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THE OUTLOOK.

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VOLUME 2 WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906. NUMBER 47

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Jones Taliaferro shipped his wool from Ancho on the 21 inst.

Miss Merle Koch, returned to her home in Tucumcari on the 24th, Merle is a White Oaks girl and partial to her old home.

Capt. D. W. Roberts, a White Oaks visitor from Este City, Socorro County, reports that the company mill at that place is running on full time with good results.

Miss Della and Ethel Littell are here from El Paso for a visit with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Littell. Miss Della is now connected with the El Paso News.

Miss Dora Groth, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spence for the past two months, left for her home at Wheatland, Iowa' last Thursday morning.

The stork is getting to be a very familiar, as well as a sly bird around White Oaks. Monday night it visited the home of Jim Lee and Juan L. Reys, leaving a lively reminder of its visit at both places.

J. A. Norman, A. R. Forsyth, and C. N. Stansenn, all officers and members of the Nogal Peak Mining and Milling Company came in with Geo. Lee from Tortolita canyon this week on business connected with the company.

Newbros Herpicide at
TALIAFERRO'S.

Ex Governor Miguil A. Otero, and Ex Attorney General, Col. Geo. W. Prichard were exploiting White Oaks and adjacant country hereabouts yesterday but only remained a few hours with us. The OUTLOOK did not learn whether pickups or politics was the object of their quest. It would take something magnetic to find either in this moral heritage at the present time.

THE TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

The Lincoln County Teachers' Institute for the present year commenced at this place on last Monday with fifteen teachers in attendance.

Prof. Edmond J. Vert, president of the Las Vegas Normal University is the instructor in charge.

Prof. Rora Brown, of Alamogordo, Mrs. J. M. Blazer, of Tularosa, and Miss Carrie Covington are very ably assisting him in the work. Mrs. Blazer is giving special instruction to those who will teach in the Mexican schools, having had many years experience in this line.

Prof. Vert appears to be perfectly familiar with institute work and is taking hold with an enthusiasm and vim which is sure to make this one of the very best institutes ever held in the county.

The names of those attending are here given.

Mrs. J. M. Blazer	Tularosa,
Mrs. E. J. Gumm	Lincoln,
Miss Pauline Hulbert	" "
James Dow	" "
Edward Peppin	" "
Mrs. Ruth Harper	Angus,
Sarah Aguayo	Park,
C. L. Kennedy	Jicarilla,
Miss Nettie Lee	White Oaks,
Miss Carrie Covington	" "
Miss Ruth Tompkins	" "
Miss Pearl Taylor	" "
Miss Edith Wells	" "
Miss Rilla Wells	" "

CARRIZOZO CULLINGS.

W. R. Ellis is painting the Canning residence with George White as helper.

P. E. Lacey and S. P. Johnson went to Lincoln Wednesday on business.

B. F. Goff unloaded one car of houses today, and will begin putting them up as soon as the rest are shipped from Coalora.

H. J. Simmons, Gen. Mgr. and A. R. Oster Supt. of E. P. and S. W. were in town for some time last Friday but went east on their special car. It looks as if Carrizozo was sure to become a flourishing town.

Jas. Lee, Jas. Simms, and Gus Wingfield filed on homesteads here a few days ago. There are also others who are looking for vacant land around Carrizozo.

W. A. Mc Ivers passed through enroute to his mining propecty in the White mountains Saturday.

J. N. White was in town a day or two ago purchasing tents for the big campmeeting which will begin Aug. 3 at Watson lake on Nogal Mesa.

W. F. Bingham, one of the forest reserve rangers, was in town Saturday.

M. L. Goodin, of the I—X ranch made a stop here for a few hours the fore part of the week.

Mrs Silas May passed through Carrizozo Monday on her way to Tucumcari.

Mrs. Geo. Barber, of Lincoln, returned Monday from a visit to the Pass city.

W. C. Mc Donald has been busy for the past few days staking out homesteads for the boys.

Capt. Powers and O'Connor, contractors, started 50 teams to work to day enlarging the Carrizozo yards and grading for a 13 stall round house.

M. B. Murphy, train master for the E. P. and S. W. is spending a few days in the coming metropolis.

O. Sea.

ANCHO ACTIVITIES.

Mr. J. B. French, who has a ranch near Ancho, is a successful chicken breeder. He has the White Leghorns, and they have proven a good breeding fowl for New Mexico. This season he has over one thousand young chickens.

Mr French informs the writer that two hundred and sixty odd, hens, have netted in nine months 160 per cent. This is a wonderful showing when one takes into consideration the fact, that all feed was bought, no feed whatever was raised on the ranch. He uses incubators for hatching, and only once this season got up during the night to look after them.

He has patent feeders, nests, and in fact, all the latest improvements for handling chickens They are kept in small bunches and a number of houses are furnished for them. The hens are numbered, and he keeps track of the eggs laid by each, consequently can tell the ages that are most profitable to keep.

Mr. Faench's success only proves what can be done in New Mexico with chickens, when rightly handled.

The Rock Island Cement and Plaster Co. of this place, has shown what can be done in the way of developing one of New Mexico's varied resources. In a quiet way this company is proving that we have many things that outside people want. Development is all that is needed The company started in manufacturing and preparing cement only. They are now adding wood fibre, which is mixed with their cement and used for plastering on laths. It is intended to take the place of hair, is much cheaper and claimed to be better. The fibre is made from pine and the mountains are coveaed so that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

They are also getting ready to manufacture brick of the very finest quality and now have on exhibition at their office in Ancho, three colors, a dark cherry, a light red, and lavender. Many other colors, by proper mixing of the clay, can be had. The writer predicts a large sale for these brick. The company is now putting in a large plant, a part of the machinery being already on the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones Taliaferro and Miss Merle Koch, visited last week at the ranch of J. B. French.

J. Jinx.

LETTER FROM AN OLD TIMER.

DOESN'T LIKE THE MIXTURE.

Years ago I rode the length of the New York and Erie in a canal boat when the New York Central railroad was a kid only 14 miles long. At Schenectady I saw the diminutive locomotive with its wood box and barrel water-tank let down an incline by a large rope and horses pulled the coaches into Albany, have watched the expansion of our country for two generations and now should know something about its possibilities.

The east is doing us an egregious wrong to insist on join statehood for two noble territories, either one of which is larger, and has more material resources than either of the Dakotas, which were formed from one territory.

Joint statehood will deprive New Mexico and Arizona of one senator each while the Dakotas have four. The railroads were in need of four senators then

The Standard Oil crowd are now in control of the railroads of our two territories and it appears that they do not care to permit us the luxury of more than one senator to each. They try to blind peoples eyes by saying that the miners will not pay taxes on their valuable mines and need a great state to regulate them. Small states are usually governed with more economy than large ones. The house of representatives has little influence on legislation as it is dominated by the President and Speaker. The President and Senate dominate all our legislation, so that with joint statehood we are deprived of half of our just representation in the councils of the nation.

We are receiving a million and a quarter immigrants this year, and this with our natural increase means something in land values.

When the people of the east open their eyes to the great possibilities of this section there will be a great rush to our lands.

A recent article in the Century Magazine shows the possibilities of dry farming in arid Arizona, that there are shrewd, farseeing men here who count on arable lands being worth $25,00 within ten or fifteen years.

I am on reccord in cold type that the arable lands of Lincoln county, including the Carrizozo flats, will all be taken up by fasmers and worked continually by thrifty people in a decade or two. We have a bright, rich country and our valleys, foothills and plains are going to be peopled by bright enterprising citizens.

A. C. Austin.

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

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SCREEN DOORS. RUBBER BOOTS.
TURNIP SEED
FRESH ALFALFA SEED.
STETSON HATS. IRON ROOFING.

CAPITAN. N. M.

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

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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 Dirctory.

Plymouth Congregational Church.

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

Methodist Church.

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

Weekly prayermeeting Wednesday night.

All are cordially invited to join these services.

Who's your Tailor?

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

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

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

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

Made to your measure—taken by us.

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

TALIAFERRO MERC. and TRADING CO.

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.

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - - NEW MEXICO.

No Abiding Class of Rich Men.

It is quite unnecessary in this country to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people, declares Charles W. Eliot in World's Work. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dispersed. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or if, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them they cease to accumulate and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on his children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rarest exceptions the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of 30 years ago, but are new men. It will be the same 30 years hence. The wise rich father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charities and of serviceable endowed institutions. Inherited wealth enables young men to devote themselves early to these fine employments, which are not pecuniarily remunerative but yet possess the highest sort of interest and offer all the rewards of beneficent influence among men. From persons so occupied, from the ranks of the learned and scientific professions, and from the more intellectual and useful sorts of business the highest class of each generation in a democracy is in large measure recruited. The new-made very rich may not belong to this class. The chances are against them unless they prove themselves men of distinction both mentally and morally.

One of the best tests of the worth of free institutions is their capacity to produce a numerous class of superior persons—rich, well-off, comfortable, or just self-supporting—a class larger in proportion and more meritorious than any other form of government has produced. All signs indicate that the American democracy will meet this test.

What "Makes" a Man.

The college that a famous man had been graduated from is very likely to claim all the credit for his distinguished character and achievements. A portrait of the late John Hay was presented to Brown university this week, and, according to the orator of the occasion, the Brown of 50 years ago must be awarded no end of glory for having had the young Hay as a student and having given to him its diploma. If the colleges of 50 years ago were such inefficient places of learning and m d training as Charles Francis Adams avows them to have been, a difficult problem arises in awarding to them just the proper amount of credit for their celebrated alumni. But however good or bad a college may be at a certain time, it is sure to turn out some one who makes more or less of an impression upon the world in his after life. Did the college "make him?" It is to be feared that some of the credit for a great career must be awarded to the man's grandfathers, grandmothers, and even his father and mother, then a little more to his training at home in the early plastic period down through adolescence, and still a little more to the other schools that helped to develop him, and finally a good round bit to the never-ending drill that he acquired away from books in the hurly-burly of life itself. What credit is left may be awarded to the modest institution where the great man spent four short years out of his 60 or 70. Really, says the Springfield Republican, this is not detracting from the credit due to a college for a great alumnus; it is merely a protest against the college taking all, as so often happens on commencement day, and at alumni dinners.

The landtag at Wurtemburg has been giving favorable consideration to a bill requiring that every community having as many as 40 male laborers under the age of 18 shall establish a commercial and trade school and compel attendance of the youth thereat for not less than three years. The bill, also, provides that no boy under 17 years old shall enter a dramshop, which provision hath the appearance of a direct Teutonic affront to Gambrinus. Evidently the Vaterland means to make the most of its rising generation in a way that might well be emulated in this country.

The demand for pure food is world-wide. Nearly every civilized nation is taking steps to check and punish adulteration and stop practices that may affect the wholesomeness of food articles. The result is likely to be much less "doctoring" of the things we eat and drink.

A Missouri court has decided that a man who kisses his wife morning, noon and night is a nuisance. But that is one nuisance that very few women complain to the court about.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

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

Personal.

Alfred Beit, the well known South African financier, and reputed to be the richest man in London, is dead. He was a partner of Cecil Rhodes and controlled the output of gold in South Africa.

Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce, will spend his vacation in the mountains of California.

Mrs. Edmund W. Pettus, wife of United States Senator Pettus, of Alabama, died at her home at Selma recently aged 82 years.

Adjutant General Drain of the state of Washington has been appointed United States attorney for the new United States court in China and Korea provided for by the last session of congress.

Vice President Fairbanks will speak at Osawatomie, Kan., August 30 and at Dodge City on the following day.

Secrtary Taft addressed the Ohio State Bar association at Put-in-Bay recently on the subject of the Panama canal.

Judge Alton B. Parker has issued a statement in which he takes issue with the utterances of Secretary Taft in his "keynote" speech at Greensboro, N. C.

George D. Meiklejohn, former member of congress and assistant secretary of war under President McKinley, has announced his candidacy for United States senator from Nebraska.

H. Clay Evans, former commissioner of pensions and recently American consul general at London, has been nominated by the Tennessee republicans for governor.

The net value of the estate left by the late John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance company, was $10,835.

John H. Chapman, of Chicago, has been elected for the 16th time as president of the Baptist Young Peoples Union of America.

Miscellaneous.

The London Daily Express estimates that the steamship fares paid by Americans landing in England last week amounted to $5,000,000.

A former sailor named A. Shotonko who was arrested at Sevastopol, confessed that he was the murderer of Vice Admiral Choukhin.

A fire in Nizhni Novgorod, Russia raged for six hours before it was checked and when finally extinguished 275 houses had been destroyed and more than 3,000 families had been rendered homeless. The loss is placed at $400,000.

A remarkable instance of the feeling of Japanese Buddhists and Shintoists towards Christians is furnished by the action of their leaders who have decided to contribute voluntarily toward the cost of rebuilding the Christian church which was destroyed during the disturbances in Tokio last September.

The war department at Washington has received a message from Gov. Gen Ide saying that the cholera situation in the Philippines is rapidly improving.

Three men were blown to pieces, three others were fatally injured and several others badly hurt in an explosion which wrecked a stone quarry shanty near Chicago. The explosion was believed to be the result of a plot.

N. M. Riggs, of Elroy, Wis., when arrested and charged with the murder in a Minneapolis hotel of Millie Ellison, a milliner, while temporarily out of sight of the officers shot and killed himself.

Registration for lands in the Shoshone or Wind river reservation is so brisk that government officials estimate that fully 40,000 persons will register.

The petition of Former United States Senator Burton for a rehearing by the supreme court of the United States in the case against him has been filed with the clerk of that court. It sets up the claim that the statutes under which he was convicted are unconstitutional.

A powder mill near Ashland, Wis. blew up, killing three men and injuring 20.

The fifth fire within a few weeks destroyed the American Cotton Dock and Trust company's plant at Tompkinsville, N. Y., destroying about 5,000 bales of cotton upon which the insurance had been canceled owing to the frequent fires.

Brasil has contracted with an English company for the construction of three warships each to cost more than $5,000,000.

Both Salvador and Guatemala have accepted the good offices of the United States looking to the settlement of their differences.

Both houses of the French parliament passed the government bills restoring Albert Dreyfus and Col. Picquart to the army by overwhelming majorities. Dreyfus was made a major of artillery and Picquart a brigadier general.

Miss Katherine Brown, a chorus girl playing an engagement in Denver, recently died from eating potted ham.

European grain importers are now complaining that improper classification of American grain has caused a loss to them of millions of dollars.

Governor General Ide at Manila has notified the war department by cable of the receipt of $1,750,000 in gold forwarded to the Philippine treasury from San Francisco by the army transport Thomas.

West Indian negroes have proved to be unsatisfactory as canal laborers Spaniards having been found more desirable, and it is thought that it may yet be found necessary to bring Chinese to the isthmus before the commission solves the labor problem.

According to estimates based on directory figures Kansas City, Mo., has gained 19,487 in population in the last year and now has a population of 316,732.

The British steamer Sainam has been attacked by Chinese pirates 50 miles from Wu Chow and Rev. J. J. McDonald, a missionary, was killed and the captain wounded.

The New South Wales government has entered upon a spirited policy of water conservation and has decided to construct a dam costing $7,500,000 which will represent the first part of the great national scheme.

The third Pan-American conference will open at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, June 21. All the American republics except Haiti and Venezuela will be represented.

An international swimming contest at a distance of nine miles was won in the Seine by the French swimmer Bougmin, in three hours and six minutes.

Ole Jansen, a butcher, went up in a balloon at Lake Manowa, near Council Bluffs, Ia., and in making a parachute jump landed in the lake and was drowned.

Henry Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, has dismissed the firm of eminent criminal lawyers employed to defend him because they insisted upon attempting to prove him insane.

The coal miners and operators who have been in conference at Columbus O., have agreed upon a settlement of the differences which had arisen over the scale recently signed.

As the result of an encounter in the Federal chamber of deputies over the Dreyfus case Under Secretary of State Sarraut was dangerously wounded in a duel with M. Pugliesi-Conti, a member of the chamber.

Nebraska democrats propose running a special train of Pullmans to New York to carry "home folks" who wish to greet W. J. Bryan on his arrival from Europe.

The District of Columbia grand jury has returned indictments against the officials of the various ice companies doing business in the national capital for combining in restraint of trade.

The Interstate Sheriffs' association, representing 16 different states, at its annual meeting in Des Moines, Ia., strongly condemned the present juvenile laws.

By authority of the United States senate the interstate commerce commission is to investigate the relations existing between the railroads, elevators and grain buying interests of the country, to determine what influence special favors granted by the roads have had on the market and what injury has been done to producers.

At the second annual conference of the Reformed Hungarian church held at Phoenixville, Pa., $15,000 was appropriated to erect a monument to George Washington, at Budapest, Hungary.

In the United States district court at Chicago the Alton Railroad company was fined an aggregate of $40,000, and John Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, were fined $10,000 each for giving rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company on freight shipments from Kansas City.

A new paper, the Oklahoma Constitution, official organ of the democracy of Eastern Oklahoma, has been launched at Tulsa, I. T. It is a semi-weekly now but expects to soon enter the daily field.

The supreme court of France has annulled the condemnation of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the Hebrew officer of the French army, who, 12 years ago, was convicted of high treason, and degraded and sentenced to exile on Devil's Island, French Guinea. The decision restores the officer to his rank in the army as though he had never been accused.

A cloudburst accompanied by a landslide washed away part of the Mexican city of Oceampo, Chihuahua. Ten persons were killed and many injured.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., seven little children who went wading at a picnic got beyond their depth and were drowned.

An imperial Turkish trade calls 17,000 recruits to the colors for service at Yemen.

A general strike of freight handlers has been inaugurated in Buffalo, N. Y. for an increase in wages from 17 to 20 cents an hour.

Secretary Wilson reports himself satisfied with the progress of Chicago packers in making their plants conform to the new inspection law. The new regulations go into effect August 1.

An attempt was made recently at Sevastopol to assassinate Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet. The admiral was probably fatally wounded.

Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet, who was recently shot by an assassin, died from his wounds without regaining consciousness.

August H. Hennings, former city treasurer of Omaha, Neb., and a candidate for mayor of the city at the last republican primaries, recently killed himself by shooting.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Because his mother had reprimanded him and threatened to whip him, 14-year-old Josie McIntyre, son of William McIntyre of Raton, drank carbolic acid and died in terrible agony in less than an hour.

"Forty of the Indian girls at the U. S. Indian Training School are in camp located about three miles above Monument Rock in the Santa Fe Canon. Mrs. Sara Jeffries, the matron at the school, is in charge of the camp. The girls are having a fine time," says the New Mexican.

The fine new $25,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Las Vegas, the first in New Mexico, was formally dedicated Thursday night by Chief Solicitor Gardiner Lathrop of the Santa Fe Company. The building was erected and equipped by citizens, but the Santa Fe pays the secretary's salary.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, who preceded H. J. Hagerman as governor of New Mexico, has returned to Las Vegas from a tour of several months abroad. Governor Otero says he will work against joint statehood with Arizona, as he believes New Mexico should be admitted alone.

Governor Hagerman has received word from the Department of Agriculture that $4,700, ten per cent. of the proceeds of the forest reserves in New Mexico for the last fiscal year, is ready for distribution in the counties in which the reserves are situated. The money is to be used for schools and roads.

Governor Hagerman has donated a silver cup to be known as the Hagerman cup and to go to that team of five men in the National Guard which in a competition shoot at Las Vegas, August 22d, will secure the highest average, the winning team also to go to the national match at Seagirt, New Jersey, this year.

James Saunders, a colored trusty at the territorial penitentiary, aged twenty-four, and serving a short sentence from Bernalillo county, escaped on the night of the 12th. A posse with bloodhounds overtook him at Glorietta, eighteen miles from Santa Fe. Saunders refused to surrender and the posse opened fire. One shot struck the fugitive in the leg, but he escaped in he darkness.

The earthquake shock which did damage in Socorro July 16th was distinctly felt in Santa Fe. Several people reported to the New Mexican office that the disturbances underground shook their homes, but did no damage. The force of the shock appeared to be felt more distinctly on upper Palace avenue, where the houses trembled perceptibly for several minutes.

An eight-inch centipede was discovered in the wash basin of the lavatory of the United States Indian school, near this city, yesterday, by the matron. Her screams attracted several of the Indian boys and the "varmint" was killed. Frank Crandall put the specimen in a bottle of alcohol and on account of the centipede's great size will probably present it to some collector.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

An Albuquerque dispatch of the 18th inst. says: While playing in the plaza of Chilili, the 3-year-old son of C. Martinez was instantly killed by lightning, that literally consumed every thread of clothing, but left no mark on his body other than a small black spot on the forehead. A horse standing near the boy was stunned, but not injured. The bolt struck just before a heavy rain began to fall, drenching the whole Chilili country.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 17th inst. says: Four more earthquake shocks were felt in Socorro to-day, and several refugees reached Santa Fe. In the lava fields thirty to sixty miles south of Socorro loud rumbling noises were heard last night and the native population is greatly frightened. Nearly every chimney in the city has fallen and many walls are cracked. People are mostly camping out of doors and but few slept under roofs last or to-night.

The first auction sale of wool in the history of the Pecos valley occurred on the 15th inst., when the Walter S. Long clip, the largest crop of wool offered by one producer in Eastern New Mexico, was bid off to the Jaffa, Prager & Co. of Roswell. It consisted of about 200,000 pounds, and the price paid was $38,000 cash. Mr. Long could have sold for $4,000 more three weeks before. Elsa White, a prominent sheepman, recently sold 2,500 wethers for $7,300 cash.

Says the Las Vegas Optic: During the first five days in the month of July there has been 2.37 inches of rainfall and the storm does not seem to be over yet. Last night there was .18 of an inch rainfall. In June there were 2.30 inches of rain or 5.17 inches in the past thirty-five days. Frogs are already singing and croaking in the vacant lots and citizens state that it will probably not be long until turtles will be sunning themselves on the sidewalks. Santa Fe during June had only one-half an inch of rain.

The following incorporation papers were filed at Santa Fe: The Southwestern Metallurgical and Development Company, Oscuro, Lincoln county, capitalization $1,000,000; incorporators and directors, Victor A. Lucier, John Troy and John G. Marquis; the Tucumcari Trust and Savings bank, Tucumcari, Quay county, capitalization $15,000; incorporators and directors, G. H. Chanault, G. C. Igo, N. B. Gildenburg, C. G. Davidson, H. R. Hargis and C. H. Rankin of Tucumcari, Henry Goke of Sapello and Florencio Martinez of Revulto.

According to the report of the United States surveyor for the district of New Mexco for the fiscal year ending June 30th, there has been deposited on account of surveys of mining claims the sum of $3,755.60 and $2,400.10 was expended. There have been 981 filings embracing 2,007 tracts surveyed, platted, transcribed and transmitted for approval. Of these, 928 filings, consisting of 1,914 tracts, have been approved and fifty-three filings, of ninety-three tracts, are awaiting approval by the General Land Office. There are approximately 3,475 filings, of some 7,000 tracts, yet to be surveyed.

"They do things in New Mexico. There are those in Denver who will vouch for this statement. And not the least among them is Colonel Joe de Sena, clerk of the Supreme Court of the territory and colonel on the governor's staff. The members of the New Mexican delegation to the Elks' convention are others who will swear that the story is true. It seems that the colonel did not see his way clear to come with the delegates to Denver, and therefore told them that he could not come. Saturday night, when the party was all ready for the start on the special train, a committee of five went to the apartments occupied by the official, and seizing that worthy, tied him in such a manner that he could not resist and carried him to the train. He was not untied until after the start had been made and there was no possibility of his escape. He is now in Denver.—Denver News.

Roswell Gambling Houses Close.

Last Saturday night, says a Roswell dispatch, every gambling house in this city closed, to remain closed, with the exception of two, where the license does not expire until later. Some of the gamblers have already left the city, and the remainder are making preparations to seek new fields. Since the closing of the gambling resorts they have spent their time standing about the streets talking it over. The license of the roulette wheel in the Elk saloon does not expire until July 14th, and that on another in the Free Coinage holds until July 18th, and these are still running. Roswell now has only six saloons, instead of thirteen or fourteen, as was the case before the $2,000 license ordinance was enacted. The town has a population of between 6,000 and 7,000. No additional saloons can be opened until the town has 14,000 people—2,000 for each saloon, as provided by ordinance. Several saloon men and gamblers have engaged in other lines of business. Meantime, nothing more is heard about the petition to the City Council asking for the repeal of the anti-gambling ordinance, nor of the threat of some of the gamblers to boycott certain merchants for refusing to sign the petition.

Statehood Election Called.

Governor Hagerman has issued his proclamation calling for the election of delegates to the state constitutional convention of the proposed state of Arizona, and for a vote upon the question of joint statehood, November 6.

It is also announced semi-officially that even if Arizona votes against joint statehood, the New Mexico delegates to the constitutional convention will be convened to draft a constitution which will be submitted to Congress at its next session, together with a plea for the admission of New Mexico as a state, as it is certain that statehood will be carried almost unanimously in New Mexico, outside of the corporation coal mining camps in Colfax and McKinley counties.

The ticket at the coming election is to be headed as follows: "Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one state?" with squares beneath, one headed "Yes" and the other "No."

The constitutional delegates were apportioned among the twenty-five counties upon a basis of one delegate for every 625 votes cast at the November election of 1904.

Earthquake at San Marcial.

A San Marcial dispatch of July 16th says: Again visited by an earthquake, this the severest San Marcial has ever known, occurred at first as a mild shock at 11.50 a. m. The second shock which took place at 11:54, was more terrific. Men as well as women were frightened. The word "alarm" was legibly written on every countenance. This was followed by a roar of distant thunder which seemed to roll in angry waves from the north. Some who were out doors on the ground were almost thrown off their feet. A few houses were cracked and a number of chimneys fell, several floors sank, a few windows were broken, is about all the damage reported so far. Regardless of the alarm and fright in some instances so great as to call for doctors, outdoor exercise and outdoor sleeping will be popular here. Two other shocks occurred at 12:35 and at 1:08.

Las Vegas Council Contest.

A Las Vegas dispatch of the 15th inst. says: The Republicans of the City Council have broken a long deadlock by declaring that the resignation of one councilman, Alderman Elwood, made the four Republicans present a quorum. Lon D. Webb was elected to fill the vacancy, and, Alderman Wallace, resigning to leave the city, Dr. B. B. Black was given his place. This gives the Republicans five members of the Council, which was elected on a non-partisan basis.

The deadlock occurred because the mayor vetoed a resolution to elect a man to fill the vacancy, on the ground that a vacancy should be filled by the Council itself. The Democrats will probably contest the legality of the action of the mayor in declaring four a quorum. For four successive meetings the Democrats have been absent.

Bitten by a Lunatic.

At Las Vegas, on the 15th inst., Deputy Sheriff Henry Sena was severely scratched and bitten by a madman and only succeeded in escaping from the lunatic's clutches after a hard fight.

The demented man was being held temporarily in the county jail until he could be admitted into the territorial insane asylum, and Sena decided to give him a bath. As he was about to put the man into the tub he made a leap toward the deputy and sank his teeth in his breast. The officer tried to tear him loose, but the crazy man held on and clawed his victim with his hands. The latter finally succeeded in getting away from the madman and locking him up in his cell, but his breast was terribly lacerated by the assault and a physician was summoned to dress his wounds.

UTTERLY WORN OUT.

Vitality Sapped by Years of Suffering with Kidney Trouble.

Capt. J. W. Hogun, former postmaster of Indianola, now living at Austin, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted for years with pains across the loins and in the hips and shoulders. I had he che also and euralgia. My right eye, from pain, was of little use to me for years. The constant flow or urine kept my system depleted, causing nervous chills and night sweats. After trying seven different climates and using all kinds of medicines, I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy has cured me. I am as well today as I was twenty years ago, and my eyesight is perfect."

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

ERA OF BIG THINGS.

Skill and Talent Command Greater Rewards Than Ever in World's History.

In these days the surgeon who is master of his science receives fees which would have startled the surgeons and the public 50 years ago. A fee of $10,000 is not uncommon for an operation which can be performed in comparatively little time. Of course, $10,000 is not the maximum fee. There are cases, it is stated, in which as much as $25,000 has been paid. When life is hanging by a thread the question of fees is immaterial. The average man will give all that he has, if required, to get a new lease of life through the surgeon's skill. A famous throat specialist was once summoned from London to treat the father of the present kaiser. He remained only a few days after making a diagnosis. He rendered no bill, but it is said the German government gave him a fee which represents half a year's earnings of the specialist, who had a very large income from his profession. Even the literary man receives large fees for his work. Mr. John Morley, it has been stated, was paid $50,000 to write the "Life of Gladstone." Certainly, great skill and talent never commanded greater rewards than they do now. It is an era of big things.

Misdirected Energy.

Frances, a girl of 13, was destined by her mother to be a fine musician. While still a little child she was taught to read the notes, and her tiny fingers were placed on the keyboard. Year in and year out the child was obliged to practice, and she acquired a measured amount of skill, but her playing was wooden and spiritless. In despair, her mother said to her: "What do you expect to be when you are grown up?"

The girl sighed. "When I am grown up, mother, if I have a house of my own, the first thing I shall do will be to order the piano chopped up for kindling wood. I want to be a doctor."

As time passed musical studies were dropped, and duly Frances went to the medical college. At last she was allowed liberty to grow in her own proper direction. She is a successful physician, treating nervous disorders with rare sympathy and understanding.—Woman's Home Companion.

Sunday School Teacher—I hope none of you boys will ever be found among the goats. Tommy Tucker—How can we help it, Miss Smathers? We're kids, ain't we?

Some women wouldn't be satisfied in Heaven without burglar-proof vaults in which to lock up their halos.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says:

"It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctors and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron wedge.

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me, and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum, one at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

MILLIONAIRES GO PACE THAT KILLS

Pittsburg Men of Wealth Unequaled in Furnishing Sensations for the Lovers of Scandal—Allurements of Painted Stage Beauties Fatal to Domestic Peace and Harmony.

Harry K. Thaw the Only One of Gay Crowd That Has Essayed the Novel Sensation of Murder, But All Have Sought in Startling Manner to Dissipate Their Easily Earned Millions.

New York.—Now that the crime of murder has been added to the eccentric doings of the dozen or more Pittsburg millionaires, it is probable that the limit of their capacity for sensationalism has been reached.

Remarkable divorces, remarriages, breaches of promise, alimony and chorus girls have hitherto been ordinary features of their lives. They seem to have become rich so suddenly that they have lost their heads. Never before, however, has any one of them been accused of murder.

Years before Harry Thaw ever heard of Evelyn Nesbit or Stanford White he was eccentric to the verge of craziness. He was known as a cigarette fiend, a heavy absinthe drinker, an admirer of chorus girls and a reckless spendthrift. He gave dinners costing tens of thousands of dollars, and like the general run of Pittsburg millionaires he always had one or more "affairs" on hand with women of the footlights.

It is a strange fact that chorus girls and actresses seem to appeal to the Pittsburg millionaire past all power of resistance. Four of them who have made New York their home during the past few years, and whose wealth amounts to $50,000,000 in the aggregate, have become infatuated with stage beauties more or less widely known throughout the country, according to the World of that city.

Three of them have married actresses, and the infatuation of the fourth for a beauty of the footlight is being used against him in divorce proceedings. Although Harry Thaw was probably the wildest among the Pittsburg high rollers who have sowed in the wild winds of the Tenderloin, young Hart McKee was almost as well known, but in a different way.

Forgot Marital Obligations.

His father, E. Sellers McKee, a multi-millionaire glass manufacturer of Pittsburg, supplied him with practically limitless funds, with which the young man proceded to cut a wide swath. He was handsome, dapper and fastidious, with the red and white complexion of a healthy girl. Soon after leaving college he married a Miss Sutton, from whom he separated a year or two afterward, giving her $300,000 outright in lieu of alimony.

In Mrs. McKee's allegations against her husband she testified that he was not with her much during the two years of their married life, and that he became more neglectful as time proceeded. Finally Mrs. McKee left him, "owing to his entire neglect." She made affidavit that he cut off her personal allowance and household allowance and put at the head of the household a butler, who was objectionable and very insolent, and over whom she had no control. He was given the money to pay the servants, and was empowered to hire and discharge them. Mrs. McKee protested, but was told that she had no power to discharge him.

McKee became acquainted with Mrs. Genevieve Phipps, the wife of Lawrence Phipps, another Pittsburg millionaire, then living in Denver. McKee and Mrs. Phipps were frequently seen together, and an estrangement sprang up between Mr. Phipps and his wife. The breach gradually widened, and Mr. Phipps brought suit for divorce, naming Hart McKee as co-respondent. Pittsburg society was disrupted by the news, and the McKee and Phipps factions waxed bitter in their denunciations.

Kidnaped His Children.

Following the return of Mrs. Phipps to this country, her two little children were forcibly taken from the Waldorf-Astoria by Mr. Phipps and hurried away to Denver, where he had resided for some time. It was openly stated that when the divorce proceedings were over Mrs. Phipps would marry Hart McKee, but in the meantime that eccentric young man had become enthralled with Mrs. Hugh Tevis, who a few years previous had been wed and widowed within six weeks.

Mrs. Tevis and Mr. McKee sailed away to Europe on the same steamer, and shortly afterward were married. Things were rather dull in the Pittsburg colony for awhile until Mrs. Phipps went out to Denver, where the divorce case was brewing.

Mrs. Phipps began a contest for the possession of the children, but eventually terms were reached under which a divorce was granted on the ground of desertion. Then almost before their friends had ceased talking about their case Mr. and Mrs. Phipps made up, and it is said that they will be remarried. This seems to have finished the calendar of sensations as far as the Phipps and McKee millionaires are concerned.

Another Pittsburg millionaire who had a varied and noteworthy career was James King Clarke, known to his friends as "Jamie."

Young Clarke inherited a part of the millions of his father, Charles J. Clarke, of Pittsburg. He was in the habit of spending a part of his time in Washington, and it was there that he met Miss Esther Bartlett. They were married on April 26, 1899, in Washington, and with the best man, Mackintosh Kellogg, journeyed to New York, where they took rooms at one of the big hotels.

As related by Clarke in the suit for divorce, which began a month later, upon their arrival in this city he left his bride in his room with Mr. Kellogg while he went downstairs to look after some baggage. He was detained for some time. On his return he found the door locked, and when it was finally opened Mr. Kellogg's shirt front was stained with the violets which Mrs. Clarke wore as a corsage bouquet. That settled it. Mr. Clarke waxed wroth and left his bride.

Mrs. Clarke afterward sued for and obtained a divorce, after which she became the wife of L. T. Whitehead, of Erie, Pa. Mr. Clark then married a Miss Katherine Willoughby, of St. Augustine, Fla., thus closing another chapter of Pittsburg millionaire sensationalism.

Career of A. R. Peacock.

Mr. Alexander Rowland Peacock is another Smoky City candidate for fame. Mr. Peacock is worth many millions of dollars. When he came to New York he evidently made up his mind to live up to the traditions and habits of the lively Pittsburgers who had preceded him. To perpetuate his name he had a $17,000 peacock made of genuine diamonds, sapphires and emeralds and gave it to his wife. He also had a peacock put on the livery of his servants.

Once Mr. Peacock was in Los Angeles. There were only upper berths left in the train to Chicago. "Give me a special train, then," he ordered.

"It'll cost $4,000," said the passenger agent.

"I'll take it," replied Peacock, unfolding a roll of bills as large as an elephant's trunk. The run broke all records. Fifteen engines were used. There were eight passengers, and to transport them in lower berths instead of upper cost $1.13 a minute for 59 hours, or nearly two dollars a mile. But Mr. Peacock was from Pittsburg and did not care.

When some Englishmen sent over $100,000 to back Shamrock II. Mr. Peacock headed a syndicate who covered it with $250,000. He played in a poker game on the steamship Deutschland in which $500,000 changed hands. Peacock won, although there were nine other Pittsburg millionaires at times in the game. There was a $90,000 jackpot.

They tell how when Mrs. Carnegie was buying her wedding trousseau in this city years ago she was waited upon by a handsome young saleswoman to whom she told her secret.

"I'm to be married, too," confessed the young woman. "That is my intended over there—Mr. Peacock."

"That's a Scotch name," said the future Mrs. Carnegie. "Where does he come from?"

"From Dunfermline, ma'am," replied the salesgirl. Andrew Carnegie learned about the incident, and in due time the ironmaster brought Peacock to Pittsburg and made the floorwalker a millionaire.

At the Waldorf one morning Mr. Peacock was discovered scribbling on a sheet of paper in the writing-room. A friend asked him what he was doing.

"Oh, my wife at breakfast ust now insisted that I was worth $10,000,000. I think it is only $7,000,000. She is usually right, but I can't find the other $3,000,000 this morning."

Married Mother's Maid.

John Alston Moorhead is one of the latest. He was a heavy man on the Yale football team and also pulled in the crew. He never did anything else to deserve particular distinction. Only a few weeks ago he eloped with his mother's French maid. They have not been entirely forgiven yet, but it is understood that John Alston is being treated in a New York sanitarium, his father paying the bills, and it is said the little French maid is crying her way back to sunny France, well paid, if cash can make it good, but with her foolish little heart broken.

More recently the limelight of notoriety has been turned upon W. E. Corey, one of the best known of the Carnegie group of Pittsburg millionaires. He dawned upon New York several years ago on a special train consisting of one dining car, four sleeping cars and two baggage cars, which carried the entire office forces of the National Steel company and the National Hoop company. In the baggage cars were 50 trunks filled with ledgers and account books and 12 typewriter girls who took down dictation as the train rolled along.

Corey's Lurid Exploits.

Some time afterward Mr. Corey gave Mr. Schwab a Lucullian feast. The costliest wines, the daintiest hot-house fruits and the rarest flowers were liberally provided. The waiters wore colonial costumes with powdered wigs, and the souvenirs were silver card-cases. Previous to this, however, Mr. Corey had emulated other Pittsburg rich men by figuring in a swimming party of which Miss Maybelle Gilman, an actress, was a member. The party took place at the Pittsburg natatorium. There were hot birds and cold bottles and some very pretty exhibitions of plain and fancy swimming.

At this party an infatuation for Miss Gilman is said to have sprung up on the part of the millionaire. An estrangement took place between Mr. and Mrs. Corey supposedly on account of Miss Gilman, and at present Mrs. Corey is in the west, where she is residing with a view to securing a divorce.

During the course of business in Pittsburg Andrew Carnegie transformed Gibson D. Packer from a poor man into a millionaire. Mr. Packer did not miss his chance to get before the public. Mrs. Mary I. Vetter, armed, it is said, with 140 love letters, prepared to sue Mr. Packer for $100,000 for breach of promise. There were many pledges of affection in the shape of jewelry.

Contemporaneously with the Thaw murder Mrs. Scott Hartje, the wife of Augustus Hartje, Pittsburg millionaire paper manufacturer, has begun suit against her husband for divorce. Mrs. Hartje says that her husband wore paper collars for years; that he would buy a $1,500 horse over the telephone and the next minute refuse Mrs. Hartje's request for three dollars for a pair of shoes. Some of the charges of both Mr. and Mrs. Hartje cannot be printed here.

Cooked His Own Meals.

Charles Clarke, son of Mrs. Eliza Clarke, cousin of James King Clarke, married Miss Elizabeth Stocking, of Atlanta, Ga. "Chic," as he was known, was a jolly good fellow. Before his marriage he tried newspaper work in Pittsburg. He essayed a publication similar to Town Topics, but the United States could only stand one such at a time, and the Pittsburg production died and the owner was in debt. Times went hard with him about the time he married, and he apparently lost all his money, it being tied up in legal broils. Either he tired of his wife or she tired of him.

At any rate, he sued for divorce and told that he had endeavored to maintain the two by doing the family cooking in a chafing-dish in their little room over in Allegheny. He got his divorce, and the next day the wife became the wife of "Sport" Donnelly, son of a Pittsburg millionaire.

While George Lauder Carnegie has figured somewhat among the Pittsburg prodigals, his brother Coleman, or "Coley," also a high-roller, has decided to "straighten up." Hitherto he has been piking along on $125,000 a year without saving much of it. It is said that if Coleman will continue to straighten up his uncle Andrew will take him to Scotland and make a real laird of him.

Frank Galey, nephew of John H. Galey, partner of Col. James McGuffey, the millionaire oil producer, of Pittsburg, distinguished himself by committing a burglary.

The suicide of young T. O'C. Jones, the only son of the millionaire steel man of Pittsburg, a few weeks ago, fittingly rounds out the record of the young Smoky City high rollers. He had lost his mind because of his love for his first cousin, a charming Pittsburg girl. He killed himself when she married another.

This almost exhausts the crop of Pittsburg's gilded youths, but there is a new crowd growing up. They are as yet in knickerbockers.

Professor of Cambridge (Eng.) University Tells Some New and Interesting Facts.

J. Stanley Gardiner, of Cambridge university, has been exploring the Indian ocean and gives it as his opinion that at one time there was land connection between Ceylon and Madagascar. But it is in describing the wonders of the deep that his report grows most interesting. "A very considerable variety of deep-sea fish was brought up," he says. "At least half the number we secured seemed quite new specimens, and, I believe, are not described in any textbook. Some of these had enormous eyes, some only rudimentary eyes, the size of a pin's head, while some had no eyes at all.

"One of the most interesting discoveries we made was that floating life is exceedingly abundant at all depths down to about 1,200 fathoms in seas 2,500 fathoms deep. By floating life I mean animals which form the food of whales and deep-ocean fish, and which up to the present have been believed to live on or very close to the surface. A variety of enormous squids was fished out as well as jelly fish and gigantic prawns fully six inches long. Some of these latter were blind, while others had huge eyes, but nearly all of them had phosphorescent organs, which would naturally be due to the fact that they live at a depth where almost total darkness prevails.

"The blind varieties had enormous feelers, or tentacles, some of them extending to twice the length of their own bodies. Some forms, such as the water flea, which is only about the size of a pin's head in surface water, we discovered six or ten times that size in 600 or 700 fathoms."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

New Fruit of Value.

A new fruit that seems likely to prove of considerable value has been developed by the cultivation of the very familiar "maypop," a plant which is very familiar in the southern states, quite ornamental, easily grown from seeds and affords a handsome cover for arbors and verandas. It is known to botanists as passiflora incarnata. The fruit in its improved form is somewhat bigger than a hen's egg and decidedly palatable. It looks like a May apple.

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

British Colonial Order.

The order of St. Michael and St. George, the chapel of which was dedicated in St. Paul's cathedral, London, the other day, is the order conferred on British colonists, distinguished or otherwise. The lowest rank in the order carries the letters C. M. G. after the owner's name. Flippant Londoners translate this "Colonial Made Gentlemen."

Wants International Observatory.

Prof. Edward C. Pickering, of the Harvard observatory, proposes to establish an international observatory. His committee is to be composed of the eminent ostronomers of the world, who are to raise a sum of money, have a gigantic telescope built and placed on the most suitable spot on earth, and all to go to work.

Some people regard a collection plate as a slot machine in which they drop a dime in the hope of getting a dollar's worth of religion.

The up-to-date girl does all her blushing for the mistakes of her friends.

There's no need to hunt for trouble; it will find you just as quick.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES

REAL ESTATE.

MEXICAN LAND FOR SALE

We are offering to sell Macetendo Las Palmas in tracts to suit purchasers. This land is located 50 miles northwest of Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on the Mexican Central Railroad at Los Esteros. It is fine fruit and farming land, also best place in the world for hunting and fishing. For further information address H. M. DIKILL, Lawton, O. T., or J. L. SHEEHAN, Los Esteros, Tampa, Mex.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet.

DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

This signature on every box. For FREE Trial Package, address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"The wife struggles to keep up appearances and the husband struggles to keep down expenses."

Give Defiance Starch a fair trial—try it for both hot and cold starching, and if you don't think you do better work, in less time and at smaller cost, return it and your grocer will give you back your money.

A woman suspects that the butcher is trying to cheat her if his account exactly balances with the one she has kept.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

He never says anything who never has anything to unsay.

What is a Backache?

IT IS NATURE'S WARNING TO WOMEN

Diseases of Woman's Organism Cured and Consequent Pain Stopped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"It seems as though my back would break." Women utter these words over and over again, but continue to drag along and suffer with aches in the small of the back, pain low down in the side, "bearing-down" pains, nervousness and no ambition for any task.

They do not realize that the back is the mainspring of woman's organism, and quickly indicates by aching a diseased condition of the female organs or kidneys, and that the aches and pains will continue until the cause is removed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been for many years the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily cures female and kidney disorders and restores the female organs to a healthy condition.

"I have suffered with female troubles for over two years, suffering intense pain each month, my back ached until it seemed as though it would break, and I felt so weak all over that I did not find strength to attend to my work but had to stay in bed a large part of the first two or three days every month. I would have sleepless nights, bad dreams and severe headaches. All this undermined my health.

"We consulted an old family physician, who advised that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it regularly and soon found that I could sleep and eat better than I had done for months. Within two months I became regular and I no longer suffer from backache or pain."—Miss Maude Morris, Sec. Ladies' Aid and Mission Society, 85 E. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

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To El Paso and intermediate points $26.50

To Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Northern Texas points, one fare plus $2.00, but no rate higher than . $20

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"SOUTHWEST"

WHITE OAKS, · NEW MEXICO.

Study by Travel.

Mr. Mosely, the British commissioner who came over to study our system of education three years ago, has a plan for continuing to keep England in touch with us educationally. He has persuaded the Cunard and other transatlantic lines to furnish passage for teachers at nominal rates during the winter season. Between November and March steamship accommodations for 500 will be provided. Arrangements will be made to care for teachers on their arrival here and to distribute them among university centers. This is a form of educational reciprocity of which there have been numerous manifestations in England within a year. The interchange of visits between French and British workingmen was a phase of it, as as the fraternizing of schoolboys from either side of the channel. Very recently French university fellows were welcomed as the guests of the University of London. The institution of the Rhodes scholarships gave a great impetus to it. In a sense the Mosely plan is an extension of the "sabbatical year" system under which the more fortunately placed American college instructors study abroad every seventh year on full or half pay. Such an exchange of teachers between nations is bound to be productive of heightened interest and increased efficiency. Why should not the plan be adopted here? asks the New York World. If similar inducements are held out to American teachers to visit Europe for study and improving travel it is likely that the main difficulty would be to restrict the number desiring to go. It should be feasible to secure like concessions for cheap transportation during the off season of travel and to make provision for expenses. The benefit to American teachers of educational trips abroad under such auspices would be inestimable. They could visit the culture centers of Europe at a most favorable time, when the tide of summer travel is over and the schools are in session. They would bring back all that is newest in education in Berlin, Paris and Oxford. Or they could visit historic Athens and Syracuse without danger to health, which is hardly possible in midsummer for persons of northern strain. Pupils not less than teachers would profit by the plan, and boards of education might well allow partial pay to those undertaking such trips for general study.

Terrible Loss to Mankind.

The editor of the Bronson (Minn.) Budget has been reflecting as follows upon the importance of environment: "Johnny Olson, eldest son of one Andrew Olson, former owner of the Roseau-Stephen stage line, is now a convict in the prison at Stillwater, having shot a man over a game of cards. The fate of this otherwise brilliant lad would have been an entirely different story had his early environment and training been different. Reared amid the scenes of lawlessness and vice common to the frontier, while yet a mere boy he had acquired the reputation of being the swiftest sport and most successful poker shark along the line, and we hear the news of his wild career with no semblance of surprise. He would have been a credit to his state had his youth been led through channels of usefulness, and guided in the straight and narrow way. An ornament to the legal fraternity of any state, a lawmaker, a leader among the leaders of the nation. Let us not with mere chagrin prospect this bit of ruined humanity. We cannot too closely observe the laws of God and man. Upon the children depends the fate of the nation." As Capt. Bunsby would wisely remark: "The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it."

The proposition to tax bachelors is up for discussion again in England. The London Truth suggests the collection of such a tax by spinsters. The following imaginary colloquy takes place:

Female Collector—Are you a bachelor?

Bachelor—Yes, madam.

Female Collector—Be so good as to show me your passbook. (She examines it.) You apparently make more than £500 a year, and you have evaded the tax by not declaring the amount of your earnings. You are liable to a fine of £200, but should you marry me, I will not report the matter to the authorities.

A Pittsburg inventor claims to have invented a device by which a telephone operator, after she has connected two telephones, cannot hear the conversation between the subscribers. If this be true, the telephone companies may have to raise the wages of the operators or put a male force at the switchboards.

Some of the geographers are asking if the earth is shaped like a pear. The truists think it looks more like a plum.

When Art Galleries Equal Saloons in Number

By SIR CASPER PURDON CLARKE,
Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GOOD pictures and the beautiful in art have a prenatal effect on the beauty of a people, and if there were as many art galleries as there are saloons in a country there is no telling how superior a race might be developed.

The thought is not new and is really only recounted as the expression of a learned medical friend of mine who was dining with me recently, but it is a basis for a long drawn out line of thought if one cares to follow it up. The Norwegian writers are very fond of this argument in their work, and some very dramatic stories have as their basis the making of a mental man before he was born.

The careful observer will note that in an art gallery most women evince the greatest interest in pictures that are maternal or domestic in their theme, and I have had my attention called by students of the facial nature to the rapt look on the faces of women who sit before the pictures of mother and child.

It is a poor country that has not a wealth of pictures, good pictures, telling in their story something good, and crystallizing the idea always of the higher humanity and Christianity. We may have different views of what is called art, but some of the things that are counted in the low standards of critics as art are the most popular with those who only feel the story told in them.

Statuary of a proper heroic mould and natural in theme tends to stimulate spirit in youth, and I have had a young man who came to see me in London, and who passed an unusually well conceived statue of Nelson each time, say: "I always feel like making new efforts and putting on an extra spurt every time I look at that statue."

The pictures and statues of a community may not be valuable from an art marketable viewpoint, but if they are telling a story that appeals to the best in us they are invaluable.

It is a good sign always to see the audience that any good work, with the Holy Family as its subject, attracts, and it is a good sign also that you can't get much sympathy for the things that depict unusual humanity, no matter how high the standard of art is in it; this would be deplored if in making unusual things one could keep within the simple laws of life as we know them, but that is hard to do.

For the one who has the true artistic sense, and goes beyond the accepted things, the story is of lesser importance. It is the drawing that counts, and the other interests, and we have quite enough of those examples from time to time.

The commissions that are formed from time to time to tone up the art sentiment and matters of the same nature in a community make some odd mistakes, but we are of the opinion that they are all helping toward a good end and should be encouraged.

The Sin of Excess in Goodness

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The world is full of examples of excess. Men over-emphasize a good thing until it becomes an essential evil. The wise man said even of goodness, "be not overmuch righteous."

Not less ruinous is over-intellectual development. Not all knowledge is of equal worth. Much culture, indeed, is over-culture and represents a mass of selfishness. We have no criticism for the scientist who spends his whole life studying grasshoppers and has discovered 3,841 species of these long-legged creatures—some day his knowledge may help us to destroy the locusts that threaten the cornfields.

But what we do object to is that form of selfish culture now found so frequently. How many scholars are now pulling down their blinds, closing their doors and withdrawing themselves from the vulgar crowd? One of them said to me the other day: "I only want a little handful of select friends." He sneered and scoffed at the ignorant multitudes. He has had travel, leisure and opportunity. He has old paintings and rare missals; he has marbles and curios, he prides himself on his first editions and rare bindings; but he has built a wall about his house that not a breath of the perfume from his garden may be permitted to go forth to bless any working man who passes by.

In riches also men need to listen to nature, who whispers: "Be not overmuch rich." Manhood means all-round character. But there are business men who have converted everything in life into gold. To get money they have denied worship on Sunday; to get money they have denied themselves friendship; to get money they have denied the eye color and the ear music; to get money they have even denied themselves justice and an approving conscience and converted their very sense of right into gold.

They know that an over-supply of food in the stomach means poison; they do not seem to know that an over-supply of undigested millions means death. Their unspiritualized possessions and unassimilated millions are as hideous as a tumor on the body.

Meanwhile, by excess, the athlete ruins himself physically and comes to a hospital and a grave. Over-developing his intellect, the scholar becomes a mere intellectual dagger and sword. Over-developing the acquisitive faculty, the practical man ruins his life. The sin of the hour is excess. Women overdress, men overeat and overdrink. Automobilists overdrive. Editors overwrite. Authors who become successful over-publish. Orators speak too long and too often. One drop of aniline is believed to leave one speck of red in each drop of water in Lake Michigan, which is a figure full of suggestion. A little travel, a little conversation, a gentle friendship, a simple style, unobtrusive and quiet manners, a few books, a small house full of love, a song, a prayer—and the heart is full of peace. Too much—that excess stands for the tropics; too little—that excess stands for the arctics of poverty; somewhere between lies the temperate zone and the golden mean, where joy and peace have set up their tents. And, lo! all the happy ones who dwell therein have harkened to the words: "BE NOT ANYTHING OVERMUCH."

THE HISTORY OF POLICEMAN FLYNN

BY ELLIOTT FLOWER

He Finds It Too Easy Being a Sergeant and Begs to Be "Ray-Dooced to th' R'-ranks."

(Copyright, by the Century Co.
(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

That Policeman Barney Flynn is still Patrolman Flynn is due entirely to himself. Others are patrolmen because they cannot be sergeants or lieutenants or captains; Flynn is one from choice. He is probably the only man on "th' foorce" who, having been promoted, has made a special and earnest plea to be "ray-dooced to th' r-ranks," as he himself put it. In this he is unique, but in many other respects he is typical of a certain class of policemen of whom the inhabitants of a city hear little. He is resourceful and honest; if he were not it is probable more would be heard of him in the newspapers and the police reports. A few rascally men on a police force can do a world of harm to the reputation of the whole body, and if they attain high rank they can demoralize a good part of it. Integrity is so important in those to whom is intrusted the enforcement of the law that there is a natural tendency to magnify the evils that are seen to exist, and the department is gauged by the worst rather than the best that is to be found in it. The men of the rank and file, as a rule, are faithful, earnest and reasonably clever. So, if Policeman Barney Flynn does not seem to you typical, you may rest assured it is because you know little of the police departments of the great cities. It is the spectacular that gets in the limelight of publicity, and faithfulness, perseverance and honesty are not often spectacular, so we hear more of things we admire less; and, hearing more of them, we gain the idea that they are the predominating features of modern life.

True, Policeman Flynn may be more resourceful than some of his brother officers, and he may have more of hard-headed common sense, but he is no more conscientious than the great majority of them. Like them he has many faults, not the least of which is a desire to have as easy and comfortable a life as possible, but he acts always according to his best judgment, and he defends his acts with rare philosophy when they are assailed. For instance, it might be charged against him that he has made fewer arrests than any other man of his length of service, and this would carry weight in quarters where a policeman's usefulness is judged solely by the number of prisoners he brings in. But there are men of experience who will insist that this is not a true gauge of merit, and Policeman Flynn is one of them. He does not like to make arrests; he does not deem it necessary in instances where others do.

"'Tis a nuisance," he says, "to be thraggin' ye-er man to th' station an' thin be afther gettin' into coort th' nex' day to prosy-cute him. Sind him home whin ye can; that's me wa-ay iv doin' it. 'Tis easy done if he have money in his pocket to pay f'r th' cab." And as Policeman Flynn for many years had a night beat in a district frequented by the gilded youth and

"I'll not go home."

others who celebrate, "not wisely but too well," his opinion has weight.

"I'll not go home," once retorted a young man who had received good advice from him.

"Ye'll not?" returned Policeman Flynn, in a tone of mild astonishment.

"No, I won't; and I'd like to know what you're going to do about it. You can run me in if you want to."

"R-run ye in!" repeated Flynn. "Oho! D'ye think I'm lookin' f'r a chanst to make throuble f'r meself? I'll do nawthin' iv th' kind."

"Then what will you do?" demanded the obstreperous youth, defiantly.

"I'll jump on ye," responded Policeman Flynn. "'Tis easier done, an' it'll give wor-rk for the ambylance-inaild iv th' hurry-up wagon."

As the policeman is an exceedingly active man, who could jump high and come down hard, the argument ended there, and the young man moved on.

It will be seen from this that Policeman Flynn's methods are peculiarly his own—except when they are his wife's. She has prompted him in many ways, has given him various valuable suggestions when he stood in need of them, and he is always quite ready to let her have all the credit due her. "F'r a woman," he is accustomed to say when speaking of her, "she do be th' gr-reatest ma-an I iver see. 'Tis her that's more talane-yus than th' whole po-lits board, and many's th' fine tip she's give to me, though 'tis a mighty onpleasant way she have fr doin' it sometimes." At any rate, Policeman Flynn and his wife, between them, made an excellent record on his beat. It is not the policeman who makes the most arrests who is necessarily of the greatest value, and in this instance order was maintained with less friction and fewer cases on the docket than ever before.

That was why Policeman Flynn was finally made a sergeant. He had faithfully performed his duty for many years in many parts of the city, and the marks against him were few and far between. He had been a crossing policeman, he had "traveled beat" in a residence section of the city, he had had his nerve tested in a really tough district, and wherever tried he had been found equal to all emergencies. But it was on a "Tenderloin beat" that he had been most successful. Every large city has its "Tenderloin beats," and they are the ones that call for the exercise of the most tact and judgment on the part of the night patrolman. To this he returned after a brief experience as a sergeant and a few encounters with politicians.

"I'm missing thim little pa-aper see-gar judes."

His promotion was held to be deserved, and there was not a man who knew him who was not pleased when the announcement was made. But Sergeant Flynn shook his head doubtfully. "Sergeant Flynn!" he repeated to himself. "Listen to that, now! 'Tis not th' same ol' Barney at all; but th' good woman says 'tis right, an' I'll make a pla-ay at it." He did, for one whole week. Then he asked to be reduced to the ranks again. "'Tis not to me likin'," he explained. "I'm not ma-ade to be betther thin annywan else. I can't-asthand f'r th' say-lutin' an' th' flimflammin' an' all that. I have no fri'nds anny more. Ivery man I like has to treat me with ray-spict, an' 'tis no spoort f'r me. Whin I says, 'Hullo, Patsy, ol' bye!' to wan iv the men, an' am lookin' f'r an answer in kind, he up an' say-lutes me an' says: 'Good avenin', sergeant; I beg lave to ray-poort that I jist chased two gazabos down th' alley.' Oh, 'tis no job f'r me. I niver was made f'r a soo-peer-yer man, niver at all. Put me back on me ol' job where I can have me fri'nds again."

"Well, is that your only complaint, Flynn?"

"M-m-m, well," replied Sergeant Flynn, drawing his hand thoughtfully across his mouth and chin, "I don't mind tellin' ye, private an' confidential, that I'm missin' thim little pa-aper see-gar judes that's been makin' so much trouble f'r me, an' th' fellies that don't want to go home, an' all th' rist iv th' Tenderline gazabos. I don't seem to get used to bein' without throubles iv some kind. 'Tis too easy bein' a sergeant, an' I don't shleep nights f'r thinkin' iv dhrawing me pa-ay without wor-rkin' f'r it. An' thin, bechune ourselves, 'tis not me nature to be watchin' th' b'ys an' sindin' thim to th' thrial boord f'r derry-lickshun iv juty. Whin I see wan iv thim takin' a little nip on th' shly, it ma-akes me wish I was bor-rn blind—it does so."

"How would you like to be the mayor's private policeman?" asked the chief.

"Oho! Privit po-liceman to his nibs!" exclaimed Sergeant Flynn. "'T w'u'd be a fine job. What's th' char-acter iv th' wor-rk?"

"Oh, you'd be a sort of doorkeeper, and have the task of keeping the applicants for office and for political and other favors of all sorts in order while they're waiting to see him. If you're looking for something to do, there's a job that will keep you busy."

"M-m-m, well," returned Sergeant Flynn, slowly, "it is a shtep in th' right direction." But he left the chief's office solemnly shaking his head.

"'Tis all right f'r thim that likes it," he explained afterward, "but th' chop-houses is all on me ol' Tinderline beat."

Dr. George F. Butler Tells How to Eat and How to Assimilate.

Dr. George F. Butler, medical superintendent of the Alma Springs Sanitarium, Alma, Mich., in the October number of "How to Live," gives some interesting as well as sensible rules for acquiring and keeping health. He says: "Without we eat and drink, we die! The provocative to do both rests with the appetite, which, in process of time, becomes a very uncertain guide; for the palate will often induce a desire and relish for that which is most mischievous and indigestible. The old saying of 'eat what you like' is now shunned by everybody of 20 years' experience. Still, without appetite, it is a very difficult affair to subsist—for the pleasure depends chiefly upon the relish. The relish may become, as has been stated, a vitiated one, but it is quite possible to make the stomach, by a little forbearance and practice, as enamored of what is wholesome and nutritious, as of that which is hurtful and not concoctible."

Again he says: "The delicate should feed carefully, not abundantly; it is not quantity which nourishes, but only that which assimilates."

"Be careful of your digestion" is the keynote of the doctor's argument. He says: "Health in man, as in other animals, depends upon the proper performance of all functions. These functions may be shortly said to be three: (1) tissue change; (2) removal of waste; (3) supply of new material. For the activity of man, like the heat of the fire by which he cooks his food, is maintained by combustion; and just as the fire may be prevented from burning brightly by improper disposition of the fuel, or imperfect supply of air, and as it will certainly go out if fresh fuel is not supplied, and may be choked by its own ashes, so man's activity may be lessened by imperfect tissue change and may be put an end to by an insufficient supply of new material and imperfect removal of waste products.

"We should see to it that free elimination is maintained, for the ashes must be kept out of the system in order to have good health. The skin, kidneys and bowels must do their eliminative work properly. If the bowels occasionally become torpid, try to regulate them with exercise and proper food, such as fruits, green vegetables, salads, cereals, corn, whole wheat or graham bread, fish, poultry, light soups, etc. Plenty of water is also valuable, and a glass full of cold or hot water the first thing upon rising in the morning will aid much in overcoming constipation. Regular habit, cold baths, and massage are very efficacious. In case the constipation does not yield to these hygienic measures, some simple, harmless laxative may be required, such as California Syrup of Figs—a non-irritating preparation of senna in fig syrup. Laxative mineral waters are beneficial in some cases, but not to be employed continually.

"Above all be an optimist, keep the heart young. Cultivate kindness, cheerfulness and love, and do not forget that 'we shall pass through this world but once.' Any good thing, therefore, that we do, or any kindness that we show to any human being, let us do it now. Let us not defer it or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again."

The parson was talking to little Elmer about his habits, and asked him what time he was usually called for breakfast. "They don't have to call me," answered Elmer. "I'm always Johnny-on-the-spot."

In Washington to Study Fish.

Dr. Th. Mortensen, of the Zoological museum of Copenhagen, is in Washington to study the fish in the National museum.

Hard work offers small odds, but is generally a sure winner. Genius is a 100-to-1 shot.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Depraved Blood Causes Pimples and Boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make New Blood and Cure Follows.

"I abused my stomach, my blood got out of order and then my face broke out with pimples and boils," says T. E. Robertson, of 197 Addison street, Washington, Pa. "This was over two years ago. My stomach was in bad shape. After eating I would have to rest awhile or I would suffer the most severe pains in my stomach. On arising I would often be so dizzy that I could hardly stand up. The slightest exertion would start my back aching so that I often had to sit down and rest awhile. At times I experienced a pain around the heart which alarmed me but which I suppose came from my stomach trouble.

"I began to break out on the face with pimples and later with boils which confined me to the house a week or more at a time. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in a pamphlet which was left at the door and I thought I would give them a trial. I took several boxes of the pills before all the pimples and boils left me, but I am now glad to say that my blood is good. I do not have any eruptions and I no longer have the head and stomach troubles I have described. I am very grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and I have recommended them and always will advise those who are suffering from bad blood or stomach trouble to try them."

If you want good health you must have good blood. Bad blood is the root of most common diseases like anæmia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, nervousness, indigestion, debility, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Nuts Furnish Cheap Living.

Norfolk, Virginia, has a citizen whose food costs him but $1.55 a month, and he is increasing in fatness. He is S. S. Wright. Here is his own testimony:

"During the last month I have lived on $1.55 and fared sumptuously; had all I desired to eat, gained two pounds in weight and never felt better in my life. The only food I have eaten during the month has been eleven pounds of nuts (brazils and pecans) 13 cents' worth of peanuts (roasted) and one pound of raisins. Some of this I shared with friends. This has been an experiment with me, as I have read much about nuts as a diet and resolved to try them. I am more amazed than I can tell you at the results of the last month."

A Miner Mummy.

A miner who lost his life 2,000 years ago has been taken from a copper mine in Chile recently. Copper oxide has mummified his whole body. The mummy is in a fine state of preservation. Coarse sacking, evidently the clothing of the ancient Inca workman, was found with the body, as were also two mallets, one fashioned out of granite and the other out of ironstone. These implements were tied with thongs tied into bent sticks made as double handles. Both the hide and the wood were as fresh looking when found as if they had been in use only the day before.

What a fool habit swearing is! Even a man who swears occasionally shudders to hear another man using a string of oaths.

Some people invariably get the worst of it, because they are always demanding the best of it.

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Denver Directory

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ages 17 to 35, 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 418 Postoffice building, Pueblo, Colorado.

THE ELKS' PARADE

REMARKABLE PAGEANT IN THE STREETS OF DENVER.

OVER TWO HOURS IN PASSING

Nearly Eight Thousand Men and Women in the Procession—Beautiful and Unique Uniforms—Many Large Prizes Awarded.

Denver.—Under a scorching summer's sun, on the hottest day of the year, 7,289 Elks, accompanied by approximately 350 women and by twenty-eight bands, marched five and one half miles Thursday morning through the streets of Denver. The great parade of the Elks was a fitting climax to the greatest reunion of this great order that has ever been held. It was the largest turnout in years. It presented features that were absolutely unique and the like of which had never been seen at any other gathering of the antlered hosts. The presentation of those features all along the line of march cost in themselves a good-sized fortune. More money was spent by the Elks on uniforms, on decorations, on bands and on floats than was ever before expended at a parade at the reunion of the grand lodge of the order.

Men from faraway Juneau, Alaska on the north, from New Orleans and Tampa on the south, from the Philippine islands on the west and from the New England states on the east, marched in the parade. Truly, it was a cosmopolitan gathering and one which no order other than the Elks, probably was capable of bringing together in the new and golden West.

Almost every large city in the country was represented in that parade. Every town and hamlet in Colorado was represented. Each one of the great western states, which form the brightest cluster of stars in Uncle Sam's diadem, had its representatives in line. Taken as a whole, it was remarkably fine looking body of men, well drilled, soldierly in appearance—fitting representatives of the type of manhood which has made these United States what they are to-day, the garden spot of the entire universe.

The parade was a moving picture from the time the first line of uniformed Elks hove into view until some two hours later when the last carriage had disappeared up the street. It was entrancing in its beauty. It was bewildering in its ever-changing aspect. It was kaleidoscopic in its skillfully mixed and bright hues. It was gigantic in its immensity. It was impressive in its entirety.

Denver herself was decked out as a bide for her wedding. Her streets were spotlessly clean. Her broad avenues even and smooth, without fleck or flaw in them furnished an ideal place for the marching hosts. The men on parade had ample room in which to maneuver and in which to execute their fancy movements. The police arrangements were perfect. From start to finish of the line of march the streets were roped off and the crowds were kept back. The streets of the city were turned over to the Elks. They owned them. They took possession of them and not one in that vast throng that watched with eager eye and bated breath the panorama before them, said them nay. It was the Elks' own day. They were the entertainers. Denver, Colorado, and the West generally, were the entertained. And a splendid entertainment it was.

The following prizes were awarded Thursday night:

For most attractive float:

Central City, Colorado, first prize, $250.

Davenport, Iowa, second prize, $150.

Park City, Utah, third prize, $100.

For marching bands:

Jack Sinclair's Cowbay Band, Idaho Springs, first prize, $500 gold brick.

Fort Collins Elks' Band, second prize, $300.

Hoo Hoo, Lufkin, Texas, with Houston lodge, $200.

Silver Plume Band, with Detroit lodge, honorable mention.

For best appearance in line:

Detroit, 34, first prize, $500 gold brick.

Cleveland, 18, second price, $300.

Leadville, 236, third prize, $200.

For the most unique uniform:

Kansas City, 26, first prize, $500 gold brick.

Davenport, Iowa, 278, second prize, $300.

Park City, Utah, 734, third prize, $200.

For the handsomest lodge banner:

Etna Pensylvania, handsome punch bowl, valued at $150.

For the tallest Elk:

J. S. Porteous, Paducah, Kentucky, 217, prize of $25; height, six feet and six and one-half inches.

Shortest Elk:

H. C. Kean, Central City, Colorado, 557, prize of $25; height, four feet and three and three-quarter inches.

Fattest Elk:

August Gottswald, Defiance, Ohio, 147, prive of $25; weight, 418 pounds.

Leanest Elk:

J. S. Porteous, Paducah, Kentucky, prize of $25; weight, 147 pounds.

Results of most of the contests for prizes were announced late after the parade, by the committee on contests and awards.

The delayed prizes are these: For the largest number in line, Colorado and Wyoming lodges barred; for the greatest number in line from Colorado or Wyoming lodges, for the greatest number of ladies in line of lodges outside of Colorado and Wyming, also for the greatest number of ladies for this state and Wyoming, and for the greatest aggregated mileage, as computed by the Denver registration committee from the number present, as shown by bona fide lodge cards registered, Colorado and Wyoming; also other lodges outside of the United States, barred.

SOCORRO EARTHQUAKE.

New Mexican Town Gets Severe Shaking Up.

El Paso, Texas.—Socorro, New Mexico, south of Santa Fe, has been badly damaged by an earthquake. Fifty-two shocks have been felt since Sunday morning up to Wednesday night. The court house is wrecked. The buildings of the School of Mines are cracked and nearly every residence in the city is crumbling or wrecked.

More than two-thirds of them at least are damaged or destroyed. The court house, which is largely of adobe and brick, is almost shaken to pieces. The people are fleeing, but no one has been killed. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has sent box cars to Socorro to take people away, and many have fled already to other towns. Huge boulders have jarred down on the railroad track and trains cannot enter the town. They stop several miles outside the place.

The water in the hot springs near Socorro has increased several degrees in temperature and the inhabitants fear that the ancient extinct volcano ten miles from the town will break out and begin spurting lava again.

The people are fleeing without anything, locking up their houses and getting out as soon as they can. The entire surrounding country has felt the shocks and much damage has been done, especially at San Marcia and Magdalena, but not so severely as Socorro.

A cloudburst occurred near Carlsbad, New Mexico, Wednesday, and three inches of rain fell in an hour. All streams and canons are overflowing and there will be much damage to crops and fields.

DEATH OF LADY CURZON.

Wife of Former Viceroy of India Dies in London.

London.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the former viceroy of India, who had been ill for some days, died at 5:40 o'clock Wednesday evening. She never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmer castle, Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility.

Lady Curzon was miss Mary Leiter daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago.

Lady Curzon was in her own right the possessor of $3,000,000. From Chicago the Leiter family moved to Washington and later traveled extensively and entertained lavishly. During her stay in England, Miss Leiter met George N. Curzon, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, fourth baron of Scarsdale. They were married in 1895, after Curzon had held the offices of assistant private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, under secretary of state for India and under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

In 1898, Curzon was created first baron Curzon of Kedleston and in 1899 was appointed viceroy and governor general of India, which post he resigned in August, 1905, and was succeeded by the Earl of Minto.

Daisy Leiter, one of the sisters of Lady Curzon was married to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire in Washington, December 26, 1904.

Nancy Leiter, another sister, was married in Washington November 29, 1904, to Maj. C. P. Campbell of the British army.

Lady Curzon leaves two daughters.

PHILADELPHIA WINS.

Next Elks' Convention Goes to the Quaker City.

Denver.—Ending one of the most exciting campaigns ever waged within the ranks of the Elks, Philadelphia was finally chosen Wednesday as the meeting place of the grand lodge in 1907. The result of the vote as it was officially announced shortly before noon yesterday stood: Philadelphia, 495; Baltimore, 265.

All the forenoon was occupied in weighing the two cities in the balance, and it was not until nearly noon that final result of the contest was announced. For just a second after the teller had given the figures there was a breathless silence. Then the crowd broke loose. With a roar which shook the windows of the building they gave a mighty cheer:

"Hurrah for Philadelphia!"

Then another rousing shout, and the Philadelphia delegates and their boosters arose and filed out of the room. The word had preceded them to the street in front of the opera house, however, and already Cook's Drum corps had struck up the tune: "There'll Be a Hot time in the Old Town To-night."

The Philadelphia bunch of boosters were all there, some of them being compelled to await the glad tidings on the outside. But when it did come they proceeded with their part with alacrity. With Cook's Drum Corps at the head of the procession the entire delegation, men and women, numbering 150, paraded the business streets, ringing their Liberty bells and proclaiming to all the world that "There are no slow Elks in Philadelphia."

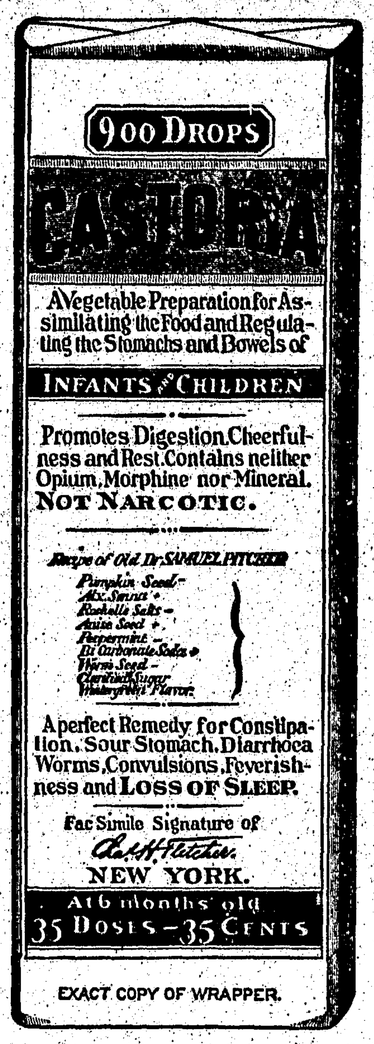
The occasion was indeed a joyous one for the Quakers. Philadelphia was "it" throughout the rest of the day, and the members were smiling slyly but happily as they received the congratulations of their brothers.

Land Board Proceedings.

Denver.—The State Land Board has passed a resolution which gives to the city of Denver for all time a strip of land to be used as an esplanade at City park. The board granted the Arkansas Valley Railway Company a right of way through state lands in a part of Otero county. Seven tracts of state land are to be crossed by the railway which is to open a new sugar beet district. The application of Harry W. Anderson for a lease upon 240 acres of coal land belonging to the state in Las Animal county was turned down. This land belongs to the State Agricultural College.

Plans for Channel Tunnel.

London.—Sir Douglas Fox, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, has been invited to prepare plans for a channel tunnel. Parliamentary sanction for the scheme will be sought at the next session



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THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Leo H. Rudisille, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 8th, 1906, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

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The Phoenix ten-year-old who offered to compromise his stealings by giving up fifty cents on the dollar has the blood of a high financier coursing through his veins.—Republican.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa. woman was seriously injured by the explosion of a can of baked beans. Almost every put up job appears to be loaded these canned beef days, but who would have thought it of beans?

There ought to be in this country a national law sentencing to imprisonment, without option of a fine, every individual guilty of adulterating food, or cheating in weight, or otherwise defrauding the people. If some fellow steals twenty-five cents worth of adulterated syrup, wouldn't he be put in jail?—Las Vegas News.

KNEW THE OLD MAN.

He was a Kansas pioneer farmer and blacksmith of the early sixties, and a double wedding—two of his daughters had just taken place, and all were enjoying themselves around the evening fire, when the head of the family thought it incumbent upon him to give the happy bridegrooms a little lecture by way of advice. "Now," said he, "you men want to look after the wants of your wives. Cut their wood, and carry their water. Why, I've seen women in this neighborhood half a mile from home, picking splinters off the fence to cook the old man's dinner". At this the nine year-old son who had been sitting by the fire apparently asleep, straightened up in his chair, rubbed his eyes and drawled out, "I expect it was mother"!

The Santa Fe Eagle has been doing a little figuring on that $5,000,000 that will be given as an inducement to the self-respecting citizens of New Mexico and Arizona to vote for conglomerhood. That paper figures that by the time the machinery of the new state could be put in operation its population would be something near 500,000. This munificence then would amount to about $10 per capita. As only the interest could be used, and as deposits are drawing not more than three per cent annually, the whole thing sifts down to thirty cents to each person. The Eagle very pertinently remarks that "no 30 cent bribes will go in this territory this year." It certainly looks as if there ought not to be found a corporals guard in New Mexico, who would be willing to surrender name and tradition and the right to representation in the United States Senate for this paltry pittance, for other valid reasons there are none, except selfish ones.

The board of trustees of the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro last Saturday gave the country an extra shock by electing two more professors to unsteady chairs in that institution. If they can now contrive some way of finding students enough to pad out their prospectus without making the usual wholesale draw on the Socorro public schools the affairs of that concern may be made to look reasonably respectable to those who help support it.

EARTHQUAKES AT SOCORRO.

Our neighboring town of Socorro has been frightfully shaken up for the past two weeks by severe and frequent earthquake shocks. The disturbances have continued at intervals during the night giving the inhabitants but little rest, and compelling them to live out doors under the shelter of trees and tents, or even blankets stretched over poles, a sight frequently seen in the Mexican quarter. An occasional heavy shower adds immensely to their hardship and suffering.

Not a house in town has escaped damage and many of them are in ruins, while over half the people have gone to other points until the earth's surface at that place rolls over and settles down for another year's nap.

These disturbances have been but little felt outside of a region about thirty miles wide and forty long, almost parallel with the Rio Grande valley.

On the 18 of this month there died at her home at Keddleston castle, in England, a woman with a remarkable career. This woman was Lady Mary Curzon. Formerly she was plain, unassuming Mary Leiter, of Chicago. Whether it was her father's millions, her own charms of person or intellect, or all these combined that brought about this union of the American girl with one of the proudest hereditary houses of England, it matters not. Certain it is that the man she married was the peer of any noble of England, and Lady Curzon has maintained her own in whatever position the fortunes of rank have placed her, whether in maintaining the dignity of her husband's social affairs at the castle, occupying one of the highest positions at the court of queen Victoria and Edward VII or reigning as queen at the vice regal court of India, second only to that of Great Brittain, she always carried herself with that dignity and kindly courtesy that commanded universal admiration. She was a woman of whom both America and England may well feel proud. May the angels of peace take her soul within their keeping.

WHO KNOWS?

President W. G. Tight, of the New Mexico University has given a very scientific and satisfactory explanation, to himself no doubt, of the cause of the late ruction in the bowels of the earth over at Socorro. He says it was due to the "faulting of the rock strata in the Magdalena mountains". It seems never to have occurred to the learned professor that this theory might be a faulting of his imagination.

Prof. Jones takes a more reasonable and comfortable view of the "disturbance", and expresses the opinion, when relieved of much of its ornamental and grandiloquent phraseology, that the commotion was caused by the Socorro mountain, itself, trying to lie down on a bed of soft clay near which it has been standing since time out of mind, and thus disturbed the equilibrium of the whole vicinage.

This attempt to scientifically account for phenomena reminds us that after all we hayn't got so very far beyond the wisdom of our childhood days when, in playing one of our games, we chanted this ungrammatical ditty:

"You nor I nor no one knows,
How 'tis buckwheat, beans and barley grows."

The stricken town of Socorro, amid all its wreck and ruin, has reason to be thankful for one thing, the earthquake has shaken Elfego Baca, late district attorney of that county, out of the room set aside for the district attorney's office in the courthouse, something the board of county commissioners have not been able to do since his removal from office.

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S.C. WIENER.

Delegate W. H. Andrews arrived in Albuquerque last Wednesday and was given a public reception at the rooms of the Commercial Club in that city. This was participated in by men of all parties in recognition of the good work done by Mr. Andrews during the last session of congress for New Mexico, and especially for the city of Albuquerque, in securing an appropriation of $100,000 for a new post office building at that place. Even the Daily Journal, which has been serving him "funeral cold baked meats" ever since Mr. Rodey was turned down for deserting the single statehood cause, dropped into line and is now giving him sugar coated hot tamales on a well oiled silver platter.

Affairs have come to that pass when it is absolutely necessary to elect a congress of just ordinary, common people with a fair education honesty, and business sense, instead of the class who now compose that body. After spending months shaping a beef inspection bill and finally enacting it into a law, Secretary Wilson has discovered that it only covers part of the case. Only the packing houses doing an inter-state business come under its provisions. The secretary on a recent round of inspection says he found slaughter houses doing strictly a local and state business, which were in a nasty, filthy condition and in some cases killing diseased animals.

MINERAL APPLICTION NO. 16.

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

Notice is hereby given that Absalom 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 ninetynine feet in width, situated in Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico and described by the field notes and plat on file in this office as Amended Survey No. 1145 in Township 5 S. Range 12 E. unsurveyed—said Amended Survey No. 1145 being described as follows to wit:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the ¼ Corner on the S. side of Section 34 Township 5 S., R. 12 E. bears S. 2° 34' W. 9223.8 ft. distant. Thence N. 29° 59' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—1435 ft. to Cor. No. 2, Thence N. 51° 17' E.—Var. 12° 40' E.—592.6 ft. to Cor. No. 3, Thence S. 30° 11' E.—Var. 13° E. 1435 ft. to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 13° 30' E.—592 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 19.405 acres.

Adjoining claims, so far as known are, on the north and south, Anche Placer, Sur. No. 1135, Pritchard and Paden, claimants; on the west Sailor 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 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,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Brooklyn New York.

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 ¼ on the S. side of Section 34, Township 5 S. Range 12 E bears S. 2° 47' W. 7950.5 ft. distant.

Thence N. 30° 25' E.—Var. 12° 20' E.—1486.4 ft. to Cor. No. 2.

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

Thence S. 36° 20' W.—Var. 12° 35' E.—1486.6 ft. to Cor. No. 4.

Thence S. 50° 28' E.—Var. 13° E.—447.5 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 15.276 Acres.

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

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, with the Register 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.

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Clark	2 50 p m	Clark	2 50 p m
Wiams 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 35 p m	McIntosh	1 10 p m
Antelope	4 48 p m	Antelope	12 59 p m
Estancia	5 05 p m	Estancia	12 45 p m
Willard	6 30 p m	Willard	11 25 a m
Progresso	6 55 p m	Progresso	10 55 a m
Bianca	7 15 p m	Bianca	10 30 a m
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