chemistry department reports that the damage done to the instruments in the building will not aggregate more than $50. California hall has not a mark to indicate that an earthquake occurred this morning. The other buildings appear to be in the same condition. The Greek theatre has not a scratch on its walls."

The town of Berkeley was not so fortunate as the university in the matter of damage sustained. No lives were lost, nor were there any notable disasters to buildings, but the aggregate damage in the shape of twisted structures, broken chimneys and falling walls will be many thousands of dollars.

Summary of Damages.

Oakland, Cal., April 19.—Here is a summary of what has occurred, according to latest reports, in various places outside of San Francisco:

Palo Alto—Leland Stanford, Jr., University is practically destroyed. Several lives lost.

San Jose—Many buildings wrecked; ten killed; St. Agnew's insane asylum wrecked and subsequently burned; many inmates killed; others roaming around the country.

Salinas—Spreckels' sugar factory destroyed; fire loss $1,500,000; high school building, Elks' hall, Masonic temple, Armory, city hall, Knights of Pythias building and Odd Fellows' building gone.

Napa—Many buildings shattered; property loss $300,000.

Hollister—Grangers' union warehouse destroyed.

Vallejo—Some damage to property.

Sacramento—Buildings were rocked like cradles; postoffice and brick buildings damaged.

Redwood—Court house and other buildings collapsed.

Suisun—Mile and a half of railroad tracks sunk three to six feet; loaded passenger train nearly engulfed.

Santa Rosa—Court house reported demolished and 300 persons killed; city in flames; loss $1,000,000.

Watsonville—Moreland Academy destroyed by fire; several buildings collapsed.

Monterey—Chimney fell through roof of Delmonte hotel, killing a bride and bridegroom and hotel employe. Eight lives lost.

Stockton—Santa Fe bridge over the San Joaquin river settled several inches.

Santa Cruz—Twelve buildings destroyed; conflicting reports as to loss of life.

Gilroy—Heavy damage.

Berkeley—Five lives lost.

Whole City Seems Doomed.

Oakland, Cal., April 19.—A late report confirms the dispatch which General Funston sent to the War Department earlier in the evening. He said that the flames had crossed Van Ness avenue, the dividing line between the better residence district and the rest of the city, and that the town was doomed. Everything worth mentioning except this residence district was burned over by fire or on fire by yesterday afternoon. The flames finished with the business district, ran south through what remained of the tenement district, extended out through the Mission, a region of cheap residences, and leaped to Nob hill, where stand the great mansions of the early-day California millionaires. Before that time the water supply had been wholly exhausted. Even the sewers were sucked dry. At 2 o'clock the firemen brought to the volunteer helpers the news that there was no more dynamite. It passed from mouth to mouth.

"No more dynamite!" This cry was the doom of San Francisco.

As a last resort General Funston emptied the artillery magazines of the Presidion, and the troops and firemen tried to make a last stand at Van Ness avenue, west of which lie the homes of the rich and well-to-do. Funston's telegram at 8 o'clock last night showed that they had failed, and the late news over the direct Western Union wire confirmed this.

Relief Fund Started.

San Francisco, April 19.—The committee on safety, consisting of fifty prominent citizens, met with Mayor Schmitz this morning and organized a finance committee, composed of James N. Phelan, F. W. Hellman, Claus Spreckels, J. Downey Harvey, Thomas Magee, J. L. Flood, William Babcock, W. F. Herrin, M. H. DeYoung and Robert J. Tobin. Before the meeting had organized, Claus Spreckels gave $25,000; Rudolph Spreckels, $10,000; Harry Tevis, $10,000; Gordon Blanding, $10,000; Eleanor Martin, $5,000; J. L. Flood, $5,000, with a promise of more.

Tremor at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, April 19.—At 12:33 o'clock this afternoon Los Angeles experienced a distinct earthquake shock of short duration. Absolutely no damage was done, but thousands of people were badly frightened. Tall office buildings and many stores were hurriedly deserted. The shock passed off in a few minutes and most of those who had fled soon returned. The San Francisco horror has strung the populace here to a high tension. A spell of sultry weather serves to increase the general nervousness.

THE AMERICAN HOME

WM. A. RADFORD
EDITOR

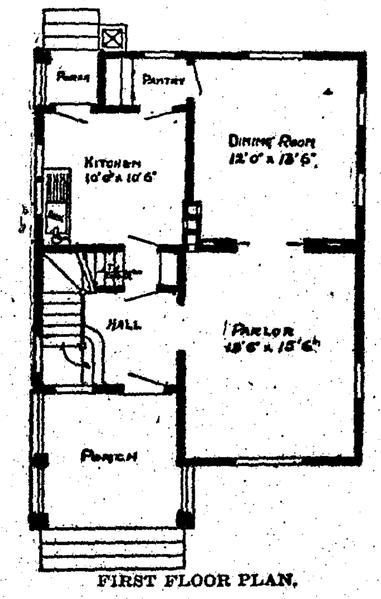
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Three rooms and a hall downstairs, three rooms and a bathroom upstairs, quickly describes this house plan. But every house has a distinguishing feature. There is an endless variety of features in house building. There are more combinations of rooms, passage ways, windows, positions of doors and other necessaries than most people realize. The distinguishing feature of this house upstairs is the number of closets. In all my experience I never knew a woman to have closet room enough. Of course a builder cannot bring himself to turn the whole upstairs into closets, and it would not satisfy anyone if he did. But the architect has taken advantage in this plan of the peculiar shape of the roof to work in two closets for each of the front bedrooms and one for the other bedroom.

Another good scheme in this plan is doing away with the upper hall. You land in the middle of the house within arm's length of any one of the four doors that open into the different rooms. There is no floor space wasted here.

The study of architects for a hundred years has been to save room. It costs money to inclose a lot of unnecessary atmosphere, and it costs a whole lot more to heat it every winter for a lifetime afterwards. Thirty years ago high ceilings were fashionable. A lot of fellows who had more money than they knew what to

do with built great big expensive barns with 12 or 15-foot ceilings and called them houses. They had not money enough afterwards to heat them properly because in building they neglected the proper proportions, and neither they nor their architects understood the principle of the circulation of warm air. These fellows and their families burned thousands of tons of good anthracite coal in their efforts to keep themselves comfortable in the winter time. But they always kept mum about their actual feelings. After freezing for several

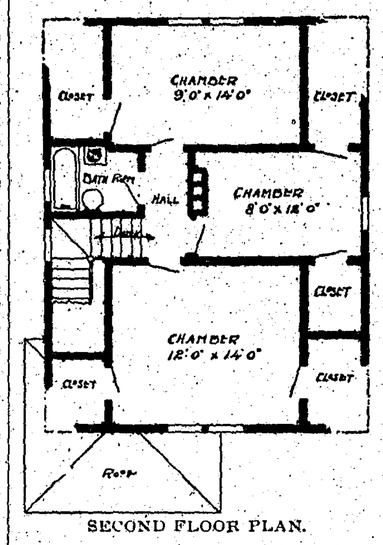


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

mornings at breakfast the men habitually swore in private. Their convictions were never given out for publication, and they would not have been published if they were. Unfortunately when a man with considerable money starts a fad others follow as nearly as possible and it becomes a fashion. But the high ceiling house fashion has completely run itself out. Honest, conscientious architects have done their share towards killing it, for which we should be duly thankful.

The size of this house is 24 by 31 feet, exclusive of porch; a small house when the size and number of the rooms are taken into consideration, and it can be built for $1,000 to $1,200 under favorable conditions, according to location. The arrangement of the kitchen, pantry and dining-room is a model of perfection. Where the cellarway is handy like this and the business section of the house confined to a nutshell, as in this plan, a woman can do her own work and dress for company at two o'clock every day.

There is only one chimney, but there are three flues; one for the kitchen



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

range, one for the furnace, and one is provided for a grate in the parlor if the parties building the house so desire. Personally, I am very fond of a grate. A good grate with a handsome mantel helps very materially to furnish a room, and there are thousands of mantel designs to choose from. They are made in all prices from ten dollars to any amount of money a person wishes to spend. Modern tiling goes a long way toward making a grate attractive, and tiling for this purpose gets better and cheaper every year. When pretty tiles are set with a fitting mantel the design is extremely pleasing.

But it is the utility part of the grate that offers the strongest inducement to put one in. Our grandfathers did not appreciate an open fire because they had no other means of heating a house. Houses were not constructed as well then as they are now, and grandfather was obliged to warm one side of himself at a time. The process of turning around, alternately freezing and thawing his different sides, tired the old man, and his remarks on the subject were well calculated to discourage open fires in the houses of the coming generation, because what grandfather said was true whether he understood the subject or not. Since that time we have learned how to make a house air-tight by means of building and better workmanship, and we have other heating devices.

A fire in the kitchen will take the chill off the whole house in mild weather and a small fire in the parlor grate in the afternoon and evening will attract not only every member of the family, but several of the neighbors who are not fortunate enough to own a grate. The greatest bid for popularity when the chilly evenings of fall and spring come around is an open fire. Any woman may be a social leader in her community if she understands how to manipulate an open fire, and is willing to throw in a smile or two as occasion offers.

The Disappearing Eagle.

The genuine bird lover will note with some dismay the increasing value of the eggs of eagles, as evidenced by the higher prices obtained each year for these now somewhat rare trophies of the collector. A couple of eagles' eggs from Scotland have recently brought as much as £2 ($10) apiece in the auction room, while a short time before two Roxy specimens realized 30 shillings each.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Professional.

"When a man flatters you it is with the intention of deceiving you in some way; so when a man tells you you are beautiful, don't believe him."

"Huh! a man flattered you the other day and you were not only pleased, but you paid him cash for doing it."

"I'd like to know to what you have reference?"

"To those last pictures you had taken."—Houston Post.

Rather Hard.

"You have come back after another piece of pie?" interrogated the stern woman in the wayside cottage.

"Yes, mum," replied the tall tramp. "I wouldn't have come, but, you see, I have been offered a job down de road."

"A job? what kind of a job is it?"

"Why, splittin' rails, an' I want the piece of pie as a wedge."—Chicago Daily News.

Their Great Scheme.

"Have you and your wife quarreled?"

"No—why?"

"I notice that when you take a trip you always go on different trains."

"That's for the children's sake. If either one of the trains should be wrecked, the kids would have at least one parent left."—Cleveland Leader.

Got the Thrashing.

"I tell you," said the young subeditor of a local paper, "that the editor isn't in, and I'm not going to tell you again. If you have anything for him you can leave it with me."

"Very well," said the caller, taking off his coat. "I came in to give him a good, sound thrashing, but I'll give it to you instead."—Tit-Bits.

Politeness.

"That Englishman has no sense of humor," said Mr. Bliggins.

"What makes you think so?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"He doesn't laugh at my jokes."

"That isn't a question of humor. It is merely a matter of politeness."—Washington Star.

Too Much to Expect.

"You must get up and investigate John," she repeated. "I heard that noise again, and I'm convinced it's a burglar!"

"Huh!" he grunted, sleepily; "you don't expect me to have the courage of your convictions, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

Looked Fishy.

"He has accumulated a fortune of $20,000,000 since he became 21 years of age."

"I don't believe it."

"Why?"

"There's never been a word said about investigating him."—Houston Post.

He Does.

Mr. Lipp—Tell me the truth now—do you hold your wife in your lap as much as you used to during your honeymoon?

Mr. Pipps—Honestly, old man, she sits on me a lot oftener than she did then.—Cleveland Leader.

Didn't Want All the Family.

Father—When I asked my wife's parents for her hand I had enough to support her. Now, may I ask, have you?

Suitor—Not enough to support your wife, but enough, I think, for your daughter and myself to live on.—Tit-Bits.

Hopeful.

"There are no birds in last year's nests?
I'll tell my wife of that,
And perhaps she'll use her last year's plumes
To trim her this year's hat.
—Houston Post.

STARVED TO DEATH.

"Say, landlord, is this a healthy neighborhood?"

"I should say it was! In the past ten years only two persons have died—the doctor and the apothecary!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

What He Liked.

"Grouser grumbles at cold weather?"

"Yes."

"And he grumbles at hot weather?"

"Yes."

"What does he like?"

"He likes to grumble."—Tit-Bits.

Explained.

Gunner—Why do they call these "drawing rooms" on a train, anyway?

Guyer—Why, by the time they get through with you they have drawn every cent out of your pocket.—Chicago Daily News.

The Eternal Question.

Mrs. Stingy—What do you want to leave us for, Bridget? I'm sure we have treated you as one of the family.

Bridget—Indade, an' you hov', ma'am, an' Oi've stood it long enough.—Life.

Not One.

Scribbles—I'm engaged in writing a novel now that is bound to be a glowing success.

Criticus—Going to cremate the manuscript, eh?—Chicago Daily News.

English Egg-Laying Contest.

Consul Daniels reports from Sheffield a novel egg-laying competition at the Lady Warwick Ladies' Agricultural College. The conclusions reached are that breed does not govern so much as the laying strain or families of a breed highly developed as egg producers. The pen of four Buff Orpingtons led from October 16th to November 16th by producing forty-nine eggs, and again on November 16th to December 16th with 120 eggs. One thing the present competition shows is the little help it is to birds to be what show enthusiasts call "beautifully marked," for as often as not it is the ordinary looking competitor, that the show judge would laugh at, that have the biggest total of eggs to their credit. In the winter laying competition what stands a bird in good stead is not that its father was the winner of a medal, but that its mother and grandmother were wonderful layers, and that its male parents also came from a good laying strain.

It's a wise mining stock that knows its own par.

"Say, Dick, what is this new fad they call phonetic spelling?" "It's the kind, Jim, they used to flog you and me at school for using."

If the conclusions of a scientific writer in the current issue of the *London Monthly Review* are accepted, murder mysteries in the future will be much easier of solution. The writer, Paul Uhlenhuth, announces that he has discovered a means of identifying dried human blood. What this signifies will be apparent when it is stated that the greatest experts in medical jurisprudence have hitherto held it was impossible to ascertain positively whether or not the dried blood was that of a human being or an animal.

Rise Liars,

And Salute Your Queen

Ho All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias

GIVE EAR!

A Young Girl said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You make One Statement as False as That, All You have said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

This burst of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular pre-digested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened.

The teacher colored up and changed the subject.

There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons.

In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round up," and brand these cattle and place them in their proper pastures.

FIRST PASTURE.

Cooking school teachers—this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waspy and show their true colors.

This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by a certain Sanitarium to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small-be-whiskered doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these prevarications (you can speak the stronger word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as the answers being written by the aforesaid doctor.

In this column some time ago appeared the statement: "No, we cannot recommend the use of Grape-Nuts for it is nothing but bread with glucose poured over it." Right then he showed his badge as a member of the tribe of Ananias. He may have been a member for some time before, and so he has caused these "lecturers" to descend into the ways of the tribe wherever they go.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent $10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

SECOND PASTURE.

Editors of "Trade" papers known as grocers' papers.

Remember, we don't put the brand on all, by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have demanded that we carry advertising in their papers and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and hale them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "cattle" over on their backs, feet tied and "bellowing," do you think we should be blamed? They gambol around with tails held high and jump stiff legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they bleat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand?

Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

THIRD PASTURE.

Now we come to a frisky lot, the "Labor Union" editors. You know down in Texas a weed called "Loco" is sometimes eaten by a steer and produces a derangement of the brain that makes the steer "batty" or crazy. Many of these editors are "Locoed" from hate of anyone who will not instantly obey the "demands" of a labor union, and it is the universal habit of such writers to go straight into a system of personal vilification, manufacturing any sort of falsehood through which to vent their spleen. We assert that the common citizen has a right to live and breathe and work without asking permission of the labor trust and this has brought down on us the hate of these editors. When they go far enough with their libels, is it harsh for us to get judgment against them and have our lawyers watch for a chance to attach money due them from others? (For they are usually irresponsible.)

Keep your eye out for the "Locoed" editor.

Now let all these choice specimens take notice:

We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different than our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money.

Our pure food factories are open at all times to visitors, and thousands pass through each month, inspecting every department and every process. Our factories are so clean that one could, with good relish, eat a meal from the floors.

The work people, both men and women, are of the highest grade in the state of Michigan, and according to the state labor reports, are the highest paid in the state for similar work.

Let us tell you exactly what you will see when you inspect the manufacture of Grape-Nuts. You will find tremendous elevators containing the choicest wheat and barley possible to buy. These grains are carried through long conveyers to grinding mills, and there converted into flour. Then the machines make selection of the proper quantities of this flour in the proper proportion and these parts are blended into a general flour which passes over to the big dough mixing machines, there water, salt and a little yeast are added and the dough kneaded the proper length of time.

Remember that previous to the barley having been ground it was passed through about one hundred hours of soaking in water, then placed on warm floors and slightly sprouted, developing the diastase in the barley, which changes the starch in the grain into a form of sugar.

Now after we have passed it into dough and it has been kneaded long enough, it is moulded by machinery into loaves about 18 inches long and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is put into this shape for convenience in second cooking.

These great loaves are sliced by machinery and the slices placed on wire trays, these trays, in turn, placed on great steel trucks, and rolled into the secondary ovens, each perhaps 75 or 80 feet long. There the food is subjected to a long low heat and the starch which has not been heretofore transformed is turned into a form of sugar generally known as Post Sugar. It can be seen glistening on the granules of Grape-Nuts if held toward the light, and this sugar is not poured over or put on the food as these prevaricators ignorantly assert. On the contrary the sugar exudes from the interior of each little granule during the process of manufacture, and reminds one of the little white particles of sugar that come out on the end of a hickory log after it has been sawed off and allowed to stand for a length of time.

This Post Sugar is the most digestible food known for human use. It is so perfect in its adaptability that mothers with very young infants will pour a little warm milk over two or three spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, thus washing the sugar off from the granules and carrying it with the milk to the bottom of the dish. Then this milk charged with Post Sugar is fed to the infants producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented.

When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereupon a little of the food can be fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar.

It is by no means manufactured for a baby food, but these facts are stated as an illustration of a perfectly digestible food.

It furnishes the energy and strength for the great athletes. It is in common use by physicians in their own families and among their patients, and can be seen on the table of every first-class college in the land.

We quote from the London Lancet analysis as follows:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American pleasantry, since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble part contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread-crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts:' Moisture, 6.02 per cent; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent; fat, 1.60 per cent; proteids, 15.00 per cent; soluble carbohydrates, etc., 49.40 per cent; and unaltered carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteid, mineral matters, and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as a brain and nerve food, whatever that may be. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

An analysis made by the Canadian Government some time ago shows that Grape-Nuts contains nearly ten times the digestible elements contained in ordinary cereals, and foods, and nearly twice the amount contained in any other food analyzed.

The analysis is familiar to practically every successful physician in America and London.

We print this statement in order that the public may know the exact facts upon which we stake our honor and will back it with any amount of money that any person or corporation will put up.

We propose to follow some of these choice specimens of the tribe of Ananias.

When you hear a cooking school teacher or any other person assert that either Postum or Grape-Nuts are made of any other ingredients than those printed on the packages and as we say they are made, send us the name and address, also name of two or three witnesses, and if the evidence is clear enough to get a judgment we will right that wrong quickly.

Our business has always been conducted on as high a grade of human intelligence as we are capable of, and we propose to clear the deck of these prevaricators and liars whenever and wherever they can be found.

Attention is again called to the general and broad invitation to visitors to go through our works, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance to train a fool, but there is no room for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable.

Keep your iron ready and brand these "mavericks" whenever you find them running loose.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts and Postum

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

The Number of "None."

It is not from disregard of derivation that the speech is in any serious danger. Much more harmful is the deference mistakenly paid to it. From this results, says a writer in Harper's Magazine, not unfrequently a pedantic and even painful mode of expression in opposition to the best usage, and that, too, without the slightest counterbalancing advantage. A remarkable illustration of this can be seen in the case of none as the subject of a plural verb. When and where the outbreak of hostility to this usage first manifested itself it may not be easy to determine. Apparently it was not until of late that anyone ever thought seriously of questioning the propriety of the construction. But the fact seems suddenly to have dawned upon the mind of some student of speech that none was a contraction of no one. The processes of logic were at once set in motion. No one is exclusively confined in its construction to the singular; it cannot be used with a verb in the plural. In that all would agree. The conclusion was at once drawn that the word derived from it must be exactly in the same situation. It was therefore highly improper to use none as the subject of a plural verb. It is needless to say to any person who has made himself familiar with the best usage, either written or spoken, that none has been and is employed indifferently as a singular and a plural, if anything, more frequently in the latter number than in the former. The study of our best writers settles that point decisively. It is in the power of anyone to decide the question for himself, and it will make little difference what he the word he takes up. At Miletus, Paul tells his followers of the bonds and afflictions which awaits him at Jerusalem. "But none of these things move me," he continues, according to the authorized version which adopts here the translation of the passage as found in some of the earlier sixteenth century versions. "None deny there is a God," said Bacon in his essay on Atheism, "but those for whom it maketh that there were no God." "None are for me," Shakespeare puts in the mouth of Richard III., "that look into me with considerate eyes." "None are seen to do it but the people," wrote Milton in his "Tenure of Kings and Magistrates." A magazine cannot be turned into a dictionary of quotations, otherwise it would be easy to fill page after page with examples of the use of none as the subject of a plural verb, taken from the best writers of the language of every period, and indeed from writers of every grade of distinction from the highest to the lowest.

International Limitations.

President Buchanan, when asked to protest against certain alleged acts of cruelty charged against the papal government in 1858, announced through Lewis Cass, secretary of state, that this government would not intervene in the affairs of another where the intervention involved an impeachment of the government addressed. The rule then formulated, states Youth's Companion, has, with few exceptions, since controlled the dealings of this government with other countries in such matters. Secretary Root has applied it to the situation in the Congo region. A congressman having urged him to institute an inquiry into the situation, with a view to correcting admitted abuses, he replied that the United States has no power under any treaty or agreement to propose an inquiry, and no treaty right to participate in any international conference on the subject. There will be tens of thousands of persons in the country who will regret most deeply that this government is powerless to act in the matter. A great many of them, doubtless, will urge that humanity requires that a strong remonstrance be made, even if there is no right to intervene. In former times there would have been little hesitation on the part of congress to pass resolutions, and not very much on the part of the state department to express sympathy with oppressed peoples in any part of the world. Since the United States became a "world power," and to a certain extent entangled in world politics, greater circumspection has been required. American diplomatists cannot express their minds regarding the conduct of other governments quite so freely as they used to do. On the whole, the fact that we are obliged to conform to the rules of diplomatic and international etiquette is not to be deplored, although in this case a vast majority of Americans will regret that Secretary Root is officially tongue-tied.

After vaccinated lap dogs, silver bath tubs for toy spaniels, gum shoes, perfumed cushions, witchhazel nose and eye washes, made-to-measure mackintoshes and pyjamas for the dyspeptic pets of the rich women of New York, as brought into public notice by the recent show at the Waldorf-Astoria, there seemed little left in the way of idiotic extravagance. The limit then set has been surpassed by one woman, who sent to Paris for seven pairs—one for each day in the week—of handmade bath slippers for her King Charles spaniel.

THE SCHOOLGIRLS

THE HAUNTING PERSONALITY OF THE CLASS.

A Composite Photograph of Schoolgirls Has a Distinct Personality—Contact with Other Girls Rubs Away One's Angles—Members of Same Class Gradually Acquire Characteristics in Common—The Misfortune of Being Taught at Home—The Personal Unit in the Class-Room — Great Colleges Put Their Own Hall-Marks on Their Graduates.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

I have always been interested in composite photographs. The view not so much of an individual as of a group merged into an individual, has features that awaken thought. Looking over the classroom and meeting the bright faces of 25 girls, each is as different from the other as if she belonged to another species, and still each has a likeness to the other as marked as the likeness of peas in a pod.

Josephine, Katherine, Barbara, Agnes, Mary, Evelyn, run through the catalogue of beautiful names, and match them with their sweet possessors, and you are impressed with the variations in type. Let a composite photograph of the class present itself to you, and you behold a single type, and that type taken one year will not be in the least the type of another year, or of seven years to come. Girls of the same general appearance and age will be attending school seven years hence, yet a composite photograph taken of them will not be a repetition of the one taken of your class this year. Shadowy, elusive, flitting resemblances one sees in the class photograph to this and the other girl, but on the whole, a new and charming character attracts you and you see not a single personality, but the personality of a class.

As I sometimes stand on a school platform, or behind the desk in a chapel where rows of schoolgirls, or college students, make a beautiful picture before my eyes, I get the thought of a composite photograph. One of the very best things your school life and work are doing for you, girls, is not the training of your minds and memories, not the giving you acquaintance with facts and theories, but the formation in you of a strong and noble womanhood. Your angles and roughnesses are being rubbed away and smoothed by contact with others. Katherine, for instance, though charming, is naturally imperious and self-absorbed. She is the only daughter and her parents and brothers have combined to indulge her caprices and spoil her by their readiness to grant her every wish. She needs fully as much some lessons in yielding to others, in accepting now and then the second place instead of the first, and in gentleness and amiability, as she needs training in algebra and physics.

Agnes is much too unselfish. She runs her feet off at home on errands for everybody. She gives up her own will so readily that people forget to thank her for daily sacrifices, and she is in much danger of being overlooked and taken at her own valuation in a world where most of us have to hold our own, or be pushed aside. At school her teachers appreciate her true worth and are very ready to see that others treat her fairly. She is not permitted to efface herself on every possible occasion.

Mary is deficient in sympathy. She has no art of putting herself in the place of a friend. Barbara is too sentimental. She is given to exaggeration and gush, but is extremely superficial. Each girl has in herself some quality that is very desirable, but no girl has all the qualities that go to make —

"The perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command."

For this reason, if for no other, it is a misfortune for most girls to be taught at home, as is the fashion in a few exclusive families. A governess in the house is a comfort to the mother and a great help in the training of the nursery brood. But when girls have arrived at their teens, masters coming and going and teachers who give the mhours of careful coaching are not half so good for them as are the contact and the friction of the classroom.

Whether the school be public or private, whether on a city street or a country road, is not the all important thing. The essential is that girls shall be thrown into the society of their peers and prepared in the schoolroom for the affairs of the larger world, into which they must enter before many years pass.

* * * * *

Of course, in the schoolroom you are taught how to study, how to use your powers, how to appear without confusion and with credit in the company of others, and how to bear yourself as a unit in the mass composed of units. The power of the personal equation is not undervalued in the schoolroom. Every unit counts one. If one girl is careless, slovenly in her work, tardy, irregular in attendance, and untrustworthy, she harms not herself only, but brings down the average standing of her class. I hear girls complain of this as if it were unfair. It is not unfair. It is really the fairest thing that can happen, and it emphasizes the power of the unit. What right have you to infringe the dignity of your class and lower its monthly per cent.? Think a little and you will comprehend that the strength of any chain is in the strength of its links. Every one of you has read with delight Kipling's wonderful Jungle Books. Do you not remember the "Law of the Jungle?"

Perhaps you will look it up, not that I am comparing you for a minute to the wolves and bears and wild creatures of the jungle. But there are few days in my life when I do not see in home life, in town life, and wherever else people live in communities, that Kipling put a great truth into the stanza I am about to quote:

"Now this is the law of the jungle—
as old and as true as the sky;
And the wolf that shall keep it may
prosper, but the wolf that shall
break it must die.
As the creeper that girdles the tree-
trunk the law runneth forward
and back—
For the strength of the pack is the
wolf, and the strength of the
wolf is the pack."

I think I will make a parody of this for you, with apologies to Mr. Kipling:

Now this is the law of the school-
room—as old and as true as the
sun;
And the students who keep it sha
prosper, for the tasks of their
days will be done.
The law runneth onward forever, as
swiftly the happy years pass.
The strength of the class is the girl,
and the strength of the girl is
the class.

Schools set their stamp on their pupils so that one may almost tell at a glance by certain slight characteristics or certain more definite ones, from which school a girl has been graduated. Just as every great college in the land puts its own hall-mark on its graduates, the preparatory school stamps its pupils for all time.

Girls in the formative period of their lives come beneath the moulding hand and the vitalizing influence of a teacher's personality. Insensibly, they take on something they would never have had but for her. Years ago, in New York city, there was a principal who presided over what was known as the Twelfth street grammar school. To this day Miss Wadleigh's pupils bear something of her strong and beautiful character in their faces and lives. Mount Holyoke college will carry for all time the impression made by its great founder, Mary Lyon. In a southern city there is a famous school where young women have for years been trained to great usefulness. Mary Baldwin is no longer on earth, but the Mary Baldwin school will be hers for generations.

These are the thoughts that come to me as I look on a class photograph.

A USEFUL WRITING-CASE.

This Receptacle Has Advantages Over the Ordinary Blotting-Pad in Keeping Stationery Clean.

The chief feature of this writing-case is that attached on either side are two roomy pockets to hold envelopes, post cards, paper and stamps, they are made to fold over and inclose the case when it is not in use, and this is an advantage over an ordinary blotting pad, and keeps the stationery and blotting paper free from dust. For the board holding the blotting paper a piece of stout cardboard or millboard may be used, and each corner is covered with leather and glued firmly to the back. A piece of dark green art serge or any other material we

VERY CONVENIENT.

fancy must then be glued on the back of the board with pieces left on either side of sufficient length to fold over and tie across the pad; on these the pockets are sewn. The little loops are attached on either side of the board where indicated in the sketch, and the one is for holding a pen, the other a pencil. Monograms may be worked on the front of the pockets, and if they are edged with cord or bound with ribbon they will look well. The blotting paper on the pad is fixed by merely slipping the corners under the leather. The words, "envelopes, post cards, paper and stamps," may be worked in silk in ornamental lettering.

Water at Meals.

Water taken with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly. Ice water should be taken as seldom as possible; never would be a better rule. And the habit of putting chipped ice in the drinking water is to be avoided, as one never knows what may be taken into the stomach through this medium. The better way is to fill bottles with water and allow them to stand beside ice to chill.

For Chapped Hands.

To cure chapped hands always carefully dry the hands after washing, never allow the moisture to evaporate; this is a cause of the trouble. Before going to bed rub hands well with boracic ointment, vaseline, cold cream or glycerin. Those who cannot afford medicaments will find a bit of mutton fat (uncooked) very effective. Draw on an old pair of gloves after anointing.

Cleansing Cream.

Almond oil	4 ounces
White wax	2½ ounces
Orange flower water	4 ounces

Melt the wax in a double boiler, add the oil slowly. When all are heated, remove from the fire, stir until partly cool and then beat in the orange flower water. Beat until cold.

MEASURES IN THE KITCHEN

Recipes Varying in Their Terms, It Is Well to Know Both Weights and Measures.

Butter—A cupful of butter is seven and one-half ounces if pressed quite solid. A cupful of melted butter is one-half ounce lighter. It is usually near enough for cooking to call a cupful one-half pound. Butter size of an egg is one and one-half ounces.

Sugar—A level cupful of granulated sugar is seven ounces—two cupfuls is two ounces less than a pound. Although sugar by the grain is heavier than water and will sink instantly, the air spaces between the grains make a cupful weigh less than so much liquid. One-half pound of granulated sugar is a cup rounded up. The powdered sugar that is known as fine granulated weighs the same, icing sugar or flour of sugar is lighter, a cupful is but six ounces. All that can be scooped up in a cup out of a barrel of any grade weighs nine ounces. A level cupful of brown sugar is six ounces. Up in the mountains cake recipes which people have been used fail. It is all because of the sugar. So much sugar cannot be used at great elevations as at sea level, hence the reason for being particular about weights.

Molasses—A cupful of thick molasses weighs 12 ounces—that is three-quarters of a pound—half as much more as equal measure of water and five ounces more than a level cupful of granulated sugar. Thin sirups do not weigh quite so much.

Flour—A level cupful of (patent sifted) flour is four ounces. A cup heaped up with all that can be dipped with it out of a barrel is seven ounces—nearly twice as much as the level. A quart of (sifted) flour just rounded over is one pound.

Bread Crumbs—A cupful of bread is four ounces pressed in rather solid. A pound of bread is a pressed-in quart.

Corn Meal—A cupful of corn meal is five ounces, three rounded cupfuls are a pound, or a pound of corn meal is a little less than a level quart.

Oatmeal—A level cupful of oatmeal is six ounces. All that can be dipped up with a cup weighs seven ounces—nearly one-half pound.

Corn Starch—A level cupful of starch flour or cooking starch is six ounces, the same as cornmeal. All that can be heaped in a cup weighs seven ounces.

Farina—The same as starch.

Rice—A level cupful weighs seven ounces. All that can be heaped in a cup weighs nine ounces.

Light Bread Dough.—A rounded cupful is one-half pound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yellow soap and whiting, mixed into a thick paste, will temporarily stop a leak as well as solder.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime water or carbolic acid.

Sewing Machine Oil Stains.—Rub with lard. Let stand for several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

A whisk-broom cut so it tapers to a point at one side is the handiest thing for cleaning the corners when sweeping the stairs. One that is past service for its original use is as good as a new one for this purpose.

To Brighten Gilt-Edge Frames.—Take sufficient flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to one and one-half pints of water, and in this boil four or five bruised onions. Strain off the liquid, and with it, when cold, wash, with a soft brush, any gilding which requires restoring; and when dry it will shine as bright as new.

Soiled bobbinet curtains do not need to go into the washtub if the dirt on them is only the accumulation of every-day grime. Corn meal cleanses them without half the bother of washing and ironing. Place the half of a curtain in a large paper bag, sprinkle a pint of the meal through it, then shake the bag in every direction hard for ten minutes. Then beat out the meal and hang the curtain in the air. If the curtain does not look a good color after one bath of meal, give it a second. Curtains treated in this way do not coarsen and mill up as when they are wet.—Good Literature.

Prune Jelly.

Stew, until just tender, two pounds of French prunes; cool and remove pits; soak one box of graulated gelatine in one pint of cold water until soft, then add three-quarters of a quart of boiling water, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, juice of three lemons; set in pan of ice water and then stir until it commences to thicken; cover the bottom of a deep pan with one-half of an inch thickness of the jelly; set it in a cool place, and when firm, lay in the prunes, and then add the remainder of the jelly. When firm, dip an instant in warm water or wipe the outside with a cloth wrung out of boiling water; and then place a dish over the top; then invert pan, and jelly will slip out; garnish with whipped cream.

Orange Pudding.

Soak one-half box of gelatine in a cupful of cold water. Set the cup in a pan of water to dissolve it. Add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar stir until melted, and mix it with the juice of six large oranges. Let the pulp of the oranges, broken up and minus fiber and seeds, remain in, also a light grating of the orange peel. If liked, substitute the diluted juice of one lemon for two of the oranges, and as soon as it is partly jellied, whip it with the egg beater until it is like beaten egg. Turn into a mould to harden.

A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Many Women Suffer Daily Miseries and Don't Know the Reason.

Women who are languid, suffer backache and dizzy spells, should read carefully the experience of

Mrs. Laura Sullivan, Bluff and Third Sts., Marquette, Mich., who says: "I had backache and bearing-down pain, and at times my limbs would swell to twice natural size. I could hardly get up or down stairs, and often could not get my shoes on. Beginning to use Doan's Kidney Pills I got relief before I had used half a box, but continued taking them until cured. The bloating subsided and I was well again."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

What Tuskegee is Doing.

Tuskegee Institute will complete this year the first twenty-five years of its existence, writes Booker T. Washington in the April World's Book. It was opened July 4, 1881, with one teacher and thirty pupils. At that time it had neither land or buildings, nothing but the $2,000 a year granted by the Alabama Legislature. Even the dilapidated shanty and the old church in which its first sessions were conducted were lent by the colored people of the village.

It was not long, however, before the school acquired a small tract of land. The first piece of live stock which it became possessed of was an old blind mule, the gift of a white man in the neighborhood. This represented the capital of the school.

At the close of the school year last May it owned 2,000 acres of land, eighty-three buildings, large and small, used as dwellings, dormitories, class rooms, shops and barns, which, together with the equipment, live stock, stock in trade and other personal property, were valued at about $831,895.32. This does not include 22,000 acres of public land remaining unsold from the 25,000 granted by Congress valued at $135,000, nor the endowment fund, which amounted January 1, 1906, to $1,275,664.

Lewis' Single Binder cigar—richest, most satisfying smoke on the market. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

An 8,000,000-Acre Farm.

Don Luis Terrazas, the Mexican Croesus who once offered to assume all the debts owed by his country, has a farm of about 8,000,000 acres in the state of Chihuahua. It takes Mexican Central trains half a day to cross the farm. Don Luis is thought to own more that 1,000,000 cattle, but a bagatelle of 100,000 or so more or less never bothers him. His stable consists of some 100,000 horses, his sheep fold of 700,000 sheep. From 200,000 to 300,000 calves are branded with his brand every spring. More than 1,000 cowboys and so on keep his cattle on a thousand hills.

Many men are more anxious to save their money than their honor.

Denver Directory

A $40 Saddle for $28 C.O.D.

For a short time only we offer this saddle, steel horn, double cinches, wool-lined 28-inch skirts, 2½-inch stirrup leathers, steel leather-covered stirrups, warranted in every respect, and equal to saddles sold for $40 everywhere. Catalogue free.

The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.
1413-1419 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

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

BEE AND DAIRY SUPPLIES L. A. Watkins Merchandise Company, Denver. Write for Catalogue.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1331 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 725.

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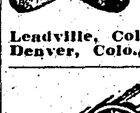

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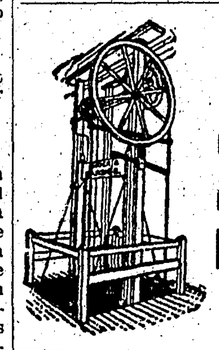

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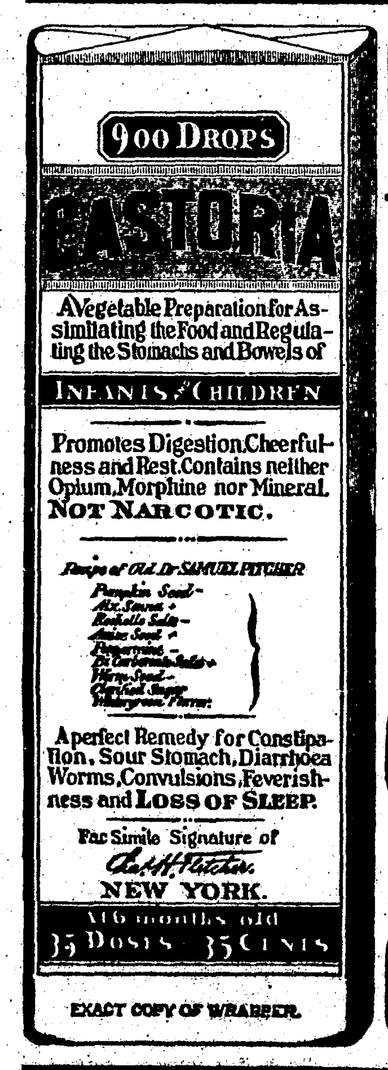

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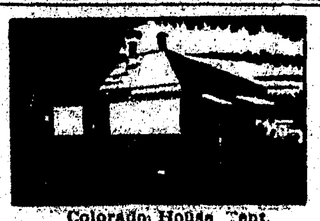

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We will buy a $1,000 to $6,000 home. You pay only $7.50 PER MONTH on each $1,000 with 5 PER CENT. SIMPLE INTEREST per annum, payable monthly. Address THE STANDARD REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY, Washington, D.C.

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Machinery of all kinds built and repaired. Special machines built to order.
Mine Cages, Switches, Frogs, Moists Rolls, Screens, Jigs, Concentrators
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When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

STOP, WOMAN!

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

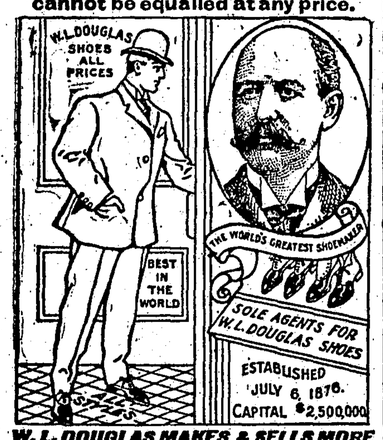
If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



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

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

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Whitens the teeth—purifies mouth and breath—cures nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, and by direct application cures all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions caused by feminine ills.

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Speedy relief and permanent cure of Asthma and Bronchitis insured by Red Cross Asthma Cure. Money positively refunded if not beneficial. For information call or address Suite 204, 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. References given.

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What We Need.

Something that will insure a natural action of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, cure constipation and sick headache, something that will purify the blood, cleanse the system and bring good health. Garfield Tea, the mild herb laxative, does all this.

English Egg-Laying Contest.

Consul Daniels reports from Sheffield a novel egg-laying competition at the Lady Warwick Ladies' Agricultural College. The conclusions reached are that breed does not govern so much as the laying strain or families of a breed highly developed as egg producers. The pen of four Buff Orpingtons led from October 16th to November 16th by producing forty-nine eggs, and again on November 16th to December 16th with 120 eggs. One thing the present competition shows is the little help it is to birds to be what show enthusiasts call "beautifully marked," for as often as not it is the ordinary looking competitor, birds a show judge would laugh at, that have the biggest total of eggs to their credit. In the winter laying competition what stands a bird in good stead is not that its father was the winner of a medal, but that its mother and grandmother were wonderful layers, and that its male parents also came from a good laying strain.

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Say, Dick, what is this new fad they call phonetic spelling?" "It's the kind, Jim, they used to flog you and me at school for using."

An 8-000,000-Acre Farm.

Don Luis Terrazas, the Mexican Croesus who once offered to assume all the debts owed by his country, has a farm of about 8,000,000 acres in the state of Chihuahua. It takes Mexican Central trains half a day to cross the farm. Don Luis is thought to own more that 1,000,000 cattle, but a bagatelle of 100,000 or so more or less never bothers him. His stable consists of some 100,000 horses, his sheep fold of 700,000 sheep. From 200,000 to 300,000 calves are branded with his brand every spring. More than 1,000 cowboys and so on keep his cattle on a thousand hills.

They Stand Alone.

Standing out in bold relief, *all alone*, and as a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the sick and afflicted, are Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, over-worked, debilitated, nervous, "run-down," pain-racked women, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous remedy for weak stomach, indigestion, or dyspepsia, torpid liver, or biliousness, all catarrhal affections, whether of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nasal passages, throat, bronchia, or other mucous passages, also as an effective remedy for all diseases arising from thin, watery or impure blood, as scrofulous and skin affections.

Each bottle of the above medicines bears upon its wrapper a badge of honesty in the full list of ingredients composing it — *printed in plain English.* This frank and open publicity places these medicines *in a class all by themselves*, and is the best guaranty of their merits. They cannot be classed as patent nor secret medicines for they are neither —*being of known composition.*

Dr. Pierce feels that he can afford to take the afflicted into his full confidence and lay all the ingredients of his medicines freely before them because these ingredients are such as are endorsed and most strongly praised by scores of the most eminent medical writers as cures for the diseases for which these medicines are recommended. Therefore, the afflicted do not have to rely alone upon Dr. Pierce's recommendation as to the curative value of his medicines for certain easily recognized diseases.

A glance at the printed formula on each bottle will show that no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines, they being wholly compounded of glyceric extracts of the roots of native, American forest plants. These are best and safest for the cure of most lingering, chronic diseases. Dr. R. V. Pierce can be consulted FREE, by addressing him at Buffalo, N. Y., and all communications are regarded as sacredly confidential.

It is as easy to be well as ill—and much more comfortable. Constipation is the cause of many forms of illness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic. All dealers in medicines sell them.

"Do you believe the theory that heavy firing can bring down a rain?" "Well, I believe history records that more than one reign has been brought down by heavy firing."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

There will be rascals in the world just as long as there are fools in it.

To Launder White Silk Handkerchiefs.

Do not put white silk handkerchiefs in the ordinary wash as they are easily laundered at home. Make a strong lather of Ivory Soap and water, but do not rub the soap on the handkerchief or use soda. Rinse and iron while damp with a moderately hot iron.

Eleanor R. Parker.

Our idea of a true friend is one who sees us only from our own viewpoint.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

According to indications it take a quart of liquor to drown a spoonful of trouble.

HE ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

who goes straight to work to cure

Hurts, Sprains, Bruises

by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

and saves time, money and gets out of misery quickly.

It Acts Like Magic. Price, 25c. and 50c.

DIVORCE INVALID

DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ITS EFFECTS FAR REACHING

Both Parties to Divorce Suit Must Be Residents of the State—Sets Aside South Dakota Decrees — Makes Thousands of Children Illegitimate.

Washington. — Consternation is expected to seize scores of prominent men and women who have obtained divorces of the South Dakota type as a result of the most sweeping and important decision ever handed down by the United States Supreme Court. It makes marriage entered into subsequent to such a separation illegal.

It is estimated that at least 20,000 children are made illegitimate by the opinion. These are the offspring of marriages based on divorces granted where but one of the parties resided in the state issuing the decree of separation.

As Justice Holmes says in a dissenting opinion, it will illegitimatize many children and set aside many existing conditions. In its scope and importance too much weight cannot be attached to the decision. The decision is, briefly, thus: No state can dissolve a marriage unless both parties to the divorce suit are residents of the state, and any marriage subsequent to a divorce granted upon an application of this kind is void.

In its ramifications and widespread interest it is the most important decision ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court upon this subject.

The case is that of John W. Haddock against Harriet Haddock, a divorce proceeding instituted in the courts of New York. The decision is in favor of the woman. The Haddocks were married in 1868 and the husband claimed to have been an unwilling participant to the ceremony. He says in his answer to the woman's complaint that he left her immediately after the marriage rites were performed and during all the time that has intervened ha seen her only three times.

In 1881 he secured a divorce in the state of Conecticut, where he then resided, and in 1882 was married to another woman. The New York Supreme Court held the second marriage ceremony to be illegal, decreed the first wife to be still the legal wife and directed Haddock to pay her an annuity of $780. That finding was sustained by yesterday's decision, which held that Mrs. Haddock was without the jurisdiction of the Connecticut court.

Justice White, in deciding the case, laid down the general principle that a state in which only one party to a divorce proceeding resides has no right to dissolve a marriage tie which all other state must respect. Justices Harlan, Brewer and Brown united in a dissenting opinion, which was delivered by Justice Brown. They took the position that the Connecticut divorce proceeding was regular and is entitled to due credence in other states.

Justice Brown declared in his opinion that the court had taken a backward step in this decision.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

Electric Line to Make Distance in Ten Hours.

Chicago.—Ten hours between Chicago and New York on trains operated by electricity, and making an average speed of seventy-five miles an hour, is the plan of incorporators of the Chicago & New York Electric Air Line railroad.

The scheme appears to be far in the future, however. It is asserted that "some of the right of way has been secured," but the projectors decline to say how much. They hope to have the road in operation in five years.

As the name implies, the proposed road will sacrifice everything for speed and distance. According to the statement of Jonathan D. Price, president of the Co-operative Construction Company, which was organized to build the road, the line will be 742 miles long, or 200 miles shorter than any steam road now connecting the two cities. Part of the line already has been surveyed. The first section of the road to be built, according to the promoters, will be out of Chicago, and the work on this, one of the incorporators said last night, will begin soon.

In choosing the route no attention is paid to whether the line runs through large cities or not. As now surveyed the road will be eight miles south of South Bend, Indiana, and at that point it is proposed to build a station and run a spur into the city. The same plan will be followed where the road passes near any other city. These spur lines will be connected with the street railway systems in each town, and it is proposed to run freight trains at night.

Details as to the kind of cars to be used have not been thoroughly worked out, according to F. H. Wood, a lawyer of Oak Park, Illinois, who is one of the incorporators. He suggested, however, that the Germans have attained great success in building third-rail roads, such as it is proposed this one will be, and he mentioned the fact that on a specially constructed roadbed electric trains there have been operated at 131 miles an hour.

Reclamation Director.

Washington.—In the House Tuesday a bill was passed creating in the Department of the Interior a director of reclamation service, who is to have a salary of $6,000 a year, to be paid out of the reclamation fund. Until the President appoints the director the present official designated by the secretary of the interior shall have charge. His salary of $1,500 a year is increased to $6,000 a year. One of the reasons for appointing the director at this time is to give the reclamation service a legal status. From now on it is understood the work will progress at much more rapid rate than heretofore.

The scarcity of labor in the Northwest, the increase in the price of materials, and also in the rate of wages, has caused great delay in carrying out government reclamation projects.

FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE

A Michigan Mother Preserved to Her Family by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When the blood is impoverished the nerves starve and neuralgia or something more serious swiftly follows. Nervous people are generally pale people. By supplying through the blood those vital elements that the nerves need, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have performed those remarkable cures that make it impossible for any nervous sufferer to neglect them.

A recent case is that of Mrs. Peter Morrissette, of No. 315 Eleventh street, Alpena, Mich., who writes as follows: "My trouble started with childbirth. After one of my children was born I had a kind of paralysis. I was very weak and my mouth was a little crooked. I was always tired and was so nervous that I could not bear to hear a dog bark or a bell ring—even the little bird in its cage would annoy me. My heart fluttered a great deal and I had dizzy spells. I was not able to be left alone.

"My doctor gave me different kinds of medicine, changing it several times. When it was evident that he could not help me he said he did not understand my case. This was three years ago and I was very much discouraged, when my brother, who had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, recommended them to me. I tried them and noticed a change for the better when I was taking the second box. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I have been well ever since. I now do all my own housework, sewing and washing for seven of us."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured diseases caused by impure or impoverished blood such as rheumatism, anæmia and after-effects of the grip.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or the remedy will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Knicker—Is your husband an after dinner speaker. Mrs. Bocker—No, but he does a powerful lot of grumbling during it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"I could convince you that you are wrong, but you won't listen to my argument." "Why should I listen? Nobody wants to be convinced that he is wrong."

COTTON IS STILL KING.

Continues Our Most Valuable Agricultural Export.

When we say cottin is king, what do we mean? Cotton was once king of the crops, says Gilson Willets in Leslie's Weekly. It is so no longer. Wheat is now enthroned. Though the cotton crop for the last year was 13,654,028 bales (Cotton Exchange figures), the wheat crop of the year exceeded the cotton crop in value by more than $100,000,000. But wise men say that King Wheat is a pretender, temporarily crowned, and that cotton will soon again resume rightful place as king of the crops. The world depends upon this country for clothes. Clothes mean principally cotton. It is natural, then, since this country is the principal grower of cotton, that our most valuable agricultural export should be cotton. Of cotton we have practically a monopoly; and it is the only crop of which we have such monopoly; that it is, indeed, the only staple crop of which any nation has anything approaching a monopoly. Then there's the still growing trade in the far East. How may that trade ultimately help to reseat cotton as king? Mr. Wu Ting Fang, as minister at Washington, said: "If every Chinaman in China should add one inch to his shirt tail, this alone would consume the whole American cotton crop."

"Do you believe in the government ownership of railways?" "Well," replied the legislator, scratching his head in a non-committal way, "I dunno. Do you thing the government would give passes?"

It is folly to tell a girl that hard work will enhance the beauty of her face.

A WOMAN DOCTOR

Was Quick to See That Coffee Poison Was Doing the Mischieef.

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it.

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and have suffered untold agony. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day in 1904, a woman doctor told me to drink Postum Food Coffee. She said I looked like I was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and am still gaining, but not so fast as at first. My headache began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks—long enough I expect to get the coffee poison out of my system.

"Now that a few months have passed since I began to use Postum Food Coffee, I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more, and it was nothing but Postum that cured me. Before I used Postum I never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. By brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

COLORADO NEWS ITEMS

A case of trichinosis is reported in Bolder. Cook your pork thoroughly if you would be immune.

The trustees of the Methodist church at Fort Collins have placed an order for a $4,000 pipe organ.

The bodies of eight unidentified victims of the Adobe railroad wreck were buried at Pueblo on the 7th inst.

General Nelson A. Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, is to deliver the commencement address at the State University in Boulder June 6th.

The Colorado State Commercial Association reports an increase in the number of gifts coming in for the purchase of a silver service for the cruiser Colorado.

Governor McDonald has appointed H. M. Barker of Mancos water commissioner of water district No. 34 to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of E. A. Coston from the county.

"A Boulder Shriner who attended the meeting of the Shriners in Denver Friday night, lost his hat, coat and gloves, but obtained better articles in return, says a Boulder dispatch to a Denver dispatch.

Twelve thousand dollars of the $15,000 debt that encumbered the property of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church in Denver was raised by the vigorous appeal of Bishop Warren and others on Easter Sunday.

State Game and Fish Commissioner James Woodard has announced the appointment of Halsey M. Rhoads, editor of the Rocky Mountain Herald, to the position of assistant superintendent of the Denver fish hatchery.

A case of leprosy is reported to have been discovered in Las Animas county, the victim being a Japanese miner employed in the Majestic coal mine, sixteen miles north of Trinidad. He was promptly isolated and will probably be deported.

Triplets, all girls, were born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Gonzales of Watervale in Las Animas county April 6th. A picture of the family will be taken and sent to President Roosevelt. Each of the children weighed seven pounds and all are strong and healthy.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company at Canon City is building a three mile extension to its branch line that now runs to the United States Smelting & Refining Company, north of the city, in order to reach the mines of the Royal Gorge Coal Company.

Representative Brooks has appointed Joseph E. McCoombs, captain of the high school battalion of Colorado Springs, as a cadet in the West Point Military Academy. As alternates he appointed George D. Kimbrough of Central City and Lyman T. Elwell of Pueblo.

The jury in the case of A. W. Hamilton of Longmont, who shot at his son-in-law, Ed Corder, some time ago, returned a verdict of assault with a deadly weapon, but recommended mercy. The judge gave Hamilton ten days in jail and a fine of $10 and costs, a total of $160.

Secretary of State Cowie will shortly issue a revised brand book which will be sold to the stockmen of the state at cost of publication. The system of indexing will be the same as that in use at the office of brand inspector. About 40,000 brands are recorded at the office of the secretary of state.

Michael Lavelle, aged fifty-five years, well known over Weld county as "Count" Lavelle, died at Greeley on the 15th inst., of appendicitis, after an illness of one week. He was born in Ireland and came to Colorado twenty years ago. He is survived by a widow, a son and three daughters.

The Business Men's Association of Pueblo has decided to call a convention of delegates from all the commercial clubs and kindred organizations in Colorado within thirty days to consider having a law enacted at the next session of the Legislature providing for a railroad commission and defining its duties.

The Colorado Portland Cement Company has accepted so many orders from the government and railroads that it has been obliged to order new engines, boilers, kilns and mills that will increase the capacity to about 1,000,000 barrels per year. This new machinery will be in place inside of ninety days.

The body of D. R. Hickey, foreman of the Green Mountain mill at Silverton, was found April 7th in the engine room of the mill, where it had lain buried under twenty-five feet of snow since March 16th, when the great slide came down. Death was evidently instantaneous, the dead man still clutching his pipe in his hand.

A tariff reduction of 25 cents a ton on coal mined by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in Fremont county to points outside of the state, went into effect on the Santa Fe April 7th. The new tariff, together with the order for millions of tons from the East, insures steady employment of nearly 2,000 men in Fremont county this year.

Sam Hupps, one of the famous team of rock drillers known as the "terrible Swedes," died at Ouray on the 13th inst. from concussion of the brain occasioned by a fall from the doorstep in front of his own home. He was thirty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and several children. With his partner, Gus Lindstrom, he was to have participated in the world's championship double-hand drilling contest at the Elks' carnival in Denver the coming summer.

The passenger department of the Denver & Rio Grande has just issued a new book on Colorado agriculture. It is entitled "Fertile Lands of Colorado." In the introductory it is announced that the railroad has no lands for sale and is interested in booming no particular section, and that the book is for information. The book takes up agriculture, stock raising, irrigation and kindred topics and also shows the advantages that each section has to offer.

SKIN ERUPTIONS 35 YEARS.

Suffered Severely With Eczema All Over Body—A Thousand Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"For over thirty-five years I was a severe sufferer from eczema. The eruption was not confined to any one place. It was all over my body, limbs, and even on my head. I am sixty years old and an old soldier, and have been examined by the Government Board over fifteen times, and they said there was no cure for me. I have taken all kinds of medicine and have spent large sums of money for doctors, without avail. A short time ago I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, two treatments in all, I am now well and completely cured. A thousand thanks to Cuticura. I cannot speak too highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John T. Roach, Richmondale, Ross Co., Ohio, July 17, 1905."

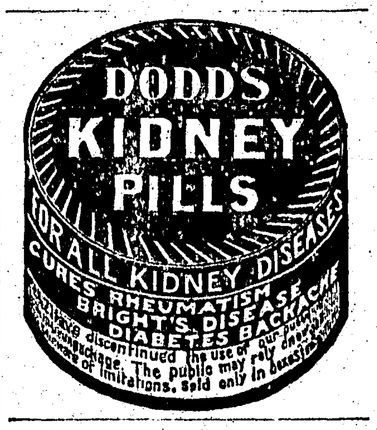
Olive Logan in Poverty.

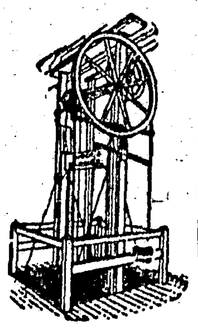
Sitting in a side room of the Harlem Police Court, says a New York dispatch, her silvery hair and shabby black gown framing a pitiable picture of age and poverty, Mrs. Olive Logan, sixty-seven years old, once eminent as an actress, authoress and lecturer and known in her day to the celebrities of two continents, awaited the word from a probation officer, who was pleading with her husband, James O'Neil Logan, twenty-two years her junior, whose arrest she caused for intoxication and non-support to mend his ways.

The officer arranged with her husband so that a deposit will be paid on the rent due for their little room in Harlem, so that they shall not be put into the street, and Logan promised to provide her with food and shelter and to let liquor alone.

An Ancient Mariner.

Capt. Alexander Simpson of the Aberdeen liner Moravian, recently completed his seventy-first round voyage from London to Sydney, a record which it is believed has no parallel in the mercantile marine. Captain Simpson computes he has sailed 2,000,000 miles without a mishap under the flag of the Aberdeen line, which he joined in 1865.





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

BEDBUGS For 25c will mail you guaranteed receipt for exterminating them. United States Exterminator Co., 208 Barclay Block, Denver. Manufacturers of PEST DESTROYERS.

WANTED Local managers; good men and women to represent us in every city, town and county in this and adjoining states. No fake schemes, cash and expenses daily will pay you to investigate. For full particulars address 208 Nassau Block, Denver, Colo.

Ask Your Dealer for the **H. A. & K. Shirt** Best Made Take no Other

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub

Entered as second class matter September 5th, 1901 at post office at White Oaks New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 30, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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

A NEW DEAL.

Some of our democratic papers are worrying themselves over the fact that the action of Gov. Hagerman in asking for the resignation of certain territorial officials is going to so disrupt and disgruntle the republican party that it is bound to drop to pieces without leaving enough of itself intact to attend its own obsequies.

This is altogether commendable on the part of these papers in question. It is always considered charitable to show solicitude and kindly consideration for ones opponents. But in this instance we wish to assure our democratic friends they need have no fears of any serious disturbance in the bowels of the republican party, neither will the looked for eruption, or disruption occur, as predicted.

The great body of the people are with Gov. Hagerman in what ever reforms he sees fit to make, just as the mass of the people are with President Roosevelt in his fight against corruption and graft in national affairs.

The people who are taxed to keep the machinery of the government going, whether it be national, state, or local, have come to that point where they begin to consider honesty and efficiency in office more than politics. The mere matter of partisanship now counts but little to a man who is called upon to assist in making up a shortage caused by defalcation, a straight steal, or the blunder of an incompetent official.

So far as politics is concerned, there is, at this time, but little real difference in the measures advocated by either of the two leading parties. Aside from the tariff and money questions there appears to be a practical unanimity on the part of the people as to the manner of conducting public affairs and this has crystalized into the one idea of retrenchment and a strict accounting on the part of public officials, and an equalization of the burdens of taxation.

The money question seems to be adjusting itself pretty well. As to the tariff it is simply a question as to whether one prefers to keep up the present system of raising funds to support the general government, which sum must necessarily run up high into the hundreds of millions, or to put ones hand into ones pocket and and raise this amount by direct taxation—whether you compel the extravagant and the wealthy who indulge in luxuries, to bear the greater weight of this burden, or whether you would rather do it your-self. If any newspaper man imagines that by coming up manfully to the support of Gov. Hagerman in his efforts to bring about good government in New Mexico, is going to disrupt any party or anybody except a few of the ultra and supernumerary politicians of the territory, then that fake newspaper man is nuts.

According to the predictions of the local weather prophet the signs of the Kodak indicate rather obscure, undeveloped and filmy weather along in the early part of May.

The frequent and heavy showers throughout New Mexico during the month of April, must make it rather discouraging to those people who are trying to do dry land farming this season.

A TOUCH OF HUMANITY.

Such a disaster as the destruction of San Francisco brings out in bold relief every divine attribute of man. It is one of the highest human impulses to spring to aid those in distress, even at the cost of personal deprivation or peril. Yet this self sacrifice is one of the most frequently manifested traits of human nature.

Let the pessimist ponder over this: For every single thief and criminal and self seeker in the stricken city, trying to profit by disaster, there are 10,000 people in this country who have gone down in their pockets and given money or its equivalent to relieve the distress of people whom they never saw or heard of.

Many people have actually given "till it hurt," and the spectacle of instant co operation to carry relief to San Francisco is sublime. Railroad, express and telgraph service during these days of pressing need is absolutely free over 3,000,000 square miles of this republic, to the transmission of money, food, clothing and supplies. Every city and state government, every bank, every business men's organization, every newspaper, every trades union, every fraternal society, in all the United States is today actively engaged in the relief work. The United States government, through every branch, especially the army and sanitary service, is lending instant and invaluable aid. Not less than 10,000,000 people will have contributed either more or less directly to the relief funds by tonight.

The Dominion of Canada sends $100,000 out of the public funds, and every city and town in Canada is raising relief funds like our own. It is a most gracious act on Canada's part, and a precious testimonial to the essential goodness of the human race. How any man could be a pessimist in the light of such flaming torches of human virtue as have lighted up the doom clouds of these last few days is beyond comprehension. El Paso Herald.

BOTTLE IT UP

A good deal of uneasiness is manifesting itself of late years about diverting the waters of the Niagara river for various purposes, thus endangering the symmetry, volume and beauty of that moist and majestic wonder of the world.

Now comes the itemizer of the Albuquerque Journal and suggests that the best way to save it is to store it away in barrels.

The voters of the territory will have an opportunity to elect a legislature in a little over six months from this time. It remains to be seen whether they will vote for men who will appropriate the public funds for the relief of "Flood sufferers," or for the erection of a public building like the Reform School in a village of a few dozen inhabitants and miles from a railroad, simply on account of the political influence of a few plunderers of the public treasury. If the voters of the territory are anxious to pay taxes to be appropriated in this manner they may as well elect, as members of the legislature, men who have a record in this direction. If they are desirous of bringing about a change it would be well to see that too many grafters do not get on the legislative tickets.—Santa Fe Eagle.

Contributions in aid of San Francisco have passed the $10,000,000 mark and still the work goes on. Nothing approaching this open handed generosity has ever occured in the history of the world. America today is teaching the nations of the earth a lesson in humanity and sympathy, just as she is in freedom and self government.

—: JUST RECEIVED :—

A New And Complete Line of

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

New Prints
" Percales
" Ginghams
" Wash Goods

DRY GOODS

Lady's Belts
" Waists
" Neckwear
" Furnishings

Men's Furnishings at Right Prices.

SHOES, Best Values in All Lines.

Stock too extensive to enumerate. A call is all I desire and you will buy your supplies here:—

For Good Attention and Low Prices

CALL ON

S.C. WIENER.

HALF TWINS.

When the joint statehood bill was up in congress, Representative Bede, among other pertinent things had this to say in opposition to the measure:

"Hitching up Oklahoma with Arizona and New Mexico is about like the way Noah put the menagerie into the ark, when he numbered the animals two by two, the elephant and the kangaroo. It is about time we get down to business and legislate on one question at a time. When I think of the proposition of hitching up New Mexico with Arizona I am reminded of the two Mormon boys who went to an eastern state to school. They gave the same family name, and the teacher said: "You are brothers, are you?" and they said, yes. They gave their ages the same, and the teacher said: "You are twins, are you?" They replied: "Yes, on our father's side". So Arizona and New Mexico are twins on the father's side. They both came from Mexico, but they had different mothers, and they have learned different languages and have different institutions. It is an insult to both of them to hitch them up together and force them in against their will, and an insult to Oklahoma, with her 2,000,000 population, to hitch her up to these territories jointly or severally in this bill.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bids will be received and the same may be filed with the Probate Clerk, to do the county printing for one year, commencing May 16th, 1906.

The bids so filed will be opened and passed upon by the Board on the 16th day of May, 1906, at the office of the Probate Clerk, in Lincoln.

Attest: S. C. Wiener,
W. E. Kimbrell, Chairman.
Clerk.

In less than five years from now San Francisco will be known as the Magic City, from the manner, rapidity and completeness of her rebuilding.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Brooklyn New York.

COULDN'T VOTE FOR A NIGGER.

Secretary Shaw tells this story of the last presidential campaign:

"An eloquent orator was urging the people in one of the southern cities to support the Democratic ticket, Henry Gassaway Davis, who was over eighty years old, was considered a poor candidate, and many of the spellbinders believed that the presence of Davis on the ticket weakened it. The orator was trying to overcome the defect in the ticket by urging the young men to support Davis, who, although an octogenarian, was still a man of ability and would live out his term with good luck.

One of the auditors almost broke up the meeting by exclaiming: 'I am a pretty good Democrat, but I can't vote for an octogenarian, as no member of my family has yet voted for a man with nigger blood in his veins, and I'm not going to do it now.'"

Alamogordo is somewhat elated over the prospect of securing a great co-operative sanitarium for consumptives. This may be a very laudable ambition on the part of our neighboring town, for; "While you are a gittin, git a plenty." Fill up the waste places with people. If you can't utilize your soil for anything but cemeteries, then farm out your atmosphere to people with weak lungs, or no lungs at all to speak of. But commend us rather to the people of such towns as Estancia and Tucumcari, who are trying energetically to fill up their communities and the surrounding country with broad chested, vigorous citizens, and horney handed tillers of the soil.

It seems the sheep men of Rio Arriba county are also up against one of Mr Pinchot's forest reserve corrals. They had paid the entrance fee and were preparing to move inside the Jamez reserve—lately established—but were told they could not do so without first dipping their sheep. This cannot be done during the lambing season without danger of great loss to their herds, and they are in a boggle how to proceed, and have appealed to the governor. Much of the country outside this government unporous plaster, is likewise plastered with land grants, on which they are not allowed to graze, so they are confronted with a condition growing out of Mr. Pinchot's theory that is likely to result in their undoing, and which will retard the settlement of the country until the plaster drops off. As this paper has claimed all along, forest reserves are all right and proper so long as they are confined to the mountains and timbered sections, but give us a free range for the homeseekers and ranchmen in the open country. As to overstocking the ranges, the people themselves can look after that without the services of paid detectives of the government, for whose supervision they must pay so much per head on each animal running loose.

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