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THE OUTLOOK.

Job Printing.

Done Neatly and at the Most reasonable prices

VOLUME 2

WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1906.

NUMBER 44

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Miss Annice Fowel and the Aguayo sisters were visitors from the Park a few days ago.

Doc Wilson was a pilgrim from beyond the Malpais desert to this Mecca on Monday.

PUPPED RICE AT TALIAFERRO'S.

James Leo left Sunday morning for Roswell to meet relations there from the lower country and bring them up to the mountains.

Roy Treat, a former White Oaks boy, but for the past year connected with the Nation's meat market at El Paso, is home on a vacation and visit among familiar scenes.

William Watson returned last Thursday from Roswell bringing the boys with him. Mrs. Watson and her sister, Mrs. C.D. Bonney, have gone to Los Angeles and will enjoy the summer there, and at Coronado Beach.

NEW POTATOES AT TALIAFERRO'S.

John J. Mc Court was behind the counter at Taliaferro's last Saturday selling calico as of old. This was probably through force of habit or a temporary lull in the canned beef and sausage trade.

A regular Fourth of July crowd was in from the Jicarillas trading last Saturday, and about cleaned out the fire works magazines while here. From the character of the supplies laid in it looks as if they must have had a skyrockety time out there on the Fourth.

This office can supply you with Location Notices, both Lead and Placer claim blanks, cheaper than you can write them out.

George Hoshington has accepted a position with the Carrizozo Trading Company until the insurance business of the Pacific coast recovers its measure from the knockout it received from the San Francisco calamity.

W. J. Doering, who has been in the employ of the Nogal Mercantile company for several years, and who later became merged with the Carrizozo Trading company, returned a few days ago from a few weeks visit to his old home at Evansville, Ind. looking as fresh and cheerful as a hoosier bellyhook.

Wayne Vanschoycke came in from the sheep camp the other day all doped and dressed up, leaving it only to the conjecture of disinterested parties what his visit might mean. The most pertinent conclusion however, is that it was to report an unusually heavy clip of wool this year. His brother Clay also came to keep an eye on him.

While quarrying rock for ball last near Tecolote on the Southwestern last Saturday a blast which had not been exploded by the fuse was struck by the drills and went off wounding quite a number of workmen, two perhaps fatally. The injured men were taken to the hospital at Alamogordo for treatment and it is not known what their chances are for recovery.

The visits of the stock in White Oaks are so numerous of late that this paper is about three weeks behind in noticing the events. Mrs. Leslie Harmon presented him with a namesake about that long ago, the fact having escaped the notice of the birth reporter at the time. Congratulations in that line are always in order and here's to the new comer and papa and mommer.

Romoldo Montano, an old time and prominent citizen of Lincoln, committed suicide by the revolver route at his home there last Friday afternoon. Wayward living and financial trouble was the cause of the rash act or it may have been an attack of emotional insanity. He was the son of Don Jose Montano, formerly prominent in political and business affairs of the county, and was himself a candidate for the office of probate clerk during the last campaign but was defeated. He leaves a wife and seven children to provide for themselves, as well as a mother and numerous other relatives in and about Lincoln.

The Nation's holiday was duly celebrated at three different points in this county yesterday with much powder and patriotism, and there may have been others. From the sample of the one visited by the Outlook scribe, he had occasion to regret that he could not be at all of them on the same day—that is if his storage battery for the good things of this life had been of sufficient capacity to crowd in that much high pressure jollification and enjoyment in so short a time. The weather was all that could have been expected, except a shade too cool perhaps for those who wished to adorn themselves with peekaboo raiment, but happily there were none of those on the ground at Jicarilla. Mr. W. A. Franklin and Judge C. L. Kennedy did the spread eagle to perfection, and all the other people tallied by cutting a pigeon wing on the platform when the band began to play. The dinner was up to the last full measure, at least all who partook of it seemed to feel that way, and the fun and fandango were still at their height at a late hour. Our Mexican citizens also report a good time celebrating in a neighboring canyon. We hope to have a good report from Angus, Corona and other parts of the county next week, Lincoln County, among her other good things always has a large store of patriotism to draw on.

NOTICE.

Our campmeeting at Watson Lake, between Nogal and Capitán N. M., begins Aug. 3d, 1906. Strictly undenominational.

The leaders will be—
W. J. Sewell, of Pilot Point, Texas,
B. C. Rausch, of Wallaceville, Texas.
M. T. Dye, of San Marcial, New Mexico.

There will also be a song evangelist to lead the host in song, and other evangelists.

Free pasture with good grass and water for stock.

Note the date, and plan to attend.

For what will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Mat. 16: 26.

For further particulars enquire of J. N. White, Carrizozo, N. M.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Lincoln County Teacher's Institute will meet in annual session at White Oaks at nine o'clock on the morning of July 23, and continue two weeks. It will be necessary for those who expect to attend to be on hand promptly at that hour, as the time will be very limited for the amount of work to be accomplished.

Territorial Superintendent Hadley has made the stipulation, which meets with the hearty concurrence of the county superintendent, that teachers, in order to procure certificates, must be prompt and regular in their attendance during the whole time the Institute is in session. The same rules will be applied to teachers in attendance as are usually adopted by good teachers in the government of their schools.

Prof. E. J. Vert, of the Las Vegas Normal University, will be the principal instructor, but will be ably assisted by Prof. Brown, of Alamogordo, Miss Covington, of our home county, and perhaps some special instructor for teachers in Mexican schools.

It is the intention to make the coming Institute the most interesting and instructive of any yet held in Lincoln County.

Good board will be furnished teachers at 25 cts per meal, or room and board at \$1.00 per day. Unfurnished rooms or houses can be had at a mere nominal price, also a few furnished rooms.

Mr. Paul Mayer, proprietor of the hack line to Carrizozo, has kindly offered to give half fare rates from Carrizozo to White Oaks and return to teachers who come by railroad.

The Course of Study adopted by the Territorial Board of Education is now in the hands of the county Superintendent, and copies can be had by those requesting them before the opening of the Institute.

Lee H. Rudisille,
County Superintendent.

Statement.

Of the condition of the EXCHANGE BANK, WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO, at the close of business, June 28th, 1906.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	\$96,888.21
Real Estate, Farm, and Fixt.	2,178.04
Cash and Sight Exchange,	24,413.61
	\$123,479.86
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	\$30,000.00
Undivided Profits,	11,411.50
Deposits,	80,208.87
Due Other Banks,	1,211.52
Reserve for Taxes,	65.17
	\$123,479.86

I, Frank J. Sagar, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Frank J. Sagar,
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, 1906.

James Taliaferro,
Notary Public.

Corrected and Attest:
George L. Ulrich,
W. C. McDonald, } Directors.

The Albuquerque Journal is disposed to compliment Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania for his able assistance in securing the \$100,000 appropriation for a post office building in Albuquerque, but never a kind word does it have for delegate Andrews, who has worked incessantly for the passage of this bill and through whose influence the whole Pennsylvania delegation was brought to its support. This is a display of prejudice about as contemptible as was ever shown by a New Mexico newspaper, and cannot help being derogatory to one of the Journal's standing.

Welch & Titsworth

Pride of Denver Flour 100 lbs.	2.60
Imboden's best " "	2.70
Second grade Kansas " "	2.00
Cane Granulated Sugar " "	5.55
16 lbs for	1.00

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.)

SCREEN DOORS

RUBBER BOOTS.

TURNIP SEED

FRESH ALFALFA SEED,

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.

Professional Cards.

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

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

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

Church Directory.

Plymouth Congregational Church.

Services every Sunday as follows:
Sunday School at 10.30 a. m.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Methodist 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 woollens 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.

Some Ways in Which We Can Serve You

If you have money, deposit it with us. If you need money, borrow it of us. If you want to send money, buy a draft of us. If you want to sell a note, show it to us. If you have papers you want collected, bring them to us. If it is not convenient for you to come to the bank, write us. You can make a deposit or do most any kind of business by mail with us.

THE EXCHANGE BANK,

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Making Electricity.

A wind power electrical plant in Indiana is a successful novelty. The devices heretofore tried for this purpose have usually failed because of the variability of the power. By the new method electricity is generated as a by-product in the course of the windmill's service in driving a water pump.

War Only a Memory.

Forty years have passed since the great war and but a remnant is left of those who fought or were otherwise moved by the passions of the time. According to the last census, 63,000,000 of the present population were born since Lee surrendered, and 9,000,000 more were less than ten years old at the time.

Col. Greene, of Cananea, Mexico, whose labor troubles have caused so much commotion, is brought to mind, is the same colonel who in 1804 had the celebrated jawing match over copper stocks in newspaper advertisements with Mr. Lawson.

There are stories of soldiers in battle being put to flight by sudden attacks of bees or hornets, so no disarrangement of a veteran's valor is implied in an incident at Middletown, Conn. A swarm of bees invaded the premises of the president of Wesleyan university, who fought in the civil war, and has a creditable military record.

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All Parts of the World Condensed into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Personal.

It has been announced at the White House that President Roosevelt will make a trip to the Isthmus of Panama this fall for the purpose of making himself personally familiar with the route of the canal and the conditions there.

Mr. and Mrs. Langworth were invited by Emperor William of Germany to dine with him aboard his yacht at Kiel.

The body of the late Gov. Patterson of Ohio, was laid to rest with simple ceremonies in Greenlawn cemetery at Cincinnati.

Rev. T. T. Moore, D. D., of Omaha has been chosen professor of theology at the San Francisco theological seminary.

Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D. has been installed as president of Rutgers college at New Brunswick, N. J.

Fletcher D. Proctor, son of United States Senator Proctor, has been nominated for governor by the republicans of Vermont.

Rev. George Barker Stevens, Dwight professor of systematic theology at Yale, is dead.

Miscellaneous.

The Louisville Packing company of Louisville, Ky., said to be the largest plant owned by the Cudahy Packing company of Chicago, has closed down indefinitely, the reason given being "newspaper criticism and adverse legislation."

A 35,000 barrel tank full of oil was struck by lightning and burned near Noodah, Kan., entailing a loss of \$10,000.

Bids have been received by the navy department for two new battleships, the Michigan and South Carolina, each to be 16,000 ton ships and carry eight 12-inch breech loading rifles.

The school children of Missouri propose to raise money to replace one of the destroyed school buildings of San Francisco and it is expected other states will follow the example by replacing others.

In order to make a better campaign against tuberculosis the Kansas state board of health has ordered a complete census of the cases in the state of which it is believed there are about 5,000.

An Associated press correspondent in describing events during the rioting at Bialystok Russia, said children were snatched from their mothers arms and taken by the legs and brains on the pavement before the eyes of their parents.

The president and Secretary Shaw have agreed to deposit \$12,000,000 of government money in San Francisco banks, with bonds of the city as security. The money is to remain with the banks until such time as the government shall call for it.

John Joseph Keon, who kidnaped Frederick Muth, a seven year old Philadelphia boy, was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary a hard labor, all with in 24 hours.

A jury at Columbia, Mo., recently awarded Sam B. Cook, former secretary of state, \$50,000 damages against the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for alleged libel.

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, has received messages from reliable parties in Finland saying that the massacre of Jews in Bialystok was but the beginning of a series of systematic massacres similar to those of last October.

The estate of the late Daniel S. Lamont, according to the state appraisers is worth \$4,458,000.

A band of 300 Pulahans recently raided the town of Bureau, island of Leyte, P. I. Five policemen were killed, five wounded and the remainder of the force captured. All the municipal records were taken from the tribunal and burned.

Owing to demonstrations by the radical element of the Russian lower house of parliament during the recent ministerial explanations the president of the body was compelled to adjourn the session for a time.

A. L. Harris, republican, has been sworn in and has assumed the duties of governor of Ohio in succession to the late John M. Pattison, democrat.

H. M. Haug, postmaster at Arcadia, Ok., has been arrested charged with embezzlement of office funds.

The Missouri supreme court has set aside the recent order ousting the Delmar Jockey club and imposing a fine of \$5,000 and has granted a motion for a rehearing of the case.

The strike of the Ohio coal miners has been settled and 35,000 men will return to work immediately.

The editions of eight St. Petersburg newspapers were confiscated for publishing circumstantial accounts of the recent massacre of Jews at Bialystok.

The sultan of Morocco has signed the Algeiras treaty without any conditions.

The heaviest rain and wind storm of the year recently visited the central portion of Kansas, damaging railroad and telegraph communication.

The Kansas postmasters have elected J. Frank Smith, of Pleasanton, as president for the ensuing term. The meeting next year will be at Salina.

Twenty-one persons were killed and 86 injured more or less seriously by street cars in Chicago in the last 50 days, according to a report made to Mayor Dunne on the subject.

The prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, Mo., has brought proceedings against the combination of ice companies at Kansas City, commonly called the "ice trust," asking that the charters of the corporations named be forfeited.

Officials of the Pennsylvania railroad announce that the use of private cars of all kinds on that road will be abolished.

Twenty-three public schools with an attendance of 1128 pupils have been established on the canal zone under direction of the canal zone government.

After an extended session of the cabinet recently Attorney General Moody issued a statement announcing that the government was ready to proceed against the Standard Oil company for violation of various laws against combinations in restraint of trade and for receiving rebates from the railroads.

The federal grand jury at Cape Girardeau has returned indictments against the owners of the Smith farm in Southwestern Missouri charging them with holding negroes in slavery.

The board of supervisors of San Francisco has passed an ordinance fixing the saloon licenses at \$6,500 per annum. Saloons will be permitted to resume business on July 5.

The supreme court of Missouri has denied a rehearing in the cases of Aggie Myers and Frank Holtzman, condemned to death for the murder of Mrs. Myers' husband at Kansas City two years ago.

A movement has been inaugurated among the former colleagues of J. R. Burton in the senate to ask the president to set aside that part of the court's sentence which calls for the Kansas' incarceration in a Missouri jail for six months.

After the acquittal at Macon, Mo. of T. E. Albright, of St. Louis on a charge of perjury, Circuit Attorney Sager dismissed the charge of bribery. The accused was formerly a member of the St. Louis house of delegates.

Exasperated because he caught but three small fish after an all-day effort recently, Joseph Bue-helm returned to his home in St. Louis and committed suicide.

Exports of meats and meat products from the United States for the 11 months of the present fiscal year aggregated more than \$180,000,000, the largest on record for a corresponding period.

Oklahoma City recently celebrated the passage of the statehood bill in grand style. Gov. Hoch, of Kansas made the principal address.

The interstate commerce commission has concluded its hearing for the present in connection with its investigation into the relations of the railroads with the coal and oil traffic. The hearing will be resumed in the fall.

In the United States court at Kansas City Judge Smith McPherson sentenced George L. Thomas, a freight broker to pay a fine of \$6,000 and four months imprisonment; L. B. Taggart, his clerk, to three months imprisonment and a fine of \$4,000. The Burlington railroad and the Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Nelson Morris Packing companies were each fined \$15,000 for giving and accepting rebates. The cases will all be appealed.

The coronation of King Haakon and Queen Maud, the new rulers of Norway, took place at Trondheim recently with elaborate ceremonies, and was attended by representatives of nearly all the civilized nations of the world.

Richard Ivens was hanged at Chicago recently for the murder of Mrs. Beale Hollister, wife of the head of a large printing establishment of that city. The crime which was committed last January, was one of the most revolting in the police annals of Chicago.

Congressional.

Over 20,000 bills have been introduced in the present session of congress and the appropriations total almost \$900,000,000.

By a vote of 36 to 31 the senate has favored a lock type of canal on the Isthmus of Panama. The president is greatly pleased with the decision and declares that dirt will begin to fly now in earnest.

The statement was made at the national capitol recently that the flood of protests being sent to representatives and senators against the pipeline amendment to the railroad rate bill were inspired by the Standard Oil company.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Herbert H. D. Pierce to be minister to Norway. Huntington Wilson, of Illinois, will succeed Mr. Pierce as third assistant secretary of state.

The senate has adopted a joint resolution expressing the horror of the United States at the recent massacre of Jews in Russia and proffering the sympathy of the country for the bereaved.

The senate has passed a bill changing the name of the Sulphur Springs Indian reservation in Oklahoma to the Platt National park, in honor of the late Senator Platt, of Connecticut.

In discussing the Beveridge meat inspection bill in the senate recently Senator Lodge declared the history of the group of men in control of the packing industry has been of utter defiance of the law and public opinion.

After a debate lasting 40 minutes the house has passed the bill appropriating annually \$25,000 to pay the traveling expenses of the president.

Despite the fact that he is seventy-six years of age, and has served as delegate to Congress from New Mexico, Col. Francisco Perea, the father of twenty-six children and the grandfather of over 100 grandchildren, thinks that he will never be too old to learn, and has enrolled himself as a student at the Bernalillo county teachers' institute at Albuquerque.

At Santa Fe, June 25th, St. John's Methodist Episcopal congregation dedicated a handsome brick mission style church recently completed. Rev. H. A. Buchtel, chancellor of Denver University, delivered the dedicatory sermon. Presiding Elder Morrison of El Paso, Rev. Harwood, D. D., of Albuquerque, the pastor, Rev. Shively and Rev. Sevier, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, officiated.

At Albuquerque, June 25th, Judge Abbott sentenced Venecelso Gallegos to forty years in the penitentiary for the murder of Francisco Torres. The crime was committed at the Heaton coal mine in McKinley county last April. Both men, after receiving their pay, started in to drink and gamble, which led to a quarrel. Gallegos grabbed up a hatchet and split open the head of his victim.

The Bluewater Development Company, capital stock, \$150,000, principal office at Albuquerque, has filed articles of incorporation. C. E. Wantland and George J. Anderson, of Denver, Maj. J. S. Van Doren, of Los Angeles and Chicago capitalists are interested in the company, which will place 3,000 acres in Valencia county under irrigation with water from the Cottonwood and Bluewater rivers.

Because James Hamilton, one of the jurors who tried Sam Houston, a negro, on the charge of murdering Charley Johnson, remarked on the day of the trial that he was going to town to "hang a nigger," Judge Pope, in the District Court at Roswell, granted the defendant a new trial after he had been convicted of murder in the second degree. The negro was released on a \$3,000 bond, signed by a white man.

As the result of an accident in the Santa Fe yards at Gallup, June 26th, John C. Sullivan, freeman, died while being brought to Albuquerque on a special train. John C. Lockhard and Sullivan had charge of a switch engine when they were run down by an incoming train. Sullivan's body is a mass of blisters. Lockhard was not seriously injured. Lockhard has a family living in Los Angeles. Sullivan was from Muncie, Indiana.

Anton Nicola, an Italian miner, who was shot at Dawson, Colfax county, several weeks ago, on the day when Governor Hagerman visited the coal camp, died in the Minnequa hospital at Pueblo, Colorado, from his wound. Nicola was shot in the back by his washerwoman, with whom he had a dispute over a bill rendered by her. The bullet severed the spinal cord, but Nicola lingered until June 23d, although unconscious most of the time.

An expert has arrived at Ojo Caliente, the famous hot springs, owned by ex-Delegate Antonio Joseph, for the purpose of installing a complete system to bottle the waters of the springs, which have been found of great curative value in many cases of disease. Bottling is to be done on a big scale and Mr. Joseph has already made arrangements for large shipments to Denver and other cities. Antonio Joseph, Jr., will have charge of the bottling works.

Sheriff K. S. Woodruff left Roswell June 26th with the following prisoners for Santa Fe, who were convicted at the present term of court: James S. Blackwell, five years, for arson; T. W. Alford, three years, for burglary; Charles Polk, a negro boy, four years, for stealing a horse and log from a Chinaman; Domingo Cimerel, an old Mexican, two years, for shooting in a bawdy house; Clarence Moore, a negro, one year, for carving another negro with a razor.

In the District Court at Albuquerque, Judge Abbott sustained the demurrer in the Gallup election case, ruling that a taxpayer had no right to bring action to test the title of office of any official elected by the people. This is the first victory for Gallup's new Town Council, and practically throws the case out of court for the time being. The court maintained that the question was one to be brought up by the attorney general of the territory in the way of quo warranto proceedings.

Wright Pond, well known in sporting circles, fell to his death on the night of June 26th from the Van Stan hotel in Roswell. He struck head first on the cement walk. His skull was crushed. He was discovered this morning unconscious and died a half-hour after being removed to St. Mary's hospital. Pond had been drinking heavily. He was an educated man about forty years of age and led a dissipated gambling life. He is said to have come from an excellent Houston, Texas, family.

The annual De Vargas procession at Santa Fe, June 24th, from the cathedral to Rosario chapel and cemetery was the largest in years. Several thousand parishioners of the cathedral, San Miguel and Guadalupe congregations, as well as the sodalities participating. The procession is made annually in compliance with a vow of Capt. Diego De Vargas, the Spanish conquistador who, in 1692, retook the city of Santa Fe from the Pueblo Indians, after they had driven out the Spaniards and had possession twelve years.

Special Agent Frank Grygia of the General Land Office has recommended to the Department of the Interior the withdrawal from homestead and desert land entry of thousands of acres of coal lands on the Barrels mesa, near Raton, Colfax county. Mr. Grygia found that the entire mesa is underlaid with three seams of coal, varying in thickness from three to seven feet and of excellent quality. A large portion of the land has been entered under the federal land laws. Many entries which are being committed will be suspended, but the claimants will be given as opportunity to make coal entries.

The cattle sanitary board has fixed the territorial levy to two and a half mills.

Several power shearing machines have first-class results this spring on Lincoln county ranches.

A band of roving Indians, probably from the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, is reported to have been driving cattle from the Gila forest reserve.

Charles F. Lummis of Los Angeles, librarian of that city and curator of the Southwestern Museum of Archaeology, is in western New Mexico engaged in archaeological work.

There will be raised between Los Ranchos and La Joya the present year no less than 5,000 fanegas of wheat, says the Socorro Chieftain, and nearly half of that without irrigation.

Judge W. H. Pope, in District Court at Roswell, this week, fined Oliver Pierson \$5,000 and costs for refusing to pay the artesian well tax. Pierson has appealed the case to the Territorial Supreme Court.

William Thompson has given up his effort to find water near Gran Quivira on the Lincoln-Socorro county line, until he can secure a heavier drilling outfit. He had reached a depth of 500 feet, but found no indications of water.

Leopold Balbach of Eddy county, who recently abandoned a well he had sunk for his cattle, on account of its heavy impregnation with oil, has had some of the oil analyzed by experts who pronounced it to be high-grade with a paraffine basis and a large percentage of naphtha and gasoline.

Ralph C. Ely has installed a compressed air pumping plant on his ranch near Deming and raises therewith sufficient water from a depth of 150 feet to irrigate forty acres. The well is eight inches in diameter. The compressor is run by a crude oil engine and water is raised through a four-inch pipe.

Mrs. Marie T. Van Houten of Raton was recently appointed a member of the board of trustees of the New Mexico Miners' Hospital at Raton by Governor Hagerman, who at the same time announced the appointment of W. C. Reiff of Carlsbad to succeed Ananias Green, deceased, as probate judge of Eddy county.

Edward Tyson of Portales, while riding the range across the Texas boundary, was thrown from his horse. His spur caught in the saddle leather and he was dragged through a gate, his head striking the gatepost. The horse also kicked him. An examination showed that his skull was fractured leaving little chance of recovery.

W. C. Stewart of Las Cruces has been marketing the blackberries he has raised on his ranch, thus disproving the claim that blackberries cannot be raised successfully in New Mexico. He raised some in the shade and some in the open sun and reports that the berries raised in the open are even better and more prolific than those raised in the shade.

Five hundred tons of iron ore a day is being shipped by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from Fierro, in Grant county. This output is to be increased to 1,000 tons a day and a few days ago a night shift was put to work which by next week will have increased the production to 800 tons a day. The company has just acquired the Brockman iron mines in the Hanover canon.

The old Mexican bull cart which for thirty years has adorned the roof of the Gold Gold curio store on San Francisco street has been sold to Fred Harvey of the Harvey hotel system and was yesterday taken to Albuquerque where it will be added to his collection of curios, which is one of the best in the Southwest. For a time yesterday the cart was set up in front of the curio rooms at the Santa Fe railway station at Albuquerque, where it was viewed by hundreds of people. It became necessary to place a guard beside it to keep people from shaking it to pieces, so desirous were they of examining it closely.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

New Incorporations.

The following companies filed incorporation papers with the territorial secretary at Santa Fe June 25th:

The Tyrone Development Company, capitalization \$300,000; headquarters at Silver City; incorporators and directors: C. A. Ogdon, James Wanless and I. W. Farmer.

The Big Horn Mining Company, capitalization \$100,000; headquarters at Organ; incorporators and directors: N. B. Boyden, F. H. Drury, C. L. Grosbeck, J. M. Guthrie, P. J. McGuire and L. J. White of Chicago, and C. S. McBeth of Organ.

The McDonald Company, capitalization \$50,000; headquarters Socorro; incorporators and directors: J. A. McDonald of Kelly, P. S. Savage and H. M. Dougherty.

The Otero County Mining Company, capitalization \$250,000; headquarters at Oro Grande; incorporators and directors: Kit Carson of Oro Grande, A. M. Walhall and Harry Walhall of El Paso.

The Lincoln Oil Company, capitalization \$1,000,000; headquarters at Roswell; incorporators and directors: W. S. Praeger, K. S. Woodward, H. R. Morrow, W. G. Hamilton and E. A. Cahoon of Roswell.

Not Restricted to English.

The Senate passed a bill regulating jury service in New Mexico after Senator Spooner, on behalf of the judiciary committee had withdrawn the amendment suggested by the committee which made it necessary that all jurors in the territory should speak the English language. Senator Spooner is the author of the amendment and he prevailed upon the committee to accept it. He stated that the attorney general had told him that in ten out of the twenty-five counties of the territory it would be utterly impossible to secure a jury if the amendment should become a law. In those ten counties it is, he said, about absolutely necessary for the courts to employ interpreters in all matters going before the jury. He therefore withdrew the amendment and asked that the bill be passed. There was no objection and the bill went through minus the amendment.

Will not make you nervous. Ask your dealer or The M. Hyman Cigar Co., 610 17th Street, Denver.

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, 23-inch stirrup leathers, steel leather-covered 23-inch 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.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES Cut-throats and Grinders. Mail Orders Solicited. BUERGER BROS., 1438-40 Larimer Street, Denver.

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

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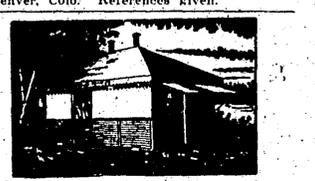
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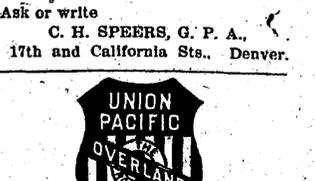


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THE AGRICULTURIST

About Farms and Farming—Advice and Suggestions to Boys and Young Men Who May Enter or Remain in This Vocation—Many Facts of Profitable and Economic Moment.

By NATH'L C. FOWLER, JR.

Author of "The Boy—How to Help Him Succeed," "Building Business," "Dollars and Sense," "Practical Publicity," "Fowler's Cyclopedia of Publicity and Printing," "Gumption," Etc.

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In the world's dictionary the farmer is defined as a plain tiller of soil, and the agriculturist or planter as one who has lifted the farm on to the plane of business. The term farmer, however, covers that vast company of workers who, by the planting of the seed, raise any kind of a harvest, or who breed and raise cattle and other stock.

The railroad may cease running, and things will continue to live. The stock board may board up its doors, and the world will continue to move as it has been moving for centuries, subject only to transient financial cloudiness. Most businesses may go out of business, and the professional may no longer continue to practice, yet people will continue to live and to propagate. But when there is no longer any farmer there will be no longer any people, for the world will have starved to death.

Farming is our greatest industry, the industry preservative of all industries. Notwithstanding the existence of hundreds of abandoned farms, and the constant exodus from the farm to the city, the farm in its numerical and financial strength is to-day the greatest power in the whole civilized world. The farmer is not recognized as he should be, because he seeks neither notoriety nor prominence, but quietly does his work, allowing others to play at society and to receive its shallow reward. Here, however, has been made a grievous mistake. The farmer, like the lawyer, should be proud of his profession, sufficiently appreciative of it to contribute to it the full measure of his self-respect. Because he does not do so, he has lost both the social and business prominence which really belongs to his calling.

Why Farms Do Not Pay.

Some farms do not pay, partly because some farms cannot be made to pay. Probably not more than one-half of our fertile farms pay, as well as they would pay if the right effort was made to make them pay. It is but a common remark that a great majority of farms are unprofitable because of the indifference and lack of cultivation on the part of the owners. Altogether too many farmers, instead of working their farms, allow their farms to work them.

The tendency to-day is unmistakably away from the farm. The farmer's boy, partly because he wants a change, but largely because the great unknown shines with a light apparently brighter than all the lights he has ever seen, desires to leave the farm and to earn his living under entirely different conditions, away from nature as he has experienced it, where he may lead a life diametrically different from that of his childhood. The fault, in more than half the cases, is due to the farmer himself and to the way the farm is conducted. The boy, brought up upon the farm which is not properly cultivated, and where most of the work is drudgery, or is made to be drudgery, where intellectual growth is stunted, naturally, in the ignorance of his youth, assumes that all farms are like the farm of his childhood, and that the opportunities of life must be elsewhere. Therefore he gravitates to the city, not so much because he loves the city, but because he feels that that which he knows nothing about, although he may think he does, is better than that which he does know about from actual boyhood experience.

If the average farmer works harder than does the business man, it is not always because he has to, but generally because he thinks he must. I do not deny that there is much of drudgery in farm labor—there is. So is there in almost any other calling or work. But the excess of drudgery is usually the fault of the drudge, not of the work itself. So far as the long farm hours are concerned, they are no longer than those required of the majority of men in business for themselves and of members of all professions.

Brains Needed on Farm.

Although the average city business man may accumulate more money than the farmer can possibly gain under the most favorable circumstances, he pays a greater price for what he obtains; and in the majority of cases is worse off than is the farmer. If the farmer treated his work as he should, and applied to it the intelligence that is given to other trades, he would reduce the drudgery to a minimum, and ready money would not be a stranger to him.

Nearly all farmers make a living. Comparatively few grow rich from the proceeds of the farm; but more than half of the farmers, whether located on the rocky hills of Maine or on the rapidly producing western soil, not only make expenses, but are able to save something every year.

The city clerk or city business man, working in a block and housed in a flat, does not have one-half as much opportunity to progress, in the true sense of the word, as does the farmer on a fairly fertile farm, working as his own master on his own property.

Better Off Than City Man.

With the modern periodicals and the distribution of every class of reading matter, the farmer has every opportunity for mental development. The edu-

cation of the progressive farmer is superior to that of the rank and file of metropolitan men of wealth.

There always will be some poor and half-starved men among farmers, but this class is far less prominent upon the farm than in the marts of business; and there are ten times more impecunious city workers than there are farmers in actual want. But right here let it be said that even the poorest farmer is better off than are the average strugglers of the great city. The farmer has a chance to grow. The city man may or may not have that opportunity.

Should the farm boy remain upon the farm? Upon general principles I say yes, and emphatically, yes. There are exceptions. There are many boys who have no business to stay upon the farm, because they are destined for something not necessarily better, but something entirely different from farming; but, generally speaking, I would advise the farmer's boy to remain on the farm, unless he can give legitimate, sensible, and positive reasons for a change. Where nature placed us would appear to be our natural field of action, subject only to exceptions.

Therefore, the boy born upon the farm should consider the farm the place for his life work, unless there are reasons why a change of base should be made.

For any reason save a good reason, many a farmer's boy despises the farm, when he should be proud of his agricultural heritage. He is of the nobility of the soil, a nobility, not of many dollars, but descendant from the parent of dollars.

The boy who would leave the farm, and who gives no good reason for leaving, may as well go as stay, for he will undoubtedly be a failure anywhere. The boy who dislikes the farm, because he does not like work, will not be a success anywhere. If he is not willing to work as hard upon the farm as he would have to away from the farm, he will not work hard enough anywhere else to earn more than a mere livelihood.

The boy who does not like farming, who dislikes it from his very soul, who has absolutely no love for planting or harvesting, and yet is not a loafer, is not likely to become a good farmer, and forcing him to remain there indefinitely is certainly bad judgment and will prove unprofitable.

Why City Attracts Boys.

Any boy has a right to dislike the farm, if his dislike is sensible; but many boys, perhaps the majority of them, who leave the farm to go to the city, do so because they look upon farming as inferior labor and believe that the farm offers little opportunity. This is all too often the farmer's fault, not the fault of the farm itself. Thousands upon thousands of boys, failures in great cities, might have been successful citizens upon the farm. The drudging farmer, the fier-do-well digger of the soil, with weedy garden and shabby house, cannot expect his boy to respect the farm or love the farm; and his boy, unless he is broad enough and intelligent enough to see beyond his father's farm, will probably leave it, even if he has to run away.

Should the city boy leave the city to become a farmer? Yes, if he wants to. If he goes, the chances are that he will become a happier man, a healthier man, and a better citizen; but if he does not want to go, do not force or even urge him. Probably a great many more city boys might go to the country if they only knew the meaning of life in the country. However, there are comparatively few city boys who turn farmers, and it may be a long time before the sense of the city will be strong enough and broad enough to see beyond its brick walls and towering buildings.

Real Success.

The farm, which gives the father a mere living, may give the son a competency. The farmer's boy should realize that success is not so much how much one earns in a year, as how much one gets out of the year in experience, money and opportunity to enjoy life. A few hundred dollars earned on a good farm may leave at the end of the year much more in actual money than five times the amount of earnings will leave to the boy or man in the city. True, the city boy may say that, although it costs more to live in the city, one gets more that is worth while, and therefore city life is worth what is paid for it. There never was a greater mistake made. While the city may give more than does the country, even in some things worth having, the city charges more for what it gives, even when intrinsic value is considered ounce by ounce and pound by pound. Many of the things which city people think they want, they neither want nor need. Our comforts depend largely upon the difference between what we earn and what we need to spend.

The farmer may receive the minimum amount of income, but he also has the minimum amount of worry and expense. What the world needs to-day is more, and not less, farms, and more intelligent and scientific farming, and more business farmers.

There are altogether too few agricul-

ture workers for civilization than to establish schools, where real farming (not drudgery) as a business is taught. It is difficult to be extravagant in education; but, notwithstanding our great liberality in educational matters, we are woefully deficient in the number of our agricultural schools.

Better farms would make better people, not only better farming people, not only better country people, but better city people. In the days of the civilization to come, city centralization will have stopped, and equitable and proper distribution will be one of the orders of the day. The tendency will not be from outdoors into indoors, but will be the migration of both mind and body out into the great and glorious open air, and God's country will become the arena of our greatest contests.

What Schools Might Teach.

I wish the country school, yes, even the city school, would instruct the boy in the elements of agriculture, inecoretically, if necessary, but in some way instill into his mind the truth about planting and its resulting harvest. We are teaching almost everything in our public schools, both in the city and in the country, save the one fundamental science of all, the science on which depends our health and wealth—that of agriculture.

I would not ask the farmer's boy to remain on his father's farm, if it is improperly cultivated and is a mere place of drudgery; nor would I ask him to remain upon a barren farm, where every product is literally forced from an unwilling soil. I would simply say, because you are a farmer's boy, give the farm the preference. If your father's farm is not suitable to your ambition and to your capacity, go to some larger and better farm. Consider your father's farm first. If there be evidence that this is not best for you, then consider some other farm. Give the farm the first choice, consider it from every standpoint and without prejudice, even though your farm experiences may have been unfortunate and disagreeable.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

After you have placed all the advantages of farming in one column, and all the objections in another, study each advantage and disadvantage by itself and collectively; then, if the disadvantages greatly outweigh the advantages, you have every sensible, moral and business right to forsake the farm, either for a mercantile life in the city or in the country. But do not leave the country, or the country town, even if you leave the farm, until you have intelligently exhausted its opportunities. The country needs you; the city may not want you. Do not make a radical change without a high motive, and be sure that your motive is not a mistaken preference.

What kind, and how much, school education can the farmer use to advantage? To specify is well nigh impossible. Upon general principles, however, it may be said that there is little likelihood of the farmer, or the would-be farmer, acquiring too much book knowledge. In this country there are many successful farmers who are graduates of classical colleges, and this broad education has not injured them, although it may not, in every case, have been of financial benefit. If I were forced to answer this question specifically, I would advise the boy who intends to follow agriculture to obtain, at least, a high school education. I would not advise against a classical college course, but I find it impossible to consider higher education essential. I advise most emphatically and enthusiastically the boy to attend, and graduate from, an agricultural college.

If the boy and his parents are not familiar with the location, scope and requirements of these agricultural institutions, information can be obtained from the editor of the local newspaper, the minister, the lawyer, the doctor, or the teacher, or a letter addressed to the secretary of state, of any state, at the state capitol, would either bring full information or would inform the writer where he can obtain it.

Prof. John F. Duggar, M. S., director of the experimental station, at Auburn, Ala., and professor of agriculture at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in a letter to the author, says:

"I am thoroughly convinced that many a country boy overlooks rich opportunities for a useful and prosperous life in the country. The country has been made unattractive to the farmer's children on account of isolation, on account of the farmer's uncomplimentary talk about his own vocation, and on account of the failure of the average country boy to understand the fascinating operations of nature, with which he is surrounded. Awakened public sentiment in favor of improved rural schools and better roads is already notable and will result in partially overcoming the isolation of country life.

Inducements of Country Life.

Among the considerations which should be weighed by the young man investigating the advantages of country life are the following: First, land is advancing in value, and unless one gets a foothold in this generation, its acquisition in the next may be far more difficult. Second, the highest degree of health and independence and happiness are obtainable in the country. The returns from agriculture are more certain, even though less in gross amount, than in most other occupations, and the opportunities for saving are far greater than in the city. Moreover, increased knowledge of the sciences on which agriculture is based brings increased profits and affords the inestimable satisfaction of pursuing a vocation congenial and fascinating.



WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained, by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

The king of Ashanti has 3,332 wives.

A young Jones is born every 40 minutes.

The number of known stars exceeds 100,000,000.

Contributors to the London Times are paid \$25 a column.

One man in six in the American navy is a total abstainer.

The parrot appreciates music more than any other of the lower animals.

Over 20,000,000 leeches were used annually 25 years ago, but now not 1,000,000 a year are used.

The world's largest prune orchard—in Los Gatos, Cal.—contains 50,000 trees and yields an annual profit of \$50,000.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

Give and Take.

"Gracious, my dear," said the first society belle, spitefully. "I do hope you're not ill. You look so much older to-night."

"I'm quite well, thank you, dear," replied the other. "And you—how wonderfully improved you are. You look positively young."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Up to Him.

Regular Boarder—How many more times am I going to see this same piece of pie?

Walter—Dunno, sir. The boss told me to keep giving it to you till you get it.—Detroit Free Press.

No Such Temerity.

Meekly—Yes, we're going to move to Swamphurst.

Doctor—But the climate there may disagree with your wife.

"It wouldn't dare!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Flattery and the Sex.

He—It was decided some time ago that the mails could carry soft soap.

She—Umph I didn't know the capacity of mails for soft soap had ever been questioned.—Baltimore American.

Nobody who understands the law of prices will wonder at a man making himself scarce when he feels cheap.—Puck.

There is something wrong about the father who is not a hero in the eyes of his little ones.

Hardened.

Papa—My child, if I shall die penniless, are you well prepared to fight the battle of life?

Blanche—I think so, father. I've been through three engagements already.—Washington Star.

There may not be more than two inches of strawberries, but think of the size of the box with the lumber higher every day.—Detroit Free Press.



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are economical as well as good. You don't pay for bones or skulls when you buy them. Nothing goes into a Libby's can but clean, lean, well-cooked meat that is ready to eat. Libby's Products are time and trouble and money-savers—and appetite stimulators. Libby's Boned Chicken with Mayonnaise Dressing makes a quick salad, yet as delicious as a coxsa you ever ate. It is still chicken, and all good chickens—mostly white meat. Try it when you're hurried or hungry. Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

In selecting a food for baby, Don't Experiment! Thousands of babies have been successfully reared on St. Charles Cream—which is a perfect substitute for Mother's milk. Children fed on St. Charles Cream are entirely free from infantile marasmus and kindred troubles. Ordinary sterilized milk will not do because it is impossible to sterilize fluid milk perfectly by cycle methods without retaining the indigestible part of the milk tending to indigestibility. St. Charles Cream is cow's milk humanized. It is more than that. It is a Cream Hybrid Water. It is a perfect substitute for Mother's milk. Children fed on St. Charles Cream are entirely free from infantile marasmus and kindred troubles. Ordinary sterilized milk will not do because it is impossible to sterilize fluid milk perfectly by cycle methods without retaining the indigestible part of the milk tending to indigestibility. St. Charles Cream is cow's milk humanized. It is more than that. It is a Cream Hybrid Water. 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Warning to Occultism.

A skeptical age; we do not believe in touch of anything—unless, indeed, it bears the trademark of science. The intellectual fashion is all for materialism. For the rest there is only an easy incredulity. And yet, says Everybody's Magazine—the paradox is curious—never was the world so ghost-ridden. Never has it turned so wistfully to the occult. Never has it listened with an expectation so painful, at that closed door behind which mysterious silences stretch away—the door of the tomb. I dare say it is natural enough. Always in epochs of unbelief, when the conservative form of faith are weakened, there is an immense growth of vague supernaturalism. It was in the cynical eighteenth century, when Voltaire had sneered religion out of fashion, that sorcerers, fortune tellers, magicians—all the members and Cagliostro—ruled the world for new century, quite as skeptical, is equally in love with the marvelous. Only the fashion is wizardry has changed. The modern magician comes from the laboratory. He speaks in the name of science, for there is a science of the immaterial—a science of witchcraft—a science which has its professors and learned societies in its journals and magazines. The very ghosts that haunt the societies for psychical research have taken on a scientific air; they walk to be in windy corridors, clanking spectral chains, in a practical, modern way they exhibit themselves to scientific congresses. World over, psychic phenomena are being studied by trained scientists. Dismalizing theories, they give themselves to the observation of scientifically established facts. Their labors range from the study of hysteria, of hypnosis and the transmission of psychic forces, to the time-old mysteries of enchantment and apparitions.

Futility of Advice.

We invoke dear old experience, as though he were a god, fondly imagining that an honest impulse demands that we appeal to him as an arbiter. But when we have submitted our case and listened to his verdict, says the Reader, we express our thanks and go away and do exactly as we please. We all carry our troubles to the friends whose sympathy we know out-weighs their wisdom. We want them to pat us on the back and tell us that we are doing exactly right. If they by any chance are bold enough to give us an honest judgment based on real convictions, we depart with a grievance, our confidence shaken. We lean upon our friends, to be sure; but we rely upon them more to bail us out after the fets of folly have crashed about our ears and we pine in the donjon, than on their advice that might possibly have preserved us on the right side of a barricade. And I may note here that of all the offices that man may undertake, that of the frank friend is the most thankless. The frank friend! It is he, my comrade, who told you yesterday that you were looking wretchedly ill. Dr. Experience had warned him, and he was anxious to stop you in your headlong plunge—he felt a duty in the matter. To-morrow he will drop in to tell you in gentle terms that your new poem is well, he hates to say it—but he fears it isn't up to your old mark! The frank friend, you may remember, was Dr. Experience's favorite pupil.

"San Francisco reports," says a contemporary, "that a number of persons who suffered from various ailments previously to the earthquake and fire in that city find themselves completely cured. One paralytic, who for 15 years had been crippled by his disease, is now entirely cured, and numerous other recoveries have been reported." Nor should it be forgotten that among the ailments cured by the earthquake is cellibacy. There is evidence of many well authenticated instances of San Franciscans earthquakeed into matrimony.

The doctors veritably threaten to leave us with nothing on earth to eat or drink. The latest raid on the works of the Almighty is by a Buffalo doctor, who proclaims that the strawberry, that most toothsome and delicious of all the little fruits, is a breeder of insanity, which, he says, increases largely during the strawberry season. Well, there are worse kinds of insanity, so bring on the strawberries.

Justice Whitehouse told a newspaper man at Augusta recently that in 1,200 or more divorce cases he has never had a club woman appear before him for a divorce. "The kind of women who belong to clubs," he said, "are not the kind of women who have domestic difficulties to settle in court." And yet, if we are not mistaken, at the last meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs in California arrangements were made to publish a pamphlet giving women directions for obtaining a divorce.

The Spirit of International Arbitration Growing

By CARDINAL GIBBONS.



"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."

1. He is armed with the consciousness of the sacred right of property.

2. He is armed with the shield of an enlightened public opinion.

3. He is armed with the conviction that his cause will be adjudicated by the equitable decision of a board of arbitration.

This amicable system, while protecting the rights of the weak, will not wound or humiliate the national pride of the strong, since it does not attempt to trench on the sovereignty or autonomy of the stronger power.

I can recall at least four instances within the last 20 years in which international conflicts have been amicably settled by arbitration. The dispute between Germany and Spain regarding the Caroline islands was adjusted by Pope Leo XIII. in 1886. The Samoan difficulty between Germany and the United States was settled by a conference held in Berlin in 1889. A treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was signed in Washington at the close of Cleveland's administration. And a few weeks ago, a war between France and Germany, perhaps a general European conflict, was averted by the Algeiras conference in Morocco.

Let us cherish the hope that the day is not far off when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, and the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers and cabinets, that international disputes will be decided, not by standing armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration—when they will be settled, not on the battlefield but in the halls of conciliation, and will be adjusted, not by the sword, but by the pen, which is mightier than the sword.

The Unscrupulous Corporation Lawyer

By LEVY MAYER, Noted Chicago Lawyer.

One of the greatest misdeeds of corporations is deplorable.

I regret to have to admit it, but I believe and know it to be true that, if the bottom facts could be revealed, it would be found that there is not a criminal prosecution of a business corporation under way to-day at the instance of the government on charges of violation of the interstate and anti-trust laws that is not primarily due to the deft work of some corporation lawyer who expended his legal ingenuity in the task of finding ways to violate and defy the spirit and purpose of the federal laws.

Those are strong words. But I mean what I say—mean every word of it. There can be no doubt that the pathway to immunity—real or fancied—has in every case been hewn and cleared through the investing jungle of the criminal laws.

It has always been to me a remarkable and wholly inexplicable paradox that lawyers who never would be guilty of dishonest or dishonest conduct in private life, or in their relations with an ordinary business firm should so easily and so completely cast morality to the winds when acting for large business corporations.

I know many such lawyers. One, whom I have in mind, was the very soul of honor before he became the leading counsel for a large corporation. Then he suddenly not only permitted and connived at violations of the law by his corporation, but he expended the money of the shareholders in securing the enactment of venal and corrupt legislation.

It is time to call a halt. An aroused public sentiment is calling for reform, and there is no reason to despair of a remedy being found for evil. It rests in a special sense with the young generation of lawyers to aid materially in destroying the source and fountain of the inspiration for corporate lawlessness—which is the corporate law department.

Dangerous Burglar Is the Naive

By INSPECTOR WM. McLAUGHLIN, In Charge New York Detective Bureau.

The burglar most to be feared these days is not the old-time professional fellow who worked in gangs and was an institution. We have that fellow and most of his kind so surrounded this way and that that there is very little chance for him. That is shown by an incident that occurred recently when a police magistrate discharged a man who was in the Rogues' Gallery, and had been brought in by a headquarters man on general principles, inasmuch as he had been warned to keep away from town. The man told a straight story to the judge and said as soon as his brother got well or died he would leave town again. The judge told the man he could go. He had not gone three blocks from the courtroom when he was picked by another man from headquarters and taken back to the court.

After he had been taken back three times he finally got away to where he was going.

The man who is most to be feared is the man who, by some kink of circumstance, does a job of out-and-out burglary and finds that it is easy to do. He may be a fellow who has been living a respectable life and never had a fair chance to fall from grace.

The undiscovered burglaries are the ones that are committed by this class of men. Any man who will follow up burglarizing can depend upon it that we will get him eventually; but in many instances one of the type of men I have described will do one or two jobs and get a conscience fear that he is suspected and move away from the community where he has been guilty.

SEEK VAST WEALTH

CLAIMANTS TO FORTUNES OF MEN LONG DEAD.

Much of Estate of Sir Francis Drake May Come to America—Poor New York Woman in Luck.

Of all the wonderful stories of heirs in poverty seeking millions of long-delayed wealth none is more interesting than the announcement that Sir Francis Drake's vast estate of \$250,000,000 in England is to be divided after being held up in the court of chancery for more than 200 years. And Albert J. Drake, a courteous, good-looking young clerk in a New York hotel in the 80's, who was a friend of President Arthur and knew most of the big men of the day, is one of the claimants to this fortune.

Said Mr. Drake, in response to questions: "There is no doubt that I shall get a share in the Drake estate of \$250,000,000, if it is true that the English courts have ordered a division of the property among the heirs. Our



family is well known and there will be no difficulty in establishing my lineage and right to a share of that great property."

As to the amount of Drake's fortune none of the authorities available presents the figures. He had so much however, in his day that it was measured in chestfuls. It dated from his early raids on the Spanish treasure fleets and caravans. On several occasions he secured so much booty that his ships could not carry all the gold and precious stones. He scattered enough treasures among his roistering friends to run a thousand country printing offices and an opera company.

By 1572 Drake had discovered the secret sources of the vast wealth pouring into Spain by shiploads. It came from the treasure caves of Peru and other mining countries in South America. Temples and storehouses, vaults and palaces were paved with slabs of gold and silver and tons of pearls of monstrous size lay in heaps and piles, often kicked about as so many oyster shells.

Heir to \$30,000,000 in her seventeenth year, with the discovery of the estate in California, is the cheering news that makes Mrs. Freda Weinstein the happiest woman in Ludlow street, New York. She is a nurse and for more than a quarter of a century has been seeking her share in the estate of her uncle, Solomon Herowitz, who came to America years ago and won a fortune in California gold mines.

Mrs. Weinstein was born in Witiptsky, Russia, of Hebrew parentage. She was brought to this country by relatives when a child. One of her earliest recollections was of her father's youngest brother, Solomon Herowitz, a wonderful singer in the thriving Austrian city of Lemberg, where



beautiful Polish women speak half a dozen languages and live in castles.

The great news of that day, which made the young Russian singer's eyes sparkle, was the wonderful story of gold in California, where the mountains sparkled with gold, where the farmers had to shovel it aside to cultivate their gardens. The young man took the first ship for the Pacific coast and from that time he became lost to his family and friends, except that now and then they heard far-away rumors that he was doing well and had become a Roman Catholic. He changed his name to Wells and Bishop Wells was the title he was known by in California. While making a fortune in the mines he preached and he never married. This is the substance of what Mrs. Weinstein and her attorney have discovered.

EGGS 700 YEARS OLD Found in London Years Ago, They Are Believed to Date from the Twelfth Century.

Workmen excavating in London 67 years ago found a basket of eggs at a depth of 35 feet. It is supposed that the eggs were deposited in the basket in the early part of the twelfth century. The eggs were three in number, rather larger than the ordinary hen



product and were probably laid by some aquatic bird. Two of them are entire, but one had been broken, and the escape of its contents appeared to have corroded a part of the bottom of the basket. These eggs were honey-combed all over with shallow indentations, which would lead one to believe that they had been originally blotched or spotted over with some coloring matter, and one might conclude that the iodine or other matter, which colors such eggs had eroded the surface, only that there were similar indentations in the rim of the basket, though fewer in number and less conspicuous than those of the eggs.

Except these indented marks two of the eggs seemed perfectly entire, and the third one was also entire in the upper part, the fracture being below. Eggs and basket were now completely soldered into one mass, so that they couldn't be separated, and the whole like what is usually found in chalk, was converted, not into black flint, but into gray flint, or chert. This was rendered quite plain by a small piece, which was chipped out of the side of the basket, and which is shown at the place marked by the letter A, where the fracture is conchoidal like that of glass, and the color is gray.—N. Y. Herald.

NESTS LIKE SMALL TOWNS

Habitations Built by the Grosbeak Capable of Accommodating Five Hundred Birds.

The grosbeak, a bird common to tropical countries, frequently builds



its nest in the trees large enough to accommodate 500 or more birds. The nests are built of bushman's grass, and are frequently 20 feet or more in diameter. Nests have been found which contain as many as 250 different cells or individual nests.

SAVES YEARS OF TIME.

Figures That Will Surprise Even the Invertebrate User of the Telephone.

The intimate association of the telephone with every form of daily living is completely, characteristically American. It grows while you watch it; for every day it absorbs, at the smallest possible estimate, more than 5,000 new telephone instruments, part of them going to replace instruments already worn out in service, but a good proportion going to new subscribers, and the further annihilation of time and space between seventy-odd millions of people scattered over the United States. That it saves time for these millions goes, of course, without saying, but in the past years the total amount saved annually by the average reduction of four seconds per message affected during that period by the Bell systems, presents one of the most startlingly curious examples of the most economy that the world has yet witnessed. In a single year these four seconds saved on each telephone call count up to a grand total of 14,389,992,000 seconds—in other words, to 445 years of time—a link in the chain of eternity that would carry us back 42 years before the discovery of America.

Inertia.

Mosely Wrages—You used to move in good society, didn't ye? Wainham Long—I never done any rumors when I could help it, in any kind o' society.—Chicago Tribune.

Hate.

"I hate that man." "What has he ever done to you?" "Nothing, but he was present once when I made a fool of myself."—Chicago Record-Herald.

MOTORING FOR LUNGS

AUTOMOBILE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MOUNTAINS.

Good Thing for Consumptives Who Can Afford It, But Trolley Cars May Be Used Instead.

Ten thousand miles of automobiling a year instead of cod liver oil and bronchial tablets may be a future prescription for those afflicted with delicate throats and threatened with pulmonary disease. Why not walking or driving? Just as good for some patients, say the doctors, but not quite so convenient.

The automobile is recommended to those who would be cured without exile from home, says the New York Sun. The patient lives in New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore. None of these cities has a climate specially recommended for throat or lung diseases.

Six months, a year, two years, half a life time in the Adirondacks or Colorado used to be the remedy and still is for many. This meant and means exile from home and friends and the society of fellow sufferers.

The automobile means a residence at home for at least eight months in the year. From any one of the cities named the possession of an automobile enables the patient to command mountain air within a few hours, whenever he will.

It means Saturday to Monday trips, that may take the patient and his friends 150 miles from the coast. It means on any fine day the possibility of getting from 1,200 to 2,000 feet above sea level and remaining in the open air for 15 hours.

Swift touring cars of current make render the traveler independent of hotels, day or night, at meal time or at any time. Perhaps some of them carry hot bathtubs.

The patient with rapid change of scene, plenty of company, and a perpetual picnic forgets that all this traveling is done for health, and the health sometimes comes before the patient quite realizes the change. He is not restricted to any particular route.

Some of the doctors begin to suspect that the mountain air is not really a necessity. There are men and women who have profited wonderfully just riding about their own neighborhood and seldom getting 40 miles from home.

There are stories of women who have cured themselves of serious bronchial ailments by spending the larger part of every day in little machines that they can manage themselves. Most of the time such automobilists keep within easy return of home. They get variety into their rides by choosing different routes each day for a week and taking a different companion of voyage every two or three days.

One such woman in Boston became so much the mistress of her machine that she could not only drive it with ease, but actually take it apart and put it together again. The absorbing interest of new knowledge probably had something to do with the cure that followed. Hers was the fresh air cure plus frequent change of scene and a new and absorbing interest.

Of course eight or ten hours daily in the open air makes it practically impossible that such a patient shall sleep in a close room. The fresh air treatment thus goes on while the patient sleeps.

Of course, the automobile treatment is for the well-to-do. But there are cynical doctors who suspect that just the plain open trolley car will do wonders for those who cannot buy motor cars or hire chauffeurs. If a man or woman has nothing to do but seek health, the open trolley car may be enjoyed at its best.

Uses of Water.

Jim Jeffries never swallows water. He rolls it around in his buccal cavity and ejects it. I know a physician who never drinks water. He merely washes off his tongue when thirsty, using a bit of clean sponge tied to the bowl of a long-handled spoon. Externally, water has a stimulating effect upon the skin, either hot or cold, and by either direct or reactionary means. Properly used, cold water is an excellent anti-typhoid; that is, it is a febrifuge. Men with sunstroke in the last few years have been lured in cracked ice and their lives saved. Hot water increases the circulation and produces diaphoresis; that is, perspiration. Internally, water is a diuretic. It is the most useful of all the solvents in pharmacy.—N. Y. Press.

How Trout Strike a Fly.

One or two trout anglers have taken exceptions to the assertion in these columns that trout invariably strike the bait with their tail before devouring it. Mr. McIntosh, a lifelong observer of the habits of trout, declares this is not the case. He says they do a somersault act just before striking the bait; that they sometimes come up from below and devour the bait. Trout are very quick of action, and it is not strange that opinions should differ, as it is almost impossible to follow their movements under the most favorable circumstances.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Matter of Space.

"Which would you rather have on these walls?" asked the agent of the building. "Calcimine or wall paper?" "Neither," said the tenant of the third floor flat. "We need all the room there is."—Chicago Tribune.

POWER COMPANY

WILL BUILD LARGE PLANTS IN NORTHERN COLORADO.

TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY

Will Operate in Many Towns—Controls Water Power and Coal Lands —Is to Furnish Light and Supply Power for All Kinds of Uses.

Denver.—Work is progressing in preparation for the installation of the great electrical power plant of the Northern Power Company, and indications are that it is going to be a much larger affair than even L. W. Henry, its projector, anticipated.

W. W. Churchill, vice president, and W. S. Lyford, chief engineer of the Westinghouse company of New York, have been in the city and left a few days since for the East. They took with them the plans for the power plant that is to be erected at Lafayette and for the transmission lines.

It is hoped to have the plant installed by the 1st of February, but it is no small task and will take considerable hard work.

Mr. Henry says the possibilities for the use of power in agriculture in the northern district are immense and that the company is preparing to irrigate a number of tracts of land by pumping.

Mr. Henry has no doubt concerning the future of northern Colorado and Denver, which he thinks will be brought into closer relations in a few years by means of electric lines.

ANTI-SALOON RAID.

Governor Hoch of Kansas Smashes Outlawed Joints.

Kansas City.—The anti-saloon crusade was given a new impetus at Kansas City, Kansas, Wednesday, when raids were authorized on forty saloons, joints as they are called, running in violation of the state prohibition law.

Since the inauguration of the present crusade, which was started by Governor Hoch, ten saloons have been raided. To-day the liquor and costly fixtures from three of these places, valued at about \$5,000, were destroyed by Sheriff Connell on an order from the judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Harvard Defeats Yale.

New London, Conn.—Harvard's varsity crew triumphed over Yale Thursday before the greatest crowd that ever gathered here on a race day.

Harvard won the race by less than two lengths and a half. Her time was 22:02; Yale's, 23:11.

While the crews had the tide with them, they had a brisk quartering wind which made fast time impossible.

TERRIBLE ITCHING SCALP.

Eczema Broke Out Also on Hands and Limbs—An Old Soldier Declares: "Cuticura Is a Blessing."

"At all times and to all people I am willing to testify to the merits of Cuticura. It saved me from worse than the tortures of hades, about the year 1900, with itching on my scalp and temples, and afterwards it commenced to break out on my hands. Then it broke out on my limbs. I then went to a surgeon whose treatment did me no good; but rather aggravated the disease.

TEETH THAT WERE USELESS

Puzzle to the Man Who Had Suddenly Sustained the Loss of Them.

Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders," was domiciled for a summer in Connecticut with a colony of artists and writers, all of whom had to go into the city every day, relates the Saturday Evening Post.

Wilson was doing nothing but loafing. He loafed artistically, and from time to time met and had fun with some of the natives of the place.

"Can you drive?" asked Wilson. "Sure," one of his sudden friends replied. "I am a fine driver."

They got aboard and started down the road. Before they had gone half a mile the team was frightened by a passing automobile and ran away.

"Pretty lucky escape, wasn't it?" asked Wilson, for want of something better to say.

FOREIGN FINANCE.

Great Britain's public revenue in April, the first month of the fiscal year, amounted to £418,895, and expenditures, £21,360,361.

New capital issued in London from January 1 to May 5, amounted to \$288,788,915, as against \$434,216,505 in the same period in 1905.

Total operations of the Bank of Japan in the year 1905 amounted to \$14,578,127,000, an increase of \$5,744,106,420 compared with 1904.

The annual report of the Banque de Paris for 1905 shows that net profits amounted to only 10,804,883 francs, against 19,411,421 francs in 1904.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees with Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible.

"My husband is a physician and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

15,943 CAN DRAW

REGISTRATION FOR LANDS IN CROW RESERVATION.

DRAWING ON JULY SECOND

Only About Half the Applicants Can Get Land—And Only Half the Land Is Really Valuable.

Billings, Mont.—Registration for Crow reservation lands closed Thursday and Commissioner W. A. Richards of the General Land Office figures that on a basis of about 15,000 registrations nearly one in every two applicants will secure homesteads at the drawing which begins here next Monday.

This does not mean that all will draw big prizes in the government's distribution of land, for Commissioner Richards thinks that not more than half of the 6,500 homesteads will prove capable of cultivation.

"People should not lose their heads over these reservation openings," said Commissioner Richards, who has conducted all of the government lotteries since the first Oklahoma drawing, and who has always done his utmost to counteract the mischievous effects of over-zealous booming.

"While I have not been over the Crow reservation, I am convinced it is about equal in value to the Shoshone or Wind River in Wyoming, which will be opened in about a month. I should say that about half the land on the Wind River reservation is land that ranges from excellent to fair.

The rest is only fit for grazing. There are about 6,500 allotments set aside. Dividing these in half leaves 3,250 homesteads that may be said to be worth striving for. It should be remembered also, that the element of speculation cannot enter. The one who registers must be ready to live upon his land, or he forfeits it.

"These latter pay \$4 per acre for his land after he draws a homestead. Thus the reservation opening for the bulk of those who draw lands is what is known as a 'poor man's proposition.' These things I am telling merely to give the people a fair and just idea of what is demanded of them in these openings. The greatest benefit derived from reservation openings comes in the settling of lands outside the reservation. At the Rosebud reservation for sixty days after the opening, there were more filings on outside land than on the lands of the reservation. Shrewd homeseekers say they could get just as good lands near the reservation as on it, and they did not have to pay the \$4 per acre, nor did they have to pay to enter a drawing, where they stood little chance of winning.

The Crow reservation registration has been kept down, because the government purposely based the large cities as points of registration. Most of those who registered had to pay railroad fares, and are presumably bona fide homeseekers.

For the same reason only the little towns of Lander, Shoshoni, Worland and Thermopolis have been designated as registration places for the Shoshone reservation opening.

BUILDING APPROPRIATIONS.

Denver to Get More Money and Colorado Gets Springs Less.

Washington.—The Senate public buildings committee held an all-night session Wednesday night to consider the House buildings bill, and this morning reported it to the Senate with many changes, some of these being reductions from the House figures and others increases and additions of new buildings and sites.

One of the most important changes was the addition of an item of \$500,000 for a site for a new public building at Denver.

Other changes in Colorado are a reduction in the amount for enlargement of the Colorado Springs building from \$100,000 to \$75,000; a reduction for a building at Trinidad from \$60,000 to \$50,000; in Wyoming the item of \$15,000 for Sheridan is increased to \$140,000; the item of \$10,000 for a site at Rawlins is increased to \$80,000 for site and building; \$5,000 is added to the cost limit of the building at Evanston, and \$7,500 is added for a site for a building at Lander.

The Senate added \$4,084,500 to the bill as it passed the House.

Stockholders Are Liable.

Denver.—The stockholders of the Denver Savings Bank, which failed last August, are liable for \$375,000, twice the value of their holdings in the defunct institution when it closed its doors and went into the hands of a receiver. Judge Theron Stevens, who has been hearing the case, in the absence of Judge Frank T. Johnson of the District Court, has announced this decision. The heaviest judgments are against John B. Farrah, the Joslin Dry Goods Company, Julia L. Barnard, Carlos Wood, J. K. Mullen and H. V. Barnard.

Several of the stockholders have already served notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Dowle's Account Short.

Chicago.—In the hearing of the Dowle case before Judge Lands in the federal court Thursday E. E. Harwood, teller in the Zion City Bank, testified that the books of the bank show that Dowle's account is overdrawn \$481,237. He said that since 1899 Dowle has drawn money from the bank at the rate of \$84,000 a year. From the nature of the checks, Mr. Harwood said it appeared that this money had been used by Dowle for personal expenses.

He produced further figures purporting to show that the overdrafts of the various Zion City industries since 1899 amounted to \$657,900.

AMATEUR AERONAUTICS.

Do not stick pins into the envelope, even if the balloon is a stationary one.

Never leave the car while in motion—especially when at a considerable altitude. It hurts.

Do not throw out empty bottles when passing over densely populated urban rural districts; they will only get broken.

Should your grappling-iron "grapple" a harmless old gentleman and lift him off his feet, do not be too angry with him; let him down gently.

When passing over a friend's estate try and resist the temptation of dropping a sand-bag through his conservatory; somebody may be there, and besides, your friend may be a retailer and a first-class rifle shot.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

PLANG J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1905.

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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

Sold by all Druggists, the Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One on the Doctor.

A Baltimore physician who boarded a crowded car in Charles street, noticed a woman standing and a big German sprawling over twice the seat area that was necessary to him. Indignantly the physician said to his: "See here! Why don't you move a little so that this tired woman may have a seat?" For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered: "Say, dot's a joke on you, all right! Dot's my wife!"

That an article may be good as well as cheap, and give entire satisfaction, is proven by the extraordinary sale of Defiance Starch, each package containing one-third more Starch than can be had of any other brand for the same money.

Really an Awful Affair.

She—He married her for her money.

Wasn't that awful?

He—Did he get it?

"No."

"It was."—Judge.

A man finds it easier to boast of the glories of the past if there are not a few old-timers around who remember it even better than he does himself.

GHOST OF GEINS.

Eddie—"Say, uncle, what's radium?" Uncle—"Aw, that's the stuff they make radiators of."

"Father, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon?" "About a dollar and a quarter, my boy."

"How did you get that black eye, Willie?" "I got dat," replied Willie, disgustedly, "by waitin' to count ten when I was angry, like you told me to."

Nervous Old Lady (on seventh floor of hotel)—"Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire?" Porter—"Yes, mum; he has the place insured for twice wot it's worth."

"Well, Mr. Lambkin, how do you like being married?" "Not in the least. I am no longer allowed to smoke, to drink or to go out alone." "Then you must be sorry you married." "I am not allowed to be sorry, either."

Mrs. Nibbs—"Why were you so absurd as to tell Bibbs at the dinner table that you can tell an old turkey from a young one by the teeth?" Nibbs—"So I can." Mrs. Nibbs—"Nonsense. Turkeys have no teeth." Nibbs—"Well, I have."

Went with the Suit.

Muggsy—"Where did yer gif de watch?"

Gaffer—"Got it wid a suit of clothes." "Aw! gon; de clothin' men ain't givin' away no watches like that wid suits of clothes."

"Well, dis was a second-hand suit who belonged to a gent what was in swimmin'."—Philadelphia Press.

Good Test of the Dog.

Suburbanite (to visitor)—Oh, how are you? Come right in. Don't mind the dog.

Visitor—But won't he bite?

"That's just what I want to see. I only bought that watchdog this morning."—La Rive.

For flexibility, smooth finish, stiffness and durability, Defiance Starch has no equal—10c for 16 oz.

If a woman has a really good husband, the neighbors always say he is henneped. —N. Y. Mail.

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

Talent often regards with envy the well-filled stomach of mediocrity.

A Square Deal—Sixteen ounces Defiance Starch for 10c.

Some lies are not as white as they are bleached.

ALL HAIL PE-RU-NA.

A Case of STOMACH CATARRH.



Miss Mary O'Brien, 806 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Peruna cured me in five weeks of catarrh of the stomach, after suffering for four years and doctoring without effect. In common with other grateful ones who have been benefited by your discovery, I say, All hail to Peruna."

Mr. H. J. Heuneman, Oakland, Neb., writes: "I waited before writing to you about my sickness, catarrh of the stomach, which I had over a year ago."

"There were people who told me I would not stay cured, but I am sure that I am cured, for I do not feel any more ill effects, have a good appetite and am getting fat."

"So I am, and will say to all, I am cured for good."

"I thank you for your kindness. Peruna will be our house medicine hereafter."

Catarrh of the stomach is also known in common parlance as dyspepsia, gastritis and indigestion. No medicine will be of any permanent benefit except it removes the catarrh.

A Great Tonic. Mr. Austin M. Small, Astoria, Ore., writes: "During the hot weather of the past summer I lost my appetite. I tried Peruna, and found it pleasant to take, a splendid appetizer and a great tonic."

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and mosquitoes that annoy you. It is a sure and reliable remedy for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments.



Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twentytwo per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirtyseven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

900 DROPS

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

For Similar Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher** NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. J. E. Waggoner, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I can most heartily recommend your Castoria to the public as a remedy for children's complaints. I have tried it and found it of great value."

Dr. Edward Parry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most highly commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merit."

Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

Dr. F. H. Kyle, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "It affords me pleasure to add my name to the long list of those who have used and now endorse your Castoria. The fact of the ingredients being known through the printing of the formula on the wrapper is one good and sufficient reason for the recommendation of any physician. I know of its good qualities and recommend it cheerfully."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE DUNLOP COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A Certain Cure for Itch, Hot, Aching Feet. DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

Wills' Kidney Pills

For all kidney troubles, such as backache, headache, dizziness, etc.

PENSIONS NEW LAWS

Write Nathan Black, 112 1/2 St. Washington, D. C. W. W. U., DENVER, NO. 80, 1906.

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Prop. V. Rudolph, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 21, 1891, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One Year (in Advance).... \$1.00
If not paid within 3 months... 1.50

Another rumor is afloat that the Southwestern railroad will shortly be absorbed by the Rock Island.

About the only strictly unadulterated food that we now get in cases is that put up in the old fashioned manner by the old fashioned hen.

An Arizona paper bobs up with the assertion that though that territory may live to be an old maid, no one can truthfully say she has not had "chances."

Certain thoughtful persons are coupling "The Jungle" with "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Just fancy "The Jungle" dramatized with a theatre supper afterward.—Second Fiddler in Ady. Journal.

Christobal Sanchez, an old and prominent politician of Mora county, is said to have lost his mind. A good many other politicians of New Mexico appear to have eggs daft on the joint statehood question.

James Tallafiero has been appointed by the governor a delegate to the sheep and wool growers convention, which is to meet in the city of Albuquerque on the 18 of September next, during Territorial Fair week.

President Roosevelt is after the tobacco trust now, and all the smokers have to hope for is that he won't send muckrakers out to discover what is put into cigarettes; it might necessitate total abstinence thereafter.—El Paso Herald.

The Board of Equalization in Arizona fixed the valuation of the Southern Pacific railroad in Arizona at \$11,000 per mile. Here in New Mexico the same road gets off with a valuation of \$7,000. And yet New Mexico newspapers claim that Arizona is controlled by corporations.

If this juggernaut of jointure proposes to traverse over any considerable portion of New Mexico making victims of its devotees, then the people will have to look to Arizona to save them from their misguided friends when it comes to a showdown next November.

The territorial Supreme Court decided last week that county assessors and treasurers are not allowed four per cent each on liquor and gambling licenses. This will put considerable more money into the school fund of those counties where these fees are collected. It is understood that no such commission was ever charged in this county by our present assessor and treasurer.

The newspaper men who furnish raw material for Albuquerque papers are going to entertain the officials of the territory in that city sometime during the fair next September. It will be a hazardous task. New Mexico item writers always take their appetites with them when they go anywhere and leave their dyspepsia at home. The only thing on any ordinary bill of fare they object to is, which if it has still in it with suppressed mental reservations when there are ladies on the force,

Rodey postoffice, in Dona Ana county, has been discontinued. This should not have been done. If they had attached either Joint or Judge to the name of it this mark of esteem for the late delegate might have been perpetuated indefinitely.

Joe Bailey exploded his fire works a little prematurely when he remarked in the Senate about a week before the Fourth of July that President Roosevelt "has cost more, and been worth less to the country than any president we have ever had." These explosions leave about the same kind of vacuum as other rockets.

GOT BUSY.

"De Lawd made de sea an' he rested, an' he made de fishes an' rested, an' he made de lan' an' he rested. He made de trees an' de yarbs, an' he rested, an' de beasts an' he rested. He made man an' he rested, an' de woman. Brudern, neđer de Lawd nor man has rested since".

An exchange displays an item about a Pennsylvania man who has been carrying a pebble around in his head for years. Is it because men have been carrying so much softer material in their heads that this should be an occasion for remark? This man was simply hard headed. That is all.

Chief Geronimo is writing an autobiography of his life, or rather he is dictating it to a scribe. Perhaps we shall now hear what became of the McComas boy who disappeared at the time Judge and Mrs. McComas were killed by Geronimo's cutthroats near Silver City many years ago. His book ought to have a large sale among the youth of the land, especially among the descendants of the exterminators of King Philip and the various tribes of Indians along the New England coast, who have now all become good white men and profess great sympathy for a murdering Redskin.

A clause has been placed in the agricultural bill, now before Congress, allowing ten per cent of the money received from granting privileges on forest reserves to go to the state or territory where the reserves are located. The other ninety per cent will largely go, no doubt, to pay the wages of those who collect the rent and police the pasture. All the counties will have a share in this ten per cent distribution, so that those counties where reserves are situated will share only pro rata with those who do not come under the blanket. One school district in Lincoln County has already been abolished, and another is seeking to be merged into an adjoining district on account of removals from the reserve.

GIVE US SOMETHING BETTER.

The principal stock argument of those who favor joining the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into one state is the large appropriation we would receive for educational purposes. They seem in their emotional spurt of enthusiasm to lose sight of the fact that this money will be scattered over a country about 800 miles wide by 500 long. Only the integration this appropriation can be used and by the time it filters through the hands of the officials and the different state institutions with no doubt others to be established by future legislatures, judging the future by the past, which will each receive a liberal benefit—practically little of it will ever reach the public schools in the country districts. Another argument is, that the new state would not be as large as Texas, and if you want to set Texas to dancing on the elec-

JUST RECEIVED:

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE

New Prints
" Percales
" Gingham
" 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.

tric wires all you have to do is to suggest lopping off a few acres of her vast territory. The fact of the matter is, the people of that state are a little puffed up over the vast reaches of her domain, as they have a right to be no doubt, and imagine they are about as big as all the rest of the country taken together, and they are almost, but leaving sentiment out and getting right down to business, that state has no more representation in the United States senate than Rhode Island or Delaware. Who has not sympathized with Joe Bailey during the session of congress just closed, in his herculean efforts to adequately represent his half of that immense domain and do the work of about seven able bodied senators if the country was divided up as it should be in order to give the people a fair representation.

How much better would it not be if New Mexico were given statehood and the east line extended south to the Rio Grande, thus cutting off this uppity nose of Texas, which is so far away from the main body that it always has to blow itself, and can only be sneezed at, thus rounding out a grand commonwealth, with El Paso as its metropolis, with communications direct and all its interests identical. This would make the question of single statehood an easy one and seem to be the reasonable and legitimate thing to do.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 14.

United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico, June 18 1906
Notice is hereby given that Abraham N. Price whose postoffice address is White Oaks, Lincoln County, New Mexico has this day filed, on his own behalf and on behalf of the heirs of William S. Peters, an amended application for patent for fourteen hundred and thirty five linear feet on the Zulu Lode, mine or vein, bearing gold and other metals, with surface ground five hundred and ninety nine feet in width, situated in Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico and described by the field notes and plat on file in this office as Amended Survey No. 1145 in Township 5 S, Range 12 E, unsurveyed—said Amended Survey No. 1145 being described as follows to wit:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the 1/4 Corner on the S. side of Section 34 Township 5 S, R. 12 E, bears S. 3° 34' W. 9228.8 ft. distant Thence N. 29° 59' W.—Var. 12° 19' E.—1495 ft. to Cor. No. 2, Thence N. 51° 17' E.—Var. 12° 40' N.—592.0 ft. to Cor. No. 3, Thence S. 80° 11' E.—Var. 12° E.—1485 ft. to Cor. No. 4, Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 12° 20' E.—591 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 19,408 acres.

Adjoining claims, so far as known are, on the north and south, Ancho Placer, Sur. No. 1135, McPherson and Paden, claimants; on the west Sallor Jack Lode, B. J. Murphy, claimant.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, lode, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and

the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Roswell, in the Territory of New Mexico, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said statute.
Howard Leland,
Register. B.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 17

United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico, June 18, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Porter G. Peters, whose postoffice address is Angus, Lincoln County, New Mexico has this day filed, on behalf of the heirs of William S. Peters, an amended application for patent for fourteen hundred eighty six and five-tenths feet of the Argonaut Lode, mine or vein, bearing gold and other metals, with surface ground 499.1 feet in width, situated in Jicarilla Mining District Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico and described by the field notes and plat on file in this office as Amended Survey No. 1144, in Township 5 S Range 12 E, unsurveyed—said Amended Survey No. 1144 being described as follows, to wit:

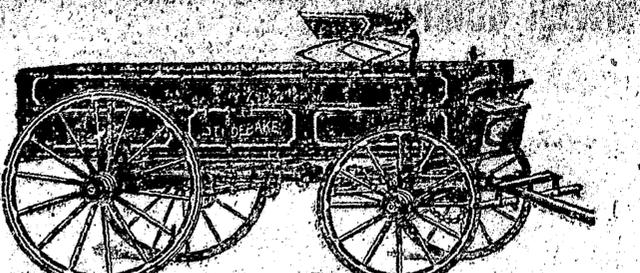
Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the 1/4 on the S. side of Section 34, Township 5 S, Range 12 E bears S. 2° 47' W. 7950.5 ft. distant. Thence N. 83° 25' E.—Var. 12° 29' E.—1486.4 ft. to Cor. No. 2, Thence N. 50° 28' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—449.1 ft. to Cor. No. 3, Thence S. 38° 20' W.—Var. 12° 35' E.—1486.8 ft. to Cor. No. 4, Thence S. 50° 28' E.—Var. 12° E.—447.5 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 15,274 Acres.

The adjoining claims, so far as known, are, on the west, South Ancho Placer, Sur. No. 1135, M. G. Paden et al, claimants, on the east, Buckeye State Lode, the heirs of William S. Peters, claimants.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register at the U. S. Land Office at Roswell, in the Territory of New Mexico they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said statute.
Howard Leland
Register. B.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe long 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.



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

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NEATLY AND QUICKLY DONE AT THE
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Travel Becomes a Pleasure
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**El Paso & Southwestern
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Flagrant Dining Cars—Meals A la Carte
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Afford Every Conceivable Luxury.
Two fast through trains daily
Running Through to
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GIVE RAPID ACCESS TO ALL POINTS
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For Rates, Schedules, Folders and Other Information, Address
A. H. HARVEY, Agent
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EL PASO TEXAS.

Santa Fe Central Railway
IN CONNECTION WITH
El Paso-Northeastern System
Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.
SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.
We make close connections at Torrance with the Great Through Rock Island Passenger Train.

SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
STATION	LEAVE DAILY	STATION	ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe	1:20 p m	Santa Fe	4:20 p m
Stock Yards	1:24 p m	Stock Yards	4:15 p m
U. S. Indian School	1:26 p m	U. S. Indian School	4:13 p m
Donaciana	1:33 p m	Donaciana	4:09 p m
Vega Blanca	2:00 p m	Vega Blanca	3:35 p m
Kennedy	2:23 p m	Kennedy	3:10 p m
Clark	2:50 p m	Clark	2:50 p m
Williams Spur	3:10 p m	Williams Spur	2:35 p m
Stanley	3:40 p m	Stanley	2:10 p m
Moriarty	4:10 p m	Moriarty	1:35 p m
McIntosh	4:25 p m	McIntosh	1:10 p m
Antelope	4:48 p m	Antelope	12:59 p m
Estancia	5:05 p m	Estancia	12:45 p m
Willard	5:30 p m	Willard	11:25 p m
Progreso	6:55 p m	Progreso	10:55 p m
Bianca	7:15 p m	Bianca	10:30 p m
Torrance	8:15 p m	Torrance	9:59 p m

Leave El Paso via E P-N E System 6.45 p m
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4.20 p m
Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 1.20 p m
Arrive El Paso via E P-N E System 8.00 a m
We Now Have a Portable Sheep Chute at Torrance Which is of Great Convenience to Sheep Shippers.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON AGENT OR ADDRESS
S. B. GRIMSHAW,
General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe, N. Mex.