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VOLUME 5

WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.

NUMBER 46

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Marshall Parker is up from Alamogordo on a short visit.

Miss Pearl Taylor gave her young friends a most enjoyable party Tuesday evening.

Jesse Brazel moved down to his ranch between here and Carrizozo this week.

Miss Nettie Lee gave a party to her young friends last Friday evening—at least they all thought themselves young by the time the party broke up.

H. A. Scott, the Black ranch mayordomo, was looking after company matters in this section of the county several days during the past week.

E. Stern, of Las Vegas, Ilfeld's business rustler, was doing this part of the country with quite a fleet of ironclads on a wagon a few days ago.

Geo. Weisher and W. A. Franklin, of Jicarilla, the one a dispenser of liquid refreshments and the other a hoarder of mineral rock formations, were here a few days ago sampling and supplying.

G. H. Robinson, the sheep-dip man, is now looking after sanitary matters in this section. This brings up the question: "How many sheep would the sheep-dip man dip if the sheep that the sheep-dip man dips, should dip the sheep-dip man down in the dip?"

Miss Carrie Covington returned Monday after a two months visit with her sister, Mrs. Stevenson, at Artesia, Chaves County, where the Professor has been employed as principal of the schools for the coming year.

Miss Clara Jacobs went to Tucumcari last Thursday, and returned later on to accept a position in the mercantile house of P. G. Peters, at Capitan, where she is now duly installed, measuring or weighing out calico, lingerie, taters and things.

Geo. Queen has purchased Silas May's interest in the Tucumcari News and will become a live partner in one of the very cleanest and brightest of New Mexico's weekly journals. Geo. is something of a typo himself, having learned the trade on the Leader in this town when Maj. Coffrey was at the push.

James U. Nabours has become sole owner of the Ethel ranch in eastern Socorro county. The property has been in litigation and John F. Fullerton was made receiver some months ago and this transfer is the outcome. The whole outfit is said to be worth about \$20,000.

Jack Leigener came up from Carrizozo for a square meal at home. He reports the Canning residence about completed and ready for the peaches, pickles and preserves. Several other residences will be erected there as soon as the material can be put on the ground. This looks like a pretty good starter for something to be doing down on the flat within a short time.

Dr. Reinhart, of Chicago, who is interested in the reduction plant in the Jicarillas, is now on the ground and the mill will be put in operation. It is understood the company has leased the American Pacer well up in Ancho gulch which will furnish them an abundance of water. It is to be hoped this will be the starter for busier times out in that camp.

The once familiar face of P. C. Bell was seen wandering around on our streets hunting the justice of the peace last Saturday, but those who met him and side stopped to the right were unable to detect any blood in his eye. He expects when that big smelter scheme materializes to come back to White Oaks all trigged out in expert leggings and wearing an iron crown.

This paper failed to note the fact last week that Miss Nettie Leo and Miss Gussita Kustler accompanied Jim Leo and wife to Roswell and had the time of their lives, so they say. But their boy friends know how much to allow for that when it comes to two lonesome girls traveling over a hundred mile stretch of raw and monotonous country.

W. A. Mollers has struck a fine body of copper ore in the American shaft, just east of the Honoyhoo mine in the Jicarillas. This property is owned by the Michigan and New Mexico Mining Company. The same company is developing the Menominee, a claim in the White Mountains south of Water Canyon. This vein is rapidly increasing in value and width as the work progresses. Three shifts of men are at work on this valuable property, and a whim will be installed at once to be run by horse power until larger machinery is required. Mack is pretty sure to keep something doing when he is around.

WE HAVE THEM.

The shakes, The trembles, The quakes.

We are in the zone of influence. We are right over the tank. The first jolt came last Thursday morning about five o'clock, and gave us that unsteady feeling one has the next morning after a protracted reception at the club. It caught some us napping and gave us unsatisfactory dreams of trying to stand on slippery places while fiery billows roll beneath our feet, and then we dropped off napping again, with the comfortable assurance that we couldn't stand, and that a three inch hose had been turned on and the fiery billows well under control.

One respectable lady in town awoke with a sudden start, and using her elbow as a Burley drill against her hubby's side near the locality from which the rib had originally been taken, exclaimed: "My dear, do wake up! Here you have been snoring until you are shaking the house."

A second and harder shock was felt here, and at Carrizozo, Monday, but fortunately no damage was done except to the feelings of nervous and excitable people.

COLONA CHRONICLES.

Recent rains have made the sheep men smile. Now, if it would only rain enough to fill up the water holes, they would be supremely happy.

Mr. Ortiz, of the Holzman Company, enjoyed a visit with his brother from Colorado last week.

Dr. J. A. Cole, the dentist, left for his home in Ohio Saturday night.

Lovajoe Bros. have sold their wool to an eastern buyer and have shipped a large number of their sheep.

Max Nordhaus, of Las Vegas, was in town a few hours Sunday. Alkison and sons have put up

an immense windmill on their ranch below town.

H. K. Rouatree has sold his ranch to Mr. Willingham.

R. L. Owens has sold several thousand of his sheep to Speare Bros. and is looking for a buyer for some of his large ranches.

Mr. D. C. Kerr goes to old Mexico this week on an exploring expedition.

There is a lingering discussion still in progress as to whether it is proper for a Mexican to take part in a Fourth of July dance. At a dance:

A gay, sylph-like Texan, She sat by a Mexican Awaiting her turn to be danced; She was chose by a night Just a little bit tight, Who said hombre ought to be landed.

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 30th, 1906.

Table with columns for ASSETS (Loans and Discounts, Real Estate, Cash and Right Exchange) and LIABILITIES (Capital Stock, Undivided Profits, Deposits, Due Other Banks, Reserve for Taxes).

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1906. [Signatures]

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, FRESH ALFALFA SEED, TURNIP 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. H. 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 prayer meeting Wednesday night. All are cordially invited to join these societies.

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. Ed. V. Price & Company, Merchant Tailors, Chicago. TALI AFERRO MERC and TRADING CO.



THE EXCHANGE BANK, WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO. Transacts a General Banking Business—Issues drafts on all Principal Cities of the World—Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety. Accounts solicited. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Indian Education That Counts.

The Indian school at Chillico, has just graduated the largest class in its history, and some of its graduates and many of its other classes will help the sugar beet raisers in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Col., during the vacation.

At Chillico and many of the other government schools the young Indians get the right sort of education to fit them for their new role in life. The education is equally divided between the books and the workshops.

This is the education that counts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Chillico school was in practical operation at the St. Louis world's fair, and was one of its most attractive features.

Chinese Students' Uniforms.

The establishment of government schools in China, and the equipment of students in uniforms is furnishing a market for military clothing. According to the British consul at Wichita 60 of these schools have been opened in that prefecture alone.

If "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," be an Algerian, perhaps her garden grows with silver bells and opelio shells and sponges all in a row. The cultivation of vegetable sponges is making progress in Algeria.

This selling of song birds for hats is a pitiful business. There ought to be no necessity for going to law to stop it, and there would not be, if all women were as tender and merciful as they like to be thought.

It must not be supposed that the manufacturers of black pepper are confined to the use of lampblack and tapers. They can make an excellent article out of ground cocoon shells.

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.

Congressional.

The total number of laws passed at the recent session of congress is given officially as 3,389. These are exclusive of public and private resolutions of which there were 54 enacted.

Personal.

President Fallieres of France, gave a brilliant dinner in Paris, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Congressman C. H. Adams, of Wisconsin, died at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago after an illness of several weeks.

Gov. Keuther within whose jurisdiction the town of Bialystok is situated, has been recalled, serious allegations regarding the massacres having been brought against him.

Emperor William of Germany has paid a visit to King Haakon of Norway.

W. R. Hearst has stated that he is positively not a candidate for the democratic nomination for president in 1908.

President Roosevelt delivered the Fourth of July address to his old friends and neighbors at Oyster Bay during a rain storm. He reviewed the work of the year and said that all that had been or would be done in curbing the trusts would be without fear, favor or malice on his part.

Secretary Root and family have sailed from New York on a three month's tour of South America during which they will attend the Pan American congress at Rio de Janeiro.

Fourth of July was celebrated in San Francisco this year without fireworks of any description.

William J. Bryan was the principal speaker at the Fourth of July celebration of the American colony in London. His subject was "The White Man's Burden."

Attorney-General Willsey of the Philippines has been appointed to the judgeship of the New United States court in China. He is a native of St. Louis.

Thomas Taggart, chairman of the democratic national committee, has issued a statement in regard to the alleged gambling at his hotel in French Lick Springs, Ind., in which he denies any connection with the recent raids there.

Sir Joseph Ward, the new premier of New Zealand, was the guest at luncheon of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill recently. He expressed himself as being anxious for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and his country.

Rev. L. P. Mercer, D. D., the originator of the congress of religions at the Chicago world's fair, dropped dead at his home in Cincinnati recently.

Harrison Terrell, who nursed Gen. Grant during the last years of his life, died recently as the result of a fall while on duty in the war department at Washington.

Winston Churchill, the well-known novelist, is a candidate for governor of New Hampshire on an anti-corporation platform.

William J. Bryan was an interested spectator at a recent session of the British house of commons.

Maj. Gen. Meckel, of the German army, who re-organized the Japanese army in 1885, is dead at Berlin.

Christopher Columbus Langdell, LL. D., professor of law at Harvard university, died suddenly at his home in Cambridge, Mass., recently.

Miss Helen Keller, the noted deaf, dumb and blind girl, has been appointed a member of the Massachusetts commission for the industrial education of the blind.

Miscellaneous.

Setsuburo Shimizu, imperial consul of the emperor of Japan, is in Kansas gathering information regarding the wheat crop and the methods of production.

The International Polityholders committee representing the New York Life and Mutual Life insurance companies has issued an address asking polityholders to exercise their rights in selecting new board of directors for each of the companies.

The commission to inquire into and report to congress concerning the laws governing second-class mail matter will hold its first session in New York October 1.

Grain fires are reported to have burned over 15,000 acres of grain in California.

Chairman Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, has notified the Omaha Grain Exchange that the Frisco rates between Kansas City and Memphis are illegal.

George P. Cohen, an alleged forger, has been arrested at Springfield, Mo. He is said to have operated all over the southwest for two years.

Emperor William has appointed King Haakon an honorary admiral of the German navy.

The federal grand jury at Cleveland, O., has commenced the investigation of violations of interstate commerce and anti-rebate laws alleged to have been committed by various prominent railroads and the Standard Oil company.

The cement sidewalk and floor layers of Chicago, who have been receiving 30 cents per hour, have gone on a strike demanding an increase of 5 cents an hour.

Fire completely destroyed the Armour elevator at Madrid, Ia., with a loss of \$100,000.

While Thomas K. Edgeman, a farmer living four miles northwest of Columbus, Kan., was returning home with his wife and three children, his team ran away. The whole family was thrown into a deep ravine and Mrs. Edgeman's neck was broken.

The war department has received word that the transport Thomas has been pulled off the rocks near Guam without serious injury to the vessel, and that its journey to Manila has been resumed.

Employees of grain elevators in South Chicago have struck, demanding an increase to 35 cents an hour.

The drydock Dewey has arrived at Olongapo.

The first bale of new crop cotton which was received in New York was sold for 46 cents per pound bringing \$253.

J. B. Sloan, jr., chief of the president's secret service corps, has been fined \$10 for assaulting a photographer.

An advance of 5 per cent in wages in cotton mills in 30 or more cities, towns and villages in southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island has been granted.

The civil service commission has decided to recommend the inclusion of the internal revenue service in the classified service and it is expected that an order carrying the plan into effect will be issued soon.

Attorney General Rogers, of Arkansas, has brought suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil company alleging a conspiracy to control the output and price of oil and asking damages in the sum of \$2,000,000.

Judge Baker, of the probate court at Findley, O., has issued a summons for John D. Rockefeller in connection with the suits filed against the Standard Oil company for violation of the anti-trust law.

The socialist party of Colorado at a convention held in Denver nominated W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison charged with murder, for governor.

A cork float thrown overboard by the Zeigler Arctic expedition June 26, 1902, in longitude 56.40 east and latitude 80.21 north was picked up June 22 off Cape Teriberka by Lapland fishermen.

Secretary Bonaparte has issued a circular inviting designers and shipbuilding firms to submit plans for the 20,000-ton battleship authorized by congress.

The Commercial Travelers' Anti-trust League has invited President Roosevelt to preside at their reception to William J. Bryan to be held in New York early in September.

They claim to be non-partisan and regard the president as being as much opposed to trusts as is Mr. Bryan.

Fourth of July pardons were granted by Gov. Folk, of Missouri, to Marlon Hedgepeth, one of the Glendale train robbers, and Richard Lear, a St. Louis murderer.

Leading English citizens propose placing a memorial in the Salisbury cathedral to the memory of the victims of the recent wreck in that city, most of whom were Americans.

Thomas Johnson, of Duncan, I. T., and James Carson, of Lindsay, I. T., were killed in a rear end collision on the Rock Island railroad at Maple Hill, Kan., recently.

For the first time in its history the English challenge cup for oarsmen has been won by foreigners, the Belgian crew winning the trophy in the recent races at Henley.

Henry Meldrum, former United States surveyor general for the district of Oregon, has been sentenced to 60 day imprisonment at hard labor on each of 18 counts and to pay a fine of \$250 on each of 21 counts of an indictment for land frauds.

The Kansas populists in state convention at Topeka nominated a full ticket. Horace Keefe, of Leavenworth, was named for governor, J. A. Wright, of Smith county, for lieutenant governor, Robert Heiserman, of Riley county, for secretary of state, D. C. Kay, of Graham county, for treasurer and George H. Bailey, of Jewell county, for attorney general.

A federal warrant has been issued at Guthrie, Ok., for the arrest of Mrs. Carrie Nation on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. The objectionable matter was contained in a lecture to young men published in her paper "The Hatchet."

The Chicago & Alton railroad and John N. Fethorin and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, have been convicted of rebating in the federal court at Chicago.

The government transport Sheridan recently left San Francisco for Manila with \$11,000,000 on board.

The record of casualties to cable-boys of the Fourth of July this year, according to the Chicago Tribune, is 51 dead and 3,551 maimed or injured, some of them fatally.

Admiral Rojostewsky has pleaded guilty before the Russian court martial of surrendering his vessel to the Japanese. The penalty of the offense is death under the Russian law.

August Rosenberg, an alleged anarchist of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested at Altona, Prussia, charged with having designs on the life of Emperor William.

The Estancia Public Service Company has filed incorporation papers. The capital is \$6,000 and the company will drill for artesian water. The headquarters are Estancia, Torrance county.

Lieutenant Baca and R. C. Huber of the mounted police on the 7th inst., arrested Inez Montes, three miles from Estancia, for stealing sheep. His bond was fixed at \$1,000, but being unable to furnish this he was brought from the jail of Estancia to the penitentiary for safe keeping.

Las Vegas is now, through the new commission received by Postmaster Blood, East Las Vegas and a separate postoffice will be established within a few days in the town of Las Vegas, which will be called Las Vegas. As a result of the new arrangement the town loses free delivery.

Mrs. William C. Marney, July 7th, resigned as matron at the Territorial Penitentiary, hers being the fifth resignation or removal from among the penitentiary officials within a week. Deputy United States Marshal C. E. Newcomer of Albuquerque was appointed clerk of the penitentiary, to succeed W. D. Newcomb, resigned.

The county commissioners of Santa Fe county appointed J. L. Kendall and F. A. Yoakum of Cerrillos, Ramon Trujillo of Pojoaque, Jose A. Anaya of Galisteo, Higinio Martinez, Anastacio Gonzalez, Cristobal Rivera, Matias Martinez, Ramon Armijo and Faustian Garcia of Santa Fe, delegates to the New Mexico Stock Growers' convention at Albuquerque this fall.

R. L. Tannery, who viciously assaulted F. C. Allen, president and manager of the Albuquerque Pressed Brick and Tile Company, had a preliminary hearing and by agreement of counsel the charge of attempt to kill was withdrawn and he was fined for assault and battery. Tannery had taken the part of a discharged employe, and when Allen interfered Tannery committed the assault.

A Las Vegas dispatch says: Justice Domiciano Otero and Special Santa Fe Officer H. B. Peeler resigned in a hurry Saturday at the request of Mayor Romero. Peeler confessed to arresting two boys on a trumped-up charge and to dividing the money with Justice Otero, before whom the boys were brought to trial. No record of any trial was entered on the ticket. Prosecution will probably follow.

At Duran, on the Rock Island road, a most disastrous hailstorm has occurred and thousands of sheep were killed. Jacobo Yrisarri lost 1,200 out of one band, the McGilivray Bros. lost 600, and many other growers were heavy losers. In the path of the storm the next morning the Estancia plains were literally covered with dead sheep, and it is known that several herders lost their lives in trying to get their bands to shelter.

Superintendent Knapp of the Pecos and Jemez forest reserves, on the 9th inst., transferred Ranger L. J. Mundell from Callinas to Canjiles, L. A. Schartzler, from Sonorito to Callinas, and A. J. Abbott, from Bland to Sonora. Owing to resignations there are three vacancies in the ranger force. Cabins are being built on both reserves for the rangers by the government, and land is being fenced for range for the horses of the rangers.

The long drouth in the northern part of New Mexico was broken last night and to-day, says a Las Vegas dispatch of the 3d inst., when an inch and a half of rain fell. The rain was general in the northern part of the territory. In many places hail fell in large quantities. The Hot Springs electric road was blocked with hailstones. The Santa Fe track was washed out near Watrous. The rain will do incalculable good to the ranges and crops.

E. C. Allen, president of the Albuquerque Pressed Brick and Tile Company, was assaulted at Albuquerque on the 7th inst. by one of the employes, R. L. Tannery, and badly hurt. Mr. Allen had discharged a native employe, when Tannery interfered in behalf of the latter. Finally the two grew angry and Tannery picked up a piece of scantling and struck Allen a vicious blow, knocking him to the ground. The man was arrested and fined.

An Albuquerque dispatch says: Joseph S. Bright of Bluewater, says he is confident the unknown insane man killed at the Fletcher ranch, near this city, about two weeks ago, had worked for his firm on the Santa Fe road. Mr. Bright gave his name as Joseph Manning. Alex Lewis, who killed the man, is still here, having been exonerated for the deed, he and his neighbors being certain that Manning was violently insane when he attacked the ranch.

J. M. Sandoval, publisher of La Opinion Publica, and Deputy Sheriff Coulter, against whom Blasavio Vigil, ex-county school superintendent, swore out warrants for criminal libel at Albuquerque, have retaliated by swearing out warrants on the similar charges against Vigil and Nestor Montoya, the latter editor of the other Spanish paper, La Bandera Americana. Both papers have indulged in some spicy reading and serious trouble between the factions is prophesied.

In the case of Blasavio Vigil, ex-county school superintendent, vs. the publishers of La Opinion Publica, a Spanish weekly published in Albuquerque, in which Vigil charges that he was called in the columns of the paper such pet names as "thief," "coward," "dog," "villain," "briber," etc., and for which he filed information against J. M. Sandoval and Jose Coulter, charging them with criminal libel, Justice Craig held the defendants to await the action of the grand jury. Bond was furnished.

The New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board held an important meeting at Albuquerque, and was addressed by Dr. Louis Metaker, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry in this territory. It was developed that the sheep, as a whole, were in better condition this season than for several years, and that beyond a few rocks were practically free from scab. The board decided to appoint a number of inspectors, whose duty it will be to watch and report to the board any diseased sheep found.

The following incorporation papers were filed July 7th in the office of the territorial secretary: The Great Central Oil, Gas and Gypsum Company of Roswell, capital, \$2,000,000; incorporators and directors, E. M. Fischer, S. J. Johnson, G. W. Stansell, G. G. Walter, W. H. Lennox, A. R. Forsyth, J. E. Rose, G. E. French and W. F. Forbes, all of Roswell. The Woolverton Practical Business College of Roswell, capital, \$10,000; incorporators and directors, W. O. Woolverton, E. E. Woolverton and W. G. Woolverton of Roswell.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 6th inst. says: Mystery surrounds the disappearance of James Scott, a United States prisoner at the Territorial Penitentiary. He was serving six years for passing counterfeit coin at Las Vegas. There is absolutely no trace of the prisoner since last night and still there is no clue as to how he escaped after being locked in his cell last night. Scott is a negro and a week ago made an unsuccessful attempt to escape by sawing the steel bars of his cell and has been since then under especially strict surveillance.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 9th inst. says: The New Mexico mounted police made several arrests today. Sergeant Lewis arrested Juan Lopez in the Mogollon mountains near Alma. He is wanted at Prescott, Arizona, for murder. He also arrested George Sanders, wanted for horse stealing in Yavapai county, Arizona. Sergeant Lewis reported that Navajo Indians have been carrying on depredations on the cattle ranges in southeastern Socorro county and along the Aztec border. Baca arrested Amado Barela in this city, accused of setting fire to a house at Willard.

Black River Canal Opened.

A Carlsbad dispatch says: There was a surprised lot of farmers in the neighborhood of Malaga, Eddy county, a short time ago, when the reclamation service engineers turned the water into the Black River canal, under the Carlsbad project.

The work of this project has been pushed rapidly in order to serve as large an acreage as possible during the season. The Black River canal was completed in May, including about 4,000 feet of concrete lining, and a full head of water is now being delivered to the farms in the vicinity of Malaga. The work was finished in double quick time and the farmers got the water before they expected it and a larger quantity than they counted upon. Consequently they did not prepare and plant all the land that could have been cultivated.

The old ditch leaked out three-fourths of the water it diverted, but this fault is not found in the new canal. The Black River ditch diverts directly from Black river, a tributary entering the right bank of the Pecos river about eighteen miles below Carlsbad.

The earthwork on the first three miles of the main canal of the Carlsbad project is practically completed and another force is busy tearing out the old spillway at Dusk's canon, removing the present bank and making the excavation for the seven-foot concrete pipe, and building new embankments.

The large storehouse at Avalon dam has been completed and the stone crusher is in place and nearly ready for operation. The bridge has been repaired and excavation has been begun for the core wall of the dam at the east end near the canal heading. Tools and machinery are arriving every day and the force is being enlarged and organized for rapid and effective work.

Some Statehood Suggestions.

Judge A. A. Freeman, chairman of the New Mexico Statehood League, has issued a most important document to the voters of New Mexico and has suggested many provisions for the makers of the new constitution, among them being the following:

Gambling in all its forms prohibited; new state should not be permitted to assume any debt created by counties for railroad or other purposes; no railroad should be permitted to issue free passes to any one except bona fide railroad employes; opposes appointment by the governor to office of any legislator during the latter's term of office; favors the election of supreme or district judges by the people and that they must be qualified citizens and in active practice in the territory three years and more preceding election; opposes domination of railroads and their present methods of securing legislation favorable to them by issuing passes to the members of the Legislature and their families and friends during the session of the Legislature; favors paying legislators' traveling expenses and giving them opportunity to visit their homes at least once during the legislative session without cost, so that they would not be absolutely at the mercy of the railroads.

If it were permissible under the constitution of the United States, Judge Freeman would have a clause inserted in the constitution that United States senators be elected by the people. These suggestions by the chairman will be printed and sent throughout the counties as a guide for those in advance, who will be elected as delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the proposed new state of Arizona.

Jail Delivery Prevented.

Sheriff Cleofes Romero frustrated a clever attempt at jail delivery at Las Vegas on the 29th ultimo. J. T. O'Brien called at the jail and asked permission to give D. L. Blair, a Haton switchman, bound over to the grand jury for an attempt to steal railroad property, a fine-looking apple pie. The sheriff ordered the pie out and in the lower crust found a steel file seven inches long.

While the jailer was investigating the pie, O'Brien was seen to hand the prisoner a note. This appeared to be a telegram from the United States marshal to the effect that he had received Blair's bond and would have him released. It was evidently the intention of O'Brien to send this fake telegram to the sheriff, as another copy of it was found on him and also three saws. He was arrested and is also in jail.



PE-RU-NA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

Mr. Chas. L. Sauer, Grand Scribe, Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Texas, and Assistant City Auditor, writes from the City Hall, San Antonio, Tex.:

"Nearly two years ago I accepted a position as secretary and treasurer with one of the leading dry goods establishments of Galveston, Tex. The sudden change from a high and dry altitude to sea level proved too much for me and I became afflicted with catarrh and cold in the head, and general debility to such an extent as to almost incapacitate me for attending to my duties.

"I was induced to try Peruna, and after taking several bottles in small doses I am pleased to say that I was entirely restored to my normal condition and have ever since recommended the use of Peruna to my friends."

ALL FOND OF PEANUTS.

Delicacy Relished by All Animals—Even the Hippopotamus Devours Them with Pleasure.

"The peanut is a delicacy relished by all creatures," said a New York animal lover. "I have come to this conclusion after having offered it to every animal in the Central Park zoo, and having it refused by none.

"Oh, I know it isn't allowed; but I'm not one of those individuals who offer animals indiscriminate numbers of hard-boiled eggs, frankfurters, cheese sandwiches and cigar stumps. It's for that sort of nuisance the rule about feeding is made. A single peanut can't ruin the digestion of a camel—or of any other creature, for that matter, and I never visit the zoo without a bag or two of those legumes to distribute.

"Yes, the camel is fond of them—very; and so are the peacocks. The hippopotamus obligingly opens his mouth to let me toss one in, but his mouth is so large and the peanut so small that I doubt if he can quite decide whether he likes it or not.

"The kangaroo pokes his funny, horse-like head out to me, munches the peanut with relish, and then begs for more. The elephant, deer, ostrich, and even the lion, are all lovers of the peanut."

And He Needs No Schooling. All the paraphernalia of a civil engineer isn't in it with the strong arm of a young man when it comes to locating the girl's waist line.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT.

Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could go without meat. My body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts, and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better all the while.

"Since finding the benefit I derive from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and will not overtax the stomach.

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. If ethical reasons please omit my name. Name given by mail by Postum (Battle Creek, Mich).

The reason for the wonder amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starch of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to finally change the starch into Dextrin or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by blood. The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centers are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body supplied with the powerful starchy producers so easily noticed after one eats Grape-Nuts each day for week or 10 days. There's a treat. Get the little book, "The Most Nutritive" in page.

A FORGOTTEN NAVAL HERO



New York.—Ensign Bagley, one of the heroes of the sea fight of Cardenas harbor, is dead. The Spanish war is history, but the other hero of that conflict of shells with shells and Americans with Spaniards and smoke powder with smokeless powder is still living. Capt. Frank H. Newcomb, a native of Boston, the commander of the Hudson, the only hero of the Spanish war who received a gold medal from congress. He was Lieut. Newcomb six years ago, and now he is Capt. Newcomb, the supervising officer at the port of New York.

Some day the histories will refer to the sea fight of Cardenas harbor on the afternoon of May 11, 1898, as a typical brave, rash exploit of the American seaman. They will mention Bagley's name in sonorous paragraphs, Lieut. Bernadou's name in other sonorous paragraphs, and they also will tell of how Lieut. Newcomb, commanding officer of the ex-revenue cutter Hudson, a wooden boat, ran in under destructive masked batteries, threw a line to the disabled Winslow, remained there in the zone of fire for 30 minutes, and finally brought away the Spaniard's prize in triumph.

Then they will comment profusely on this peculiarly American contempt for shot and shell and they will hold up to the constant attention of future generations the example of the deeds of that afternoon. And in their summary of the heroes of the war they will mention the names of Dewey, Schley, Sampson, Hobson, Newcomb, Bagley, Roosevelt, Finiston—all these names and others they will mention to the everlasting glory of America in wartime.

Everybody remembers Newcomb when you revise his name in the public print. Before the war he was an obscure revenue officer, so far as the great mass of citizens was concerned. On the morning of May 11, 1898, the excited readers of the exploits in Cardenas harbor, the mothers, with the mother of Ensign Bagley, Democrats and Republicans, imperialists and anti-imperialists—the country—knew the name of Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb.

Dared Spaniards to Combat

The affair in Cardenas harbor followed a series of astonishing captures of Spanish ships—of armed and unarmed merchant ships, and it also followed a series of daring attempts to engage the naval vessels of the Spanish government in the open sea. For whenever a Spanish gunboat or cruiser showed herself in public, that is to say, whenever she showed her smokestacks and hull to an American fighting ship, small or big, effectively or crudely armed, she was promptly invited to test her powers. Sometimes these challenges were ludicrous, for a converted small yacht would openly brag on a large vessel possessed of ten times greater equipment, run up her flag proudly, and then bark six-pounders, and then retreat and give every sign of wishing to engage in mortal combat for the eternal glory of one side or the other.

The situation was frequently like the street situation wherein a small boy protrudes his head argumentatively and defies a man to knock a chip off his shoulder. For instance, three days before the conflict in Cardenas harbor the gunboat Winslow, with Lieut. Bernadou in command, and Ensign Worth Bagley in the position of executive officer, rushed toward three well-equipped Spanish gunboats just outside of Cardenas, intent on sinking every one of them. The Winslow, the smallest of the three, was no match for the three larger craft, but the spirit of daring and of contempt for the enemy was in the air.

The battle of Cardenas took place because three Spanish gunboats used

to sneak out of their shelter at opportune moments and try to pick off passing American tugboats and launches. If the gunboat advanced spiritedly into the zone of effective marksmanship, demonstrating at once the superiority of its individuals, the Americans began to consider them rank cowards. However, they did not follow the Spaniards into the harbor, because they feared probable mines.

Eager for Brave Deeds

On May 11 the gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the so-called gunboat Hudson, a converted revenue cutter, met outside the harbor of Cardenas and decided to go inside and do some damage. They were weary of the sallies of the Spanish gunboats. Then they were eager to do brave things. This waterway to conflict was broad and shallow, with two jagged stretches of land close to the mouth, and outside a dotted formation of coral keys. Here and there were other green-topped keys, with a channel running indefinitely among them. Beyond the wriggling channel Cardenas lay in an angle of sleeping hills, seven miles away.

The Wilmington, drawing 18 feet of water in these shallows, proceeded to a location within 1,500 yards of the water front; the Winslow, a lighter draught boat, went 300 yards farther. The little Hudson impudently followed. Ahead of these two American craft were the scudding Spanish gunboats. They fled, apparently from force of habit until they nestled somewhere among the wharves of the city. Now the Winslow and the Hudson were triumphant pursuers. They rushed pell mell into a zone of buoys. Through the sultry air echoed and reechoed a discharge of numerous guns.

Every gun on the Winslow instantly replied, although the location of the Spanish batteries was a guess-work place. The enemy used smokeless powder; the American ships were draped with smoke. Then came another discharge from the Spaniards—from the shore, from visible warehouses, from the docks. The Americans knew that the gunboats were hidden among certain wharves, so they steamed ahead in defiance of the mines and the masked batteries. They penetrated the zone of the buoys until they were only 800 yards from the gunboats. There was a continuous pyrotechnic display. The water around both boats constantly showed keyholes.

Lieut. Newcomb observed the condition of the Winslow and steamed toward her, still valiantly peppering everything Spanish within range. He saw Bagley signal and hold aloft a megaphone, and presently he heard the ensign yell:

"We are disabled! Come and tow us off!"

At once the Hudson steamed within the uneven circle of water spots. He approached until he was only 200 yards from the battered Winslow. The shells came thicker and thicker and the Spaniards were shooting with surprising accuracy. Once the Winslow careened and belched forth a part of her body. Steam followed the assortment of missiles. On board the Hudson Newcomb observed to his men that the boiler of the Winslow was evidently gone.

Near the pilot house he saw the sitting figure of her commanding officer with a huge bandage around one leg. He saw Bagley walk calmly up to Bernadou, shake hands with him and wave contemptuously toward the masked batteries and the Spanish gunboats. The Hudson drew still farther into the rain of missiles.

Yielded in Face of Death. Bagley rushed to the rail and cried

out to Newcomb to heave a line. An officer of the Hudson ran forward with a line and bellowed:

"Don't miss it!"

Bagley laughed and waved his hand cheerily.

"Let her come!" yelled the boy. "It's getting too hot here for comfort."

Eventually the task was apparently completed. The Hudson started ahead, her men looking back calmly at the screaming town of Cardenas. Thirty seconds later the hawser snapped. The Winslow swung around and her men flung another hawser on board the Winslow. Far rearward the Wilmington was steaming to and fro, firing shell after shell into the town, acting after the manner of an infuriated animal.

Through Storm of Shells

The second hawser from the Hudson was a five-inch one. They attached it to the pilot house under a rain of ammunition. Then the Hudson began to move forward again. She continued to move forward, firing her six-pounders as rapidly as the men could load them. These gunners were sweating at their slow pace and the commander kept urging them to work harder. He strode up and down the deck, dividing his attention among these gunners and the Spaniards and the hawser. His quartermaster walked beside him, praying unconsciously that the rope would not part like its predecessor. They stood out boldly on the deck of the little revenue cutter, entirely unmindful of the spat, spat, spat of the bullets and the screaming of the shells.

It was absolutely necessary for the little Hudson to get the remains of the Winslow and her dead out of the zone of fire. Half a dozen times the Hudson was struck by shells, so that she also began to resemble a derelict. But she kept steaming ahead through the treacherous shoals, over possible locations for mines, now scraping a coral reef, now dragging the Winslow off an unshelved shallow place, but always bringing forth flame and smoke from her six-pounders and always leaving the masked batteries farther and farther behind, until at last the nearest seoyer was yards and yards rearward.

And then the officers yelled to the men on board the Winslow and learned of the death of Ensign Bagley and of four other deaths. So great was the rage on the Hudson that every member of her crew wanted to have the boat turned around and reenter the harbor and destroy every visible object in Cardenas, including the three gunboats and the masked battery and all the Spaniards there.

Given Deserved Honor

Of course they were mentioned in the reports of the conflict. Particular mention was made of the commander of the Hudson for his coolness and supreme disregard of apparently certain destruction. The President McKinley sent to congress this recommendation:

"I recommend that in recognition of the signal act of heroism of First Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, United States revenue cutter service, above set forth, the thanks of congress be extended to him and to his officers and men of the Hudson, and that a gold medal of honor be presented to Lieut. Newcomb, and a silver medal of honor to each member of his crew who served with him on this occasion."

Both branches of congress united in passing favorably on the recommendation, and Lieut. Newcomb received a letter from the treasury department containing this expression: "Yours is the proud distinction of being the only commissioned officer of any service to whom congress awarded a gold medal for heroism during the war with Spain."

MAKE GOOD SAILORS

MEN FROM THE MIDDLE WEST WELCOMED IN THE NAVY.

For Those Who Have a Fondness for the Sea, Service on Uncle Sam's Ships Offers Many Inducements.

For the past few years the navy has been recruiting quite extensively in the middle west.

From data obtained at the navy department, it appears that a superior class of men are obtained from this section. A less number of recruits are rejected for physical causes at the final examination at the training stations, and the men show an unusual degree of intelligence and aptitude for learning their new duties. A large number of mechanics are recruited from cities in the middle west, but the greater proportion of boys who enlist in this rating are sent to a training station, where they are given a thorough course of instruction, fitting them for the duties of the seaman branch. For a young man with a fondness for the sea a fine opportunity is open in the navy. While the pay at the start for apprentice seaman is small—only \$16 per month—it must be borne in mind that he is paid this rate only while he is undergoing instructions and not actually performing any duty aboard ship; then, too, his board, lodging and medical attendance, and original outfit of uniform are furnished him gratis. His transportation to the recruiting office to a training station is paid for by the government, and should he leave the service because of physical disqualifications, he is furnished with transportation to his home. An ample opportunity for promotion is open to him. After mastering the details of any particular branch of the service, such as the seaman branch, or any of the mechanical branches, he is eligible for advancement to petty officer, third class, which pays \$30 to \$35 a month. After reaching that rating, advancement to second class petty officer, first class petty officer and chief petty officer depends entirely upon his own capabilities and conduct. The pay of a chief petty officer is \$70 per month, to which should be added free rations, lodging, medical care and hospital treatment, if he be in need of it. There are extra allowances for certain duties, such as service aboard submarines, for expertness in signaling, or as a gun pointer; reenlistments, good conduct medals, and other things which bring the pay of a chief petty officer with a permanent appointment to \$75 or \$85 per month, clear of living expenses.

Further advancement is open to the man of ability who studies and improves all his opportunities to warrant rank. This position pays from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year and allowances, and is a life position, with all the benefits of longevity pay and retirement that commissioned officers receive.

It is not impossible to even attain commissioned rank in the navy. It means hard work and a great deal of study, but the fact that every year since the passage of the act authorizing the commissioning of men from the ranks, some candidates have passed the examination, shows that the goal is within the reach of any bright, capable young man who is willing to work for it. Once he is commissioned an ensign, he is on exactly the same footing as a graduate of the naval academy, and is eligible to promotion to the higher ranks, the same as the other members of his class, and should easily be able in the ordinary course to reach the grade of captain, if not even that of rear admiral, before his compulsory retirement at 62 years of age. The first man to take advantage of the provisions of this law was Lieut. H. B. Soule, U. S. N. He was serving as gunner in 1901, at the time of the passage of the act, and passed a successful examination that year, receiving an appointment as ensign. Since then he has been promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, then to lieutenant, and is now nearly half way through that grade. He entered the service as apprentice, third class, at \$9 per month.

Recognized the Speech

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, was making a speech on the proposed Erie ship canal and one of his attentive listeners was the new senator from Maryland, Mr. Whyte. It was noticed that Senator Whyte was unusually interested, and when the Georgia senator had concluded the Marylander went over to call upon him. "Senator, where did you get those figures you submitted to the senate?" asked the new Maryland senator. "I don't know exactly where they came from," Senator Bacon replied, "but my secretary dug them up somewhere, and I am willing to vouch for them, for he is a very careful and painstaking fellow." "I can vouch for them, too," answered Senator Whyte, "for I used the same figures in a speech on the subject when I was in the senate before." The speech Senator Whyte referred to was one delivered in the senate in 1881.

Not So Short

"Of dear," sighed Mrs. Galley, "I've still got to plan my bathing suit. I wish I could get some good suggestions." "I'll give you one," promptly remarked her husband. "Suppose you build the bottom of it a little closer to sea-level this year."

BLOATED WITH DROPSY

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fourth St., Olympia, Wash., says: "For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition without being aware that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and bearing down pain, but I went along without worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed, and became so tense, I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk far without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

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

Girl Horsebreaker

Miss Winonah Von Ohl, a New Jersey girl 20 years old, is making quite a reputation as a horsebreaker. Five years ago, a slender slip of a girl, she went to South Dakota with her mother, who had been sent thither for a change of climate. Miss Winonah learned to ride bronchos out there and on returning east she took to training and breaking horses, in which work she has been remarkably successful. She has never sustained any injury while thus engaged.

To prevent that tired feeling on ironing day—Use DeLancey Star—saves time—saves labor—saves annoyance, will not stick to the iron. The big 16 oz. package for 10c, at your grocer's.

900 DROPS

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

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

Prepared by J. C. FLETCHER, Proprietor, 25 DOWNS ST., NEW YORK.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

It is rather remarkable that notwithstanding the disturbed conditions of affairs in Russia last year, the British and Foreign Bible society reports a banner year in the circulation of Scriptures, over 500,000 copies being distributed in European Russia, besides a very large number in Siberia.

His Experience.

"Pa," said Willie, thoughtfully, "I think I know now what the minister meant when he said 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

"Yes? What was it?" "Castor oil."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but a lot more will spring up.

Libby's

Food Products

make picnics more enjoyable by making the preparations easier.

Easier to carry; easier to serve; and just right for eating as they come from the can. Libby's cooks have first pick of the best meats obtainable—and they know how to cook them, as well as pack them.

If you're not going to a picnic soon you can make one tomorrow at your own table by serving some sliced Luncheon Loaf. It is a revelation in the blending of good meat and good spices.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature

of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, NEW YORK CITY.

Dainty, Crisp, Dressy Summer Skirts

are a delight to the refined woman everywhere. In order to get this result see that the material is good, that it is cut in the latest fashion and use

Defiance Starch

in the laundry. All three things are important, but the last is absolutely necessary. No matter how fine the material or how daintily made, bad starch and poor laundry work will spoil the effect and ruin the clothes. DEFIANCE STARCH is pure, will not rot the clothes nor cause them to crack. It sells at 10c a sixteen ounce package everywhere. Other starches, much inferior, sell at 10c for twelve ounce package. Insist on getting DEFIANCE STARCH and be sure of results.

Defiance Starch Company,

Omaha, Nebraska.

Furgeon-Made Man.

It is probable that most persons will prefer to go through life with a whole skin in spite of the reassuring comment of a Philadelphia surgeon on a recent operation in Rochester, Minn., that "it makes little difference if a man does lose a few inches of his intestines." There is plenty of scientific authority on his side, remarks the New York World. Prof. Etie Mechnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, even holds that civilized man would be better off if he should lose a little of his alimentary tract, which still retains the proportions he required when in a savage state.

The vermiform appendix has been found to be not only a superfluous but a source of disease. The surgeons seem to be the only class to profit by it, yet few persons with healthy vermiform appendices are so unselfish as to offer to part with them.

In Los Angeles surgeons report with pride that they have just taken out a man's heart, washed it, replaced it, and promised that he will recover. Numbers of men under stress of circumstances and without mortal inconvenience have parted with a lobe of the lungs or liver or brains, to the immense gratification of the surgeons, but no one does it voluntarily or purely out of a desire of self-perfection. Man is perverse enough to want to remain as he is and to put off surgical improvements as a forlorn hope. It may be that there are too many parts of him for present needs, but the coming race will have to outgrow them as best it can or put up with them, as its ancestors did.

Uniformity of American Life.

The crudities of American life have been fruitful topics for foreign critics from the earliest colonial times, and many eminent British writers, including Dickens, have unbottled the vials of their sarcasm at our expense. But either we have improved or men of fairer judgment are expressing opinions. Mr. Nabuco, the Brazilian minister at Washington, has returned from an extended tour of the United States, and, speaking of what he saw, said to a newspaper interviewer: "I tried very hard indeed to find the 'west,' about which I had heard so much, but I came to the conclusion that it is a myth. There is no difference between the people of your various states that I could perceive. The one thing about Americans which must impress visitors more than anything else is the absence of any so-called lower strata in your society. In this country there are no men and women of the sort always referred to in Europe as the 'people.' Men and women here never admit that they are at the foot of the social ladder, and if they are there they don't look it; they appear to be at the top. I looked in vain for some place that would look provincial. In Europe, if one stops at a small station, even on the principal lines of travel, one may find himself in a place where every essential of refined life is wanting; but in this country, where all is change and inter-change, railways, electric light, telephones, lifts and all modern improvements are everywhere. This uniformity of your life from sea to sea is amazing."

A Chicago school of domestic science has recently turned out a group of sweet girl graduates whose diplomas certify that they are able to keep a house on ten dollars a week. While this movement may not settle the household problem, remarks the Minneapolis Journal, it is gratifying that it is being considered and that there are young women who are making the effort to restore the art of housekeeping in this country. Ten dollars a week may not be the right figure but it seems a safe starting point. No man who cannot earn ten dollars a week has much of a license to marry. And the man who can earn that amount is entitled to know in advance that if he does marry he is not being run up against a \$20 wife.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant are a couple of Sac and Fox Indians residing on the reservation in Oklahoma. Recently they visited some relatives in Iowa, and while there some reporters tried to interview Mr. Grant. He was asked: "How do you think the Indians of the territory will be affected by the new state of Oklahoma?" "We like him," was his answer. Further Mr. Grant wouldn't talk. It was noticed that the wife of his boss would be a good subject for a correct demonstration. Her conversational powers were extremely limited.

"One hundred thousand acres of wheat are going to ruin in Pratt county because we are unable to get harvest hands," telegraphed a man in Kansas the other day. Meanwhile the rest of the world is having as much trouble over the problem of the unemployed as ever.

Race horses are in better demand than ever before. So are other horses. Automobiles are not such a success. In the month of January the sales of the new cars were a little less.

Whipping to Reform Boys Is Out of Date

By A. E. WINSHIP, Editor of the Journal of Education.



THE world's progress is largely determined in crises. The inertia of human nature makes necessary some intense public interest in order to readjust tendencies of thought and action. A combination of recent circumstances has changed the relation of the home, the school and the court to the boy in New England, and by no possibility can the conditions be placed back where they were six months ago.

The question is not whether it spoiled the child to spare the rod 3,000 years ago, but whether hereafter you will not spoil the child by swinging the rod. Solomon has for 30 centuries been the idol of the rod master, but it is nowhere recorded that the spare-not-the-rod theory made Solomon a model in morality. Nor are there statistics available which prove that the boys who are much whipped are good boys, nor that they grow good with whipping. All available data proves that in the home, the school and the jail those who indulge in severe and frequent punishment establish vicious and criminal tendencies.

The idea that punishment is reformatory is as much out of date as blood letting. No sane man now breaks a colt; he trains it. No great express company or other establishment that has many and valuable horses will allow any employe to strike or speak harshly to a horse. One company with more than 3,000 horses dismisses without ceremony any one who shows violence or excitement toward a horse. A man would be adjudged insane who should claim that thrashing a colt made a good horse.

The making of a bad boy good is a great proposition. It is never accomplished by suppression or subjugation, by fettering or hampering. The bad boy's purpose must be changed, his desires, aspirations, tastes, must face earnestness and purpose. There must be relish for better things.

Fear is out of date in dealing with Americans, odd or young. The greater the risk in any physical or financial venture, the keener the desire to undertake it. The rage for football is intensified by the hazard of it. College presidents and parents who never played may cry out against its danger, but no fellow with mettle has been heard to whine because he might get hurt or even killed. Prospect of physical pain is not a deterrent force in America to-day. That is no longer a mode of approach in reform. Even fear of the gallows has no effect when one purposes murder. Men and boys find keenest relish in doing whatever represents the greatest risk.

No bad boy is made good by being terrorized. A fellow who will hesitate to do or dare anything simply from fear of the physical consequences would be regarded as a "sissy," and a boy prefers to be a wounded lion than a living "sissy."

Any appeal to a boy of spirit to-day must approach him from the standpoint of doing things that are heroic. Judge Lindsey's greatest hold of the bad boys of Denver is that he always has them do something that they are not expected to be trusted to do. When he sends a boy to the reformatory, 200 miles away, alone, after he has dodged and defied the police for ten days, that boy would as soon die as not to show up there. When the judge let every boy in the state industrial school go to Denver for a day when the G. A. R. had possession of the city, every boy was determined that not only he but every other fellow should return on time and in good condition. There was more heroism in behaving oneself in a city in a great crowd than in anything else that presented itself. Trusting, not thrashing, makes a bad boy good, when the trusting represents an appeal to heroic conduct. Whipping will not make a bad boy good in America to-day, but it may make a good boy bad.

A. E. Winship

The Unthinkable in Science

By ARTHUR BENINGTON.

turning the tables on science and charging it with asking the world to believe the "unthinkable."

It began when an eminent man of science published an article stating that he rejected Christianity because many of its articles of faith were, in the light of modern science, "unthinkable," and citing as examples of doctrines of the Trinity, transubstantiation, the resurrection of the dead, etc. To this a famous writer replied by asking: "Are the most recent discoveries and theories of modern science any easier to understand or to believe than those of religion?" He called attention to the words of certain modern mathematicians as an example. One of these writes gravely on the properties of bodies having more than three dimensions. Euclid, the founder of modern mathematics, propounded as an axiom that nothing can have more than three dimensions—length, breadth and thickness. A line has length, but neither breadth nor thickness; a plane surface has length and breadth, but no thickness; a solid has length, breadth and thickness. But this modern man of science discusses objects which may have length, breadth, thickness and some other dimensions, or several other dimensions, for he asserts that it is as easy for it to have an infinite number as only four. Another great mathematician is writing solemnly of infinite spaces inclosed in other infinite spaces; yet another treats of the possibility of drawing an infinite number of lines parallel to a straight line, through a given point, while still another proves beautifully to his own satisfaction that it is impossible to draw a line parallel to another line.

"Modern science," in whose name certain men reject the doctrines of Christianity as "unthinkable," has no hesitation in asking the world to believe such seemingly "unthinkable" propositions as those mentioned, to say nothing of the marvels of wireless telegraphy and radium, which, a few years ago, were equally "unthinkable."

The controversy rages back and forth, the men of science standing bravely to their guns and the men of faith laughing in their sleeves at the contortions of their learned antagonists, while the general public is getting some mental gymnastics such as it has not had in generations.

Paris—like Athens of old, "ever seeking some new thing"—is agitating itself over a most extraordinary controversy in the newspapers. It is the old antagonism of science and religion, but this time it is religion

AN AMERICAN COMPOSER HONORED



Fine work and original has been done by Edward MacDowell, and but for his mental and physical collapse still greater would have been accomplished. The newly formed MacDowell club of New York is a tribute to the artist and to the man; for MacDowell's was a personality to attract and hold.

It is often appreciation is shown after a man is dead and gone, but Mr. MacDowell's form of illness means that for him all work is over, his career as composer ended.

It is doubly sad in that the musician is so far as years are concerned, just in his prime. Edward Alexander MacDowell was born in 1861 in New York city. He had two seasons of study abroad; in Paris three years; and in Germany, Frankfurt-on-Main, two years. For three years he taught at the Darmstadt conservatory. From Darmstadt he changed to Wiesbaden, and next took up residence in Boston.

On his return to America he became much interested in the idea of a school of music distinctly American, letting himself loose from conservative Old World influences. His best musical work was done here, most of it in the log studio on his farm in Petersburgh, New Hampshire. MacDowell was as much poet as musician, and to interpret nature had to live with nature. Among the most admirable of his compositions are "Woodland Sketches," "To the Sea," "Forest Idylls." His compositions include concertos, sonatas, symphonies, songs and pianoforte pieces. His "Indian" Suite is constructed on themes taken from the music of the Sioux Indians. His work is representative of the modern romantic school in the United States.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION



Dr. Harris' successor, Elmer Ellsworth Brown, is quite a young man, 45 years of age. Since 1898 Dr. Brown has been at the head of the department of the theory and practice of education at the University of California.

Since his graduation from the Illinois State Normal university in 1881, he has been much interested in educational matters both in this country and abroad. Dr. Brown has had very careful training in the profession of teaching—and today it is a profession—and has contributed no little to literature dealing with the art of teaching. Upon graduation from the normal school he gathered practical experience in the public schools at Belvidere, Illinois, and later served as assistant state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Illinois. Then he studied for awhile at the University of Michigan, this study followed by work at the German universities. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Halle-Wittenberg.

From 1890-91 Mr. Brown served as principal of a high school at Jackson, Michigan, leaving this position to take that of assistant acting professor of the science and art of teaching at the University of California, 1892-3, and the following year enjoying a full professorship.

In addition to various addresses and articles in reviews, Dr. Brown is author of "The Making of Our Middle Schools" and "Origin of American State Universities." In the University of California studies he wrote Notes on Children's Drawings; prepared for the Paris exposition, one is a series of monographs on education in the United States, a paper entitled Secondary Education. He was member of the international congress of arts and sciences at the St. Louis exposition, last year became president of the National Council of Education.

THE NEXT RULER OF SERBIA



Serbia appears pretty tired of King Peter and not very enthusiastic as a nation about King Peter's sons. The country doubtless will not put them out of the way by assassination, for it has learned the world does not approve of that method of change of monarchs—the world still turning a cold shoulder to the little country tucked in there by Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Montenegro.

Peter's oldest son, Crown Prince George, is not a very pleasant youth. He is reported as unfortunate possessor of a most ungovernable temper. If the stories be true it would seem he is not fit to attempt governing anybody until he learns considerably more about controlling himself. In this day and age a prince may not with impunity shoot at his tutor when the tutor enters the school room to begin the day's work, may not strike an officer with a whip simply because the officer conveys a piece of unwelcome news. And a youth of 18 so foolish as to try to batter down a locked iron gate with a bicycle is of a degree of foolishness calling for general contempt.

The crown prince recently distressed father and governors by a show of fondness for the society of a gay actress, and the affair went so far the gay actress was informed the air of Belgrade certainly would impair her health if she were to remain. She gracefully withdrew, to Vienna. The prince precipitately followed, but was finally brought back by court officials.

Montenegrons and Servians are really the same people, and there is probability that the second son of the Prince of Montenegro may be asked to become ruler of Serbia. For various reasons Prince Mirko would not be a bad choice. The two dynasties, Karageorgievic and Obrenovic, are united in this prince, he might easily prove a candidate agreeable to both factions of the country. His wife, who is a strikingly beautiful woman, belongs to the Obrenovic family. Prince Mirko is brother-in-law of Peter, his sister, now dead, was wife of Serbia's present king.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF GERMAN NAVY



The Kaisers' only surviving brother has been appointed commander-in-chief of the German navy, succeeding Admiral Edward von Knorr. Prince Henry of Prussia is known far and wide as the sailor prince, and now stands at the head of the navy of the German empire.

A "jolly tar" is the conventional phrase, all sea-faring men supposedly good fellows. It appears Prince Henry of Prussia is no exception to the rule—we all remember how often on his recent visit to America he was assured of being a good fellow, a jolly good fellow. In his own country the prince goes by this name, is accounted pleasant and jovial.

They say a sailor's life is apt to take the non-sense out of a man, and that both King Haakon of Norway and Prince Henry of Prussia, two royal sailors, are democratic and simple in their tastes would give indication that certain virtues lie in a sailor's training. The German prince is said to have a great dislike for court life.

But that does not necessarily mean he is nothing of a courtier or diplomat. On his visit here the prince won everybody by his charm of manner. A gallant sailor, Prince Henry.

SENATOR SPOONER OF WISCONSIN



One hears more often, does one not, of the western men in congress than of the gentlemen from the eastern coast? Perhaps it is but part of vaunting westernism to make the statement, but such is the superficial impression.

It may be western eye accounts for the prominence, it may be the gentlemen from the east are conservative. However, let us not go into this further, let us take a glance at one man whose name is well to the fore in congressional proceedings, Senator Spooner.

Senator Spooner holds, as we all know, from Wisconsin, is a product of that generous portion of our country more or less vaguely described by the term Middle West. John Colt Spooner was born in Indiana, when he was a youth of 15 his home was established at Madison, Wisconsin. He enjoyed the advantages of the State university situated in that town, in a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class of '65.

But the stressful period of the civil war did not find Mr. Spooner entirely absorbed in academic work. He served as a private in company A, Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry volunteers; and rose to captain and brevet major in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry.

Little Girl's Desire. Mabel had always worn high-topped shoes, much to her own dissatisfaction, and one day while admiring her mother's slippers she said: "Mamma, can't I have a pair of low-necked shoes next summer?"

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Foreigners, in their ignorance of the language, so often mistake the Sultan's trade for trades.—Albany Argus.

Defiance Starch is the latest invention in that line and an improvement on all other makes; it is more economical, does better work, takes less time. Get it from any grocer.

A wise man may profit by the actions of a fool.

OPERATION AVOIDED

EXPERIENCE OF MISS MERKLEY. She Was Told That an Operation Was Inevitable. How She Escaped It.

When a physician tells a woman suffering with serious feminine trouble that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for just such operations.



There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of menacing female troubles cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Finkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margaret Merkley, of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Finkham: "Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, shooting pains through the pelvic organs, bearing down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor after making an examination, said I had a female trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Female troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing-down pains, don't neglect yourself; try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

MILLIONS USE



THE WORLD'S FAVORITE

For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.

Directions: Apply to the face, neck, chest, arms, hands, and feet. Rub gently. Wash off with water. Use after each meal. For the hair, apply to the scalp and rub gently. For the hands, apply to the palms and backs of the hands. For the feet, apply to the soles and tops of the feet. For the scalp, apply to the hair and rub gently. For the skin, apply to the face, neck, chest, arms, hands, and feet. Rub gently. Wash off with water. Use after each meal.

Sensible Military Changes.
The French army has just given the drum. That was a sacrifice from the standpoint of sentiment, but what really good purpose did it serve? It is an awkward thing to transport and easily broken. It does not produce music and soldiers can keep step without its assistance. It is only within the last few years that the suicidal foolishness of wearing bright uniforms in actual warfare was recognized. The folly of this was borne in upon England during the Boer war. The men of the Transvaal were fine long-distance marksmen and they put many of the most lordly mansions of Britain in mourning. There remains still another useless military incumbrance—the officer's sword. It interferes with his movements and is no longer of use in fighting.—Cleveland Leader.

Champion Woman Ball Thrower.
Miss Margery Belle of the University of Chicago high school recently threw a regulation baseball 204 feet 2 inches, which breaks the world's record for a throw by a woman by six feet, two inches. The record was formerly held by a woman student at Smith college. Miss Belle is the champion woman athlete in her school and throws a ball like a man, with a full sweep of the arm.

A man always talks louder when he knows he is wrong than when he realizes he is right.

ASIA CIGARS.
Will not make you nervous. Ask your dealer or The M. Hyman Cigar Co., 510 17th Street, Denver.

It has been said that the packing houses use everything but the squeal in their business. And now they seem to be using the squeal.

Denver Directory

A \$40 Saddle for \$28 c.o.d.

For a short time only we offer this saddle to both double cinches, wool-lined 28-inch skirts, 2 1/2-inch stirrup leathers, steel stirrups, warranted to every respect, and equal to saddles sold everywhere. Catalogue free.

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

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1331 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 125.

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

AGENTS MAKE \$5.00 TO \$10.00 DAILY selling our trees. Write for terms. International Nurseries, Denver, Colo.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL. Absolutely fireproof. European Plan, \$1.50 and upward.

AMERICAN HOUSE DENVER. Two blocks from Union depot. The best 22 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

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

SHEEP, HOG, CATTLE & CHICKEN FENCE in any length. Send for catalogue of cuts. Denver Saw & Fence Co., 1027-29 15th St., Denver, Colo.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Relayed, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.
Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car-load lots. Write for terms.
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Speedy relief and permanent cure of Asthma, Hay Fever, and Bronchitis insured by Red Cross Asthma Cure. Money positively refunded if not beneficial. For information call or address: Dr. Geo. A. Sullivan, 109 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo. References given.

WANTED YOUNG MEN for the NAVY
ages 17 to 25, must be able bodied, of good character, and American citizens, either native born or naturalized. Apply to Navy Recruiting Office, room 22 Pioneer building, Denver, or room 41 Postoffice building, Pueblo, Colorado.

HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer.
Specimen prices: Gold, \$100; Silver, \$50; Copper, \$10. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent upon application. Leadville, Colo. Reference, Carusius National Bank.

DREYFUS WINS

PERSECUTED FRENCH OFFICER FULLY VINDICATED.

WILL BE RESTORED TO RANK.

French Supreme Court Orders Condemnation Annulled Without Retrial—Colonel Picquart Will Be Honored.

Paris.—The Supreme Court Thursday announced its decision annulling the condemnation of Dreyfus without a retrial. The effect of the decision is a complete vindication of Dreyfus, entitling him to restoration to his rank in the army as though he had never been accused.

The ministry decided to make Dreyfus a major, and later a lieutenant colonel. Colonel Picquart a brigadier general, and to place Dreyfus in the Legion of Honor.

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the artillery, a member of a wealthy Hebrew family of Alsace, where he was born in 1859, was on October 14, 1894, arrested on the charge of communicating French military secrets to a foreign power. Two months later Dreyfus was tried by court martial and found guilty, and January 5th he was publicly degraded and deported to Devil's Island, near Cayenne, French Guinea, there apparently to spend the remainder of his life. The friends and relatives of Dreyfus, notably his wife, always believed in his innocence and devoted all their energies to the work of proving that he had been unjustly condemned.

Colonel Picquart, when he became chief of the intelligence department of the French army in 1895, examined the documents in the proceedings against Dreyfus and questioned the correctness of the procedure, and continuing his investigations, formed the opinion that the evidence pointed to Major Count Esterhazy as being the guilty man. Picquart determined to see that justice was done and there ensued a fight to preserve the honor of the French army.

Dreyfus, on November 15, 1897, charged Esterhazy with writing the most incriminating document, but the latter was acquitted by a court-martial in the following January.

The late Emile Zola warmly espoused the cause of Dreyfus and made serious charges against the French general staff and was condemned to pay a heavy fine and suffer imprisonment, but the sentence was quashed.

When M. Cavagnac became head of the French war office he read in the Chamber of Deputies several documents which, he said, proved the guilt of Dreyfus.

Colonel Picquart afterward urged that the documents were forgeries, for which he was arrested and degraded.

The decision of the court vindicating Dreyfus rendered Thursday was read by Presiding Judge M. Ballot-Beaupre, president of the court of cassation, immediately on the reassembling of the court at noon to-day.

The place of justice was thronged by an eager crowd seeking admission to the courtroom. Among those present were Matthew Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus; Maitre Morand, counsel for Captain Dreyfus; Joseph Relnach, the historian of the Dreyfus affair; Colonel Picquart, Mme. Zola and many others who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case.

Captain Dreyfus was not present, continuing his habitual secrecy by remaining secluded in the garret where he has hitherto been cut off from the outer world.

In the course of an interview after the announcement of the supreme court's decision in his favor, Dreyfus said:

"This has been a long and terrible ordeal. I began to feel it would never close. The decision restores me to my old place in the army, but I am not aware of the intentions of the government concerning my advancement in rank.

"I have nothing to say against my accusers. Being again an officer, I am obliged to enter the army regulations of silence and I am inexpressibly thankful to those who have assisted in the maintenance of truth."

In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion of the Dreyfus case was postponed owing to the assurance of Premier Sarrien that Dreyfus will immediately be restored to the army with the rank of brigadier general.

A special bill will be presented to Parliament authorizing the minister of war to restore Colonel Picquart, whose sense of justice brought about the quashing of the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, to the army, from which he was degraded owing to the charges which he brought against the late Colonel Henry.

RIOT IN WYOMING.

Strike of Workmen on Corbett Tunnel Near Cody.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Mob law prevails in the big camp of the government at the Corbett tunnel and dam of the Shoshone irrigation project, twelve miles from Cody, Wyoming, and Sheriff Hammet of Cody and a posse of forty mounted and heavily armed men are moving down upon the camp.

It is feared there will be bloodshed. Thursday 100 tough characters employed on the project went on strike and with guns compelled the other 500 workmen to cease work.

Sheriff Hammet was appealed to and the strikers sent word that he had better remain away, for they would kill every officer that interfered with them.

The trouble began July 4th, when a number of toughs were arrested for shooting up the town of Cody. They swore to get even, and when a few days later Coroner Robertson visited the camp, they threatened to kill him. He was escorted out of camp by armed guards.

The men are demanding an increase in wages, but their arrest in Cody and the action of the reclamation officers in arresting the authorities angered them and they are in an ugly mood.

In the event that the civil authorities are unable to cope with the mob, troops will be sent to the scene.

NEW MEXICO EARTHQUAKE.

Tembler Shakes Socorro, San Marcial and Other Southern Towns.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.—Socorro, San Marcial and other towns south of here were again shaken up by an earthquake Thursday morning. The first shock was felt at 5:10 o'clock and there were several more during the day.

The first shock was the most severe and considerable damage was done to houses, a number of adobe buildings crumbling to the ground. Shelf goods suffered and the losses in these will be heavy.

The Santa Fe depot at Socorro was badly damaged and the earthquake came near putting the Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe out of commission. Rocks along the sides of cuts were shaken out and several weighing ten tons and more fell upon the track. One steel rail was broken and about twenty-five ties snapped, all the result of severe shocks.

No one is reported injured from any of the towns. At Socorro to-night many people will sleep outdoors in tents. About a week or ten days ago the same section was visited by severe earthquake shocks.

The earthquakes are caused, so experts of the school of mines at Socorro say, by submarine slides in the nearby Magdalena and Socorro mountains. The earthquakes were felt at a distance of thirty to forty miles from Socorro.

At San Marcial buildings swayed and it seemed as if they would rock off their foundations. No damage was done, except that plaster fell off walls. A second shock was not quite so severe. These shocks have been frequent of late and there is a distinct feeling of uneasiness.

WANT WESTERN MAN

For Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Denver.—The first definite step in the movement to secure a representative of the great middle West on the Interstate Commerce Commission was taken at a luncheon held Wednesday by the board of directors of the Colorado Manufacturers' Association when at their request a telegram was sent by Senator Patterson to President Roosevelt asking him to delay making any appointments until pleas for the selection of a man familiar with the interests of the Rocky Mountain region could be made.

Messages signed by President Max Kuner and A. J. Spengel, president of the Chamber of Commerce, were at the same time sent to the governor of every state lying between the Pacific ocean and the Missouri river and to the important commercial bodies in the different cities urging co-operation with Denver and the bending forth of every influence to make the effort a success. The luncheon was also made the means of favorably launching the candidacy of a Colorado man.

Already several Denver men are being mentioned as candidates. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Mr. Rhodes, who is connected with the Great Western Sugar company, and Thomas Scott. The latter is manager of the Manufacturers' association and was formerly a railroad man, so that he knows both sides of the rate question.

NEW PRISON UNIFORM.

Solid Gray Replaces Stripes for Well-Behaved Prisoners.

Rawlins, Wyo.—The striped gray-black garb of shame was last Monday removed from 185 of the inmates of the Wyoming penitentiary here, and these prisoners now are wearing neat uniforms of cadet gray, of which they are extremely proud. Twenty-five of the inmates of the prison continue to wear the striped suits, and will do so until there is an improvement in their behavior.

The substitution of solid gray for stripes was made only in the cases of prisoners whose records since they reached the penitentiary have been good. They were given the gray suits as marks of good behavior, and their gratitude for this recognition is pathetic. They believe that the same ignominy does not attach to the cadet suits as to prison stripes, and Warden Helm of the penitentiary is of the opinion that cases in which the new uniform is sacrificed as the result of unruly behavior will be very rare.

The prisoners who continue to wear the stripes are the toughest in the penitentiary, and it is not probable that many of them ever will rise to the dignity of solid gray.

Millionaire Socialist.

New York.—J. G. Phelps-Stokes, who for several years has devoted himself to work in the slums of this city, has formally announced that he will cast his lot with the Socialist party. The announcement was made in the letter to the executive committee of the Independence league. Mr. Stokes was a candidate for borough president on the Independence ticket in the last municipal election. "I have long recognized," he writes, "that material welfare alone is insufficient and that material things are valuable only insofar as they are means to life and to the attainment of happiness and righteousness."

Two Corporations Fined.

Las Vegas, N. M.—In the United States Court here Thursday before Chief Justice Mills, Chief Solicitor Gardner Lathrop for the Santa Fe Railway Company pleaded guilty for a failure to publish tariffs but not guilty to the charge of granting rebates. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company made a similar plea. Judge Mills found the companies guilty of a technical violation of the Elkins law and sentenced each to pay a fine of \$3,000 on each of five counts, or \$15,000 in all.

The companies were indicted here last June on the charge of granting and receiving rebates on shipments of coal from Colorado to Deming, New Mexico.



THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY

There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior character, acting temporarily, but injuriously, as a result of forcing the natural functions unnecessarily. One of the most exceptional of the remedies of known quality and excellence is the ever pleasant Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., which represents the active principles of plants, known to act most beneficially, in a pleasant syrup, in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to contribute their rich, yet delicate, fruity flavor. It is the remedy of all remedies to sweeten and refresh and cleanse the system gently and naturally, and to assist one in overcoming constipation and the many ills resulting therefrom. Its active principles and quality are known to physicians generally, and the remedy has therefore met with their approval, as well as with the favor of many millions of well informed persons who know of their own personal knowledge and from actual experience that it is a most excellent laxative remedy. We do not claim that it will cure all manner of ills, but recommend it for what it really represents, a laxative remedy of known quality and excellence, containing nothing of an objectionable or injurious character.

There are two classes of purchasers; those who are informed as to the quality of what they buy and the reasons for the excellence of articles of exceptional merit, and who do not lack courage to go elsewhere when a dealer offers an imitation of any well known article; but, unfortunately, there are some people who do not know, and who allow themselves to be imposed upon. They cannot expect its beneficial effects if they do not get the genuine remedy.

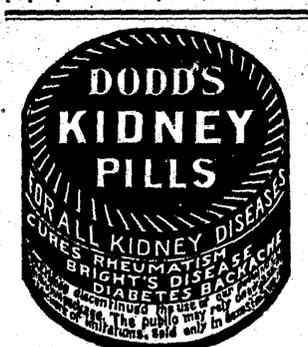
To the credit of the druggists of the United States be it said that nearly all of them value their reputation for professional integrity and the good will of their customers too highly to offer imitations of the

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., and in order to buy the genuine article and to get its beneficial effects, one has only to note, when purchasing, the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package. Price, 50c. per bottle. One size only.

Rest in Billville.
"Bill," said the man in the ox cart to the Billville postmaster, "ain't you goin' to open the office to-day?"
"No, I ain't; what do you take me fer?"
"The postmaster."
"No, you don't. You take me for one of these perpetual motion machines that kin run the government for you six days out the week, an' no rest on Sunday—that's what you take me fer!"
"Bill," said the other, "I've come five miles and better to git my mail!"
"Well, ef I open up fer you all the res' 'll want their'n, an' I've done notified the postmaster ginral that it's my week off; 'sides that, that ain't no mail fer you—'cept a letter from a lumber man sayin' that if you don't pay up he'll sue, an' another from your wife tellin' you to send her money to come home. So go 'long an' enjoy yer honeymoon."—Atlanta Constitution.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKEACHE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Dodd, 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. The public may be assured that this is the only genuine preparation of Dodd's Kidney Pills, sold only in this country.



ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

FOR THE TABLE

Don't think that because St. Charles Cream is the best infant food, it is that only. It is the best cream for any purpose for which cream or milk are used. It is the natural milk—unwaxed, unadulterated. It will not curdle either in digestion or in cookery. That is why it agrees even with the most delicate stomach. Its use is economical, too. You take no chances when you use St. Charles Cream.

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St. Charles, Mo.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and mosquitoes in the entire season. It is a powerful insecticide and will kill all flies, mosquitoes, and other insects. Try it. You will never be troubled with them again. Sold by Grocers, Drug Stores, and Hardware Stores. Price, 10c. per bottle.

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK



Make your boy's food tasty—Mother—for it has to do some big things. It has to make flesh, blood, bone and muscle and supply boundless Energy. Remember, the boy of today is the man of tomorrow.

Don't injure him physically and mentally with indigestible meats, pastries, rich puddings, etc., that act as a drain on his nervous energy.

EGG-O-SEE

all there is in wheat—and he'll be your heart's joy—strong, healthy, bright, smart and quick at his studies. You won't have to coax him to eat it either, Mother, for its delicious rich flavor when eaten with cream and sugar is just what he craves most for.

EGG-O-SEE keeps the blood cool and is the ideal summer food.
Give him some tomorrow—there won't be no leavin' it.
Prepared under conditions of scrupulous cleanliness.
Every spoon in the country sells EGG-O-SEE—the whole wheat cereal. If your grocer has not received his supply, mail us 10 cents and his name (15 cents west of the Rocky Mountains) and we will send you a package of EGG-O-SEE and a copy of the book, "back to nature."

FREE "back to nature" book
Our 32-page book, "back to nature," outlines a plan of right living, including menus for 7 days and recipes for preparing the necessary dishes, based on a whole wheat diet, with suggestions for bathing, eating and exercise, illustrated from life, exceedingly simple and attractive. By following the precepts, abundant and vigorous health is sure to result.
Published to sell at 25 cents a copy, this handsomely illustrated book will be mailed FREE to anyone who writes, so long as this edition lasts. Address
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Write Nathan Mackinnon, 613 F St., Washington, D.C.
DEFIANCE Gold Water Starch
makes laundry work a pleasure. 14c. per 5 lb. box.
W. W. U., DENVER, NO. 23, 1906.

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 24,
1904, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico,
under the Act of Congress of March 23, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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

What with schisms in both political parties over the statehood question, seismic convulsions shaking the earth, and a red hot political campaign to stir up things generally, the people of New Mexico are liable to have a regular hog killing time some of these days.

AGAINST THE CURRENT.

The single statehood statesmen in New Mexico—they are few and far between—will find on November 6th next that they are out in the cold. No United States Senators will be in sight for them.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

And the double-enders will be in the same boat toiling up the briny river after the channel has gone dry.

About all the standpat papers in the territory are tickling Billy Martin on his funny bone for taking his dose of joint statehood gall and wormwood, at the behest of the party machine. This was done with many protests and grimaces, and after characterizing the treatment of New Mexico by Congress as a chain of broken pledges, and the offer of that \$5,000,000 as a bribe to induce the people to deprive themselves of their integrity and the territory of its just representation. There is no law to prevent even a politician from committing hari kari in order to stand pat with the leaders of his party, as has been abundantly illustrated by the sudden conversion of many leading citizens and newspapers in New Mexico.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Governor Hagerman issued his formal proclamation for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention and to vote on the proposition to form a state out of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, said election to be held on the 6th day of November next, at the time of holding the election for delegate, members of the legislature and county officers.

This proclamation is too voluminous to be published in the Outlook, which would be cheerfully done, only for lack of space.

Among other timely suggestions made by the governor in this proclamation the following very apt ones are given:

"It behooves the people of every part of the Territory, for their own sakes, for their children's sakes and for the sake of their children's children, to see to it that only the best men in each county, the men most eminently qualified by high character, learning, training and experience, are selected delegates to this all-important convention, so that not only our present but our future welfare may be safeguarded.

With all earnestness, therefore, I urge upon the people of New Mexico, whatever may be the local questions or issues influencing the selection of candidates for county or territorial offices, to let the paramount consideration in the selection of delegates for this convention, be the honesty, integrity, ability, experience and sincerity of the candidates."

CARRIZOZO CULLINGS.

R. C. Sturgeon of Chicago arrived on delayed No. 43 Sunday and went to Parsons on mining business.

Little, Goff and Leighner went to Captain Monday to take down and move 5 houses to Carrizozo for W. C. McDonald.

Will Lane is soon to begin work on the Carrizozo wells. He will drill one new well and clean out the old one.

C. P. Lemon was in town the fore part of the week.

J. H. Canning returned from a visit to White Oaks Monday.

Mrs. Canning, Helen and Francis came down Saturday to view the new mansion. The residence is near completion. "Handsome Ransom" is doing the mud act.

P. C. Bell, the old pioneer, has just returned from a business trip to Santa Fe.

A. L. Olson, road master, is shipping the balance of his goats to Ancho.

W. R. Ellis has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Gus Wingfield, Jim Lee and Jim Simms made a flying trip through the city a few days ago.

A severe earth quake shock was felt at 11:55 A. M. Monday. Carrizozo is soon to be a division point.

Geo. Ulrick has been a visitor for a few days at the ranch.

J. W. Barker of the I-X ranch was in town Tuesday.

J. N. White, the Old Reliable and J. P. of our now precinct, was heard today talking as much as ever.

P. E. Lacey spent most of last week in White Oaks visiting the wife and babies.

Joe Silva, the extra gang foreman at Tecolote, spent Sunday with his family in Carrizozo.

Mrs. A. H. Hurvey has just returned from a visit to Alamogordo and El Paso.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Judge A. A. Freeman, who formerly presided over this judicial district, who believes that a constitution will be framed for Arizona the merger, which will probably be submerged by votes next November, has some pretty sound ideas as to the kind of men to be put forward and the measures to be considered in drafting a constitution for the government of a new state.

The following are some of the points made by the judge.

"It goes without saying that the very best men ought to be selected, without regard to their religious or political views.

The man who is so grossly ignorant of the gravity of the situation as to desire to make the election turn on the politics of the candidate, can not be reached by argument or reason, and hence I have no suggestions to offer to him.

I desire, however, to present some views for the consideration and attention of intelligent and patriotic voters, as to what in my opinion, the constitution should contain, for there are some matters on which candidates ought to be required to commit themselves in advance of their election. It will be fatal to the constitution if members are elected without knowing what they are expected to do and find out on arriving at Santa Fe that their work has already been laid out by a few men who have purposes of their own to accomplish.

I am going, therefore, to suggest a few provisions that in my humble judgment should without fail be inserted in the constitution.

1. Gambling in all its forms should be prohibited.
2. The new state should not be permitted to assume any debt heretofore created by any county for railroad or other purposes.
3. No railroad doing business

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S. C. WIENER.

in the new state should be permitted to charge a greater freight or passenger rate than is charged to citizens of adjoining states.

4. No railroad should be permitted to issue free passes to any one except those engaged exclusively in the business of such railroad.

5. No person elected to either branch of the legislature should be eligible to any appointment by the governor during the two years for which he was elected.

6. The legislature should be prohibited from increasing or diminishing the compensation of any officer during the term for which he was elected or appointed.

7. Counties should be prohibited from creating any indebtedness except for strictly county purposes.

8. No legislation not applicable alike to all the counties and to all the citizens should be allowed.

I would prohibit the legislature from increasing the salary of any officer already elected, and thus break up the custom of forming in the legislature a salary lobby. I would prohibit the governor from forming in the legislature a combination to carry out his private views, and would, therefore, deprive him of the power to appoint any member of the legislature to an office."

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 10.

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 6 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 6 S. R. 12 E. bears S. 3° 24' W. 9228.8 ft. distant. Thence N. 20° 50' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—1485 ft. to Cor. No. 2. Thence N. 51° 17' E.—Var. 12° 40' W.—592.0 ft. to Cor. No. 3. Thence S. 20° 11' E.—Var. 18° E. 1455 ft. to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 18° 30' E.—599 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 10,400 acres.

Adjoining claims, so far as known, are, on the north and south, Ancho Placer, Sur. No. 1135, Pritchard and Paden, claimants on the west, Sallor Jack Lode, R. 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. 3° 47' W. 7950.5 ft. distant.

Thence N. 36° 28' E.—Var. 12° 29' E.—1488.4 ft. to Cor. No. 2.

Thence N. 50° 28' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—449.1 ft. to Cor. No. 3.

Thence S. 36° 20' W.—Var. 19° 35' E.—1488.6 ft. to Cor. No. 4.

Thence S. 50° 28' E.—Var. 13° 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, Brooks State Lode, the Heirs of William S. Peters, claimants.

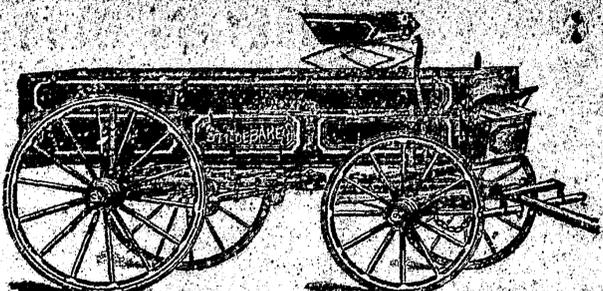
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, 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 lung affection, and that dread disease consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

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Donaciana	1:35 p.m.	Donaciana	4:05 p.m.
Vega Blanca	2:00 p.m.	Vega Blanca	3:35 p.m.
Kennedy	2:25 p.m.	Kennedy	3:10 p.m.
Clark	2:50 p.m.	Clark	2:50 p.m.
Winters 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	4:45 p.m.	Antelope	12:55 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	9:50 p.m.

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