

Advertising!

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THE OUTLOOK.

Job Printing.

Done Neatly and at the Most reasonable prices

VOLUME 2

WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 2, 1906.

NUMBER 48

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Many local and editorial items were crowded out this week on account of legal matter which had to be published. This may not be allowed to occur again.

There was a large influx of Jicarilla people to White Oaks this week.

W. A. McIvers, the hustler, fit down here while making a flying trip from the Gallinas to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Leadbrook, of Uniontown Kansas, a sister of Frank Goff came up from Lincoln last week with Miss Pauline Hulbert on a visit with relatives here.

It is reported on what is considered good authority that the whole of Carrizozo flats, for over twenty miles around is being farmed to town lots since the summer rains have set in. "Oh! what will the harvest be?"

NOTICE.

The delinquent Poll Tax list for School District No. 8 will be handed to the proper officer for collection August 15th.

By Order of the Board,
Frank J. Sager—Clerk.

A. B. Stroup, Superintendent of Schools of Bernalillo county, dropped in upon the Teacher's Institute here yesterday and complimented it very highly on the class of teachers in attendance and the character of the work they were doing.

An extremely pleasant reception for the visiting instructors and teachers attending the Institute was held at Hotel Ozanne last Friday evening. This was followed by a dance in which a large number joined while delicious ice cream and cake were served as refreshments. The hostess, Mrs. A. M. Brothers, and others who assisted deserve much credit for the elegant manner in which this reception was gotten up.

Prof. Edmond J. Vert will leave this afternoon for home. Prof. Vert has been doing very efficient work in our Institute and keeping busy all the time. He is thorough, as well as an enthusiast in the line of educational methods and has given our teachers many new ideas to aid them in their profession. Besides this he is a very pleasant and companionable kind of man to meet. Many good wishes will follow him.

The Lincoln county Teacher's Institute closes this, Thursday evening and tomorrow will occur the regular examination for teacher's certificates. This institute has been a busy and interesting one and no doubt will be of great benefit to those in attendance. The regret is that so many of the more experienced ones have dropped out and not enough new ones have come to take their places to supply more than half of the schools in the county. This shortage prevails all over the territory notwithstanding the greatly improved conditions in educational lines during the past ten years. Low wages and the indifference of parents about sending their children to school regularly, account for this. No conscientious teacher can get satisfactory results where parents themselves take so little interest in the welfare of their children, and thus their work becomes a thankless task.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.

J. W. Reynolds, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at nine o'clock A. M., on the Twentieth day of July, A. D. 1906, ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE WISCONSIN MILLING AND SMELTING COMPANY, (No. 4505,) and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof, now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Twentieth day of July, A. D. 1906.

[SEAL] J. W. REYNOLDS
Secretary of New Mexico.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
WISCONSIN MILLING AND SMELTING
COMPANY,

Know All Men By These Presents, that we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, desiring to form a corporation for pecuniary profit, under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby make, sign, enter into and adopt the following articles of organization for ourselves, our associates and our successors:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the Wisconsin Milling and Smelting Company, and its principal place of business shall be in the town of Jicarilla, Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico, with branch offices at such other place or places as the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE II.

The business and purposes of this corporation shall be to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease, dispose of and operate, mills, smelters and reduction works for handling and treatment of ores and metals; to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate mines and mining claims, coal lands and coal mines, telephone and telegraph lines; and in connection with its mining and milling operations to acquire, own, buy, sell, lease and operate tramways and railroads, to improve wagon roads; to develop water wells and water ways; to do a general merchandise business, to purchase ore and metals, and to do all other acts incident to a mining and smelting business as herein provided.

ARTICLE III.

This corporation shall commence business on the date of filing these articles with the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, and continue thereafter for fifty years, unless sooner dissolved by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00), and the same shall consist of one million shares, each of which said shares shall be of the face or par value of one dollar (\$1.00), subscribed for as follows:

Carl L. Scheler, of Jicarilla, N. Mex., Four Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand.

Otto C. Scheler, Madison, Wis., Four Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand, and William A. Franklin, Chicago, Ill., One Hundred and Fifty Thousand shares. Said stock and said shares shall be and remain forever non-assessable. One hundred thousand shares or said capital stock shall be set aside and held and known as treasury stock, such stock shall be sold in such amounts and at such prices as the board of directors may determine, and the proceeds thereof to be used in the purchase of machinery and the development of the mills and works of the corporation, or for such other business of the corporation as these articles provide, and the board of directors may determine.

ARTICLE V.

The business affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of three or more, but not to exceed nine, who are stockholders of the corporation, and who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholder to be held on the

each and every year, in case of vacancy in said board the directors may fill such vacancy by appointment.

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected by the newly elected directors at or about the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders, except to fill a vacancy, and their duties shall be such as are usually performed by such officers, or as shall from time to time be imposed or required by the board of directors, or as may be prescribed by the by-laws, and shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The board of directors and officers of this corporation, until their successors are duly elected and qualified, shall be as follows:

President, Carl L. Scheler, Jicarilla, New Mexico.
Secretary and Treasurer, Otto C. Scheler, Madison, Wisconsin.
Vice-President and Manager, William A. Franklin, Jicarilla, New Mexico.

The said William A. Franklin is hereby designated the agent of this corporation upon whom process may be served.

ARTICLE VI.

The greatest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation may at any time subject itself shall not exceed one third of its capital stock credited upon the books of this corporation.

ARTICLE VII.

All encumbrances or conveyances of real estate and personal property shall be in the name of the corporation by its President and Secretary upon order of the board of directors. No indebtedness shall be contracted by the corporation, or held as binding against it, except the same is authorized by a majority of the board of directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

The private property of every character of the stockholders shall not be liable for the corporate debts or liabilities of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

These articles may be amended at any annual meeting of the stockholders [except article VIII] by a majority vote of the capital stock issued and credited on the books of the corporation, or by such a vote at a special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose by the Secretary upon thirty days written notice to each stockholder, such notice shall be mailed to each stockholder at his last known address.

In witness Whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 25th day of June, A. D. 1906.

Carl L. Scheler, (Seal)
Wm. A. Franklin, (Seal)
Otto C. Scheler, (Seal)

Territory of New Mexico,
Lincoln County, ss.

I, J. B. French, a Notary Public in and for the County of Lincoln, in the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that Carl L. Scheler and William A. Franklin personally known by me to be the persons whose names appear herein did sign and seal the foregoing instrument of their own free and voluntary act and will.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of July 1906.

(Seal) J. B. French,
Notary Public, Lincoln County,
Territory of New Mexico,
My commission expires July 23, 1906.

State of Wisconsin,
Dane County, ss.

I, John C. Fahndt, a Notary Public in and for the County of

Welch & Titsworth

Pride of Denver Flour 100 lbs. 2.60

Imboden's best " " 2.70

Second grade Kansas " " 2.00

Cane Granulated Sugar " 5.55

16 lbs for 1.00

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.)

SCREEN DOORS

RUBBER BOOTS.

FRESH ALFALFA SEED.

TURNIP SEED.

STETSON HATS.

IRON ROOFING.

CAPITAN. N. M.

do hereby certify that Otto C. Scheler, personally known to me to be the person whose name appears herein did sign and seal the foregoing instrument of his own free and voluntary act and will.

Given under my hand, and seal this 25th day of June 1906.
(Seal) John C. Fahndt
Notary Public, Dane County,
Wisconsin.
My commission expires December 2nd 1906.

ENDORSED.

No. 4504, Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 5
Page 404.

Articles of Incorporation of the
WISCONSIN MILLING AND SMELTING
COMPANY.

Filed in Office of the Secretary
of New Mexico, Jul. 20, 1906,
P. M.

J. W. Reynolds,
Secretary.

Comp'd O. to M.

HOTEL OZANNE,

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

Professional Cards.

GEO. B. BARBER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Practice in all the courts of
the Territory.

A. H. Hudspeth, John Y. Hewitt
Hewitt & Hudspeth,
Attorneys-at-Law

HEWITT BLOCK, WHITE OAKS.

J. E. WHARTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALABOGORCO, NEW MEXICO.

Special attention given to cases in

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 woolsens to select from.

Made to your measure—taken by us.

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.



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

Thinks Peruna Is a Wonderful Medicine.



MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin. I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine."

"I believe I would be in bed to-day if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good."

"Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The Doctor has prescribed it for many thousands of women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

SOME BEDROOM DON'TS.

Don't lie in the same position all night if you can help it.

Don't cover your head with the bedclothes. Have your covers warm but light.

Don't go to bed hungry. Eat any light simple food that you wish if it agrees with you.

Don't sleep in a room that is too cold. From 55 to 60 degrees is the right temperature.

Don't go to bed with cold feet, but see to it that they are warm and comfortable before you get in bed.

Don't fill your bedroom with bric-a-brac and draperies, but have as little as possible in it to catch the dust.

Don't put your pillows in the sun, as it draws the oil out of the feathers. Sun the bed and bedding, but place the pillows out of the sunlight in a current of air.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constantly falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Gries, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the name of his father, and Alfred G., in the name of his mother, made application for membership in the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati as the representative of the Vanderbilt family. The society decided that Cornelius was the proper representative and he was elected with 15 others.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Beware the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Andrew Carnegie, at Gravesend, when he was the first distinguished stranger to receive the freedom of the borough, said that he only understood one machine—the human one—and he always patted it on the back.

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

The brain of a man is more than twice that of any other animal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the stomach, relieves inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, and a host of ailments.

Good luck is like a faithful wife. Somebody else always has it.

Good, Hot or Cold—Defiance Starch, 16 oz. for 10c.

There's an argument equal to a hundred.

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

Mind and Muscle.

In all feats of skill the influence of the mind is most important. To perform in thoroughly good style any difficult feat of skill it is absolutely necessary that the mind must be free from fear, anxiety or nervousness. I knew once, years ago, writes Dr. W. L. C. Latson, in Outing, a man who had been a bull fighter in Spain. During one of his glowing accounts of the sport I expressed my surprise that he should have left the life. His reply was: "One day I was about to enter the ring, and I had a little creepy feeling of fear. Then I stopped for good. The man who feels fear is sure to be killed." And it is equally true that the man who fears is heavily handicapped, no matter what the contest may be. Anxiety and nervousness are closely akin to fear, and both are so powerful in their effect as to render it almost impossible for one to perform perfectly any difficult or delicate feat of skill. The man who is afraid, or anxious or nervous is almost sure to fail. All emotions which increase have a powerful effect upon the muscles. This is plainly seen in the tension of the muscles, clenching of hands and arms, as well as of the face in anger, in the epa modic breathing of excitement, in the muscular weakness and trembling of fear, and in many other conditions that might be mentioned. Now, in feats of skill of whatever nature, whether balancing, juggling, marksmanship, tumbling, or shot putting, it is necessary that just the right muscles must be used at just the right instant, and to just the right degree. When, however, the muscles are disturbed by emotional excitement, such delicate adjustment is impossible, and the probable result is failure. The mental state most conducive to success in games of skill is confident calmness. And by practice this state of mind may be made a habit—a habit most valuable in all games of skill, even in that game of skill called life.

Hollow Success.

If we may believe the words of a wealthy New Yorker who evidently is no novice in business affairs in the metropolis, modern financial success is about as satisfying to the conscience as the Ben Davis apple is to the plate. It is attractive to look upon, but inside is gall and wormwood. This man's letter is worth reading by young men on the farm who are looking ahead to life of prosperity and wealth in the city. We quote the following extract: "Many years ago I came here from a country town, poor as any boy could well be, found employment in a large concern, bettered my position year after year; became a partner, then the head of the concern. Made a fortune, a large one; now retired. When I die I shall leave my children each a fortune, but when I think it over day after day I can only be ashamed of it all. I suppose I was no worse than the others. I know some were worse than I. I could always say: 'It's good business,' but I forgot that there was such a thing as a square deal. If I could get the better of an associate or a customer or an employe, I did. Anything that I could do to attain my success was good business and I did it. I have given to charity, headed subscriptions, but it doesn't satisfy me. I know what I have done wasn't mainly. Last night I sat with other so-called successful men. I studied them. When they can't help thinking they think just as I do. The modern success is rank failure. It has made this country rich; it has made it great; it has made its people selfish and unprincipled. I would give all I possess to-night if I could say: 'I have given every one a square deal. I have done no man a wrong.' Think it over; it will mean a lot to you some day."

The political crime of the age is the failure of free citizens who are armed with the ballot to take any part in the election of their public officials and lawmakers. Just at this moment, when a hundred million of Russian peasants who are sicken in ignorance and steeped in the degradation with which centuries of despotism can overwhelm a people are struggling desperately to gain control of their national government, thousands and even millions of the free citizens of the United States are voluntarily abandoning their political rights and duties and are refusing to have anything to do with their public affairs, and, above all, they discard the ballot.

The San Francisco board of education has issued a statement showing the estimated loss by the recent calamity which overtook that city to be \$1,528,000. It is estimated that \$5,540,000 will be needed to replace the buildings, larger structures in every case being planned.

The medical faculty of the Paris university plans an international technological encyclopedia. It is to be issued in ten languages, including Japanese, the world language.

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.

Irwin Miller, a son of the late Associate Justice S. H. Miller, of the United States supreme court, is dead.

Colonel Samuel Donaldson, who was doorkeeper of the house of representatives during Mr. Carlisle's term as speaker, died of heart failure at his home in Washington.

President Roosevelt will review the Atlantic fleet on September 3 at Oyster Bay.

William M. Clark, eastern freight agent for the Missouri Pacific railroad, died at his home in Summit, N. J., of disease of the heart.

Maj. Alfred Dreyfus, who was recently restored to his rank in the French army, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Charles Bliss, known to circus goers a generation ago as the "human fly," died at Madison, Wis., aged 80 years.

Russell Sage, the veteran financier, died at his country home near Lawrence, on Long Island. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure, resulting from a complication of diseases incident to old age. Had he lived he would have celebrated his 90th birthday August 4.

Lady Curzon, wife of the former viceroy of India and who was Mary Leiter, daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago merchant, died unexpectedly in London recently of a complication of diseases. She had never fully recovered from a serious illness in 1904. She was married in Washington in 1895, and leaves three daughters.

Miss Grace Howe McKinley, niece of the late President McKinley, was married recently at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to Capt. Hieldt, of the Eleventh cavalry. Notable among the wedding gifts was a mahogany chest of silver from Mrs. William McKinley.

John W. Gampitt, who helped to defend Mrs. Surratt following the assassination of President Lincoln, died recently in Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank B. Fulkerson was nominated for congress by the Fourth Missouri district republican convention at St. Joseph by acclamation.

Benjamin T. Rodman, said to have compiled the first directory published in the United States, is dead at the age of 93 in Cincinnati, O.

Secretary Wilson has returned to Washington from his western trip. Many packing houses were visited and much information obtained.

Archie Irvine and his son, Thomas, of Weston, Okc., were recently found murdered in Wyoming where they had gone to visit relatives.

Dr. S. F. Neely, four times mayor of Leavenworth, Kan., and well known throughout the state as an influential democrat is dead. He was 70 years of age.

A portrait of the late Secretary of State John Hay, personally selected by Mrs. Hay, has been placed in the diplomatic reception room in the state department at Washington.

Miscellaneous.

A commission composed of J. W. Yerkes, I. R. Hitt, Jr., and C. A. Crampton are in Berlin studying the manufacture and preparation of denatured alcohol for the internal revenue department.

E. E. Snyder, formerly a banker at Ollin, Ia., has been arrested at Sloux City, Ia., charged with fraudulent banking.

Four men were killed and five injured in the explosion in a powder and dynamite house near Robertsdale, Pa.

For the first time since the Civil war practically the entire army of the United States is on the march, concentrating at the maneuver camps, where with the militia of the different states several months will be spent in practice.

By the collapse of an uncompleted building in South Framingham, Mass., ten workmen were buried in the ruins.

At the first session of the Pan-American congress at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, a vote of thanks was adopted to the United States and Mexico for their part in the bringing of peace to the warring Central American republics.

The London newspapers report that a number of Chicago meat packers contemplate opening packing houses and warehouses in England.

Smallpox has broken out at Colon on the Isthmus of Panama.

The war department has made an appropriation of \$18,500 from the army funds for a bridge across the Kaw river at Fort Riley, Kan.

Unofficial advices from Senegambia, West Africa, say that a severe fight has taken place between natives and French troops.

The national republican congressional committee has decided to issue an appeal to republicans to contribute one dollar each to its campaign fund.

The 14th conference of the interparliamentary union has opened in the royal gallery of the palace of Westminster, London, with adherents of international peace from all the parliaments of Europe, as well as several of those of the Western hemisphere, present.

The railroad accident bulletin issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows passengers and employes killed to have been 1,126 and 17,170 injured.

The jury in the murder trial of Mrs. Edmund Bailey, of Fulton, Mo., charged with being accessory to the murder of Jay Lowder, whom her husband shot, returned a verdict of acquittal. Her husband has also been acquitted by a jury.

Sixteen indictments on charges of restraint of trade in the matter of advancing the price of ice have been returned by a Cincinnati, O., grand jury.

The \$20,000,000 of 2 per cent. Panama canal bonds for which bids have been opened will be allotted to nearly 60 bidders, and the average price will be slightly above \$104 for each \$100 in bonds.

Typhoid fever has developed among the members of the new fourth class at the naval academy at Annapolis.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a "campaign programme" announcing the purpose of the organization to enter the field of politics.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in accordance with the directions of the president, has issued an order to all bureau chiefs, directing that the eight-hour law be strictly enforced.

The Walter Wellman polar expedition has opened wireless communication from the camp, 600 miles from the pole, the point from which a balloon dash will be made about August 15.

In a collision on the Seaboard Air Line one mile from Hamlet, N. C., 19 persons were killed and 23 injured.

The commission appointed by the Russian government to inquire into the surrender of Port Arthur recommends that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel be sentenced to death and that Gen. Pock be condemned to the galleys for 20 years.

Correspondence has been presented to the Wisconsin legislative insurance investigating committee in which a judge of the state supreme court offered a plan for a subterfuge under which a rebate could be given a policy holder and still come within the pale of the law.

William Stryker, former state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas and now editor of the Tulsa, T. T. Daily Democrat, was assaulted in that city by Woodson Norvell, a candidate for attorney general.

Eastern Cherokee Indians have applied to the District of Columbia supreme court for an injunction to prevent the United States treasurer from paying a \$50,000 fee to St. Louis and Vinita attorneys.

The Paris Journal declares that the emperors of Austria, Germany and Russia have entered into an alliance regarding Poland whereby each is to protect the interests of the other in case of a revolution in that country.

Marlin Flynn, president of the Peoples' Savings bank of Des Moines, Ia., recently committed suicide in that city by shooting. He was well known throughout the west as a breeder of shorthorn cattle.

By the explosion of a 20-gallon tank of carbide at Greenwood, Ind., Rev. D. I. Lewis and George McNeenus were killed and Harry Lewis was seriously injured. The men were preparing for a stereopticon exhibition.

Socorro, New Mexico, has recently suffered considerable damage from earthquake shocks, 52 being recorded in less than three days. The pecuniary loss will not be large owing to the fact that most of the structures in the town are of adobe.

A statement issued by the department of commerce and labor says the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year just ended aggregated \$2,370,000,000.

At the instance of Secretary Taft the president has directed that officers in charge of public work must detect and punish violations of the eight hour law.

An invitation has been sent to President Roosevelt to visit New Orleans while en route to Panama this fall.

Fire in Yokohama recently destroyed 1,000 Japanese houses.

An application has been filed in the district court at Des Moines, Ia., for a receiver for the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, a fraternal insurance order operating in the western states.

A treaty of peace was signed on board the United States cruiser Marchele between commissioners representing Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras which ends the Central American war. Resolutions were adopted thanking the president of the United States and Mexico for their intervention.

Electricians employed on the San Francisco street railway line have gone out on a strike.

The United States circuit court at Boston has ordered that H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, pay over to the Bay State Gas company \$1,500,000, which is half of the profit alleged to be due for the sale of the Boston companies.

In the final battles of the Central American war Salvador was the victor, the Guatemalan army retreating in disorder and leaving arms and ammunition in its hands.

Santiago Telles, a convict who escaped from work on the scenic highway near Santa Fe, was recaptured at Torrance by Francisco Gomez of the mounted police.

The board of trustees of the New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro has appointed Harry N. Eaton of Eaton, New York, professor of geology, and R. V. Smith of the University of Utah to the chair of mining and metal lurgy.

A Trinidad dispatch of July 20th says: L. D. Bolton, who shot and killed John Glig and who was in the Trinidad jail over night, was taken to Clayton, New Mexico, where the crime was committed, in charge of Sheriff Garcia this morning, and had his preliminary hearing there this afternoon.

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.

A telephone message received at Albuquerque from Captain Fornoff of the mounted police from Los Corrales, says Ruperto Gonzales, who escaped from the penitentiary at Santa Fe, April 29th, was shot and killed Wednesday night, July 18th, by Carl Vogel, a deputy sheriff of Sandoval county.

The first entire carload of pears ever shipped out of New Mexico were sent from Roswell July 20th to Chicago. The pears were from the orchard of Col. Parker Earle. The raising of pears at Roswell is a new industry and those shipped equal the California product. There were 1,000 boxes and they were sold for \$2,000.

The building committee of the First Baptist Church at Roswell has awarded the contract for their new church building to S. P. Denning, a local contractor, for \$21,000. This does not include the price of the lots, and the building, when completed and furnished, will cost \$25,000. The main auditorium will seat 1,000 people. It is claimed that this will be the largest and best church building southwest of Kansas City.

The Teachers' Normal Institute for Colfax county will be held in Raton, beginning Monday, August 20th, with Prof. A. D. Hoenshel in charge as instructor. Teachers from each school district in the county will be in attendance and a most profitable session is anticipated. Among those who will be in attendance from outside cities to lecture will be Mrs. Butts of Albuquerque, who is considered an expert in primary work.

An El Paso dispatch of July 20th says: A messenger from Lake Valley, New Mexico, reached Las Cruces this afternoon with news that a lone highwayman with a handkerchief over his face, held up the workmen in the camp of the Monarch Mining Company and robbed them, escaping with the spoils. He shot and killed a teamster, the son of D. S. Miller. The victims armed and followed the highwayman, arresting him at Butt station, where he is held.

On July 20th, at Santa Fe, Miss Victorina Armijo, aged twenty, awoke out of a state of coma in which she was thrown by praying incessantly for four days for the restoration of eyesight to her mother. During these four days she refused all food and drink and clasped tightly a crucifix, which the physician who was called in after the young woman had fallen unconscious to the ground, had great difficulty in removing from her hand. She will recover.

An Albuquerque dispatch of July 24th says: Jose Leon Castillo was killed yesterday by Ramon Sideros, at San Mateo, a small village in the mountains near Grants, New Mexico. The slayer and his victim, who was stabbed to death, were life-long friends, but became intoxicated and started quarreling. This was the first quarrel they were known to have had in thirty years. Sideros was arrested to-day and is in jail in Grants awaiting the coroner's inquest.

An Albuquerque dispatch of July 23d says: Moses Abousleman, a general mercantile dealer at Jemez Hot Springs, entered his store Sunday morning to find that during the night robbers had blown open the safe with nitro glycerine and rifled it of its contents, more than \$1,000 in cash and negotiable paper. The news of the robbery reached here late this afternoon. The alarm was immediately given and mounted police began an investigation which resulted in the arrest of an unknown white man at Zia pueblo, who is thought to have had a hand in the robbery, which was carried out in a skillful manner.

An Albuquerque dispatch says: Carl Vogel, the Cabezon cattle raiser who engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Ruperto Gonzales, a desperado and escaped convict, came here with Capt. Fred Fornoff and Julius Meyers of the mounted police. Near the arroyo, thirty feet deep, he came upon the desperado face to face about dusk. Both were on horses and Vogel pulled his rifle and fired, but missed, as Gonzales grabbed the rifle just in time. They then struggled for the weapon. By a superhuman effort Vogel secured possession of the rifle and when his horse backed off a short distance he fired again and Gonzales dropped from his horse. The dead man is a member of a noted family of stock rustlers.

The following companies filed incorporation papers with the territorial secretary at Santa Fe July 24th: La Republica Mining Company, Alamo, capitalization \$1,000,000; directors, J. J. Mundy, W. E. Porter, R. L. Dordant, M. B. Porter and F. J. Feldman of El Paso, Texas; and Wisconsin Milling and Smelting Company, Merrill, capitalization \$1,000,000; directors, Carl L. Schaler of Hecarillo, O. C. Schaler of Madison, Wisconsin, and William A. Franklin of Chicago; Calumet, New Mexico Mining Company, Magdalena, Socorro county, capitalization \$1,000,000; directors, A. J. Phelps of Chicago, Alexander McCallum of Independence, Missouri; W. W. McCallum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and D. F. Magellan.

Black Mountain Railroad.

Word comes from El Paso, Texas, that actual construction work on the electric tramway from El Paso to the mining camp of Kent, via Las Cruces and Organ, a distance of between fifty and sixty miles, is to be begun this summer, several Philadelphia capitalists owning the Dona Dora group of claims at Kent and the group of financiers interested in the El Paso and Southwestern Railway Company which is about to acquire several of the best known properties at Organ, having agreed to finance the project, which will be built mainly to transport the silver-bed ores from the Dona Dora group and the Organ properties to the smelter at El Paso, Texas.

As will be remembered, the company fled incorporation papers almost a year ago in the office of Territorial Secretary James W. Reynolds, the incorporators and directors being: M. D. Streeter of Philadelphia, A. A. Jones, A. T. Rogers, Jr., and George A. Fleming of Las Vegas, Meredith Jones of New York, a near relative of A. A. Jones, being the engineer in charge. The last named has now completed the plans for the tramway and is also working on the plan of irrigation works to impound the flood waters of the large drainage area on the eastern slope of the Organ mountains to reclaim the plains northeast of El Paso between the Organ and Jarilla mountains and the El Paso and Southwestern railway.

The Dona Dora group, postoffice Kent, for the development of which the tramway is to be built primarily, lies in the Black Mountain or Gold Camp district on the eastern slope of the mountain range, ten miles from Organ. The Mountain Chief was the first property located about 1833. The Mormon mine is the most extensively developed claim and some development has also been done on the Dona Dora, the showing made thus far giving promise of great production the moment that transportation facilities to the El Paso smelter are provided.

The importance of the Organ district, which has been a producer since 1849, is well known to mining men, the Stephenson-Bennett mine alone having a production of half a million dollars to its credit while the Torpedo is valued at a quarter of a million dollars and more. Even the less known Little Buck has a production of \$50,000 of gold and silver to its credit. The Torpedo, located only six years ago, resembles in many respects in its ore deposits those near Bisbee, Arizona; that these deposits are of vast extent has been determined by 3,000 feet of shafts and drifts, which constitute the development work on the property.

Red Men at Albuquerque.

What was probably the most successful meeting of the Great Council of Redmen in New Mexico, was brought to a close in Albuquerque Friday night, July 20th, with a grand ball and social.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Great sachem, Leon L. Godchaux of Deming; great senior sagamore, David Denka of Albuquerque; great junior sagamore, William B. Mills of Las Vegas; great chief of records, C. McElroy of Las Vegas; great keeper of wampum, W. M. Lewis of Las Vegas; representative to the great council of the United States, L. L. Godchaux of Deming, for the next two years; board of appeals, A. D. Friedebloom of Roswell, chairman; E. F. Kenney of Gallup and George A. Blake of Albuquerque; great sloop, John Motzenbacher of Albuquerque; great meschnawa, George Weglie; great guard of the wigwag, J. H. Boyd; great guard of the forest, C. B. Jones.

Albuquerque was selected as the place of the next meeting.

Too Sensational.

Too much sensational truck is being sent out to eastern papers regarding the recent seismic disturbances in the Rio Grande valley in the vicinity of Socorro and in Socorro county. Nothing of a serious character has happened, no lives have been sacrificed, no personal injuries have taken place and the property damages will amount to insignificant sums. The stories heretofore sent out are bound to prove a detriment to the section visited by earthquake shocks recently in particular, and to the territory in general. It is a bad state of affairs and which, as it cannot be cured, must be endured.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

A Socorro dispatch of July 20th says: Citizens estimate the earthquake loss at Socorro at \$3,000. Since July 2d there have been over 100 slight tremors. The two most severe shocks were on July 12th and Monday last. The damage is in cracked walls. Including adobe huts about 100 houses are thus affected. The K. F. hall and court house are damaged. The first ward school had the plastering shaken down and lost its chimneys. Chimneys are down on many residences. The women and Mexicans are frightened and sleep in tents. Several slight quakes were felt here yesterday.

The members of Company F, First regiment of Infantry, New Mexico National Guard, in Santa Fe, who went to Las Vegas for a shoot on the range there Saturday, have returned to the capital city, bringing back three expert riflemen, namely, Adjt. Gen. A. P. Tarkington, Sergt. J. H. McHughes and Corp. Charles Viera. The best score was made by Sergeant McHughes at 200 yards, rapid fire (twenty seconds), a total of twenty-four hits out of a possible twenty-five. Adjutant General Tarkington also made the same score. Corporal Viera did some crack shooting at 1,000 yards and at rapid fire work he proved himself to be one of the best shots in the team. He will probably be among those who will go to the big shoot at Seagirt, New Jersey. Those who went to Las Vegas were: Adjt. Gen. A. P. Tarkington, First Serat. J. H. McHughes, Serat. H. C. McCulloch, Corp. Charles Viera and Private A. T. Reed and F. E. Nichols.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN, Rocklyn, Wash., writes:

"I believe I would be in bed to-day if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good."

"Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna."

Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world renowned remedy.

The Doctor has prescribed it for many thousands of women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

SOME BEDROOM DON'TS.

Don't lie in the same position all night if you can help it.

Don't cover your head with the bedclothes. Have your covers warm but light.

Don't go to bed hungry. Eat any light simple food that you wish if it agrees with you.

Don't sleep in a room that is too cold. From 55 to 60 degrees is the right temperature.

Don't go to bed with cold feet, but see to it that they are warm and comfortable before you get in bed.

Don't fill your bedroom with bric-a-brac and draperies, but have as little as possible in it to catch the dust.

Don't put your pillows in the sun, as it draws the oil out of the feathers. Sun the bed and bedding, but place the pillows out of the sunlight in a current of air.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constantly falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Gries, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the name of his father, and Alfred G., in the name of his mother, made application for membership in the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati as the representative of the Vanderbilt family. The society decided that Cornelius was the proper representative and he was elected with 15 others.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it is

Beware the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Andrew Carnegie, at Gravesend, when he was the first distinguished stranger to receive the freedom of the borough, said that he only understood one machine—the human one—and he always patted it on the back.

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

The brain of a man is more than twice that of any other animal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the stomach, relieves inflammation, allays pain, cures wind

Prize Design for the Carnegie Palace



The Hague peace palace for which Andrew Carnegie has given the money, is to be one of the most imposing structures of the world. The competition for the architectural design was open to the world, and architects from all the nations of Europe and America submitted plans. The winner of the competition was M. L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille, France.

Plan to Join Two Great Lakes

PROJECT TO CONNECT BODIES OF MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR.

Bill Authorizing Waterway Introduced in Recent Congress—Cost Estimated at \$40,000,000—Would Take Six Years to Build.

St. Ignace, Mich.—What has been looked upon more or less as a wild dream of a ship canal by the people of northern Michigan may yet become a reality if the views of Lawrence E. O'Mara, once of Sault Ste. Marie but now of Chicago, are to be taken as correct. His scheme is for the construction of a ship canal between Lakes Michigan and Superior following a route a few miles to the east of Marquette. A bill authorizing the project was introduced in the recent congress.

Where such water way constructed it would mean a saving in distance from the head of the lakes to Lake Michigan of over 400 miles. The canal would be 40 miles long and would cost, it is estimated, \$40,000,000.

Schemes contemplating the same project have been broached before, but nothing ever came of them. The plan has been pronounced feasible by some persons, while others have said that it was impracticable, among these a Marquette engineer familiar with the proposed route, who figures that at the

highest point a cut to a depth of 220 feet would be necessary, and this through solid rock. However, Mr. O'Mara declares that the promoters have confidence in being able to float the proposition and carry the project to a successful issue.

The bill introduced in congress provided that Thomas Dolan, Jr., F. B. Sprague, L. E. O'Mara, John H. Maurifus, G. W. Dolan, Edward Sprague and Lincoln H. Titus be granted the right of way through the waters of the United States to enable the construction and operation of a ship canal connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior via Whitefish river, Mud lake and Au Train river and lake, in the state of Michigan, with power and authority to construct and maintain all necessary harbors, locks, dams, channels, dikes and piers without expense to the United States.

The bill provides that the secretary of war shall first approve the plans for such canal or channel and that the privilege shall in no way interfere with the usual navigation along the proposed waters. The bills also provide that in the transportation of military or naval stores, troops or munitions of war of the United States no toll shall be charged, and in addition no tolls shall be charged logs or rafts or craft now able to use the waters.

In the event the bill is passed construction shall be undertaken within two years and the canal completed within six years.

FOUND TREASURE IN LAKE

Cleveland, O.—"Ouch!" exclaimed one of a group of small boys who were bathing in the lake the other afternoon. "Gee, my foot hit somethin'! Somethin' hard like iron."

Soon all were splashing about and groping their way along the bottom, endeavoring to find the cause of the trouble. In a few minutes two of them bumped heads as they crawled blindly about. Then they put out their hands and one of them felt a hard, square metallic substance. He struggled to the surface with a good sized iron chest in his arms.

All shouted as they gathered around: "Cap'n Kidd's treasure." "Guess we ain't lucky!" And they carried the box, good and heavy, to the shore. There they expected to open it and to divide the treasure in true pirate style. "Maybe its diamonds and

gold and silver and—" Just then a patrolman happened on the scene. "What's that? Found Capt. Kidd's treasure, have you? Guess not. I've heard of that iron chest before."

He took charge of it and carried it to the station house. When the lid was pried open inside were found stock certificates and life insurance policies to the amount of \$4,000 and other valuable papers. It was the iron box which had been stolen from the office of the Brewers' union on the night of June 21 by some one who entered the office with a duplicate key and then abstracted the box from the safe. A silver watch was missing from the chest. Otherwise the contents were intact.

Frederick Zepp, the treasurer of the union, was called to the station and took charge of the box.

CABIN NEARLY 200 YEARS OLD

Relic Situated at Pittsburg Recalls Days When Settlers Battled with Redskins.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Alone, yet with stately appearance, stands a log cabin built of rough hewn timber and mud plaster upon Squirrel hill by John McComb, nearly 175 years ago. At that time the McComb cabin was a veritable fortress.

Indians alone inhabited the now peaceful residential section of Squirrel hill and many times the McComb family and their few nearby neighbors were forced to take up arms and fight for their lives against the "redskins." The log cabin stands alone in the center of a big plot of ground just off Murray Hill avenue.

The old cabin, of historic fame, is now a dilapidated structure. The walls still stand as firm as when they were erected some years ago, but the floors have warped, and the interior is in a general state of decay. In the cellar of the cabin are located two large wells of water, dug by the McComb family at a time when they were besieged by Indians.

Until last February the cabin was occupied by an old servant of the McComb family, Mrs. Lucy Rogers. For 23 years after the McComb family vacated the cabin Mrs. Rogers and her family lived in the log house. Mrs. Rogers was a slave to Dr. E. A. Van Camp, formerly American consul to the Fiji Islands, and after her services as bondswoman to that family ceased she entered the employ of the McComb family.

SEEK RELICS OF IRELAND.

Deputation Coming to United States to Obtain Objects for Exhibition at Dublin in 1907.

London.—A deputation is going to America to obtain objects of historical interest for the international exhibition to be held at Dublin in 1907. Prof. Thomas H. Tegan, principal of the Central Training college, Dublin, has sailed for New York, and Father Patrick Lally of Galway and Col. McHackett of Dublin will follow. They will visit all the larger cities to obtain relics in the possession of families of Irish descent and objects associated with the Napoleonic era held by Americans.

While the exhibition is being strongly supported opposition to it has been aroused in some quarters. The Irish nationalists are especially opposed to it, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party in the house of commons, explaining that what Ireland desired at present was a national and not an international exhibition, as the Irish industries are not sufficiently developed to be placed beside the manufacture of other countries.

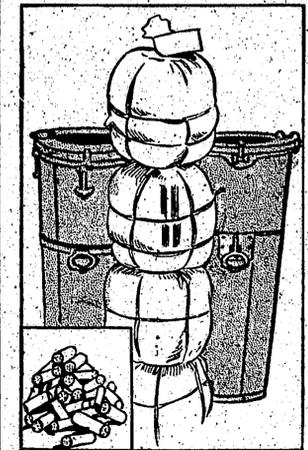
Representations have been made to the state department at Washington not to support the exhibition by encouraging people to exhibit.

SHELLS OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

HOW IT IS PUT IN SHELLS FOR NAVAL PRACTICE.

Some Interesting Inside Information About the Work Carried On at the Great Naval Magazine at Iona Island.

The loading of shells with smokeless powder for use upon the many ships of the United States navy is an industry of large proportions, but one about which the public seldom hears and about which it knows practically nothing. And yet one of the most important of the government plants is the great naval magazine at Iona Island, located about 40 miles from New York city, on the Hudson. The



CHARGE OF SMOKELESS FOR 13-INCH GUN.

strictest of rules prevails as to visitation, and about all that the outsider ever sees is a distant glimpse of the buildings from the deck of the steamer as he sails by.

There are 125 men employed in the various departments of the plant, which comprises six spacious brick and stone powder magazines, 200 by 50 feet in size, four shell houses, two general storehouses and four powder filling buildings.

The interior of one of the powder filling houses on the island presents a novel and animated sight. The

men are required to wear long white serge suits and moccasins, and no metal articles are allowed in the pockets which might cause friction. All the tools, funnels, measure cups, scales and other appliances used are made of copper. Here the delicate and somewhat dangerous business of weighing out the various smokeless powder charges is done. Even one or two grams difference in weight is carefully observed. At the Indian Head proving grounds the naval ordnance experts by tests determine the powder charge best adapted for the various guns. These firing charges are constantly being changed and revised, which keeps the filling house men very active. Daily boxes of smokeless powder are emptied into a long wooden trough. The powder looks like cut up sticks of yellow candy with holes punched through them. With a copper scoop the powder is dipped out of the trough, accurately weighed and tied up in quarter, half and full charges, in white bags. These bags have several wide streamers attached, and each is tagged with the date of filling and amount of the powder it contains. A small ignition charge of quick burning black powder is stowed in the bottom of each bag. They are then placed in large copper cans and are ready for transfer aboard ships.

The heaviest charge used in the navy weighs a little over 220 pounds, and is arranged in four quarter charges of 55 pounds each. This is for the 13-inch guns. The bags, when piled one on top of another, reach to the top of a man's head and present a formidable sight of bottled up destruction.

Another important operation performed in the filling house is loading the 13 and 12-inch projectiles with their bursting charge. For the former 50 pounds of black powder is used, and about 35 pounds for the 12-inch. To hold the shells steady and to get at the base of these huge steel missiles, weighing over 1,000 pounds each, they are roped in a sling and hoisted clear of the floor by a pulley and chain. The point is then lowered a foot or so into a stanch wooden frame with an opening a trifle larger than the shell. A long, narrow bag is inserted, and with a funnel the black powder is poured out of the covered measure into the shell. Some 50 of these giants can be loaded in a day.

CANADIAN WILL SEEK POLE.

CANADIAN TO CONDUCT AN EXPEDITION TO ARCTIC REGIONS.

Capt. Joseph Elzear Bernier, Experienced Navigator of Northern Waters Preparing for Perilous Voyage.

What fascination the elusive north pole has for certain individuals of adventurous and scientific turn of mind. Never before has the world seen so many expeditions under way and being planned as there are to-day. Past failures, attended as it has been by death in so many cases, has seemed only to whet the desire of others to try for the coveted spot. In spite of Andre's ill-fated attempt to reach the pole by balloon, Wellman is making his last preparations for flight toward the unexplored regions to the north. Peary is lost somewhere in the frozen depths of the arctic circle and his friends are anxiously awaiting some word which will assure them that the intrepid explorer is still alive.

But notwithstanding the tragic history of arctic explorations past and present, there are still others ready to try. The latest expedition organized is that under Capt. Joseph Elzear Bernier, a Canadian, who will take the Canadian government steamer Arctic around the Horn and fit her for a voyage to the north pole via Behring straits.

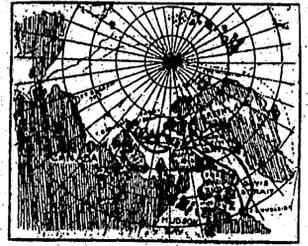
The captain was born in Quebec in 1852, was educated at the Christian Brothers college in that city and has led a stirring, adventurous life on the ocean ever since, having commanded over 60 ships and steamers in all parts of the world. He is an authority on the navigation of the coasts of Greenland, Labrador, Hudson Bay and the bleak and barren coasts of Newfoundland. He has never lost a vessel in his long career on the ocean, although he became a shipmaster when only 17 years of age.

Capt. Bernier comes from the famous La Salle family, the early explorers who penetrated into the heart of this northern continent, and to-day is vice president of the Arctic club of New York city, which heartily indorses his proposed plans of reaching the frigid goal.

Of his plans, Capt. Bernier says: "I have been a careful student of the western ice movement as reported by competent observers, especially among the whalers, and now that the Melville-Bryant buoys have drifted out, as

I predicted they would two years ago, we must be convinced that there must be a certain passage between Capt. Keegan island, off Point Barrow, and an unknown island in 75 degrees north latitude and 173 degrees west longitude, as reported in 1864.

The Jeannette's crew saw birds going in that direction in the spring of 1880, and clouds over it bearing northeast about 70 miles distant. It is my intention to put the ship in the ice from 164 to 169 degrees west longitude, and as far north as possible, working in with the lead, going on a north-west course, and the ship will get into deep water, and in this way be sure to



THE ROUTE WHICH CAPT. BERNIER EXPECTS TO FOLLOW.

drift in closer proximity to the pole than as yet has been done, reaching between 84 and 85 degrees on the other side of the passage. We will then leave the ship, taking to our automobile boats in the summer season and make for the trip to the pole. Having a specially devised system of wireless telegraphy with box-kite stations, we shall be enabled to keep our advance known between the parties on the ice and the ship at all times. Our drifting may cover a period of from three to four years; but we shall be provisioned and outfitted for six years, so that there will be no anxiety in regard to food.

While drifting toward the pole surveying parties will be sent out on both sides of the ship, extending their operations at least 50 miles on either side, and being in wireless communication with the ship at stated intervals during the day.

The Arctic has been fitted with a large and powerful air compressor driven by a windmill, so as to economize coal, the power thus accumulated and stored being used for the dynamos for lighting as well as heating purposes.

Har Word of Honor.
"Don't you love me?"
"Yes, dear, but I'm already engaged."
"Break your engagement."
"Oh, George! That wouldn't be honorable. An engagement is a sacred thing, not lightly to be entered into or broken off. Besides—"
"Well!"
"Well, I'm engaged to two men, and that makes it even worse."—Cleveland Leader

Weather Prophet Had Simply Put Faith Where He Believed He Had a Right.

James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, was discussing an antiquated kind of farming.
"It is about as profitable and logical," he said, "as the weather reading of a Connecticut farmhand I used to know."
"This farmhand claimed that he could read the weather infallibly. On a walk with me one afternoon a frog croaked, and he said:
"We will have clear weather for 24 hours. When a frog croaks in the afternoon you may be sure of 24 hours of sunshine."
"We walked on, and in 20 minutes or so a heavy shower came up and we were both drenched to the skin."
"You are a fine weather prophet," said I, as we hurried homeward through the downpour. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."
"O, well," said the farmhand, the frog lied. It's to blame, not me. Am I responsible for the morals of that particular frog?"

TERRIBLE TO RECALL.

Five Weeks in Bed with Intensely Painful Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Wagner, of 1367 Kossuth Ave., Bridgeport, Conn., says: "I was so weakened and generally run down with kidney disease that for a long time I could not do my work and was five weeks in bed. There was continual bearing down pain, terrible backaches, headaches and at times dizzy spells when everything was a blur before me. The passages of the kidney secretions were irregular and painful, and there was considerable sediment and odor. I don't know what I would have done but for Doan's Kidney Pills. I could see an improvement from the first box, and five boxes brought a final cure."

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

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

He who thinks no evil can do no wrong.

A business man should neither doze nor bulldoze.

A woman's vanity begins with her hat and ends with her shoes.

The stubs in check books cover a multitude of disappointments.

It is so easy to find fault with the good things possessed by others.

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.

When Herbert Spencer was a boy his father sent him away from home to school. The youngster became homesick and with two shillings in his pocket made his way home, over 120 miles. In three days, walking most of the way. He did 48 miles the first day and 47 on the second. On the third day a friendly coach driver took him most of the way for nothing.

The greatest cause of worry on ironing day can be removed by using Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold everywhere, 16 oz. for 10c.

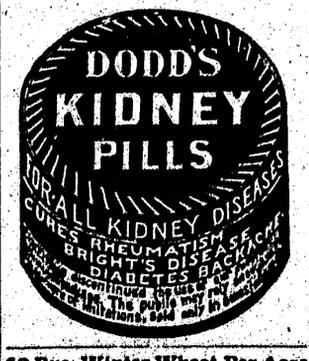
The new regulation in the British army that "no relaxation of the eye-sight test can ever be allowed" is regarded as marking the disappearance of the eyeglass among the officers.

It is better to decide a difference between enemies than friends, for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.—Blas.

Unless parents set a good example to their children they will furnish a plain reason to be used by them against themselves.—Euripides.

Mother—"Johnny, why are you hopping around on one foot?" Johnny—"We're playing horse, and I'm the one papa bet on."

"The best hearts are ever the bravest," said Sterne.



60 Bus. Winter Wheat Per Acre
The yield of Balsler's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat, sown in 1906, for a sample of same, as shown in picture, is 60 bushels per acre. It is a timely sowing, full, strong, and full of grain. It is a new variety, and is being planted in all the States. Write for full particulars. BALSER SEED CO., Box 11, El Centro, Calif.

Libby's Food Products
All are selected meats, prepared for your table in a kitchen as clean as your own.
Ready to serve any time—fit to serve anywhere.
All are economical—and all are good. Whether your taste be for Boneless Chicken, Veal Loaf, Oz Tongue, Pork Ham, Dried Beef, there is no way you can gratify it so well as by asking for Libby's. Try Libby's delicious cooked Oz Tongue for sandwiches or sliced cold.
Booklets free. "How to Make Cold Dishes to Eat." Write Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

COMPLEXION HANDS AND HAIR



Preserved Purified and Beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The World's Favorite Emollient for rashes, blemishes, eczemas, itchings, irritations, and scalings. For red, rough, and greasy complexions, for sore, itching, burning hands and feet, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every form of Pimples, Itch, Eczema, and Skin Disease. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Exceptionally Low Rates to Brighter Possibilities

The Southwest is the land of possibilities. The opportunities for men of average means are brighter here than elsewhere—you can get more for your labor or your investment. The opportune time is now while the land is cheap. The country is settling up. If you purchase land now you will soon see grow up around you a community of prosperous energetic men who like yourself have seen the brighter possibilities of the Southwest, and have taken advantage of them.

Along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Texas are vast areas of unimproved land and now yielding the crops which it is capable. The same thing, in a different way, is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings of all kinds for you. If you're in any way interested in the Southwest, I'd like to send you a copy of my free paper, "The Coming Country."

August 7th and 21st

you can make a trip Southwest exceptionally cheap. Round trip tickets, good thirty—30—days, will be sold by all lines in connection with the M. K. & T. R. Y. at not more than one fare plus \$2.00; in many cases—from Chicago to San Antonio, 6c. g., the rate is \$25.00 from St. Paul, \$27.50 from St. Louis and Kansas City. Express rates are considerably lower. The tickets permit of stop-overs in both directions, via M. K. & T. R. Y. If your nearest railroad agent cannot give you the rates, write me for particulars.

W. S. ST. GEORGE
General Passenger Agent, M. K. & T. R. Y.
Wainwright Building St. Louis, Mo.
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THE DAISY FLY KILLER
destroys all the flies and mosquitoes in every room—its dining-room, sleeping-room and parlor. It is a new discovery and is being used by all the best people. It is a new discovery and is being used by all the best people. It is a new discovery and is being used by all the best people.

Salaries of State Officials.

During this session of congress, as in many previous sessions, the expediency has been considered of raising the salaries of the higher officers of the national government and of the diplomatic and consular service. It is coming more and more to be recognized as a fact, says Youth's Companion, that the richest nation in the world, occupying a country in which the highest business salaries in the world are cheerfully paid, is nevertheless a niggardly paymaster of its highest officers. For a large share, indeed, for most of the minor positions in the government service the payment is adequate. The earnings of the clerks in Washington and of most of the men on the civil service lists compare favorably with those of men doing similar work for private employes. But for the president, vice president, members of the cabinet and of the supreme court, the circuit court judges, ambassadors and ministers, and many of the higher officers at Washington and in the states the compensation is not only inadequate to the demands of the places they occupy, but is notoriously less than men of equal ability receive in private life. The word "compensation" is used advisedly, for it includes not only the salary which goes with these offices, but the honor which attaches to them. Both together are still inadequate payment. The desire to preserve that "republican simplicity" which has always been an American ideal is the main obstacle to the raising of official salaries. Many persons fall to consider that for one who can afford it, liberal expenditure is not necessarily a sign either of extravagance or of luxury; and that with nations, as with individuals, the scale which is just and proper in the day of small things may be a measure of unseemly parsimony when the circumstances have changed.

One Theory of Wealth.

Why there should be hard-working poor men and idle rich men in the same community is a question which no one has answered, and no one can answer satisfactorily. That is why the opinion is so prevalent that the world, economically considered, is so very much out of joint, believes T. N. Carler, a writer in Atlantic. But although there is so much unanimity in the opinion that wealth ought not to be distributed as it now is, there is still a wide diversity of opinion, where there is any definite opinion at all, as to how it really ought to be distributed. These opinions may, however, be reduced to three fundamentally distinct theories, which I shall call the aristocratic, the socialistic, and the democratic, or liberalistic, theories. The aristocratic theory is that the good things of the world belong more particularly to certain groups or classes than to others, by virtue of some circumstance connected with their birth or heredity, and independently of their individual achievements. The socialistic theory is that wealth ought to be distributed according to needs, or according to some similar plan arranged beforehand, and independently of the individual ability to acquire wealth in the rough-and-ready struggle of life. The democratic, or liberalistic, theory is that wealth ought to be distributed according to productivity, usefulness, or worth.

Latest Table D'haucy.

"Hothouse lamb" is beginning to appear on the menus at many of the first-class hotels. A quarter of hothouse lamb can now be bought, if one is willing to pay four or five dollars for it. But up to a week or so ago the butchers refused to divide the carcasses, finding ready market for all they could get at from \$25 to \$30 apiece. As such a lamb seldom weighs more than 25 pounds, including pelt and head, it makes the meat come pretty high. "Hothouse lamb is an answer to a demand for a new kind of edible animal," said a butcher, "but its invention was almost an accident. A farmer out in Kansas conceived the idea that an animal could be pushed in its growth the same as a plant or flower, so he took ten ewes and put them in the cellar of a stable, keeping the place at a uniformly high temperature. When the lambs were born he increased the heat and fed them all they could possibly eat. The lambs developed rapidly and were ready for market six weeks ahead of those born and reared under ordinary conditions."

William Sherring, the young Canadian who won the Marathon race at Athens, gives the credit to his mother, who, he says, supervised his training. She decided what he should eat, and would not cook anything else. When she was told that he had won, she remarked, "Of course, I knew he would. That is what I put him over for." This is a very pretty sentiment, remarks Youth's Companion, but leaves one in doubt as to what the other young men's mothers said when told that they had not won.

Feminine Crimes Against Good Taste

By EDMUND RUSSELL, Artist, Author, Traveler, Orientalist.



AS fashion killed woman's artistic sense? Yes, in woman and life—man has been so long in the coal-hole he need not be mentioned.

Art? Modern art is merely business—one vast department store from private show to bargain cellar. Manners? Our manners are those of the Place de la Concorde on execution day. We have guttinited good taste and set up Barter as our goddess of liberty, equality and the-devil-take-the-one-who-hasn't-any-money.

It is no longer fashion that makes commerce; but commerce fashion.

The rise and fall of a fashion wave is interesting. It generally takes about twice twelve months. At first designed by one of the great European artists for some haute or demi-mondaine, or some actress of the Comedie Francaise, it is then assumed by a few elegantes, as soon as noted in society is seized upon by all degrees of modistes, till it descends to the "ready-to-wear" stage, and finally reaches the great mob of camp followers who never take up a fashion till every one else is abandoning it.

A few years ago I noticed that pigs were appearing on the Paris boulevards. Soon they dangled from every waist, filled the shops of Palais Royal and Rue de Rivoli, mounted umbrellas, were engraved on cuff buttons. Not the dramatic bristle of the Bavarian boar in blackened silver one buys on the way to Oberammergau, but the sodden beast of the sty—just pig.

Returning to New York I found it pigless. Nearly a year passed when one day I saw a pig parasol on Fifth avenue—he had arrived. The litter soon followed—whole shiploads of these little art emigrants (that should have been met at Ellis Island by those societies so anxious to reform our city and deported).

But women opened their arms, first the foolish, then the sensible and soon we were all pigs. Then some new monster arose and the art-pig wave passed west.

No wonder the frightened Puritan takes refuge in being negative and "ladylike"—but to the peril of her soul. There is some hope for the woman who makes mistakes, none for the woman who is afraid to make them. Bad taste is but the expression of an intense untrained feeling. A strong color sense that has not been guided. It can be easily cultivated. No-taste is more difficult to awaken to the expression that must accompany growth.

New England Farmer Better Off To-Day

By E. H. LIBBY, Secretary Maine State Grange.

The question, is the New England farmer as well off as in the olden times is very easily answered by the single word, yes. Indeed, I believe he is much better off, on the whole. By "the olden times," I assume that a period of at least 100 years ago is meant. It is a somewhat popular theme to discourse upon "the good old times," but on examination they will not be found to stand close comparison with the present.

In the first place, the condition of the modern farm itself is far superior to what it was 100 years ago. It is true that the virgin soil of those days has been somewhat exhausted, and a much greater use of fertilizer is required, but the average old New England farm was covered, and its soil filled, with rocks, and a large portion of the farmer's time was occupied in clearing his land and building stone walls, while to-day there is little of such work to be done.

The farmer of the olden time hoked his crop and pitched his hay with rude hoes and forks, hammered out by hand by the village blacksmith, and cut his hay and his wood with scythes and axes of the same rude kind.

The modern farmer has his up-to-date, machine-made tools for everything, and he cuts his hay and plows and cultivates his land seated at ease upon the seat of his mowing machine, sulkey plow, cultivator, horse rake, planter, or some other particular machine exactly calculated to do the most work in the shortest time and with the least expenditure of physical labor.

In his home and social relations also the modern farmer enjoys, as a matter of course, comforts and luxuries of which his forefathers never dreamed. Household furnishings and equipments are as far superior to those of old as are the implements he uses in his outdoor work on the farm. The cook stove has replaced the open fireplace, the faucet, with running water, the old well sweep or wooden pump. Bath rooms are no longer an unheard-of luxury, and the farm house without its musical instrument of some-kind is the exception.

The telephone has brought him into close touch with his neighbor and the whole world, and the rural free delivery brings his mail and the daily paper to his door, while in his grange he has opportunities for social and intellectual development far beyond anything imagined even by his ancestors.

Electric roads spreading in every direction from the cities give him easy and cheap communication with centers of trade, and he is no longer an isolated being, but is becoming more and more an active factor in the business and political life of the state and nation.

The growth of the cities gives him greater markets near at hand, and the government crop and market reports keep him posted upon prices and conditions everywhere.

He has the benefit of the government experiment stations, with their almost marvelous achievements in the development of scientific cultivation of the soil, and the knowledge and skill of the whole world are his almost for the asking.

Space forbids further enumeration of the many advantages enjoyed by the modern husbandman which his forefathers knew not, but the foregoing, while far short of the total catalogue of them, will suffice to show my reasons for my answer to the question.

Abattoirs, Adequate and Inadequate Government Inspection

The Regulation of Food Supply in Germany and France Scientific—Model Abattoirs in Paris—Napoleon Started Reform.

A writer makes declaration with calm conviction that since 1891 the whole packing industry of the country has been under rigid government inspection. In the light of present disclosures the assertion does not carry the assurance it may have when the words were fresh written; even the most careless reader must know the methods of meat inspection in this country bear no comparison whatever to those obtaining in France and Germany, in which countries regulation of the food supply is more thorough and scientific than here or in England.

Chicago is not the only city showing interest in the improving of slaughter-house conditions. Over in England the London county council is taking steps for the establishment of public abattoirs, and parliamentary legislation thereto is looked for. In the regulation of the slaughter and sale of meat England is far behind the two European countries named. Parliament has not made enactment for compulsory inspection, nor authorized municipal slaughter houses. However, several cities of Great Britain have secured by special legislation the public abattoir; in Edinburgh abattoirs were opened back in 1851; in Manchester in 1872, and Birmingham has a city market similar to the best markets of Germany. A London correspondent, writing to the New York Tribune on the subject of "English Meat Inspection," says: "The English precedents for municipal management of abattoirs are not so numerous as Mayor Dunne has assumed them to be. When the public health act was amended 15 years

ago there were not more than 27 public slaughter houses in the United Kingdom, and some of these were in small towns. About 50 towns have incurred debt for the construction of abattoirs, and perhaps 20 more have established them without borrowing money for them but many of these are small communities. The annual receipts for 50 of these public abattoirs do not aggregate more than \$100,000, so that the business from the point of view of the Chicago packers is insignificant. The bulk of the slaughtering for London, with its immense population, is done in private slaughter houses under fairly close inspection. At Deptford and Islington the slaughtering is supervised so systematically by officials of the city corporation that the business is considered semi-public, although not in a strict sense municipalized. Inspection is virtually the only safeguard against improper food supplies in the metropolis. Glasgow has a series of slaughter houses at the foreign cattle wharf and elsewhere, and Edinburgh and Dundee also have a municipal system of abattoirs admirably conducted. Manchester, Leeds, Brighton, Blackpool, Exeter, Reading and other English cities have municipal slaughter houses; but the system is not yet general, although reformers assert that it is likely to become so in the large towns."

The Review of Reviews calls attention to a visit recently made by members of the London County Council to Paris in a study of the model abattoirs of that city. It is of interest to note that private slaughter houses have been done away with in Paris since 1818. The city of Paris owns and operates the Villette slaughter houses, and in the Vaugrard district is situated one other great municipal abattoir. A large staff of veterinary surgeons carries on the work of inspection, which is done under the direction of the prefecture of police.



FRENCH ABATTOIRS KEPT SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN.

In making comparisons between the English and French inspection of meats an observer asserts it is impossible for meat retailed in Paris to escape inspection, as it frequently does in London. In London the staff of inspectors is too small, and detection of disease is left to inexperienced slaughterers. In Paris many inspectors are well qualified for their work. The system of inspection, as carried on at the public abattoir in Paris, is thus described in a London publication: "After each carcass has been dressed and suspended on the stands with stout iron pegs, which can be seen both inside and outside each



SAUSAGE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO PACKING HOUSE.

where animals were slaughtered for food was made in England in the time of Richard II. In 1388 parliament legislated against the casting of offal and other refuse of slaughtered animals into rivers and other waters. Then a long break in attempt at looking after the public health in the way of meat inspection, and the last century was marked by vigorous effort in this direction. During this period a national system of municipal slaughter houses was established in France and Germany, and in Great Britain the subject was widely discussed, and local instances of public ownership. To Napoleon belongs no small credit for the public abattoir.

CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER.

The Things We Eat. Too much meat is absolutely hurtful to the body. Sailors on board of ships get scurvy when their supply of vegetable food is exhausted. The digestive organs of the human body demand vegetable food, and if we don't eat enough vegetables we pay for it dearly.

Nature gave us wheat, and in every kernel of wheat nature has distributed iron, starch, phosphorus, lime, sugar, salt and other elements necessary to make bone, blood and muscle. EGG-O-SEE is wheat scientifically prepared. Cooked, and made into crisp flakes, EGG-O-SEE goes into the stomach ready for the digestive organs to convert it into life-giving substances with but little effort.

EGG-O-SEE eaters are a clean-eyed, strong and happy lot. The proof of a pudding and the proof of EGG-O-SEE is in the eating. EGG-O-SEE besides being solid nourishment is most palatable. Every mouthful is a joy to the taste and direct benefit to your health. A 10-cent package of EGG-O-SEE contains ten liberal breakfasts. Our friends advertise us. They eat EGG-O-SEE for a while. They grow strong. They are well and happy and they pass the good word along.

Next time you send to the grocer's tell your boy or girl to bring home a package of EGG-O-SEE. Have your children eat EGG-O-SEE. It is their friend. They'll eat EGG-O-SEE when nothing else will taste good.

You try EGG-O-SEE and you can deduct the cost from your doctor's bills.

We send our book, "Back to Nature," free. It's a good book of plain, good, common sense. If you want a copy, address EGG-O-SEE Company, 10 First St., Quincy, Ill.

Sleepy Policeman's Mistake. An urban councillor of Milton, Sittingbourne, England, got into a compartment at Barking in which a policeman and a prisoner were travelling.

Presently the policeman fell asleep and when the train reached Plastow the prisoner, falling to arouse his custodian, quietly got out. When the policeman woke up he mistook the urban councillor for his prisoner and tried to force him out to the platform. The councillor resisted, and the train went on to Bromley-by-Bow.

Here the policeman succeeded in hauling the victim out and took him back to Plastow by train. After a long cross-examination the councillor was liberated and reached home by cab in the small hours of the morning.

A Balloon Incline Railroad. Consul William Bardel writes from Bamberg that Engineer Balderauer, of Salzberg, has invented a balloon railroad, experiments with which are now being made in the mountains in the neighborhood of that German city. It consists of a stationary balloon, which is fastened to a slide running along a single steel rail. The rail is fastened to the side of a steep mountain, which ordinary railroads could not climb, except through deep cuts and tunnels. The balloon is to float about 35 feet over the ground, and a heavy steel cable connects it with the rail. The conductor can, at will, make the balloon slide up and down the side of the mountain. For going up the motive power is furnished by hydrogen gas, while the descent is caused by pressure of water, which is poured into a large tank at the upper end of the road, and which serves as ballast. Suspended from the balloon is a circular car with room for ten passengers. The cable goes from the bottom of the balloon through the center of the car to a regulator of speed, which is controlled by the conductor. The inventor of this railroad claims that his patent will force all incline cable roads out of existence.

BACK TO PULPIT.

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe which left me in a complete state of collapse and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some 80 pounds, but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent, delicious to taste and always welcome."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural food to regain health or hold it; is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have this food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason." Look in pkg. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Well-Via."

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second class matter, September 26th, 1901, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

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

TO THE VOTERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention, for the nomination as Sheriff of Lincoln County New Mexico.

Clement Hightower.

It is safe to say that the state of matrimony will never be found in the marriage of New Mexico and Arizona.

Captain William Yates, of the Fourteenth cavalry, formerly stationed at Fort Stanton and well known to many citizens of this county, was thrown from his horse while on drill at Boise City, Idaho, July 27, and is thought to be fatally injured.

Why don't some one suggest to Col. Max Frost to re-publish the letter written by Gen. Lew Wallace to him shortly before his death against dropping the name of New Mexico provided the territory should ever be admitted as a state? It would be interesting reading for the patrons of the New Mexican just at the present time.

The Arizona Republican, quotes Capt. Jack Crawford as saying that the native people of New Mexico are showing more shrewdness and foresight in this merger fiasco than the politicians have been counting on and there will be many surprises when the vote comes to be counted next November and that does an uno is no good.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Clement Hightower as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Mr. Hightower came to this county several years ago as Superintendent of the Lincoln Forest reserve, which position he held until a general change was made last winter, since which time he has continued to reside at Capitan. He is well known throughout the county, speaks both Spanish and English, and will make a strong candidate. Being the first to announce his name will give him a good start and it is hoped will stimulate other candidates to follow his example and come out and show that they are not afraid of getting chawed up.

Hon. Hiram Hadley, Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, visited our Institute on Saturday and part of the day Monday. It had been arranged for him to deliver a lecture at the Congregational church on Sabbath evening but the rain interposed much to the disappointment of the people here who very much wished to hear Superintendent Hadley. However he favored a fair audience at two o'clock Monday afternoon with a short talk which was duly appreciated as he always manages to infuse the minds of his hearers with a little of his own grand enthusiasm. When one comes to realize the amount of good work done in the cause of better education throughout the territory during the past two years and a half, there can be no shadow of doubt that in Superintendent Hadley at least, the people have

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, WITHIN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

THE F. M. DAVIS IRON WORKS COMPANY PLAINTIFF, VS. THE NEW MEXICO HOMESTEAK REDUCTION COMPANY, ET AL. DEFENDANTS.

WHEREAS, on the 25th day of April, 1906, in a certain cause then pending in the Sixth Judicial District Court of the Territory of New Mexico in and for the county of Lincoln, wherein the F. M. Davis Iron Works Company was plaintiff, and the New Mexico Homestead Reduction Company, Edward D. Rasmussen Guy H. Herbert and Williamson, doing business under the style and firm name of Herbert & Williamson, Henry Silva, M. Silva, Frank Purcell, Abel Pino and Demetrio Perea were the defendants, a certain judgment and decree was rendered and made against the said defendant, wherein and whereby, amongst other things, it was considered, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have and recover from the said defendant, the New Mexico Homestead Reduction Company, the sum of Twenty-three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixteen and sixty-seven one hundredths dollars \$ (23816.67), with interest thereon at six (6) per cent. per annum from the date of said judgment and decree; that the said defendant, the New Mexico Homestead Reduction Company, within ninety (90) days from the date of said decree pay to the said plaintiff the said last mentioned sum, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, and costs of suit to be taxed; that in default of payment of said sum within said time, upon application of the plaintiff, all and singular, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described, be sold at public auction by J. F. Bonham, special Master in Chancery; that the said Special Master sell said premises in said decree and hereinafter described as a whole, and not in separate lots or parcels; that the said defendants and all persons claiming or to claim from or under them, or any or either of them, be forever barred and foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption and claim of in and to said mortgaged premises, and every part and parcel thereof, from and after the sale of said mortgaged premises, by virtue of said judgment and decree; that the purchaser or purchasers of said mortgaged premises at such sale, be let into possession thereof, and that the plaintiff or its assigns may become a purchaser at such sale, and that the lands and premises agreed and directed to be sold by said judgment and decree are situate, lying and being in the county of Lincoln and territory of New Mexico, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

"The Vera Cruz mill site being Mineral Entry No. 176, and designated as Lot No. 429, the Receiver's Receipt for which was issued on May 21st, 1884, said mill site being in Township 8, South Range 12 East of New Mexico meridian, the Golden Eagle mill site, being Mineral Entry No. 202, and designated as Lot No. 479; the Vera Cruz, Golden Eagle, Bustamante and Washoe Lode mining claims, the United States Patent to which in General Land Office No. 15,271, and mineral certificate No. 91, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 141, 127, 271 and 272 respectively, also the Vivian Lode claim and the Vera Cruz Placer location, all of the above lode claims and mill sites being in Nogal Mining District, in the county of Lincoln and territory of New Mexico, with all improvements thereon being declared that all machinery placed on any of said properties shall be fixtures and belong to the real estate together with all and singular the tenements, land tenements, and appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining, and that I will sell said premises above described as a whole, and not in separate lots or parcels.

J. F. Bonham, Special Master in Chancery. Dated August 2nd 1906. Byron Sherry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 16.

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

Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the 1/4 corner on the S. side of Section 34 Township 5 S. Range 12 E. bears S. 8° 34' W. 325.8 ft. distant. Thence N. 29° 59' W. Var. 12° 40' E.—598.5 ft. to Cor. No. 2. Thence S. 30° 11' E.—Var. 18° E.—1485 ft. to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 15° 50' E.—590 ft. to Cor. No. 5, place of beginning. Area 19.465 acres. Adjoining claims, so far as known, are on the north and west, Ancho Placer, Sqr. No. 1135, Plabard and Paden, claimants; on the west, Saylor Jack Lode, R. J. Murphy, claimant. Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, lode, mine or vein, or any portion thereof, together with all and singular the tenements, land tenements, and appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining, and that I will sell said premises above described as a whole, and not in separate lots or parcels.

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Stock too extensive to enumerate. A call is all I desire and you will buy your supplies here—
For Good Attention and Low Prices
CALL ON

S.C. WIENER.

sum of Twenty-three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixteen and sixty-seven one hundredths dollars, and the interest thereon, from the date of said decree, no part of the same having been paid; and whereas the time limited by said decree for the payment of said principal sum and cost has elapsed, and the said plaintiff has applied to said special master to make the sale of said premises as ordered and directed, in said decree.

NOW, THEREFORE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, J. F. Bonham, special Master in Chancery, in pursuance of said decree on the 3rd day of September, A. D. 1906, at 2 P. M. of said last day, at the said Vera Cruz mill-site, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the said described premises and lands, together with all improvements thereon, as well as all machinery on said premises, or any portion or part thereof, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and that I will sell said premises above described as a whole, and not in separate lots or parcels.

J. F. Bonham, Special Master in Chancery. Dated August 2nd 1906. Byron Sherry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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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.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 17

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

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

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the 1/4 on the S. side of Section 34, Township 5 S. Range 12 E. bears S. 2° 47' W. 7950.5 ft. distant. Thence N. 36° 28' E.—Var. 12° 29' E.—1486.4 ft. to Cor. No. 2. Thence N. 50° 28' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—449.1 ft. to Cor. No. 3. Thence S. 38° 20' W.—Var. 19° 35' E.—1489.8 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.

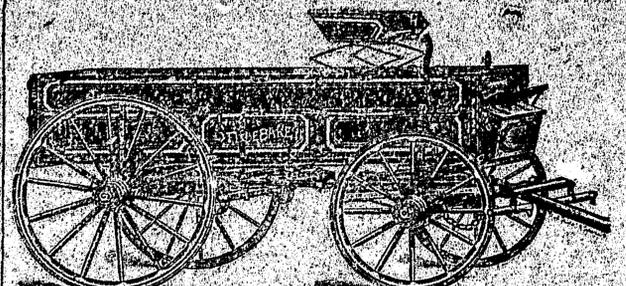
The adjoining claims, so far as known, are, on the west, South Ancho Placer, Sqr. No. 1135, M. G. Paden et al, claimants, on the east, Buckeye State Lode, the heirs of William S. Peters, claimants.

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

Howard Leland, Register.

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 and (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 apply to



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Stock Yards	1:24 p.m.	Stock Yards	4:15 p.m.
U. S. Indian School	1:26 p.m.	U. S. Indian School	4:13 p.m.
Donaciana	1:33 p.m.	Donaciana	4:06 p.m.
Vega Blanca	2:00 p.m.	Vega Blanca	3:35 p.m.
Kennedy	2:26 p.m.	Kennedy	3:14 p.m.
Clark	2:50 p.m.	Clark	2:50 p.m.
Wiggins Spur	3:10 p.m.	Williams Spur	2:50 p.m.
Stanley	3:40 p.m.	Stanley	2:10 p.m.
Mortuary	4:10 p.m.	Mortuary	1:35 p.m.
McIntosh	4:35 p.m.	McIntosh	1:10 p.m.
Antelope	4:45 p.m.	Antelope	12:59 p.m.
Estancia	5:05 p.m.	Estancia	12:45 p.m.
Willard	5:50 p.m.	Willard	11:25 p.m.
Progresso	6:55 p.m.	Progresso	10:55 p.m.
Blanca	7:15 p.m.	Blanca	10:30 p.m.
Torrance	8:15 p.m.	Torrance	9:50 p.m.

Leave El Paso via E. P. & N. E. System 6:45 p.m.
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4:30 p.m.
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