Advertising!
Merchants—this is the best advertising medium.

THE OUTLOOK.

Job Printing..
Done Neatly and at the Most reasonable prices

VOLUME 2 WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, AUGUST, 23, 1906. NUMBER 51

LOCAL ROUNDUPS,

This time the rains have fallen on the just as the horizontal widening of the faces here will show,

S. C. Wiener is expected back from Chicago this week with a new fall stock of goods.

R. B. Thomas, a big ironmoner of the Oscuras was here breathing our rarefied air for a day or two during the past week.

P. C. Bell, an old timer and prospector, has been doing time with the old crowd here for several days.

Attention is called to the new advertissement of he Carrizozo livery stable. A live firm always advertises its business, and you never got left by patronizing it.

Jim Camunez, a very good friend of Juan L. Reyes and who at one time assisted him in all his musical entertainments in this town, died in El Paso about ten days ago.

John Martin, a conductor on the eastern division of the El Paso and Southwestern who owns a ranch at the east end of the Gallinas mountains was here Sunday making arrangements to put his young son in school in preference to sending him to El Paso.

Fresh Canteloupes every morning.

TALIAFERRO'S.

It's a boy and it's name is Chew, and it put in an appearance at Ed's Monday night. But it can't chew the rag for it wasn't born that way, but Ed says it looks like popper though it doesn't feel so big as he does over the affair.

The Exchange Bank has secured a new book keeper in the person of Harry B. Dawson who hails from Illinois but whose home was formerly at Quinby, Ia. Mr. Dawson comes well recommended, is trustworthy, and no doubt will prove very efficient in his present position.

Miss Lorena Sager has resigned her position as assistant cashier and book keeper in the Exchange Bank at this place, which she has filled so well for nearly two years, and will take a short rest. It is understood that she will in a short time go to Cincinnati to resume her musical studies in that city.

ORE HAULERS WANTED.

The Wisconsin Milling and Smelting Company want six or eight teams to haul ore from mines to their mill. Terms made after looking over the ground.

Apply to C. L. Scheler, President, or W. A. Franklin, Manager, Jicarilla, New Mex.

Fresh Creamery Butter.

TALIAFERRO'S.

Miss Carrie Covington and Miss Ruth Tompkins went to Alamogordo last Saturday to visit friends and take in the teacher's institute now being held at that place. They will also visit the schools at El Paso before they return in order to give the way back teachers of that bloomin' old Texas town some new pointers on live methods as practised here in the invigorating atmosphere of New Mexico.

Arbuckle's coffee now brings 20 cents a pound. Our 20 cent Chase and Sanborn's Coffee is far superior to Arbuckle's, will go farther, besides you can make a cup of GOOD coffee out of it, something you can not do out of Arbuckle's.

TALIAFERRO'S.

Additional Editorial,

A special effort should be made by the people of Lincoln county to make an exhibit of their fruit and vegetables this year at the territorial fair to be held in Albuquerque from the 17th to the 22d of next month. The county could defy all competition in this line if our fruit and vegetable growers would only make the proper effort to compete with other sections at this fair. Special rates will be given on all railroads both in the way of shipping products and in passenger fare for that occasion and a large exhibit from this county is especially desired.

This season's political campaign promises to be short, and full of blue smoke while it lasts. The Democrats of the territory have called their convention for the 12 day of September, while the Republican Central does not meet to fix a time until the fifth of that month. And the earthquake to be pulled off in November too. Here in Lincoln county both parties appear to be chewing gum and waiting for the other fellows to wade into the vortex, no matter how many candidates are hanging on the ragged edge.

A GOOD WORD FOR US.

The Santa Fe New Mexican in a recent issue, after quoting an article from THE OUTLOOK in reference to the future possibilities of this town, is kind enough to say this in our favor, which is duly appreciated.

"It is true that White Oaks has been unsuccessful in its ambition to become a large city and that many another town has grown great and prosperous with less than one half the effort put forth by the people of White Oaks in the same direction, but if White Oaks really has the resources and the location for a good town it will become such sooner or later, despite temporary setbacks. From what the New Mexican knows of its nearby coal beds, its mining resources, fine climate, beauty of location and pure water, it feels safe in predicting that White Oaks will always be one of the leading towns of Lincoln County."

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The Territorial Fair Association is using every effort to make the attractions this year far beyond anything yet attempted by the organization. While much will be done for the entertainment of those interested in the sporting line, a special effort is being made to bring together the finest exhibit of fruit and vegetables ever shown in the territory. In order to induce people to take an interest in this effort to advertise New Mexico's unequaled resources the following liberal premiums are offered.

Best exhibit of fruit from any county in New Mexico—
1st prize, $150,00; 2d pr., $50,00.

Best and largest exhibit of—
Apples..$10,00. Grapes..$10,00
Peaches..$10,00. Plums..$5,00.
Pears..$10,00. Quinces..$5,00.

Best and largest collection of fruits raised by one exhibiter.—
.....$10,00.

Best plate of—
Grapes..$1,00. Peaches $1,00.
Pears..$1,00. Quinces..$1,00.
Apples..$1,00. Plums..$1,00.

Best and largest collection of vegetables from any county $25,00.

Best exhibit of vegetables raised by one exhibitor....$10,00.

AGAINST MR. PINCHOT'S LITTLE SCHEME

The Commercial Club of Las Vegas has addressed a protest to the Department of Agriculture remonstrating against the action of the forestry bureau permitting the cutting of any timber on the Pecos Forest Reserve near the sources of streams. A similar protest was addressed to Gifford Pinchot chief of the bureau. This action is illustrative of the complete change in sentiment toward forest reserves in this part of New Mexico. The New Mexican confidently expects to see similar action taken at Alamogordo, White Oaks, Capitan, Silver City and other places in whidh at present there is strong opposition to forest reserves, and where it is still believed that timber exists for no other purpose than to be cut for the profit of some lumber corporation and the incidental and purely temporary benefit of some big stock grower.

JOE CANNON ON INJUNCTIONS.

"Speaking for myself, I am not in favor of this legislation demanded by Mr. Gompers. The power of the courts to issue writs of injunction to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right for which there is no adequate remedy at law, is older than the constitution and as well established as any other principle of law or equity. The inalienable right of each citizen, be he weak or strong, is to come and go to and from his property without molestation, and to carry on business thereon, and, in the exercise of such right, he is entitled to call upon the government for protection through the courts.

"Mr. Gompers claims that in contests growing out of strikes or lockouts he is opposed to violence on the part of anyone connected with the controversy. I will not question the good faith of the claim, but I do say that if the legislation he demands were enacted, destruction of property by irresponsible persons in such controversies would increase. Again, if such legislation were enacted under its cover, vicious and irresponsible people belonging to the criminal class, not engaged in labor, or seeking to labor, would avail themselves of the oportunity, as they have in many instances, in the name of contesting labor, of destroying property, and the owner thereof would be without remedy. The legislation that Mr. Gompers demands would turn loose in times of trouble the criminally disposed. In charity for him, I do not believe that he realizes the consequences that would result from that which he advocates, and, in justice to all the citizenship of the republic, in justice to every man who lives in the sweat of his face by honest endeavor, I am now, and will be at all times, opposed to this legislation which he demands."

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses.

TALIAFERRO'S

A TELLING BLOW FROM TELLER.

United States Senator Henry M. Teller has written a letter to ex Governor Otero which ought to set the minds of our conglomerates to thinking in a new channel.

The letter is so full of plain, common, hard sense that it is here given in full.

Denver, Colo. July, 30. 1906.
Hon. Miguil A. Otero,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Dear Governor:

As you know, I have been interested ever since I have been in public life in securing the admission of New Mexico. I have voted for admission every time I have had an opportunity to do so. I have defended your people on the floor of the Senate on several occasions when they have been assailed. I have opposed joint statehood pecause I thought it unjust not only to Arizona, but to New Mexico as well.

Wants a Vote Against Joint Statehood.

Iam anxious to see New Mexico vote against joint statehood, not because it is necessary to defeat that project, but because I believe it will materially hasten the admission of New Mexico as a state. Arizona will defeat joint statehood beyond a doubt, and it would be very discouraging to your friends in the Senate if New Mexico should give her vote for such admission. I believe we can at an early day, secure the admission of your Territory, especially if you show by your vote that your people are opposed to joint statehood, as well as the people of Arizona.

The vote on the Foraker amendment, 42 for and 29 against, fairly represents your strength in the Senate. Joint statehood never had any real strength in the House or Senate, only as it was supported by the friends of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. As Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be out of the way in the future, joint statehood (unless your vote keeps it alive,) will be dead and we will have no more ot it.

I hope your people will stand for their best interests and vote for single statehood and demand that as a right which has been conceded to them again and again by both political parties, they are entitled to single statehood by virtue of population, wealth, etc.

I hope you will take an active part in the coming election, for I know many of your people are looking to your lead in the fight for your rights.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. M. TELLER.

Welch & Titsworth

Pride of Denver Flour 100 lbs. 2.50
Imboden's best " " 2.60
Second grade Kansas " " 2.00
Cane Granulated Sugar " 5.45
" " 16 lbs for 1.00

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.)

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

CAPITAN. N. M.

Who's your Tailor?

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

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

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

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

Made to your measure—taken by us.

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

TALIAFERRO MERC. and TRADING CO.

THE EXCHANGE BANK,
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

Transacts a General Banking Business—Issues drafts on all Principal Cities of the World—Accords to Borrowers every accommodation consistent with safety. Accounts solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

The Spoiling of Sweet Corn.

Who that has enjoyed the delights of peas, beans and sweet corn, picked in the morning with the dews of the summer night still upon them and cooked "while you wait," will not agree with the Tip of the Tongue Man in The New York Press, who is speaking of the difference between really fresh vegetables and those which have been gathered even recently? This is what Tip says: My Jersey farmer tells why the green corn we get in the market here tastes like field corn. "The sweet corn loses its sweetness before it reaches the table because of the condition in which it has to be brought to the market," writes my farmer. "It comes in large truck loads, piled high and packed down. Stand in the market at night when the wagons from the farms come in. If you take the cover off a load you will see a sort of steam rising from it. That is the sweetness going up." I find that my farmer is right. Sweet corn, beans and peas are vegetables that will not bear a prolonged wait between the field and the pot. Neither Delmonico nor Sherry can furnish such peas as the humble man may pick fresh from his own little patch in the morning—the ideal time to pick vegetables. It is the same with corn. I have raised many bushels of it, but I confess I never took an ear to market. A friend of mine who has done so assured me that if you lift the cover from a load of green corn after it has arrived in the city and thrust your hand in your hand will be made uncomfortably hot. The process of fermentation seems to have set in already. It seems to me a little ingenuity and experiment would give us better corn in the market—if not real sweet corn, at least something which would not resemble field corn so closely that a man would have to investigate its history to know what he was eating.

New York hasn't lost all semblance of a country town, remarks the New York Post. In the first three months of 1906 no less than 22,521 dead animals were found in the streets, besides 14,544 stray cats and dogs that were taken to the public pounds and there done to death. That dead horses, cows, cat and dogs should so litter the streets is perhaps not so remarkable, but it is just a little surprising that the list should also include pigs (14), goats (21) and sheep (51), which argues that the city must still have some of the aspects of a rural community. It is perhaps germane to the subject to add that the city is advertising a sale by auction of a large quantity of grass, on land near the new Croton reservoir, said grass to be sold "as it stands."

It was at an afternoon party. The hostess, anxious for a sensation and desiring something other than the orthodox thought reader and the fraudulent palmist, engaged a troupe of performing fleas for the entertainment of her guests, says the London Tattler. The party was a great success. When it broke up a loud wail rent the air. It was the voice of the impresario frantic with excitement. "What is it? Tell me, I implore you," said the hostess. "Ach, madam, I has lost vun of my fleas. Vere has it gone?" At that moment a lady wearing a gray gown brushed past him. "Ach, madam, pardon," said the manager, greatly relieved, lightly picking something from her shoulder; "vun of my artists."

Here is comfort for the self-respecting American, says the London Times: "Americans may dismiss the idea, if they ever entertained it, that the people of this country regard them all as in the same boat with the beef trust, the Standard Oil company, the dishonest railway managers and the people who control the "yellow dog" funds. There are Pharisees and foolish individuals in all countries. We have some among us, and as they are generally very ready to talk they probably do some mischief. But the mass of the people understand very well that the mass of the American people are very like themselves; and that in America, as here and elsewhere, society is held together by the "saving remnant" of which our correspondent speaks—the quiet, inarticulate people who believe in probity and honor, and who try to do their duty and to fulfill their obligations honestly."

"There is a shortage of small bills," complains a Washington dispatch. Yes, and that isn't the worst of it.

Philadelphia doctors are taking balloon trips in the hope of discovering something that may be of service in the treatment of lung troubles. It isn't the first time that doctors have been up in the air as the question of the cure of disease.

Everybody works falmer for the summer vacation, and he loiters around all day in town to prevent the noises to let his family enjoy back in the country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

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

Personal.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia university, New York, and Prof. John William Burgess, dean of that university, lunched recently with Emperor William at Cassel.

A home-coming reception will be tendered W. J. Bryan in the Nebraska state capitol at Lincoln September 5.

W. H. Whiteman, former judge of the supreme court of Arizona and later adjutant general of the territory, is dead.

Secretary of War Taft has consented to make two political speeches in Kansas during the present campaign.

Elihu Root, secretary of state, is to address the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress at Kansas City on November 29.

President Roosevelt has blocked the movement in New York for the purchase of the old Roosevelt homestead for a city landmark.

Mrs. Ella Smith, wife of Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, died recently at Block Island, R. I., after a brief illness.

William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the president, has been sued for $50,000 damages for having caused the false arrest in Washington of Nadage Dorna, a Jewish writer.

Miscellaneous.

Alexander G. Chickheim, paying teller of the First National bank of Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of $27,000 of the funds of the bank.

Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch has declined to accept the post of commander-in-chief of all the Russian troops where martial law exists.

After the preliminary investigation the naval prosecutors have decided to try 2,600 soldiers and sailors by court martial for participating in the Cronstadt and Sveaborg mutinies.

The Mad Mullah is reported to have raided the Somaliland border, killing more than 1,000 of the Rare Haran tribe and capturing 10,000 camels.

Ten warrants have been issued in the Milwaukee Avenue Chicago bank case charging the various officials with conspiracy, perjury, larceny and forgery.

M. F. Grier, assistant manager of the Hotel Metropole, the leading hotel of St. Joseph, Mo., has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses at Little Rock, Arkansas.

E. R. Holmes, vice president, and C. F. Anderson, secretary, of the defunct J. P. Baden Produce company of Winfield, Kan., have been arrested on a charge of forgery. Anderson is also charged with perjury.

Frank E. Crosland of Chicago, who has large interests in different parts of the country, has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy.

The claim of Mrs. C. J. Devlin against her late husband's estate for $820,661.42 life insurance collected by the receiver of the First National bank of Topeka, has been disallowed by the referee in bankruptcy.

The federal grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y., has reported indictments against the Standard Oil company, the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and the Vacuum Oil company on charges of rebating. If convicted the defendants will be liable to fines aggregating $1,400,000.

The American Osteopathic association in session at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, has elected Dr. S. A. Ellis, of Boston, president, and Dr. H. L. Chiles, Auburn, N. Y., secretary.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson held a conference at Chicago recently with packers and cattle raisers. A square deal for everybody was promised by the secretary.

Frank Kowalski, paying teller of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank, killed himself at his home in Chicago. This makes the third death due to the wrecking of the institution by its officers.

President Ordway, of the city election commission, President Doherty, of the Gas & Electric company, and two other men, were recently fined and sentenced to the county jail at Denver for contempt of court in connection with the alleged frauds in the recent franchise election.

The Standard Oil company, through former Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Barnesdale, of Pittsburg, Pa., has appealed to President Roosevelt in the matter of its controversy with the department of the interior regarding oil line leases in the Indian territory.

It has been announced by the United States treasury department that the purchase if silver bullion for the subsidiary coinage would be resumed immediately. About 100,000 ounces a week will be needed at present.

Augustus Hartje, the Pittsburg millionaire, has been held to court in bonds of $3,000 on a charge of conspiracy in connection with his recent divorce suit.

John Donahue, a farmer living eight miles north of Fredonia, Kas., was shot and killed by his wife.

A new paper will be launched in Carlisle the first of September. E. F. Jacobs, former manager of the territorial republican campaigns, will be the editor and owner. The paper will be called the New State Constitution.

A shot from shore recently passed over a whale boat of the French Northern squadron, which is lying off the port of Tangier, Morocco. The admiral in command has ordered an inquiry.

At the 52d annual convention of the International Typographical union held at Colorado Springs, Col., 250 delegates were present, representing 46,000 union printers.

The shah's rescript to the grand vizier as finally amended orders the formation of a national consultative assembly for Persia composed of representatives of all classes from princes down.

Two passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf railroad collided at Fort Worth, Tex., injuring 15 persons.

The seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines convened at Des Moines, Ia.

Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, in an address delivered before the Allegheny Chautauqua near Cumberland, Md., advocated the death penalty for anarchists who directly or indirectly seek to take life, and imprisonment and whipping for those guilty of lesser offenses.

All strikers on the Mexican Central railroad have returned to work.

After an unexplained absence of 31 years Prof. Charles H. Frye, former superintendent of the Chicago Normal school has returned to his home.

A judge or an Ohio juvenile court has sentenced a man to the workhouse for life for failing to provide for his children.

Several convicts taken to the Missouri penitentiary from St. Joseph by Sheriff Sampson are alleged to have been drunk when turned over to the institution and the board of charities is making an investigation.

The steamer Troy, a 5,000-ton steel packet freighter, collided with the span of the interstate bridge at Duluth, Minn., and precipitated it into the channels on either side of the center pier on which the span revolved, completely blocking navigation to and from the upper harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who have been making a tour of Europe, have returned. They were met at quarantine by the president's yacht and taken to Oyster Bay.

Panama authorities have arrested 17 Colombians who were formerly revolutionary generals on the charge of conspiracy against high national authority. The prisoners were conspicuous during the revolution of 1900 and had just returned to the isthmus.

Charles Holliday, a harvest hand has been placed in jail at Pratt, Kan., charged with beating and kidnapping the 16-year-old daughter of a farmer near Cullison.

Five children of Thomas O'Daniels, of Seymour Park, a suburb of Omaha, perished in a fire which destroyed the family home recently. The parents were badly burned in attempting to rescue the children.

The fire commission of San Francisco has approved a recommendation of the fire chief favoring the installation of a supplemental salt water system to protect the business section.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska has notified the police commissioners of South Omaha that unless they keep the saloons closed on Sunday, proceedings will be instituted for their dismissal.

The heaviest rain in several years visited Joplin, Mo., recently, washing out many streets and flooding business houses. The foundation for the new $700,000 hotel, now under construction, was wrecked.

Ernest Steinheart, a whisky salesman for a Kentucky house, committed suicide in St. Louis giving as reason that he would rather be dead than to continue selling liquor.

Henry W. Hering, cashier of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank, of Chicago, was arrested recently in connection with the disappearance of nearly $1,000,000 of the bank funds.

A well-dressed girl about 18 years old was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb near the residence of Gen. Kanibara in Odessa, Russia, recently.

Justice Giegerich of New York, has ordered the Mutual Life Insurance company to furnish a correct list of its policyholders to the International Policyholders' committee and to file a similar list with the state insurance department at Albany within ten days.

Six indictments for alleged rebating on sugar rates have been returned by the federal grand jury at New York.

A photograph of the new island recently formed in Alaskan waters near Dutch Harbor, has been received at Tacoma, Wash. Clouds of steam arise from its summit and it is surrounded by boiling water.

George Hall, one of the lynchers of the three negroes at Salisbury, N. C., recently, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 years. This is the first instance on record of the conviction of a lyncher in North Carolina.

The federal grand jury at Chicago recently returned an indictment against the Standard Oil company for receiving rebates from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company. Bond was required in the sum of $10,000. The indictment contained 19 counts.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Judge N. B. Laughlin of Santa Fe has been appointed trustee of the New Mexico Reform School at El Ruso by Governor Hagerman, to succeed ex-Mayor Marron of Albuquerque, whose term has expired.

Charles Duguette, curing agent for Southwest Indians, says that Indians, as a result of labors in Colorado beet fields, have returned to New Mexico with $30,000 earned during the season. There were over 400 Indians working in Colorado and Kansas beet fields last season.

New monuments to mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico have been completed and will be shipped to Naco to be placed on the line. The monuments are of cast iron, upon one side being suitably inscribed to show the limit of the United States and on the other that of Mexico. They are about five feet high, and are bolted into concrete foundations.

In a letter received at Albuquerque by Postmaster Hopkins from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury H. B. Reynolds, the latter ordered that the survey of the site for Albuquerque's $100,000 postoffice building be made and sent to the department at once. It is believed the money is available for immediate use and that work on the structure will be commenced soon.

The Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Company of Albuquerque has filed incorporation papers at Santa Fe, the capital being $50,000; the headquarters are at Albuquerque and the incorporators and directors are W. H. Hahn, G. A. Kossman of Albuquerque and James Lamb of Madrid. The company will work the anthracite mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Madrid, Santa Fe county.

The Democratic territorial committee which met in Santa Fe on the 9th inst. declared in favor of joint statehood by a vote of 24 to 6 and decided to hold the territorial convention at Santa Fe September 12th to nominate a candidate for delegate to Congress. The vote stood Albuquerque 11, Santa Fe 10. C. F. Easley of Santa Fe presided and only nine out of the twenty-five counties were represented.

Dr. J. M. Wilson, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, and George S. Walker, secretary and treasurer of the same organization, have advised Secretary McClure of the Territorial Fair that they will both be in Albuquerque to attend the Sheep Growers' convention September 18th next and to assist in any way that they possibly can in organizing the sheep and wool growers of New Mexico.

A dispatch received at Albuquerque from Vice President Kendricks of the Santa Fe system at San Bernardino, says the $250,000 appropriation for the Albuquerque shops has been approved by the officials at Topeka. Work on the shops will commence soon. Chief Clerk Barhoydt says the shops will be greatly enlarged in all departments. Vice President Kendricks says the work will be done at the Albuquerque shops for all the trunk and branch lines west of Newton, Kansas, and east of Winslow, Arizona.

The arrest of Pedro Alarid, says an Albuquerque dispatch, may clear up the mystery of the killing of Pedro Mirabel and almost fatal stabbing of Inez Dubois in Old Albuquerque, July 4th. Alarid is the son of a justice of the peace at Santa Fe. He is said to have known the woman over whom it was alleged Mirabel was killed. The woman, it is said, fled to Santa Fe, followed by Alarid. Alarid, who is under $500 bond for hearing August 15th, says he is innocent, and was in Las Vegas playing ball July 4th.

The cement industry is destined to become one of the most important sources of wealth in New Mexico. Cement mill after cement mill will go up and the start now made at Acme, at Acme, and at other points in the territory will bear fruit a thousand-fold. The immense beds of gypsum and lime, the cheapness of fuel and labor and the rapidly growing demand for cement for irrigation and structural work gives a home market that will take several scores of cement mills and the labor of 10,000 workmen to supply.

Governor Hagerman, Territorial Secretary J. W. Raynolds and Attorney General W. C. Reid will start Monday, says the New Mexican of the 4th, inst., for a tour of the line of the El Paso & Southwestern railway and for a visit to the Dawson coal camps in Colfax county, by invitation of General Manager H. S. Simmons, of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad company and of Superintendent E. C. Carpenter of the Dawson coal mines. The party will visit Dawson, Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Alamogordo, Cloudcroft and intermediate points. The trip will be made in General Manager Simmons' private car and will take up the coming week.

Workmen are busily engaged on the grounds of the University of New Mexico erecting two dormitories for the accommodation of the increased number of students expected when the fall semester opens. Each dormitory, one for the boys and one for the girls, will be two stories high, and the carpenters state that they will have at least the second stories of each building ready for occupancy by August 20th, when the fall term begins. Each building will accommodate twenty-five pupils. Professor Angel's house, opposite the science building, in the terrace addition, is fast nearing completion, and will be a very pretty home when finished.

An Albuquerque dispatch of August 12th says: Dwight Craig, brother of Tom Craig, who was killed Friday night when trying to hold up and rob the Chavez-Montoya ranch in Socorro county, was arrested to-day in the Magdalena mountains and taken to Socorro. Richard Queene, Tom Craig's accomplice, to-day confessed that he went to the Chavez-Montoya ranch with Craig for the purpose of robbery. Queene is expected to implicate others and disclose the rendezvous of an organized band of brigands suspected of many depredations in the southern part of the territory. Young Montoya, who shot Craig as the outlaw was beating old man Chavez over the head with a heavy shotgun, was exonerated.

Incorporation papers have been filed at Santa Fe by the Hillsboro Mines & Reduction Company of Hillsboro, Sierra county, capitalized at $1,000,000; incorporators and directors, John Kasser, New York, and Frank I. Given and H. A. Welford of Hillsboro.

The Santa Fe New Mexican believes in forest reserves. It says: Forest reserves and the forest reserve policy are not yet popular in Grant, Lincoln and Otero counties, judging by recent newspaper expressions, and cattle raisers and sheep growers can not be blamed for complaining over the restrictions that the establishment of the Gila and Lincoln reserves have placed upon them. But even stockmen and lumbermen will sooner or later recognize that a forest reserve is as good a thing for them as it is for other industries. Santa Fe, San Miguel, Mora and Taos counties were just as slow in learning this lesson as are Grant, Lincoln and Otero counties, but they have learned it, and would sooner sacrifice many of their other advantages rather than give up the Pecos forest reserve.

Wool Growers' Association.

The Sheep and Wool Growers' convention to be held in Albuquerque during the week of the Territorial Fair, September 17-22, inclusive, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the territory, particularly among the sheep and wool growers. This is New Mexico's great industry and when it is known that the Sheep Sanitary Board has a list of 1,500 men in the sheep and wool business in New Mexico it is no wonder that it is arousing considerable interest. The leasing and control of the public domain will be the principal subject to receive attention at this convention so that the matter can be placed intelligently before Congress at its short session.

The New Mexican believes in view of the above that every man engaged in the industry or connected with it as a dealer in wool, should attend the convention and become a member of the association. In union there is strength and influence. Sheep raising and wool growing in the Sunshine Territory are so important and so profitable that everything possible should be done, not only by those directly interested, but by the people and the Legislature, to accord them the fullest protection and security. A well directed, thoroughly organized and numerous association will be found a great factor in bringing about this result.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Talk About Joining Texas.

The Denver Republican publishes the following special dispatch from Roswell:

Hon. U. S. Bateman, a well known New Mexican politician and lawyer, today communicated with every United States senator, putting the proposition before them of annexing this portion of New Mexico to Texas in the event joint statehood should be voted down.

The great majority of the citizens of this section of New Mexico will vote in favor of statehood, and this fact would increase the possibility of this section of New Mexico becoming a part of Texas in the event statehood should be voted down and Arizona would ultimately be forced into the Union with the remaining portion of New Mexico.

The counties he would have annexed would be Chaves, Eddy, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Guadalupe. The sentiment of the majority would be for annexation, as statehood of any kind is desired by the people of this, the best section of New Mexico. All of the above counties are Democratic by big majorities.

Death of Judge Whiteman.

A private message received at Albuquerque by H. S. Stover tells of the death at Terminal Island, California, of Judge W. H. Whiteman, a pioneer resident of Albuquerque.

Judge Whiteman was associate justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court in 1889 and district attorney for the First district from 1891 to 1895. He was born in Coshocton, Ohio, April 2, 1844, was appointed Indian agent at Ponca, Indian Territory, in 1878 by President Hayes; he came to New Mexico in 1889 and settled here, where he resided till ill health forced him to go to California.

Judge Whiteman was a member of the Grand Army and a high Mason. His principal political feat was the frustrating of an attempt to plunge the territory into a bonded indebtedness of $200,000 for the purpose of erecting a capitol building.

He leaves five children, all prominent in New Mexico.

Cowboy Desperado Killed.

An Albuquerque dispatch says that Tom Craig, a prominent Socorro county, was shot and killed by Juan Montoya, son of a prominent Socorro ranchman, while attempting to rob Juan Chavez, a partner in the Montoya-Chavez ranch.

Craig, accompanied by an unknown companion, stopped at the Montoya-Chavez ranch, secured supper and left the house after dark to saddle their horses, but, it is alleged, returned, attacked the family and was beating Chavez over the head with a pistol when young Montoya stepped to Craig's side, placed the muzzle of a pistol against his head and blew his brains out.

Montoya went to Magdalena and surrendered. The coroner went to the scene of the killing to investigate.

Homeseekers Coming.

About fifty homeseekers arrived in Santa Fe last evening and early this morning on their way to the Estancia valley from various points in Kansas, says the New Mexican of the 9th inst. There were three different parties under the respective leadership of William Taylor, J. C. Maxwell and C. T. Ratcliffe, all of whom are immigration agents working in the interests of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Central railways. Quite a number of young women were noticed among the homeseekers and they were mostly unmarried. Four young women under the chaperonage of a married woman came from Peabody, Kansas. Most of the homeseekers hailed from a sod house! Wichita.

THIEVING SQUIRREL DRIVEN OFF

Robins Successfully Defend Nest Against Marauder.

A pair of robins proved too much for a marauding squirrel in Independence square yesterday. While on a midair cruise he suddenly stopped as though something special had attracted his attention, and then he came down the tree in a slow, unconcerned manner. The secret was out when he slyly began the ascent of another oak, in the branches of which a pair of the redbreasts had built their nest.

His little eyes glistening and his whole manner that of a thief, he moved up the tree trunk, and had almost reached the little blue eggs in the nest when the mother bird and her mate saw him and flew down from their upper perch. They were on Mr. Squirrel in an instant, and the fur flew when their beaks got into action. The retreat of the squirrel was quickly effected. The watchers were amused. Then a second time the robber advanced, and was so successful as to get one of the eggs in his paws before the birds came to the rescue.

The squirrel was nonplussed, as he couldn't back down with the egg with the birds pecking him, and he was loath to relinquish his hard-won prize. His hesitation was fatal, though, as the birds, with a concerted rush, fairly shoved him out of the nest, and the robins followed him so quickly and furiously that the egg was dropped and smashed on the ground. The squirrel then gave up his purloining expedition.—Philadelphia Record.

SORES ON HANDS.

Suffered for a Long Time Without Relief—Doctor Was Afraid to Touch Them—Cured by Cuticura.

"For a long time I suffered with sores on the hands which were itching, painful and disagreeable. I had three doctors, and derived no benefit from any of them. One doctor said he was afraid to touch my hands, so you must know how bad they were; another said I never could be cured; and the third said the sores were caused by the dipping of my hands in the water in the dye-house where I work. I saw in the papers about the wonderful cures of the Cuticura Remedies and procured some of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three days after the application of the Cuticura Ointment my hands began to peel and were better. The soreness disappeared, and they are now smooth and clean, and I am still working in the dye-house. Mrs. A. K. Maurer, 2340 State St., Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1905."

Tigers Tap Rubber Trees.

Near Perak in the Malay peninsula is a prosperous rubber factory run by a long-headed Scotchman. In order to obtain the sap from which the rubber is made it is necessary to puncture the bark of the trees. Laborers are scarce in that district, but there are an abundance of tigers. There were not enough men to "tap" the trees, but the Scotch proprietor hit on a brilliant idea. He knew that tigers are fond of valerian, so he gave orders that all the trees should be rubbed with this stuff. The tigers came up and caressingly scratched the bark in the most approved herringbone fashion, after which all that the coolies had to do was to walk around once a day and collect the rubber.

Convenient English.

"We become accustomed to a phrase," observed an educator at a teachers' convention, "but when we introduce a new one along exactly the same lines, it startles the hearer.

"A number of ladies were seated in a hotel parlor, and one of them, commenting on a woman who was standing in the hallway, said:

"'Mrs. Loraine seems unusually happy this morning.'

"'Yes,' answered a companion, knowingly, 'the ladies of Newark gave a tea in her honor yesterday. But doesn't her husband look gloomy and dejected?'

"'That is true,' admitted the first speaker. 'I presume the gentlemen of Newark gave a beer in his honor last night.'"

A WINNING START.

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force for the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such a condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

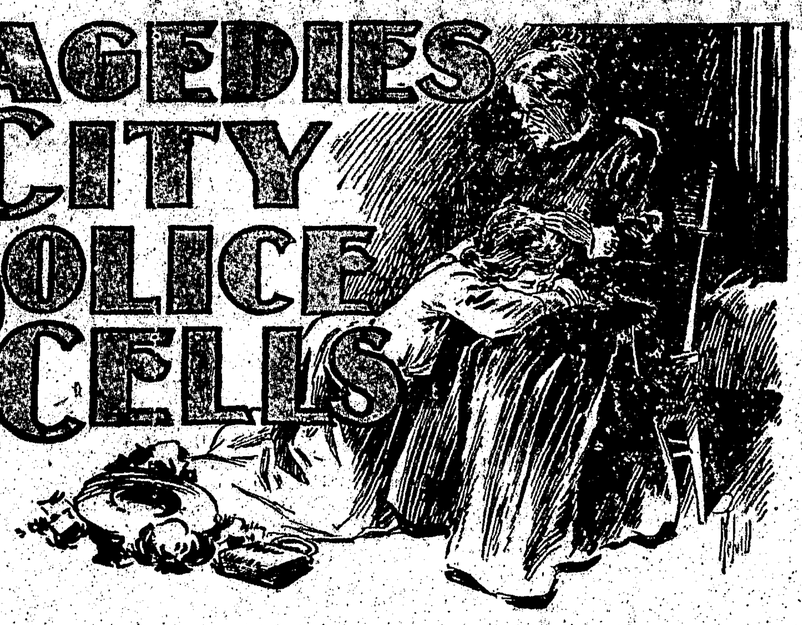
"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

TRAGEDIES IN CITY POLICE CELLS



Brooklyn.—It was a quiet day in the police station. Brownsville was behaving itself and the matron of the station had a whole hour to talk, with only one interruption to wipe the tears from the eyes of a small, dirty boy, induce him to tell the address of his home and send him on his way under the guidance of a big, strong bluecoat. And the matron, when she talks, has a few things to tell. In fact, Mrs. Cox says, with her good Irish chuckle, that she thinks she will write a book of her experiences to make her rich after she retires from the job of matron. The "boys" have suggested it to her. The "boys" are the bluecoats, every one of whom in Brooklyn, knows Mrs. Cox and has a joke for her or a word of guying when he meets her.

Duties of a Police Matron.

Intoxication is the usual charge upon which the woman prisoner is committed, with occasional charges of theft, of assault, an attempted suicide and now and then a woman whose hands have committed some bigger crime, homicide or infanticide. Whatever the charge, they all pass through the station house on their way to the jail or the penitentiary, and the matron has them in her care. She gets them fresh from their misdemeanors and with the stain of their crimes new upon them. She is the first and often the only ministering angel they know, for it is to the task of ministering that most of the matrons, womenlike, give themselves, with more heartiness than to the technical tasks of their office.

As I sat in the comfortable little apartment of the matron, flooded with morning sunshine, each of the homely objects in the room, and even the pictures on the walls, seemed to have something to whisper of the stories that have been told in those rooms, of the depravity they have looked upon, of the pitiable wrecks of womanhood they have seen pass through this room to the iron-barred cells beyond. Of some of these crippled creatures and their stories the matron told me. Fourteen years of the life has not calloused her sensibilities but, instead, sharpened her sympathies, and for all the endless stream that comes her way she can listen to each of their stories, pity them and hold out a hand to help if they have not gone too far to be beyond helping. Sometimes the judicious, quick intercession of the matron can do a great deal to check a young offender in the downward course; at any rate, a kind word never hurts even the most lowly.

Young Girls Saved.

One night two young girls were brought into the station house for intoxication, fresh, dainty girls, dressed in the finest of evening gowns, covered with long coats. It was New Year's eve and a bitter cold night. The matron was used to the unusual, but the presence of girls such as these in her lodging house made her stop and wonder. It was only a little while before the sleep of intoxication wore off and the girls woke to the realization of their surroundings and the horror of it. Finally, they were calm enough to tell the matron how it all happened. They had been over to Manhattan to a dance with two boy friends. It was so icy cold that the escorts suggested before they crossed the bridge to take something to warm them, and they stopped in a cafe and drank what the men ordered for them. Unused to taking stimulants, as soon as they struck the cold air out of doors the drinks went to their heads and they knew very little else of what happened until they waked to find themselves in the police station. What had happened was that the two escorts, finding themselves burdened with girls too much intoxicated to know what was happening to them, had opened the door of a tenement house, shoved them in and left them there. The girls had fallen immediately to sleep and one of the occupants of the house stumbling over them, had reported to the police and had them taken to the station. It was a hideous night for those girls, used only to the niceties and refinements of life.

When the next morning came, with its inevitable appearance at court, they pleaded not to be taken in the patrol wagon with the other prisoners and the matron secured the permission of the sergeant to take them to court herself in the car, and arranged for a private hearing before the judge. The circumstances related, the judge let them off with some strong words of admonition. Then the matron took the girls to their home, where they found a mother almost frantic. The matron put in a plea for them and saved them the upbraiding that most parents would have poured forth for such an indiscretion. Now, every Christmas since the happening there comes to the station a gift from those two girls, a bit of their own handiwork, and now and then a letter from their mother, reiterating her appreciation for the saving of her girls.

Maggie a Regular Lodger.

With some of the prisoners the matrons become old friends, for they almost make the station house their regular dwelling place. One of Mrs. Cox's old-timers is an Irish woman, named Maggie, whom everybody in the station house knows. She has been a habitue of station houses for 15 years, and the matrons and sergeants get so they look for her and almost miss her when she doesn't come. She is one of the cheerful drinkers and always comes in with a swagger and a laugh. The matron will greet her with a sort of despairing smile: "Well, Maggie, are you back again?"

"Sure, and ain't you glad to see me? I keep you alive, give you something to live for."

And she does keep things alive, Mrs. Cox admits. She sings her Irish songs at the top of her great Irish voice, and keeps everybody in the station awake with her song. She makes herself perfectly at home in the tiny cubby-hole of a cell and sinks into a sleep as peaceful as a child's when she has exhausted herself with singing. It takes a vigorous effort to make her get up in time for court.

Enlivens Station with Song.

Remonstrance with her is useless, the matrons have learned her long ago. Sometimes they ask her if she isn't ashamed to come so often to the station house, and she always makes the same answer. "No; the city's willing for me to stay here and I'll come as often as I like. It's much more comfortable than home. It's cleaner and I like the electric lights."

She has such a ready good humor and such a spirit of fun that in spite of her waywardness Maggie is rather a favorite in the station and with the judges. After one of her last visits to the police station Maggie pleaded penitence to the judge and promised to walk the straight and narrow path in the future if the judge would let her go. So the magistrate did give her the chance, threatening dire consequences if she appeared before him again soon. The very next night Maggie was brought into the station house with her usual hilarity, but gorgeously arrayed. She made no apologies for her downfall, but explained that when she went from the station house the day before she had found a letter from her sister containing $15. She took $7 of it and bought a new skirt, a new shirt waist and an enormous brass chain; with the other $8 she went to a saloon to come out minus the money and in the custody of a policeman. Once during one of her visits to the station Maggie grew despondent. She thought of her two daughters who are placed in a Catholic home, safe from her influence, and she began to brood. She got hold of a string and decided to choke herself with it. To make the thing more effective she called to Mrs. Cox to tell her what she was going to do. The matron was used to Maggie, however, and to threats of suicide, so she answered carelessly: "Go ahead, Maggie, you've no idea how quickly we would get you out of here; get you out much quicker dead than alive, because we don't want any dead ones around here." Whereupon Maggie burst into one of her peals of laughter and declared it was no use committing suicide in the face of such discouragement.

There are only a few that take the world so cheerfully under the influence of drink. Many of the cases that come under the eye of the police matron are of women who have been led to the passion for drink to drown some sorrow, and many of them women used to better ways of living. One day a frail bit of a woman—a mere girl—was brought to the station. Her husband had got out a warrant for her and wanted to have her committed to some institution. Drink had made terrible ravages in the woman's appearance, and when the effects of the whisky began to wear off she sat in her cell clinging with her thin hands to the bars and begging pitifully for drink. Toward dawn the woman collapsed and a hurry call was sent to the hospital. The ambulance surgeon on his arrival had only time to kneel at her side and begin his work before death closed upon her.

Woman's Pitiful Story.

While the woman lay trembling in the cell during the night she had told her story to the woman outside the bars, of how the craving had grown upon her little by little until she lost all power over herself. At 23 she was a hopeless wreck. The closing act of the little tragedy was when the mother came from her home in the country, near New York, and insisted on seeing the place where her girl had died. The matron begged and pleaded with her not to look at the cell; that it would be something she could never forget, but the mother demanded to see it, and as soon as she looked into the bare place, fell in a collapse, and an ambulance had to be called to care for her.

"The lady" was once a figure well known in all the police stations, but "the lady" is one of the figures that has passed, whose life hurried her to a pitiful end before she reached what should have been her prime. The matrons all called her "the lady," because even in her worst days she never looked anything but the lady, was always well dressed and never came to the police station without her well-fitting gloves carefully buttoned, though sometimes she was picked out of the gutter in an almost hopelessly deadened condition. Her story is one that might have been the thread of some of the stories one used to read in the Sunday school libraries, though it comes with much more force to hear the police matron who saw her in the last days of her degradation tell it.

She had spent her girlhood in the country at her father's home upon the Hudson, where they took city boarders in the summer time. The girl was as pretty as a picture, had been carefully reared and well educated. One summer there came the inevitable man from the city that won the heart of the country girl, and they were married and came to Brooklyn to live. All went as happy as a marriage bell for a while. There was a little girl baby after whose coming the young wife was not very strong, and the doctor ordered milk punches every day. The young woman began to like the punches and wanted two instead of one a day, then after a while she began to take the brandy without the milk and soon she found the habit fixed on her strongly. The husband bore with her and did everything that could be done, but things went from bad to worse until the habit fastened itself so that there was first a visit to the police station, and after the first a second and a third.

The woman, whose life had been guarded as carefully as any girl's could be, who had been used in her young days to take nothing stronger than milk or sweet cider, began to become used to the walls of a cell and to bow in abject slavery to the taste of whisky. Sometimes she would plead with the matron to go and intercede with her husband and promise better things, and many a time has Mrs. Cox gone with the plea. Always it was granted and the same result would follow and "the lady" would be back in the station house crazed with drink. The baby girl grew up into a beautiful young woman, who would come after dark to visit her mother in the cell and plead with her. It was like trying to check the north wind. The passion swept down everything in its pathway. One day Mrs. Cox was sent for to come to a consumptive home, and there she found "the lady" in the last stages of the disease. She wanted to say goodby and to offer thanks for the little kindnesses of the old days.

Made Nursery of Station.

One day not long ago a 14-year old girl brought in a dirty little baby and said the child was lost. The baby spent the afternoon peaceably sleeping on the big quilt the matrons keep for the purpose, and about five o'clock a man came in and asked the matron: "Have you got for me a baby?"

The matron assured him that she hoped it was for him, as she was anxious to turn the infant over to somebody. The baby was properly identified and the man started off with it, complacently, when the matron asked where his wife was that she had left the child uncalled for all afternoon. She had gone out, the man answered, and she had telephoned to him at his place of work over in Manhattan to call at the police station on his way home to get the babe. The man was told very plainly that the next time his wife wanted to go shopping she was not to send her baby to the police stations as a nursery.

"Shoplifter" a Puzzle.

The shoplifter is often the puzzle to the matron of the Adams street station. They come in great numbers from the poor, shabby woman, who has stolen a few pairs of socks, or a little frock for her baby, whom she longs to have dressed like the babies of her well-to-do neighbors, to the woman of apparent wealth, who has secreted some seemingly useless trifle. One woman, faultlessly gowned and of undoubted culture and good breeding, who offered $500 not to be made to sleep in a cell had been arrested for taking three pairs of 69-cent gloves. She was indignant at her arrest, but she didn't deny the theft, merely offered to pay for the gloves That was a case out of many such that Mrs. Boylan recalls from her experiences at the Adams street station, one of the things no one can explain. They call it kleptomania with the rich and thievery with the poor, who, at least, have the prick of necessity to lend palliation to their guilt.

These are the ordinary happenings in the life of the police matron. Their days and nights are a ceaseless round of watching the intoxicated, of standing by to keep the suicide from her intention, of dressing the woman with delirium tremens, who tears her clothes to shreds in the night, of hearing over and over the stories of wretchedness and misery and depravity.

"AN OLD PAINTER'S IDEAS."

The autumn season is coming more and more to be recognized as a most suitable time for housepainting. There is no frost deep in the wood to make trouble for even the best job of painting, and the general seasoning of the summer has put the wood into good condition in every way. The weather, moreover, is more likely to be settled for the necessary length of time to allow all the coats to thoroughly dry, a very important precaution. An old and successful painter said to the writer the other day: "House owners would get more for their money if they would allow their painters to take more time, especially between coats. Instead of allowing barely time for the surface to get dry enough not to be 'tacky,' several days (weeks would not be too much) should be allowed so that the coat might set through and through. It is inconvenient, of course, but, if one would suffer this slight inconvenience, it would add two or three years to the life of the paint." All this is assuming, of course, that the paint used is the very best to be had. The purest of white lead and the purest of linseed oil unmixed with any cheaper of the cheap mixtures, often known as "White Lead," and oil which has been doctored with fish oil, benzine, corn oil or other of the adulterants known to the trade are used, all the precautions of the skilled painter are useless to prevent the cracking and peeling which make houses unsightly in a year or so and, therefore, make painting bills too frequent and costly. House owner should have his painter bring the ingredients to the premises separately, white lead of some well known reliable brand and linseed oil of equal quality and mix the paint just before applying it. Painting need not be expensive and unsatisfactory if the old painter's suggestions are followed.

CIVILIZATION'S FRIEND.

The Iron Horse Spreads Knowledge and Progress.

We have yet two decades to wait before we can celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of the railroad, says "The World's Progress," in Four-Track News for July. It is a wonderful record, that eighty years of rapid-transit development. It has revolutionized the world commercially, socially and intellectually. The Atlantic and the Pacific have become near neighbors; the inaccessible and therefore valueless plains of the West have been penetrated and brought into touch with the markets of the world: New York and Chicago, that in the pioneer days were weeks away from one another, are now but eighteen hours apart.

The railroad has entered Jerusalem; it has pierced darkest Africa; it is crossing the sands of Sahara; it scales the side of Vesuvius; it bridges the most forbidding chasms and tunnels through mountains and under rivers. The whistle of the locomotive is the voice of progress! The rails over which it runs are steel bands that bind nations into a great commercial brotherhood.

The rapid development of the world along every desirable line since the locomotive became a factor in human affairs, is all the argument necessary to prove the railroad the greatest of all civilizing influences. A comparison of the past eighty years with the thousands of centuries preceding furnishes an eloquent proof of the far-reaching, uplifting, industrial, ethical and educational value of the railroad.

First Sight of Pike's Peak.

Writing from Goodnight, Texas, to the Colorado Springs Gazette, Donald Hewitt says:

Pike first saw the "grand peak" or "great snow mountain," as he invariably calls it, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of November 15, 1806. He was then marching along the Arkansas river a half dozen miles or less below the point at which the Purgatory or Las Animas river flows into the Arkansas. This is not far from the center of Bent county, Colorado. It is exactly eighty miles in an air line from Pueblo and 120 miles from the peak. A study of Pike's journal with a good map at hand will determine the position at that time with considerable accuracy. The stages of his journey on the days preceding November 15th can be easily followed. The "two dry creeks, and very high points of rocks" passed early in the morning of the 15th are to be found on the map. Nor is there the slightest doubt that "the fork discovered before evening on the south side bearing S. 20 degrees W., is the Purgatory or Las Animas river.

So far as I know no one has yet attempted to locate the hill to which Pike refers when he says: "When our small party arrived on the hill, they with one accord gave three cheers to the Mexican mountains." Here is a problem to be worked out by some good citizen of Las Animas.

Died for His Horse.

An accident showing such devotion of a man for a dumb animal that he was willing to give his life to save it, happened at Hartford, Connecticut, when Frank Daly, aged twenty-eight, was drowned in the Park river in rescuing his horse, Chief, which, attached to a heavy road wagon, had toppled over an embankment. The horse backed over an embankment and with the wagon sank to the bottom of the river, which is deep at this point. Daly sprang in with a knife and stuck to his task at the bottom of the muddy water, trying to cut the harness. Man and beast were rising to the surface when the man was struck in the head by the plunging horse's hoofs, and he sank.

Weather's somethin' mighty strange!
Always wishin' it would change;
Wishin' 'twould get warm an' then,
Wishin' 'twould get cool again.

"Here!" cried young Kallow, "can't you touch up my mustache a little?" "I'll be glad sir," replied the barber. "When do you expect to get it?"

Glasgow Electric Lines.

Glasgow municipal electric railway accounts submitted recently show the gross revenue for the years was $4,128,420, the profits for the year being $282,090, after $125,000 had been carried to the common good fund.

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Denver Directory

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THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

Wellman's Persistency.

The indefatigable Walter Wellman has established wireles telegraph connection between the Arctic regions and Washington preparatory to embarking on his hazardous aerial polar expedition. Interest in the venture will increase as the time approaches for the final launching of the airship from the station off the north coast of Norway in August, the ill fate of the Andre expedition preparing the public mind ominously for another plunge into the silences of the Arctic. The Wellman expedition is, however, equipped doubly. The dirigible balloon and wireless telegraphy were not available to Andre, and it is with the aid of these two inventions that the intrepid Wellman hopes to return. Andre made the trip one way. Wellman, the man, becomes for the moment a prominent figure among the daring adventurers of romance and history, whatever wisdom may lie in his venture, and however profitless or profitable the undertaking may be, says the Detroit Free Press. The present expedition will be his third. Fired by ambition and moved by a spirit of geographical adventure, Wellman abandoned temporarily his work in the newspaper field as Washington correspondent for western newspapers, and in 1894 ventured north, returning with valuable information. In 1898 he made a second expedition and fixed the boundaries of Franz Josef land, locating many new Arctic islands. He returned from these expeditions broken in health and almost incapacitated for active work. A man of his indomitable courage and persistence is not to be stayed by ordinary obstacles. Instead of seeking comfort and ease, he applied himself once more to his newspaper work with the one ruling passion urging him on, to gather enough funds for a third and perhaps successful venture. Though suffering bodily from the effects of his former experiences in the frozen north, Wellman devoted the past seven years to enlisting capital, amassing funds from his own savings and preparing for what may be the denouement of his life work. With this sort of courage and faith behind his new expedition, and the valuable experience gained by his previous dashes for the pole, Wellman's venture promises well.

Even a moment's reflection ought to show Bishop Fallows that the so-called extravagances of the rich are not without their compensations. We need not defend the giving of $50,000 banquets or the purchase of $10,000 gowns in order to realize that these are proceedings which put money in circulation. If every rich man lived as frugally as did the late Russell Sage, for instance, a great many lines of business would find themselves fallen upon evil days. It is better, from the standpoint of the ordinary citizen, that the millionaire should spend his money foolishly than not spend it at all. The ethics of the matter is another thing.

The writers of the Russell Sage obituary notices are almost a unit in declaring that his great passion was money-making, a fact which distinguished him from almost the entire body of his fellow countrymen.—Chicago Inter Ocean. No, in his passion for money-making he was like two-thirds of humanity. It was his passion for keeping money that distinguished him from the rest of his fellowmen.

The development of Alaska has been one of the wonders of the age, and it is certain to proceed still more rapidly when the network of railroads planned for the territory shall be completed. The days of the Indian courier and the dog team as the chief means of communication are fast disappearing. The Yukon river is navigable for many miles and has afforded means of access to the interior, but it is frozen over a large part of the year and does not reach some of the more important areas. Several big steam railroad lines in Alaska have been mapped out, and before many years it will be possible to visit and travel about the "Seward purchase" in drawing room cars and with as much comfort and even luxury as the tourist in any other part of Uncle Sam's possessions can command.

Every American girl is a queen, and no doubt the European crowds that gather to see the daughter of a president reflect that every man in prosperous America is a sovereign.

A New York specialist says bridge whist is responsible for much of the nervous prostration that is being reported. He must be so situated that he needn't care whether he is popular or not.

An electric railroad on which the run from New York to Chicago can be made in ten hours is projected. The sleeping car porters are not likely to look with much favor on such an enterprise.

The Question of Business and the Larger Life

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

THERE is no curse on work—work that is not slavish drudgery; for work is as normal to a man as play to a tiger's cub. But in the ashes of hope there is a curse upon the paradise of the idle, deep as the dust of graves. So the chief concern of every man should be to become oriented—to find out his errand to the earth. This is a part of the obligation laid upon every soul. The animal does not have to seek for its mission, the animal is pushed on in the path of its foreordained career; but man must consciously cooperate with the powers that make for his progress and his peace.

One look into life makes clear the fact that man is not here to roll as an aimless stone down a swift river. No; he is not here to drift with the stream, but to turn the course of the stream. He is not here to be bent by the world, but to bend the world.

Into the destiny of things he comes as another fate to seize the raw materials of life, and mould them nearer to his heart's desire. He is here to affirm, to create, to compel nature to higher issues, and to write large his autograph on a page of history.

It is his to find the wilding crab apple in the Asian forests, and to transform it to the bell-flower and the greening of our orchards; his to transform the sneaking wolf into the faithful collie and the benevolent St. Bernard; his to transform the arid desert, the reeking swamp, to the busy city, the whitening wheat field; his to command the irresponsible lightnings and yoke them to fetch and carry our words, our burdens, ourselves.

We are in the midst of an incompleted world. Man himself is not finished yet. All things are an eternal Becoming. God made the world, but man must remake it; and, in that remaking, remoulding of the world, man will make, remould himself. The work of creation was begun by the Higher Power, but man is commanded to finish it. In obeying this high command, he builds up his own better nature, he calls forth his own deeper powers.

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," said the great Master. These words speak in exalted terms the nature of life. Only when a man works is he in the path of the law, which is also the path of discipline, of honor, of ascension.

Stage Guying as a Prevalent Evil

By EVELYN VAUGHN.
Leading Lady in "The College Widow."

The bitterest disappointment of a young actress who comes to New York with her mind enthused over the thought of studying great artists is to have her ideals shattered by the persistent "guying" which goes on in the best theaters.

I have often wondered what thoughts pass through the minds of the audience who pay good money in the hope of receiving a genuine dramatic treat, when they see the artist and her support effectually ruin a play by this guying system.

In musical comedy such a thing is a part of the fun, and we can overlook it, but when dramatic art is belittled by the frivolous conduct or indifference of actors more harm is being done than the mere disgusting of a one night's audience.

Of course the actors and actresses do not think for a moment that the audience is aware of their smiles and guying—at least I cannot believe they would voluntarily ruin a play—yet I am quite sure that the average audience which cares to witness a high-class production has enough intelligence to detect a false ring to the interpretation of roles.

It is sometimes offered in explanation that an actress has played a part so often that she has become mechanical, but I cannot believe that the great actress who feels the character can ever forget.

We talk a great deal about the future of dramatic art in America. We read a great deal about the mushroom growth of stars who leap into popularity in a month. We listen to burning criticisms from French writers on the comparison of the highly educated and well-trained actresses of the French stage with those of America. Dramatic clubs and managers themselves talk on the need of sincerity in the young actress, who must take her art seriously, yet what more fatal blow can there be to the art of the future than having the budding actresses and actors come face to face with the distorting and slighting of art by the very idols of the stage themselves?

It is a duty not only to dramatic art itself and to the devotees of the drama who seek inspiration from the fountain heads of acting but to culture and the general intelligence as well to eliminate this guying system.

Actors and actresses who have attained greatness owe something to the future of the profession they adorn. If instead of writing articles or decrying in print the anaemic condition of the dramatic art of to-day they would endeavor to stimulate it, American dramatic art would receive its best incentive.

The Value of a Soul

By REV. WILLIAM BURGESS,
Chicago Pastor.

To talk of saving souls at so much a head is to degrade the subject to the level of the stock market or a common brokerage. Who would care for a character which could be estimated as one estimates hogs in the market? It may be interesting statistics which can give the relative expenditure in the making of a Mormon, or any sectarian, but who cares for the badge a man wears if it does not represent something greater than money? It may sometimes cost a great sum to reach a man and save him, and possibly he may never return the value to the world, but if the question is repeated, "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" who can furnish the figures to answer it? It cost less than the lowest sum named in recent newspaper articles to save John B. Gough, but if it had cost the world the equal of Rockefeller's fortune it would have been worth the investment. Let us resent the thought that human character, or "soul saving," can be counted at a cash value.

MINER'S FATE IN HANDS OF MADMAN

COAL DIGGER JERKED UP AND DOWN SHAFT FOR TWO HOURS

IN FAINT WHEN RESCUED

Insane Ex-Mine Engineer Drives Successor from Post at Point of Revolver—Victim Rescued in Wobly Condition.

Manhattan, Nev.—To be whizzed up and down a 200 foot shaft for two hours, with a maniac at the throttle of the hoisting machine is the experience vouchsafed to Jack Wright, a miner employed in the Jumping Jack mine here.

Jack, who has a good appetite, came up from the lower levels at noon the other day to eat his lunch in the sunshine. At one o'clock he stepped upon the "bucket" by which his companions had already dropped back to work, and signaled to the engineer at the hoist, who was in plain view, to lower him. The latter, John Pugh by name started to comply. He had released the brake, and the big drum about which the cable was coiled had already made several revolutions when Richard Perry walked into the hoisthouse.

The Terrified Man Shot Up and Down with Lightning Rapidity.

"Stop that bucket!" he said.

Pugh, his eyes glued to the paying-out cable, paid no attention. Perry, the former engineer at the hoist, had been fired several weeks before for drunkenness, and ever since he had been lounging in harmless drunken befuddlement about the works.

"Stop that bucket!" repeated Perry.

"Wait a minute till I get Jack down," said Pugh, with a conciliatory manner.

"Stop that bucket!" said Perry.

There was something so insistive in the command that this time Pugh looked up. He glanced up into the muzzle of a 45 Colts, behind which two eyes, out of their sockets with maniacal frenzy, glared.

"Wait a minute," Pugh started to say, trying to gain time.

Perry gnashed his teeth, placed the cold muzzle upon Pugh's temple, and cocked the gun. Pugh put on the brakes, turned on his heel, jumped out of the rear window, and went down the hill to get help.

Perry calmly established himself upon the vacated stool, his cocked six-shooter conveniently at hand. He released the brake. The drum began to revolve, slowly at first, then faster, till it hummed. Then, just as the extremity of the cable was almost reached, Perry jammed on the brakes, released them, jammed them on again, and brought the thing to a stop at the place on the cable where a piece of twine showed the reaching of the lowest level. Immediately, however, he threw the electric controller forward a notch, then another, then full on, and the drum began to revolve in the other direction. Up wound the cable, the drum fairly buzzing. Perry kept his eyes on the shaft. Suddenly the bucket whizzed out of the opening up into the sunlight. Perry threw off the controller, snapped on the brakes, and the bucket stopped, a bare six inches from the top of the gallows frame. Then off came the brakes, and down swooped the bucket into the shaft again. When it got down, it came up again; when it was up, it went down again—all at a vertiginous speed. And this is the game that for two hours, alone upon the top of Gold Hill, the mad engineer played.

As for Wright, meanwhile, he was not having a nice time. When Pugh had made his discreet exit he had found himself in a motionless bucket, swinging idly between two levels. He was just reaching over to ring two bells for further descent when the bucket started down. His satisfaction was of short duration, however. Down dropped the bucket at a speed that jumped Wright's heart into his mouth. There were big drops of perspiration upon his honest brow when the thing clambering down, when—"z-z-z-z-z-z"—the bucket began to slide upward. The speed increased to a mad one. This time he was sure there was something wrong, and so, very wisely, he dropped to the bottom of the bucket, making himself as small as possible, and anchoring himself with his feet and back. Up he shot; a stream of golden sunlight blinded him; he had a faint vision of the scaffolding above, and then, just as he had made up his mind he was dead—the bucket stopped. It swung a second there, then down it went again with a dizzying swoop.

The impressions of Wright during the next two hours might be very interesting—only he didn't have any impressions. About on his third mad trip up and down the shaft he discreetly shut his eyes and fainted away. He doesn't call it "fainting." He says he "just got dizzy." So "dizzy" did he get, indeed, that it took most of half a day to revive him, and even now he zigzags crazily as he walks, and swears he will never again be caught in any kind of an elevator.

Meanwhile Pugh was walking and running down the hill toward town. The first man he met there was L. M. Sullivan, the principal owner of the Jumping Jack mine. The two men started back up the hill. When they reached the top they peered down into the hoisting house through the back window, which had served for Pugh's precipitous exit. From there they could see Perry intent upon his work, alternately putting on power and brake. The machine buzzed and the cable whizzed, and, looking at the mouth of the shaft, they could see at regular intervals the bucket shoot up and down again. It seemed empty, and they thought Wright dead.

The concentration with which Perry played his deadly game was his undoing. Noiselessly jumping through the window, Sullivan sprang upon him from behind, pinioning his arms. Meanwhile, Pugh stopped the bucket at the surface, and then the two men, after a sharp struggle, succeeded in throwing the madman to the ground and tying him up with a rope. Then they found Wright, limp, at the bottom of the bucket.

Perry was panting in a corner of the hoistroom, trussed up like a sausage. "What did you do that for?" asked Sullivan heatedly.

"That fellow's name is Jack, isn't it?" counterquestioned Perry, pointing to the limp form of Wright.

"What has that got to do with it?"

"Well, I was just jumping the Jack, that's all," scowled Perry, turning his face to the wall.

So far this is the only explanation he has vouchsafed, and he is plainly insane.

LONG HORSEBACK RIDE OF ELOPERS TO MARRY

Rapid City, S. D.—An elopement which necessitated a drive across the country through a sparsely settled region for 100 miles in order to secure a marriage license, was part of the exciting experience of Edward Stevenson and Miss Jessie Ullery.

Miss Jessie, the pretty 18-year-old daughter of a well-known sheepman living at Top Bar, fell a victim to the charms of young Stevenson, a thrifty young rancher living near by. The father and mother of the girl objected to the marriage, chiefly on account of her youth, and finally sent her on a visit, thinking that the change of scene would divert her mind. She came home apparently contented to stay at the ranch, nothing more was said of young Stevenson, and Mr. Ullery, care free, left to take his wool to Pierre. While he was gone the crisis came.

Letters had passed secretly between the young people and Stevenson appeared early one morning with two sturdy cow ponies and carried the girl away from beneath the very eyes of her distracted mother. From sunup until late that night they rode, traversing a distance of 100 miles before coming to the nearest settlement, where a marriage license was secured and the ceremony performed.

They Rode Furiously from Sun-Up Until Nightfall.

Then Stevenson's brother took them in for a few days while the parental wrath (for Mr. Ullery had returned home by that time) cooled down. A family reconciliation followed and the young people will continue to live on the homestead within sight of the big sheep ranch.

HERITAGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Thousands of Soldiers Contracted Chronic Kidney Trouble While in the Service.

The experience of Capt. John L. Ely, of Co. E, 17th Ohio, now living at 500 East Second street, Newton, Kansas, will interest the thousands of veterans who came back from the Civil War suffering tortures with kidney complaint. Capt. Ely says: "I contracted kidney trouble during the Civil War, and the occasional attacks finally developed into a chronic case. At one time I had to use a crutch and cane to get about. My back was lame and weak, and besides the aching, there was a distressing retention of the kidney secretions. I was in a bad way when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1901, but the remedy cured me, and I have been well ever since."

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

The fellow with money to burn may live to rake the ashes.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

As a rule, a divorced woman acts as though she had been born that way.

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

Smokers Shown by Handwriting.

Mr. Saunders, a former schoolmaster, told the British house of lords committee on juvenile smoking that he could detect smokers by their handwriting—that of boys who smoked being a loose, flabby kind. Handwriting, he said, was a cinematograph of the heart.

To Wash Velveteen.

Velveteen may be washed by shaking it about in warm Ivory Soap suds; then rinse thoroughly and let it drip dry. On no account squeeze or wring it. Be careful to hang it straight on the line, for otherwise it will be crooked when dry.
ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Grocer Was Getting Even.

"That was tit for tat with a vengeance," said Walter Christie, the automobilist, apropos of a quarrel between two French chauffeurs. "It reminds me of a grocer I used to know in Paint Rock. This grocer went over to the jeweler's one day to get a new crystal put on his watch. The latter as he fitted and cleaned the crystal suddenly flushed. He bit his lip and frowned. His hand trembled so that he could hardly go on with his task. Finally, handing the watch to the grocer, the jeweler said in a restrained voice: 'Beg pardon, but didn't I just see you put a couple of rings and a scarfpin in your pocket?'

" 'Sure you did,' said the grocer, boldly. 'When you come to my place aren't you always putting things in your mouth?' ".

Chamois Skin of Commerce.

Charles C. Druedling, of Philadelphia, has written an article for the American Journal of Pharmacy on the subject of chamois skins. What is known in the market as chamois skins, he says, is really an oil-tanned sheep or lamb skin lining. The supply of skins from the chamois animal is very limited—enough could not be obtained in a year to supply the United States for more than a single day. He made special inquiry on a recent visit to Switzerland about the annual crop of the chamois skin and ascertained that from 5,000 to 6,000 skins would be a fair average yearly crop. This skin is heavier than the skin of the sheep or lamb, also much coarser. For strength and durability the chamois skin is preferable, but for ordinary use and appearance the oil-tanned sheep skin lining would, in most instances, be preferred.

AN OLD TIMER.

Has Had Experiences.

A woman who has used Postum Food Coffee since it came upon the market 8 years ago knows from experience the necessity of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a steady brain.

She says: "At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum, and got a sample and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value, for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia.

"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly. I persuaded him to shift to Postum and it was easy to get him to make the change for the Postum is delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach. To make a long story short our entire family have now used Postum for eight years with completely satisfying results, as shown in our fine condition of health and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Increased brain and nerve power always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner.

Look in pkgs. for "The Road to Wellville."

BIG NEW SHOE BUILDING.

Dedicated by the W. L. Douglas Co. at Brockton.

[illegible] dedication a short time ago of [illegible] new administration and jobbing [illegible] building erected by the W. L. [illegible]las Shoe Co. as a part of its mam[illegible] manufacturing plant at Montello [illegible] marked by the thoroughness and [illegible]tion to detail characteristic of the [illegible] in all its undertakings.

[illegible]e dedicatory program included [illegible] house from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. [illegible] concert by the Mace Gay orches[illegible] and the presence of a Boston [illegible]er to attend to the wishes of all. [illegible] building itself afforded a feast [illegible] the eye, especially the offices, [illegible]ch are marvels in many ways. [illegible]een thousand invitations were sent [illegible] including over 11,000 to the re[illegible] dealers in the United States who [illegible]dle the W. L. Douglas Co. shoes, [illegible] others going to shoe manufactur[illegible] and all allied industries in Brock[illegible] and vicinity. Mr. Douglas will be [illegible] to have anybody who is interest[illegible] call and inspect the new plant, and [illegible] "the latch string is always out." [illegible] departments of the plant were [illegible]n for inspection, the three factories [illegible] well as the new building, and vis[illegible]s were received and escorted [illegible]ough the industrial maze by ex[illegible]y. Douglas, assisted by the heads [illegible] the various departments.

Under the present system all shoes [illegible] manufactured to order, and cus[illegible]mers sometimes lose sales waiting [illegible] shoes to arrive. With the new [illegible]bbing house they will be enabled to [illegible]ve their hurry orders shipped the [illegible]me day they are received.

The new building is 260 feet long [illegible]d 60 feet wide and two stories in [illegible]ight. The jobbing department will [illegible]ccupy the entire lower floor, while the [illegible]ffices will occupy the second floor. [illegible]he jobbing department will carry a [illegible]omplete stock of men's, boys', youths', [illegible]isses' and children's shoes, slippers, [illegible]ubbers and findings equal to any job[illegible]ing house in the country. Buyers are [illegible]especially invited to come here to [illegible]rade, and every effort possible will be [illegible]made to suit their convenience. There [illegible]will be a finely appointed sample room [illegible]n the second floor, with an office in [illegible] which both telephone and telegraph [illegible]will be installed, with operators, both [illegible] Western Union and Postal Telegraph [illegible]wires to be used. There will also be [illegible]arrangements for the receipt and des[illegible]patch of mail.

Preach from Automobiles.

A novel method of preaching the gospel was recently tried in France with striking success. Pastor Delattre from Roame (Reformed church), in company with Pastor Sainton, of the Baptist church, in Paris, visited with an automobile the departments of Loire, Rhone, Alier, Saone et Loire, within a radius of about 90 miles. Pastor Delattre writes: "During nearly two months, from our automobile, we have been able to preach the gospel on market places, from fair to fair, distributing thousands of tracts and selling no less than 2,600 copies of the New Testament."

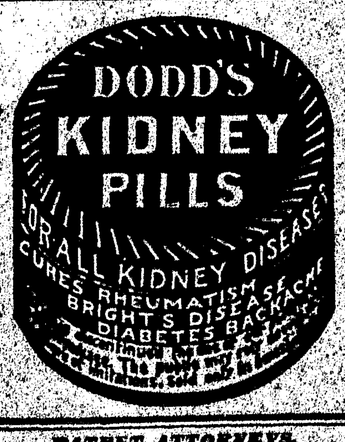
The University of Notre Dame, it appears, has some features that can not be duplicated in any other school. It is one of the old, well-established colleges, with settled traditions reaching back sixty-four years, with a distinguished staff of professors and excellent library and laboratory equipment. Its discipline is of the paternal kind—strong without being oppressive; and as it embraces in its scope the grammar school, high school and college work, its appeal is as broad as it is potent. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the famous Indiana University, however, is the fact that it has arrived at its present marvelous development absolutely without endowment. An announcement of the courses provided at Notre Dame appears on another page.

Drawing the Line.

We have followed the plow, wielded the hoe, served time on the public roads under an austere overseer, swept the backyard, worked the garden, churned the butter, washed the dishes, nursed the baby and performed other various and sundry disagreeable tasks in our times without a murmur, but when it comes to cleaning streets under three lady bosses—excuse us, please. Three women to boss you. Great Caesar's ghost! Just the thoughts of such a catastrophe is enough to give a man the "buck-ague." —Minden (La.) Signal.

World's Cotton Consumption.

The consumption of cotton from 1893 to 1898 averaged only 9,000,000 bales annually in the whole world, but from 1898 to 1903 the average was 10,684,146 bales annually, and the average price was three cents per pound greater than for the previous period. If the consumption increases at the same ratio during the next five year period the average will be nearly 13,000,000 bales annually, and the prices will be much higher than in the previous period. This indicates a prosperous future for the cotton producer and manufacturer, as well as for the export trade.



PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS Trade Marks, Designs, Copyrights and Labels secured. [illegible] Washington, D. C.

RIOTS IN POLAND

POLICE SLAUGHTERED BY BOMBS AND REVOLVERS.

CARNIVAL OF BLOODSHED

Revolutionists Fiercely Attack Troops and Police in Cities of Poland, Whole of the Caucasus Under Martial Law.

St. Petersburg.—Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal, the terrorists and revolutionists Wednesday inaugurated a carnival of murderous attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities in Poland, echoes of which are heard from Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kiex, and even far-away Chita, where the acting chief of police, Gorpinchenko was slain almost on his own doorstep.

The revolutionists' campaign flamed out with especial virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets and many more were wounded.

Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two sergeants of police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Hebrew merchant and a woman. The returns are not all in.

Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets. Their assailants, who traveled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of ten men who had invaded a grogshop and killed a soldier. These were taken by a passing patrol.

Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station of the Volsk precinct in Warsaw, where a sergeant, two patrolmen and a soldier were wounded.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lodz, where six soldiers, three patrolmen and the wife of a police captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station and two soldiers and two terrorists killed in the streets by a bomb; a bomb thrown in a police station killed the wife and child of a patrolman at Vlostvsk, where the chief of police was slain, and Plock, where, at a given signal the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them wounded.

On account of the agrarian disorders, and especially several attacks on post trains, the railway between Samara and Zaltoust, which already was carrying guards on all its trains, has been placed under martial law.

Two of these attacks occurred to-day near Ufa, revolutionists in each case flagging a train, bursting open the doors of the mail cars with bombs and rifling the registered pouches. The booty in one case amounted to $15,000; in the other case the amount is not known.

The Imperial Messenger announces that owing to a serious revolutionary outbreak the whole of the Caucasus, with the exception of a few districts, is under martial law. In the districts of Shusha and Sangeur armed bands openly attacked detachments of troops. The authorities have sufficient military forces at their disposal to suppress the disorders.

PRINTERS IN COUNCIL.

Work of the International Typographical Union.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was accepted by the I. T. U. convention Wednesday, assurances being given by Frederick Driscoll, labor commissioner for the publishers, that they would ratify it next February.

The new agreement is but slightly different from the one which expires May 1, 1907, and insures the newspaper publishers against walkouts, strikes or boycotts, they agreeing to arbitrate all differences respecting wages, hours and conditions of labor.

A national board of arbitration is created, to consist of the three members of the union executive council and three of the standing committee of the Publishers' association.

By a unanimous vote the delegates to the International Typographical Union convention adopted a resolution expressing their full confidence in the officers and executive council, congratulating them upon "the wisdom and prudent foresight shown in the conduct of the contest for an eight-hour day," and especially indorsing the action of the levy of the ten per cent. assessment for the purpose of the strike fund.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, gets the next I. T. U. convention. Although a vote was not taken, the nominations were made, and there is no mistaking the sentiment of the delegates. The only other city in the race is Indianapolis, Indiana, Vicksburg having been withdrawn after the delegates attested their preference for the Arkansas resort. Boston, which gossip had said would bid for the prize, was not nominated.

St. Joseph, Missouri, made a bid for the convention of 1909, and Seattle, Washington, also wants this prize, holding forth the Alaskan Exposition as an inducement why the delegates should meet in that city three years hence.

Treasury Buys Silver.

Washington.—Only four offers to sell silver for subsidiary coinage were made to the Treasury Department Wednesday under the invitation extended to the owners of bullion a week ago, and but one of them was accepted. Each tender was of 50,000 ounces, and all of them came from New York bullion brokers or producers. The lowest price was 66.62 cents an ounce and Director of the Mint Roberts announced that it was the only one that received favorable consideration. The three other bids went up as high as 66.85 cents an ounce and these the director regarded as too high and will reject.

BOOMING CANNON

BOTH RENOMINATED AND ENDORSED FOR PRESIDENT.

SPEAKER HIGHLY HONORED

Would Not Refuse Presidential Nomination—But It Is Best Not to Cross a Stream Until You Come to It.

Danville, Ill.—In the convention of the Eighteenth Illinois Congressional district which Thursday renominated Joseph G. Cannon for the eighteenth consecutive time, being the seventeenth nomination by acclamation, there was the greatest enthusiasm, especially over the prospective candidacy of Mr. Cannon for President.

Mr. Cannon had not intended to launch a boom for President at this convention, but the pressure of his supporters was so great as to sweep away his wishes in the matter.

Mr. Cannon's supporters in his own district will likely urge the state convention to make similar endorsement. There seems to be little doubt that this will be done.

The convention's endorsement of Mr. Cannon for President was unanimous and a resolution to this effect was adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Cannon, after the passage of the resolution endorsing him for President, said:

"The resolution which you have just adopted, coming as it does from those whom I have represented in the national House of Representatives for over thirty years, touches me profoundly. I would be less than human did I not appreciate your expression of compliment, when you mention my name with approval in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people. I would not exchange your confidence for the gratification for any ambition I might have.

"It is proper for me to say, however, that we are on the eve of a campaign for the election of a national House of Representatives, which may involve one-third of the personnel of the United States Senate, to say nothing of the campaign in the respective states.

"As you are aware, the election will be held in November next. In politics as well as in other matters, it is best not to cross a stream until you come to it. The first stream to cross is in November next and it is necessary that we should be successful in crossing it before we attempt to get over the river in 1908.

"It is too early to determine the personnel of the national ticket for the presidential election. So far as the Republican party is concerned, it will no doubt, in convention assembled, perform that duty wisely when the time comes, and whoever is chosen for leadership will surely receive the hearty support of those who believe in the policies of the Republican party, of which I am an humble member. These policies are vital for the best interests and welfare of all the people.

"No man would refuse the nomination at the hands of a great party for the highest office in the Republic, but such a nomination is not to be had for the seeking."

DEAF MUTE'S CONVENTION.

Interesting, Though Silent, Gathering in Denver.

Denver.—The second biennial convention of the Colorado Association of Deaf Mutes, which began Thursday in the Chamber of Commerce hall, was a wonderful demonstration of the progress made in sign language.

The greatest novelty was five young women who recited without emitting a sound. Rythmic and graceful in motion, their rendition seemed to be as pleasing to those who could follow them as a vocal quintet to music lovers.

The Colorado deaf mutes evidently have come up to Denver with the full intention of having as good a time as any noisy aggregation that ever whooped its way down Sixteenth street.

With the faculties of sight and touch they did all that others can accomplish. When their president, George W. Veditz, addressed them, although there was not a sound except the smack of his hands as he emphasized his points, all were attentive. Their earnest faces, nods of approval and rounds of applause were as emphatic and genuine as if they had been deafening.

The officers of the association are: G. W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, president; H. M. Harbert, Colorado Springs, first vice president; Stephen McGinity, Denver, second vice president; Max J. Kestner, Denver, secretary; Frank A. Lessley, Denver, treasurer; Edward P. McGow, Denver, Floyd O. Mount, Mrs. Kate O. Mount, Denver, trustees.

Army of the Philippines.

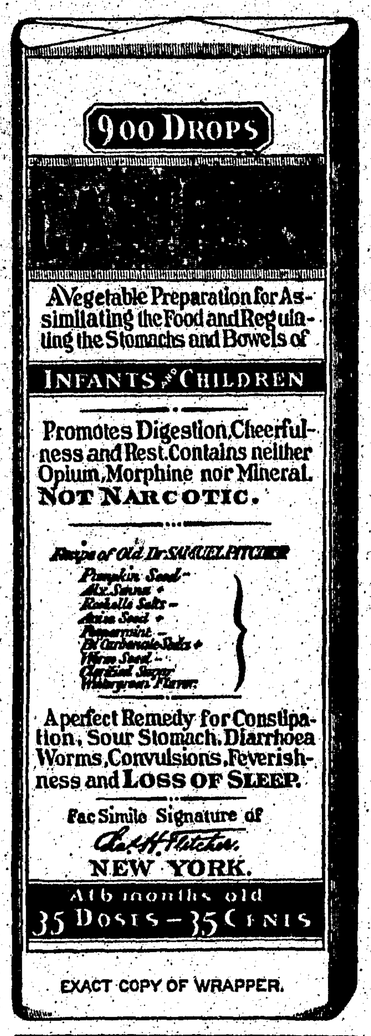
Des Moines, Iowa.—The Society of the Army of the Philippines late Wednesday afternoon elected the following officers:

Commander-in-Chief, Major General MacArthur, U. S. A.; first senior vice commander, Capt. A. H. Crow, Pennsylvania; first junior vice commander, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; second junior vice commander, Earl C. Carnahan, Kansas; third junior vice commander, Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.; fourth junior vice commander, G. E. Winheimer, Illinois; fifth junior vice commander, Major Speere, Minnesota; surgeon general, Maj. W. S. Conklin, Des Moines, Iowa; Quartermaster general, Lieut. C. B. Lewis, Colorado; judge advocate general, J. O'Donnell, Kansas City, Missouri; chaplain, Rev. J. A. Beebe, Des Moines, Iowa. Next year's meeting will be held at Kansas City.

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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It is best for all who are troubled with disorders of digestion to adopt a simple, nutritious diet, ignoring those foods which induce irritable conditions, and strictly adhering to the policy of moderation.

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can be regularly eaten by persons with the most dyspeptic and rebellious stomachs. It is made from the whole grain of the wheat containing no indigestible matter;—regulates the bowels.

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Can be served hot. Put in a hot oven for a few minutes; or cook in boiling milk to a mush.

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we will send you FREE a copy of Mrs. E. E. Kellogg's new 500-page cook book, "Healthful Cookery." This offer will not appear again.

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all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

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which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

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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 6, 1904, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

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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.

From the amount of hot air prevailing in New Mexico for the past week about all the tanks in all the joint statehood newspaper offices must have sprung a leak.

FINE AS SILK.

Albuquerque Journal: "The Drovers Journal says that the corn crop is fairly grinning from ear to ear these days. Shucks". Not a grain of truth in it.

The late earthquake at Valparaiso, Chili proved to be even worse than that of San Francisco, as hardly a house was left standing, and the entire population is left homeless and destitute.

A good shaking up appears to have been a real benefit to Socorro, and leads the Chieftain of that place to remark: "We have made a fair start on the road to progress, and it will take more than an earthquake to head us off." You can't down a spirit like that.

The Albuquerque Journal very pertinently remarks that "if Mr. Rodey had been asked to make a speech at the banquet given to Secretary Root in San Juan, Porto Rico, it would not have taken more than two guesses to hit the subject he would have talked on". Yes, that is dead easy. It would have been "How it sururised me to be made a judge," or else the same old statehood straddle "Across that boundless reach of sand and glory,
From Texas plains to Yuma's purgatory".

SAME OLD GAG.

In a late issue of the Santa Fe New Mexican Col, Max Frost heads an editorial: "Some Reasons for the Support of Jointure by this paper".

This looked interesting, for no one has yet been able to discover that he had reasons for advocating conglomerhood, any more than the overwrought suicide had for committing hari-kari. Sorrowful to say the reasons do not appear upon reading the editorial. "The President wanted it so, and threatens to keep us out if we don't double up", is about the drift of it.

Let us see! A fellow by the name of Beveridge also wanted it so.

A coterie of the army and navy officials from the United States and Europe have lately been holding a red tape gabfest at the city of Geneva, Switzerland. Among other things of more or less importance it was decided that: "Those who succor the wounded on the field of battle are not to be recognized in the future unless members of the international body". Imagine such angels of mercy as Clara Barton, Mother Bickerdyke, Annie Wittenmeyer and scores of others staying the ministering hand on the field of Shiloh, Chicamauga, or Antietam, until they could be duly mustered in and recognized by this International Circumlocutory Society. O, Lord!

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 HOMESTAKE REDUCTION COMPANY, ET AL. DEFENDANTS.	No 1600.

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 Homestake Reduction Company, Edward D. Rasmisson Guy H. Herbert and Williamson, doing business under the style and firm name of Herbert & Williamson, Henry Silva, M. Silva, Frank Purcella, 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 Homestake 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 Homestake 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 hereafter 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 decreed 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 31st, 1884, said mill site being in Township 8, South Range 13 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, Bustamenta and Washoe Lode mining claims, the United States Patent to which is General Land Office No. 15,271, and mineral certificate No. 91, and designated by the Surveyor General as Lots Nos. 141, 157, 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; it 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, heredi taments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

AND WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of said sum of Twenty-three Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixteen and sixty-seven one hundredths dollars, and the interest thereon, fom 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 3nd 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, heredita ments 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. Bohnam.
Special Master in Chancery.
Dated August 2nd 1906.
Byron Sherry,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

MINERAL APPLICTION NO. 16.

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

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

Beginning at Corner No. 1, whence the ¼ Corner on the S. side of Section 34 Township 5 S., R. 12 E. bears S. 3° 34' W. 9223.8 ft. distant. Thence N. 29° 59' W.—Var. 12° 10' E.—1485 ft. to Cor. No. 2, Thence N. 51° 17' E.—Var. 12° 40' E.—592.6 ft. to Cor. No. 3. Thence S. 30° 11' E.—Var. 13° E. 1485 ft. to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 13° 30' E.—590 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 19.405 acres.

Adjoining claims, so far as known, are, on the north and south, Ancho Placer, Sur. No. 1135, Prichard and Paden, claimants; on the west, Sailor Jack Lode, R. J. Murphy, claimant.

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

Howard Leland,
Register. B.

MINERAL APPLICATION NO. 17

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

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

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the ¼ on the S. side of Section 34, Township 5 S. Range 12 E bears S. 2° 47' W. 7950.5 ft. distant.

Thence N. 36° 25' E.—Var. 12° 29' E.—1486.4 ft. to Cor. No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Howard Leland,
Register. B.

43-10t

TO CONSUMPTIVES

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

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Clark	2 50 p m	Clark	2 50 p m
Wiams Spur	3 10 p m	Williams Spur	2 35 p m
Stanley	3 40 p m	Stanley	2 10 p m
Moriarty	4 10 p m	Moriarty	1 35 p m
McIntosh	4 35 p m	McIntosh	1 10 p m
Antelope	4 48 p m	Antelope	12 59 p m
Estancia	5 05 p m	Estancia	12 45 p m
Willard	6 30 p m	Willard	11 25 a m
Progresso	6 55 p m	Progresso	10 55 a m
Bianca	7 15 p m	Bianca	10 30 a m
Torrance	8 15 p m	Torrance	9 50 a m

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