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VOLUME 2 WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY. AUGUST, 30, 1906. NUMBER 52

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

It looked like business in front of Wiener's store for a while this week.

John Y. Hewitt and Charles Spence took a flying trip to Angus yesterday.

There is a report that the railroad shops at Alamogordo will be moved to Carrizozo shortly.

The young people will give a dance at Bonnell hall this Thursday night.

Water is being struck at from three to twelve feet on the Carrizozo flat.

S. C. Wiener returned from Chicago Monday. His stock of new and attractive goods will follow him.

D. Del Curto moved his family into town this week in order that his children may have the advantages of a good school during the coming school year.

School supplies and School books.

TALIAFERRO'S.

Wayne VanSchoycke and his span of trick mules were in from his sheep hatchery east of Patos mountains after supplies and more sumptuous living for a day or two during the past week.

The White Oaks schools will begin on the second Monday in September. Miss Carrie Covington and Miss Ruth Tompkins will have charge of the young idea schutzenfest.

Brent Paden, after a year's sojourn at Chickasha, Ind. territory returned home on Tuesday's stage, with a smile about nine inches wide for all his old-time chums here.

Cane Sugar.

TALIAFERRO'S.

Gordon and Clif Wharton arrived from Alamogordo Tuesday morning. They are after a bunch of horses that prefer this old Lincoln county range to the sand and sage brush of Otero, and so wandered back to grow fat and frisky on gramma grass.

J. M. and Mrs. Rice were over from the Hopeful mine for a day taking in the town. Col. Rice reports the cyanide plant at that mine about completed, which is to be run in connection with their six Huntingtons.

Phil Reasoner has moved his family in from the Jicarillas for the purpose of putting the children in school here for the fall and winter term. They will occupy the Paul Mayer house on the north side near the school grounds.

Geo. Queen, a former White Oaks lad but now a stockholder in, and business manager of the Tucumcari News, was here hobnobing with his old chums last week. He is quite enthusiastic over the present and prospective growth of the metropolis of Quay county.

James Reid returned the fore part of the week from Shandon mining camp, over on the Rio Grande where he has been for the past eight months, and after gathering his family together here, took their departure Tuesday for Parsons, on the Bonito where they will make their home for the present. An extended mining contract was the inducement.

Additional Editorial.

The most vital question of the day aside from the selection of candidates for our county offices is the choice of suitable men to represent us in the next territorial legislature. So long as we send grafters or poor, weak sisters who will simply play into the hands of grafters, just so long will we have corrupt legislation, high taxation and methods which will bring lasting disgrace to our fair name as a commonwealth. Give all the small fry, cross roads style of politicians, and the men who are noted simply as inoffensive good fellows, and those other fellows who always want to stand in with something or somebody, to understand that it will take a MAN with brains as well as backbone to represent you in the next territorial legislature.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a communication from one of our leading citizens of the "opposite party" showing that a territory is not so much of a non entity as some of our misguided friends, who are for statehood in any old way would lead us to suppose, and that New Mexico—NEW MEXICO, in all that the name implies—can manage to exist until it accumulates more wealth and population than any of the other states at the time of their admission. In fact it is extremely doubtful if any other section of the union has improved so rapidly during the past year as this same maligned and much fought over section. The advertising we are receiving at the hands of congress appears to be doing us more real benefit than our admission itself would do. New Mexico can therefore well afford to keep up this agitation as the best scheme yet discovered to fill up her waste places with industrious, enterprising citizens, until such time as our law makers shall learn the futility of bucking against the overflow.

The New Mexico institute for the blind at Alamogordo will be opened for the reception and instruction of these unfortunates on Monday September 10th. All persons in the territory between the ages of five and twenty-one years will be admitted. The course of instruction will be the same as that used in like institutions in other states. S. H. Gill, for nine years an instructor in the Tennessee blind asylum, will be in charge and everything possible will be done for the care, comfort and instruction of children placed in his charge. Parents of children who are blind should address him at Alamogordo.

Germany has stopped flimflamming the United States about its packing house filth to do a little investigating at home. The result was something of an eye opener. Some of the butcher shops were located down in dark cellars and all the surroundings decidedly unclean. No place was provided for washing the hands, in fact this precaution was not thought to be necessary after handling the offal. The bakeries were found to be in no better condition. Boys were employed to knead the dough, as they do the adobe made here in New Mexico, with their feet. During the time the ovens were not used for baking they served as a comfortable loafing place for the cat, and the family goat, or a roost for the geese and chickens. One baker admitted that his floor and mixing trough were only cleaned once a year, as many German families do their linen. After all, our neighbors on the other side of the pond don't appear to have the edge on us very much when it comes to inspecting their own back yards.

All indications now point to the fact that W. H. Andrews will be the unanimous nominee for delegate to the next congress of the Repuclican party. This is as it should be. Mr. Andrews has served the people of New Mexico faithfully and well. No delegate that the territory has ever honored with that responsible office has done, or ever can do better. He has looked after her every interest and has never failed to do all that was asked of him to do where its accomplishment was within the range of human possibilities. He has also shown the true christian spirit in securing an extremely liberal appropriation for a federal building at Albuquerque, where others had failed, notwithstanding the fact that her newspapers and many of her citizens were charging him with fraud and all manner of crookedness, even to bank wrecking. In spite of all this he has quietly gone ahead doing what seemed to him to be about right, trusting to time and the better impulses of his detractors to be his vindicators. Why should he not be renominated as our delegate, and overwhelmingly elected, as he surely will be?

FOR SALE.

A medium sized, second hand, cook stove in good repair. Will be offered reasonable. If you want it come to the OUTLOOK office.

Fresh Corn Meal!

TALIAFERRO'S.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

CONTRIBUTED.

The newspapers now advocating statehood are using the long since exploded argument that our admission would induce people to settle here who would not become residents of a territory; that capital avoids the territories and is waiting only for us to assume the condition of statehood to invest in the seductive enterprises which are to develop the wonderful natural resources of this part of the country.

This line of so-called argument is based on the theories of enthusiasts and has no foundation whatever in fact and is not sustained by the experience of the other communities which have passed from a territorial to a statehood condition.

Take the ten years from 1880 to 1890 and compare the gain in population and assessed valuation of property of the states of California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon with the gain in the territories of Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, located in the vicinity of, and subject to, practically, the same conditions and surroundings.

The percentage of gain in the assessed valuation of property in the states and territories named, during that ten years, as shown by the United States Census, was as follows:

States.		Territories.	
California	88 %	Arizona	202 %
Colorado	196 "	Dakota	1023 "
Kansas	116 "	Idaho	299 "
Nebraska	103 "	Montana	506 "
Nevada	15% (loss)	N. Mex	280 "
Oregon	216 "	Utah	285 "
		Washington	813 "
		Wyoming	138 "

The percentage of increase in population was still more marked in favor of the territories as follows:

California	89 %	Dakota	278 %
Colorado	112 "	Idaho	153 "
Kansas	43 "	Arizona	47 "
Nebraska	134 "	Montana	237 "
Oregon	79 "	Utah	44 "
Nevada	26 "	N Mex.	28 "
		Washington	365 "
		Wyoming	192 "

During the session of Congress of 1889 and 1890 five of the territories in the above list were admitted to statehood. Now compare their gain in population for ten years just preceding their admission with the decade immediately following:

	1880 to 1890 As Territories	1890 to 1900 As States
Dakota	278 %	40 %
Idaho	158 "	91 "
Montana	237 "	81 "
Washington	335 "	48 "
Wyoming	192 "	52 "

NUMBER GAINED IN POPULATION.

	1860 to 1890	1880 to 1890
Dakota	376,350	209,189 (two)
Idaho	51,775	77 380
Montana	93,000.	111 170
Washington	274,274.	168 713
Wyoming	39,913.	31,826
Arizona Ty	19,180.	63 311
N. Mex. Ty.	34,028.	41,717

During the ten years from 1890 to 1900 the new territory of Oklahoma grew in population from 61,834 to 398:245, a gain of 336.-411, and during the same period the Indian territory increased from 180,182 to 391,960.

These official statistics show that other causes than statehood have contributed to the increase of wealth and population in the localities named and the question of statehood has not entered into or influenced their growth and prosperity in any degree. If any deductions can be drawn from them, they would be that the territorial condition is preferable, as the facts indicate, in almost every case, that the territories have advanced more rapidly than the states and that the new states failed to maintain the advancement they made while under territorial government.

When this argument is eliminated from the case they attempt to make in favor of admission there is nothing left of the statehood cause but sentimentality.

DEMOCRAT.

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
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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.

DEATH OF JUDGE MILLER.

Colorado Pioneer and Veteran of the Mexican War.

Denver.—George Ware Miller, who was largely instrumental in having the capitol removed from Golden to Denver, and who was a most important factor in the making of early Colorado history as a politician and a lawyer, died Monday afternoon at his home, 2235 Curtis street. His death was caused by pneumonia, which can be directly traced back to a cold taken one evening last week when a shower caused a sudden falling of the thermometer.

Judge Miller's lifetime was a busy one. He was born in Cooper county, near Booneville, Missouri. His father was a Missouri jurist of note and a direct descendant of a captain in the Revolutionary War. He dropped out of school to become a member, at the age of fourteen, of the command of Colonel Doniphan in the war with Mexico.

After the capture by General Kearney of Santa Fe, young Miller joined in an expedition to Taos to suppress the Indo-Mexican revolution, in which Governor Charles Bent was assassinated. The lad was wounded in the first charge.

In 1848 he went back to Missouri, later being graduated from Chapel Hill College and the University of Missouri at Columbia. He left Columbia, going to Kansas and later coming to Colorado, where he married a Mrs. Arbuckle, a widow. The first Mrs. Miller died twenty years ago, and a year later Judge Miller went back to the little Missouri college town, sought out the sweetheart of his schoolboy days, who had never married, and brought her back to Colorado as his wife.

From the early days of his youth Judge Miller took an active interest in politics. He was always ready for a debate and was valedictorian of his class at the Missouri State University. He taught school for two years immediately after, and then was admitted to the Missouri bar, in 1856, in Columbia. Later in the same year he went to Paola, Kansas, where he took an important part in politics, always Democratic, and where he was elected a county judge. Incidentally Judge Miller held the distinction of having served as a county judge in three states, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

The coming of the Civil War broke up his law business in Kansas and in 1864 he made one of a party that crossed the plains in a prairie schooner, coming to Denver. He formed a law partnership with V. D. Markham, a law firm which in the early days enjoyed numerous big cases. Judge Miller could not keep out of politics. He served in the lower house of the Territorial Legislature from 1867 to 1870, inclusive, two terms, in the latter year he was defeated for Congress by Jerome B. Chaffee, Republican. He served as chairman of the state central Democratic committee in 1875 and 1876. In 1876 he was defeated for the supreme bench. In 1886 he began two terms as county judge of Arapahoe county.

ADAMS COUNTY TROUBLES.

Decision in County Commissioner and Contempt Cases.

Denver.—At Brighton Tuesday Judge E. E. Armour handed down an opinion in the District Court in the case of A. H. Packard vs. John Benbow and others. This is known as the county commissioner case and has been pending since March except during the time it was tied up in the Supreme Court.

The decision makes the temporary injunction a permanent one, thus recognizing A. H. Packard as the de facto county commissioner of Adams county. It restrains John Benbow, ex-commissioner, the sheriff and his deputies, the county clerk and deputies, County Commissioner Edward Fitzpatrick and all of their agents, servants and employes, from in any way interfering with A. H. Packard in the discharge of his duties as county commissioner. It also holds all of the acts of the so called old board, consisting of John Benbow and Edward Fitzpatrick acting with him, done since the appointment of Packard, void.

The contempt cases against John Benbow, ex-commissioner; Edward Fitzpatrick, commissioner; C. E. Lunney, county clerk; F. W. McIntosh, his deputy; J. P. Higgins, sheriff, and L. B. Ireland and Edward Coyle his deputies; were decided this afternoon. The judgments were:

John Benbow, Edward Fitzpatrick C. E. Lunney and J. P. Higgins fined $500 each, and F. W. McIntosh, L. B. Ireland and Edward Coyle $50 each. In each case the fine included the costs.

The three latter were given twenty days in which to pay their fines. The others were remanded to jail in default of payment of their fines.

On the Old Roosevelt Ranch.

Deadwood, S. D.—Kermit Roosevelt, son of the President, left Sunday on a long overland horseback trip to the ranch on which his father first started his wild West career, located near Medora, North Dakota. Regular cow ponies are being used and a round-up outfit follows the party. Capt. Seth Bullock has charge of the outfit, which consists of Bullock's son, young Roosevelt and several others, including Roosevelt's eastern friend, John Hoard. At Medora young Roosevelt will meet many of his father's old friends, men who rode with him during the stirring days of the cattle rustlers' war.

Magistrate Warns Witnesses.

"May I drop dead if I don't speak the truth," said a prisoner in a London police court. "Don't say that," replied the magistrate wearily. "If all those wishes were carried out we should have the floor strewn with

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

The executive committee of the New Mexico Bankers' Association has chosen Las Vegas as the place and September 25th as the time for the annual meeting of the association.

The Albuquerque Traction Company inaugurated street car service on one and a half miles of new road August 17th. This gives Albuquerque five miles of street railway.

The Western Construction Company, which has had the contract for constructing the Corbett tunnel, failed last week and the government has taken possession of the work. The government will hurry the tunnel to completion.

Owing to the unprecedented influx of homeseekers, the Land Office officials at Santa Fe are swamped with business, 195,361 acres of public land having been filed upon in the Santa Fe district since New Year, and even larger areas in the Clayton and Roswell districts.

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.

Joshua S. Raynolds, interested in various banks in New Mexico and Texas, has donated the funds for the town clock for Albuquerque. The clock will have four dials, each six feet in diameter and hands four feet long, and will be placed in the tower of the Public Library building, donated to the city by Mr. Raynolds several years ago.

Judge John R. McFie has appointed Samuel Eldodt, P. B. Otero and R. B. Willison to partition the Plaza Colorado land grant in Rio Arriba county. The agricultural lands have been allotted, but there remain 6,000 acres, much of it rich in copper-bearing ore, to be divided among the owners. If satisfactory partition cannot be made the grant will be sold and proceeds divided.

William Brown, an electrician in the employ of the Albuquerque Traction Company, was knocked from the top of a thirty-foot pole by a shock of 500 volts of electricity, but miraculously escaped with a few bruises and burns on the hands and feet. Brown was holding a telephone wire when it crossed a live trolley wire. W. H. Major, another electrician standing on the ground holding a guy wire, was also knocked from his feet.

Incorporation papers were filed at Santa Fe on the 17th inst. by the Fort Sumner Land and Development Company of Las Vegas; capitalization, $50,000; incorporators and directors, George W. Temple and David J. McGanno of Denver and Frank A. Manzanares of Las Vegas. The company will lay out a town site at old Fort Sumner, where the New Mexico Eastern railway will cross the Pecos river on an immense steel bridge.

No attempt has been made here since Monday to open gambling games in the city limits without percentage, says a Roswell dispatch. The gambling house operating under territorial license two miles from the city limits is open. Last night a party of sports hit the limit there and took along a young Ohio millionaire. He was intoxicated before leaving the city, and, much to the disgust of the sports, he managed to get back to town a winner.

Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office announces that Shoshone settlers will not be compelled to improve their homesteads until after the completion of the irrigation works. The Central Wyoming Irrigation Company, which was awarded the contract, will have the work under way inside of sixty days; but it will be a year before the water can be placed on any of the land, two years before a majority of the claims can be watered and three years before water can be supplied to the entire 10,000 claims.

H. O. Bursum, chairman, has called a meeting of the territorial Republican central committee to prepare for a vigorous joint statehood campaign and to call the territorial convention. The committee will meet at the Commercial club, Albuquerque, September 5th. The Democrats have appointed W. S. McCutcheon of Albuquerque Antonio Lucero of Las Vegas, J. A. McHoney of Deming, and Antonio Joseph of Oro Caliente, a committee to confer with the Republicans for the purpose of uniting in the joint statehood movement.

P. F. McCanna, manager of the twenty-sixth annual Territorial Fair, to be held in Albuquerque September 17th-22d, together with his wife, met with an accident while driving Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst., that will incapacitate both of them for several days. Mr. McCanna received a severe jolting up, his right shoulder and arm being stiff as the result of the accident, and his chin badly skinned, as is his left hand. Mrs. McCanna's right shoulder was hurt even more severely than was her husband's and she received other bruises and injuries besides. They were driving along at a moderate pace when the shafts worked loose, striking the horse as they fell, causing the animal to plunge to one side, half upsetting the light vehicle, and throwing them both to the ground.

The difficulty between the contractor for the Rock River and Garrett star route resulted to the disadvantage of the patrons of the postoffice at McGill, says the Laramie Republican. J. F. White is the contractor, and because the men at McGill refused to feed his horses without cost, he decided to cut them off from the balance of the world. A letter addressed to a ranchman living ten miles from McGill at Cheyenne on July 14th was not delivered to him until yesterday, having been returned to this city, where it was held until the ranchman visited his town house. A postoffice inspector sent word not to deliver any mail to White until he would consent to serve all the postoffices on his route. Senator McGill is the postmaster at McGill. One of White's bondsmen threatened to withdraw if White did not live up to the terms of his contract.

New Mexico at Boise.

In connection with sending in the names of the New Mexico delegation to the irrigation congress, which will be in session at Boise September 3d to 8th inclusive, Governor Hagerman of that territory took occasion to write Executive Chairman Gwinn as follows:

"All these men have been very carefully selected and I am sure that they all will attend. Nearly all of them are very much interested and very enthusiastic in regard to irrigation matters, and most of them come from districts in New Mexico which are now being benefited and which in the future will be much more greatly benefited by the work of the national reclamation service.

"Mr. Twitchell of Las Vegas and one or two others will be very active between now and the time set for the congress in giving full publicity to the matter, and I will myself do all that I possibly can to promote enthusiasm for New Mexico and to help secure the appointment of good men from the various towns, cities, counties and commercial clubs. I think we will have an excellent representation at Boise."

Roswell Stops Gambling.

The green cloth fraternity will have to move on or engage in respectable occupations hereafter. The last city license on gambling expired to-night, says a Roswell dispatch of the 18th inst., and there will be no renewals, as an ordinance against licensed gambling has been passed. The last license was on a roulette wheel in the Free Coinage saloon and hundreds of men crowded around the game. There was no limit and thousands of dollars changed hands before the license expired. A gambling hall will be opened Monday on the outskirts of the city under territorial license.

The passing of licensed gambling marks a new era in the rapid progress and advancement of the city. Roswell is the first city in New Mexico to abolish licensed gambling and Las Vegas will follow. The town of Artesia abolished licensed gambling about one year ago and led to the way in the reform movement in New Mexico.

Death of Judge Whiteman.

A private message received at Albuquerque by E. 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 Hays; he came to New Mexico in 1880 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.

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 Guadelupe. 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.

Boosting Las Vegas.

A big meeting of business men at Las Vegas decided to hold a second Northern New Mexico Fair in Las Vegas, September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th, and elected F. H. Pierce president, George A. Fleming secretary and M. W. Browne treasurer. It is proposed to give a big list of attractions, including baseball, racing and carnival features. The northern part of the territory has had one of the most prosperous years in its history and it is believed the fair will be largely attended. The meeting also took measures to provide for a big advertising campaign for Las Vegas at the National Irrigation Congress at Boise, Idaho.

New Incorporations.

Incorporation papers were filed at Santa Fe August 14th by the Shalem Planting Company of Las Cruces, which will colonize the famous Shalem colony lands in the Messilla valley. The capitalization is $300,000; incorporators and directors, H. D. Bowman, M. T. Brown, R. C. Hutton, T. H. Casey, and A. H. Howard of Las Cruces. Other incorporations were: The Tip Top Copper Company of Silver City, capital $2,500,000; Roosevelt Telephone company of Portales, capital $25,000; Las Cruces Lumber company of Las Cruces, capital $10,000; Swift & Co., of Albuquerque, capital $100,000.

Charles Wagner, one of the oldest and best known merchants of Santa Fe, dropped dead from heart failure on the 18th inst. He was a veteran of the Civil War, a member of most of the fraternities having local lodges and of the Board of Trade. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves a family.

TROUBLE IN CUBA

INSURRECTIONISTS CAPTURE AN IMPORTANT TOWN.

AUTHORITIES NOT SCARED

Town of San Luis Captured by Machete Charge.—Other Provinces Threatened.—Statement of General Rodriguez.

Havana.—Pino Guerrera, the leader of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio, captured San Luis, an important town a short distance west of the city of Pinar del Rio, Wednesday, after a desperate fight with the rurales who garrisoned the place. It is reported that the casualties were heavy for the number of men engaged, being fifteen killed and twice that number wounded. Guerrera had nearly 500 men engaged in the attack, while the government forces numbered less than 100. Reports say the town was captured by a desperate machete charge. The rurales were made prisoners.

At the palace there was a disposition to minimize the importance of the insurgents' success at San Luis, the statement being made that while the insurgents were in possession of the town, the rural guards in their quarters were still holding out.

The agent of the Western railway at San Luis station, which is a mile from the town, reports that the town has been taken by insurgents, who have surrounded the station. The agent believes the number of killed and injured was small. The fighting was quickly over.

The garrison of San Luis is known to number less than fifty. The population of the town is 5,000.

The rebel forces are reported to have scored a victory shortly before daylight Wednesday morning, when a force under Pino Durra attacked the rurales' outposts at Pinar del Rio and drove them back toward the city. The insurgents did not follow up their advantage, as they are reported to be awaiting reinforcements, but a concentrated attack on the small force of loyal troops at Pinar del Rio is expected at any hour. Aid is being rushed the government forces from Havana.

Former Governor Louis Perez of Pinar del Rio joined the insurgents. Practically all the inhabitants of the town of Aguacate have declared themselves in insurrection. A new party of fifty insurgents appeared to-day at Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana province.

A dispatch from Rancho Velez, province of Santa Clara, says that a band of insurgents has been organized there under Colonel Reinos and it is believed that Mendieta, former congressman, is with them.

General Rodriguez, commander of the rural guard, after relating the incidents of the day, said to the Associated Press:

"You can tell American people that Cuba is entirely competent to cope with the insurrection. The flood of rumors in all directions about the organization of insurrectionary bands in great numbers are not borne out by our reports, or, so far as can be learned, by the facts. The result of the encounter at San Luis is still not known definitely, but it is known that we inflicted some losses on the enemy in that vicinity. The much talked of movement in Santa Clara province has not been encountered, and no insurrectionists have been seen there by our forces."

ANNUAL LABOR DAY.

Governor McDonald Sets the Date on September 3d.

Denver.—The following is the governor's Labor Day proclamation:

"The commonwealth of Colorado is to-day enjoying unsurpassed peace, progress and prosperity, and it is most proper and necessary for us to acknowledge our thanks to Almighty God for His blessing upon the state and its people during the past two years. With this idea uppermost in our minds and most cherished in our hearts, let us all as participants in the honest labor of the world join heartily in the celebration of September 3, 1906, as Labor Day.

"Pursuant to law and custom I, Jesse F. McDonald, governor of the state of Colorado, do hereby proclaim the said day to be a legal holiday, and do call upon all citizens to cease their regular occupations and set apart the entire day for public demonstrations and fitting amusements. Thus we will proclaim to all mankind that God in His wisdom has put into the hearts of men and women among employers and employed in Colorado to dwell together more nearly as followers of the Golden Rule than ever before in the history of our commonwealth.

"The husbandman has been abundantly blessed, the toiler in all walks of life has been more steadily employed at satisfactory hours and wages than for many years, the employer has conducted his business more fairly and generously, new industries have brought among us new armies of well paid men and women, and Colorado's farms, fields, factories, towns and people to-day joyously cry aloud to all the world that we are a law-abiding, remarkably prosperous people, fair dealing as between man and man.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of state to be affixed, at Denver, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1906.

"JESSE F. McDONALD.

"By the Governor, attest:

"JAMES COWIE,

"Secretary of State."

General Brown for Senator.

Lincoln, Neb.—In a strenuous session of twelve hours Wednesday the Nebraska Republican state convention nominated a ticket headed by Attorney General Norris Brown for United States senator and adopted a platform which is in some respects a radical departure from past party declarations, in that it demands a "new deal" in the levying of railroad taxes and for rate regulation, and commits the party to the direct primary method of nominating officers.

Good Colors for Houses.

It is not generally known—not even among painters—why certain tints and colors wear much better than others on houses, and the knowledge of just what tints are best to use is, therefore, rather hazy.

One writer on paints, in a recent book, says that experiments seem to show that those colors which resist or turn back the heat rays of the sun, will protect a house better than those which allow these rays to pass through the film.

Thus red is a good color because it turns back, or reflects the red rays, and the red rays are the hot rays.

In general, therefore, the warm tones are good and the cold tones are poor, so far as wear is concerned. In choosing the color of paint for your house, select reds, browns, grays and olives, which, considering the various tones these tints will produce, will give a wide range from which to choose.

Avoid the harsh tints, such as cold yellows (like lemon), cold greens (like grass green, etc.), and the blues.

It must be understood that no virtue is claimed for tints in themselves, irrespective of the materials used in the paint. Any color will fade, and the paint will scale off, if adulterated white lead or canned paint is used, but if one is careful to use the best white lead—some well-known brand, of a reliable manufacturer—and genuine linseed oil, the warm tints mentioned above will outwear the same material tinted with the cold colors.

Yes, Alonzo, there are some fair singers who are not blondes.

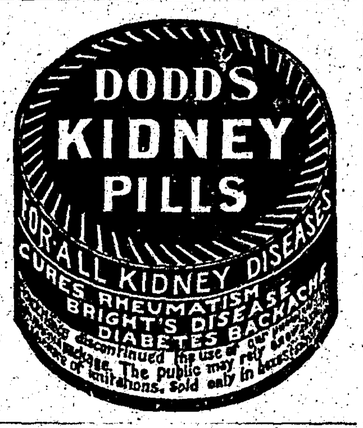
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

Small Profits of Pawnshops.

Consul General George W. Roosevelt reports that the official report of the Brussels pawnshop for 1905 shows a capital employed of $387,181 and profits made during the year of only $4,966. The amount of loans on pawns was $1,253,173. In 1904 the amount loaned exceeded the amount for 1905 by about $96,500.

Pushing Cape to Cairo Line.

In a report in the London Times it is stated that the Cape to Cairo railway in South Africa has been opened so as to run over the Kafue river on a bridge which stands on 13 spans, each 100 feet, with pillars resting on a bed 16 feet under the water. Kafue river is 266 miles north of Victoria falls, and the distance from Cape Town is 1,908 miles. The railroad, however, is now at Broken hill, 347 miles beyond the falls, the line having been pushed on while the bridge was building over the Kafue river.



BUCHAN'S
SILVER FLEECE DIP
is unquestionably the best sheep dip on the market. It cures the worst cases of SCAB without injuring the wool. Instantly soluble in water at any temperature. Non poisonous—safe. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, write the CARBOLIC SOAP CO., NEW YORK CITY.

DO YOU WANT A JOB? Structural steel and cement crowd the railroad yards and wharves of San Francisco. The banks are over-loaded with the money of the people anxious to put it into buildings. The commonest kind of labor commands from $2.75 to $4 a day; carpenters get from $5 to $8 a day; bricklayers and plasterers from $8 to $10 a day. If you want the facts direct a letter to the BUREAU OF PUBLICITY, R. 514, Union Trust Bldg., San Francisco, and get full particulars.

60 Bus. Winter Wheat Per Acre
That's the yield of Salzer's Red Cross Hybrid Winter Wheat. Send 2c in stamps for free sample of same, as also catalogue of Winter Wheats, Rye, Barley, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Bulbs, Trees, etc. for fall planting. SALZER SEED CO., Box X, La Crosse, Wis.

INVENTORS proceed right. Learn the truth about your invention before applying for patent—it may save you money and disappointment. Write for particulars. THE PATENT SEARCH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Libby's Food Products
enable you to enjoy your meals without having to spend half your time between them over a hot cook-stove.
All the cooking is done in Libby's kitchen—a kitchen as clean and neat as your own, and there's nothing for you to do but enjoy the result.
Libby's Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the good parts packed.
For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doors or out, try Libby's Melrose Pate—with Libby's Camp Sauce.
Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS

Prevented by
Cuticura SOAP
To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.
Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. Two Soaps in one at one price, viz., a Medicinal and Toilet Soap. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "How to Beautify the Skin."

SALESMEN WANTED.
We want a live, active and thoroughly experienced salesman in this locality, with sufficient money to buy outright his first month's supply of our Simplicity Low Pressure Hollow Wire Gasoline Lights. A utility needed in every store and home and fully complying with insurance rules. To such a man we will give exclusive sales right and guarantee to refund money if goods not sold in 60 days. Further particulars on request. The Standard-Gillett Light Co., 930 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—More View Salesmen. Business pays $200 per month. Farmers' sons, students and clerks preferred. Standard Scenic Co., Kansas City, Mo.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 44, 1906.

Let Me Send You a Package of
Defiance Starch
with your next order of groceries and I will guarantee that you will be better satisfied with it than with any starch you have ever used.
I claim that it has no superior for hot or cold starching, and
It Will Not Stick to the Iron
No cheap premiums are given with DEFIANCE STARCH, but YOU GET ONE-THIRD MORE FOR YOUR MONEY than of any other brand.
DEFIANCE STARCH costs 10c for a 16-oz. package, and I will refund your money if it sticks to the iron.
Truly yours,
HONEST JOHN,
The Grocryman

A DAY WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT AT HER HOME IN OYSTER BAY

Oyster Bay.—Perhaps in all the world there is no other woman in so prominent a position of whom so little is known of her daily round of life as of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the president of the United States.

However, Mrs. Roosevelt's average vacation day at Oyster Bay is a busy one, because she is a good housewife. She oversees all the food that goes to the dining-room, and therefore she is up and in the kitchen at 6:30 a. m. After breakfast, however, she is out of doors. She never fails to pay a visit to the stable to pet Mollie, her riding mare. Mrs. Roosevelt has a beautiful garden at Oyster Bay, and an hour is spent working midst the flowers.

A tour of inspection among the house servants follows, and very frequently the first lady of the land goes to the kitchen to make, with her own hands, a pie or a cake which is a favorite with Mr. Roosevelt or the children. Mrs. Roosevelt darns the boys' stockings herself. She is charitable, and is often seen of an afternoon carrying a basket into the house of some poor family. One of her regular afternoon pleasures is a horseback ride with the president. All the members of the family are expected to be present at dinner, and Mrs. Roosevelt always says grace.

A GIGANTIC IRRIGATION PLAN.

Ninety Thousand Acres of Arid Land in Belle Fourche Valley Will Be Made to Bear When Work Is Completed.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—As the work of the government irrigation scheme north of this city progresses people begin to realize the great difference it will make not only in the character of the country, but also in the character of settlers who will be attracted by these lands.

This Belle Fourche irrigation project, as it is officially known, will reclaim 90,000 acres of practically arid land lying north of the Black hills, and $2,100,000 has been appropriated by congress for the work. The work is under direct supervision of the government, but eventually will become the property of the Water Users' association, which will be composed of all the people holding land under the project.

The most interesting feature of the work being done here is the big dam known as the Owl creek reservoir. The water taken from the Belle Fourche by the diverting dam is brought through a canal 6½ miles long to this reservoir.

It is built in a natural basin and the earthen dam, 1¼ miles in length and 115 feet high at the deepest point, is considering both length and height, the largest earthen dam in the United States.

The embankment will contain 1,600,000 cubic yards of earth and will be 500 feet wide at the widest point at the bottom, 63 feet wide at the water service and 20 feet wide at the top. The entire embankment will be faced with concrete blocks weighing 3,000 pounds each and the outer surface will be arranged in terraces and seeded down to grass. The greatest depth of the water will be 100 feet and the average depth from 25 to 30 feet.

As the diversion dam and the inlet canal are practically completed, the first water to be used in this scheme will be the water from the Johnson lateral leading north from the inlet canal, where the water will be turned on some time next spring.

So far, out of the 13 large projects which have been started the government has completed one, the Truskee-Carson, in Nevada, where the water was turned on in June, 1905. The reclamation act was passed on June 17, 1902, and the work on this scheme was begun the very next day.

The problem which the government will have to meet is that of sediment. It is generally stated that the success of an irrigation scheme is in inverse proportion to the amount of sediment carried by the river or streams from which the water is taken. It was this very matter that forced so many private companies to the wall and finally made it necessary for the government itself to take up the matter. It is estimated that these 13 schemes will reclaim about 1,500,000 acres.

As there is a considerable cost attached to the taking up of land under these projects, a cost varying from $2.50 to $3 per acre yearly for ten years, it will be readily seen that neither the very poor nor the very shiftless will be attracted by these possibilities.

The immediate effect of irrigation upon the land values is shown as well in the Belle Fourche valley as any place in the world. On the south side of the river for a short distance a number of farms are under irrigation from a private ditch known as the Redwater ditch. This land now sells for $75 an acre. Just across the river where there is as yet no irrigation, land of identically the same character sells from $8 to $12. Peope are rushing into the country by the hundreds to embrace the opportunity of taking up and along the line of the projected ditch and the next ten years will see a wonderful change in this northern country.

LESS WINE DRUNK IN ENGLAND

Washington.—That alcoholic consumption is on the decrease in Great Britain is shown by statistics contained in the report from Frank W. Mahn, the American consul at Nottingham, evidencing a remarkable falling off in the wine appetite of the Britishers.

The amount of wine consumed per capita in Great Britain is now figured at only three pints a year. The chancellor of the exchequer, in his recent budget speech, said that in the past six years the consumption of wine had increased nearly 50 per cent. Imports of wine from the principal sources of supply—France, Spain and Portugal—have decreased in 30 years from 16,000,000 gallons to 9,000,000 in a year. The decrease from 1900 to 1905 alone was 4,000,000 gallons.

Australia has been selling wine to Great Britain growing quantities, but the total imports of this wine are small in comparison with the decrease in the imports of French, Spanish and Portuguese wines.

Prima Donna Wars on Tights.

Cleveland, O.—Miss Olga Orloff, prima donna of the comic opera company, has begun a crusade against tights. She says they are insanitary, and it is only a question of time until they will be obsolete. Miss Orloff ought to know. Her acquaintance with tights is intimate and of long standing.

Dogs Now Have Appendicitis.

Philadelphia.—The quicker your dog can develop a case of appendicitis, the quicker will your neighbors be to acknowledge that he belongs to the fashionable canine set. If he has a faraway look in his eyes, or whines continually, or refuses to eat, or, most important of all, if he limps in his right hind leg, he has it, all right.

The symptoms mentioned are those given by a prominent veterinarian, and if a dog has one of the habits it is said he may have only a slight attack of the disease, but if he has all four, then nothing but the removal of the offending organ will save his life.

Paratus, the mascot of the torpedo-boat Hopkins, which is now lying at League island, is the first dog in this city to undergo the operation to have its appendix removed.

The operation on the dog was suggested by one of the surgeons at League island, who gave the dog a thorough examination, at the request of the jackies, who believed their pet was dying. He suggested a surgeon who would take the case, and with all the care that would be shown to a human being Paratus was removed to the canine hospital. Here the dog was put through another examination by a man versed on the diseases of animals, who agreed with the naval surgeon that Paratus was a sufferer from appendicitis.

Always Prepared.

"Mrs. Goodform is always prepared for any occasion, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. She even keeps a pink silk kimono hanging by the window so that in case of fire in the night she can slip it on while she's getting into the fire escape."—Detroit Free Press.

What It Might Do.

Smith—Can your summer hotel accommodate any more guests?

Jones—Yes, it might accommodate the people who are already in it.

Sneezing Lese Majesty, Too?

Berlin.—The citizen who recently was punished for the crime of sneezing in the street has a companion in misfortune. The new victim is a lawyer named Schmidt, who, as a military reservist under periodical inspection with his regiment at Magdeburg, committed the offense of blowing his nose while standing in line before the reviewing officer. The following day Schmidt was arraigned before a court-martial. He pleaded he suffered from catarrh. The inspecting officer, however, swore Schmidt blew his nose in a manner betraying either scorn or disrespect of military command and the court was so shocked it ordered the offender to be placed under arrest for ten days.

Tall Men for Tall Corn.

Tampico, Ill.—The farmers are looking for tall hired men to pick corn this year. The season has been such that stalks have shot ears up to over the average man's reach.

Idle Tales from Boston

Noted Oratorio Singer Who Is Living in Retirement in This City—Winthrop Circus Declared a Success—Millionaire Silk Manufacturer Teaching a Sunday School at Holyoke.

BOSTON.—Probably many readers of the older generation will remember Mrs. Flora E. Barry, one of the greatest oratorio singers of the past, who is living in retirement from the public gaze in this city. Among American singers Mrs. Barry is the repository of the true tradition of oratorio singing. In her prime a choral association was to be found in almost every city of importance in the country. The popularity of "Pinafore" had not yet started the craze for amateur opera, and local singers practiced and sang the chorus parts of the great oratorios.

In the bygone days Mrs. Barry sang in nearly every state in the union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Old Mexico. In the retirement from the strenuous existence of the public singer she finds great enjoyment, though many interests demand from her thought and labor.

Perhaps her most thrilling musical experience was just after the close of the war, when she sang in Baltimore five times in a single evening the ballad in 12 verses, "The Flag's Come Back to Tennessee." Veterans were moved to tears by the pathos of her singing.

In Boston she sang in the two great jubilees to celebrate the return of peace to a reunited country.

In the course of one jubilee she sang with the great Parepa-Rosa. This famous singer was a woman of gigantic frame. Afterward Mme. Rosa sang in the opera of "Martha," appearing in short skirts. Mrs. Barry is still amused at the memory of the picture presented by this enormous woman, weighing 250 pounds, or thereabout, in the short skirts of "Martha."

AMATEUR CIRCUS IS A SUCCESS.

The big amateur circus which recently came to a close at Winthrop has been voted a great success. The circus was presented under the direction of the Winthrop yacht club and was well attended by the colony of actors who are resting for the summer in that locality.

Richard Golden was ring master for the concluding performance and was met with a shower of applause as he entered the ring, that spoke well of his popularity with the residents of the town. Although the weather was disagreeable, as real circus weather generally is, the tent was filled to its utmost, many standing in the opening of the entrance.

The Tenth band artillery corps played the opening overture and were loudly applauded. The Marvelous Melville came next in a sensational aerial act and was also the recipient of an ovation.

The real fun, however, began when Charles G. Bird, the popular secretary of the club, came on with his centaurs, or hobby horses. It appeared that the quadrupeds tired of having to follow the bidding of the man with the whip and turned on their master. When he ordered them to sit up they jumped on him instead and fairly mobbed him. They rolled him in the sawdust and showed him that they were real romping, fiery, thoroughbreds as they reared about him. He finally managed to escape from his educated equines.

MILLIONAIRE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

One of the most successful institutional churches in western New England is located in Holyoke, and is known as "a home church for the people."

Unlike most churches, it has a large attendance of men, and it has increased so rapidly that it has overgrown its modest little quarters, and is soon to strike out for a more pretentious edifice.

Its next purpose was to bring about a feeling of fellowship and cooperation between employers and the employed. The man most active in its growth and founding is Joseph A. Skinner, a millionaire, and treasurer of the Skinner silk mills.

He is known in Holyoke as the employer who knows all his employes by name, and his workmen have confidence that he is always working for their good.

The church is really an institutional branch of the Second Congregational church, one of the wealthiest of this city. Its ranks include people of native American, English, Scotch, north of Ireland, German and French descent, and all these nationalities are working for a common cause, namely, better American citizenship. It is a church of clubs, and the work is done mainly through them.

There is a men's club, a young women's club and two boys' clubs and two girls' clubs, and each meets weekly.

MORE WORK FOR NAUGHTY COPS.

A new system of punishment for delinquent policemen is on trial here. Police Commissioner O'Meara, when he took office on June 1, let it be known that he proposed to see that all policemen performed their full duty and that such of them as failed to do so would be punished, but that he would try to punish the men instead of making their families suffer, as would be the case if he fined them.

He gave the policemen fair notice that if it became necessary to punish any of them for failure to patrol their posts properly, he intended to do it by making them do extra duty for a certain number of hours, the amount of the extra duty being regulated by the seriousness of the offense. The policemen took notice of this warning, especially after a patrolman was found guilty of not properly patrolling and sentenced to do 35 hours extra duty as a penalty.

The commissioner left it to the discretion of the captain as to how the patrolman should work out the fine, but provided that the man should not be required to do any part of the extra patrolling within two hours after going off duty, nor within two hours of the time when a regular tour of duty was to begin. The policeman had to work out his time on his days off, and on days when he otherwise would have had a few hours to himself; and the example which was made of him has done much toward bracing up the patrolmen.

The city has had the benefit of 35 hours extra patrolling, and, most important of all, next to the impression the new system has made on the department, the delinquent has had to undergo a penalty which got to him as the loss of even a month's pay would not have done. It is understood now by every member of the department that if he shirks work it means that he will have to do a good many extra hours of duty. The consequence is that Boston never had more faithful patrolling than it is getting now.

FROM COBBLER'S SON TO MILLIONAIRE.

The rise of Daniel Wesson, who died at Springfield the other day, from the son of a poor cobbler to that of a multi-millionaire pistol manufacturer, is interesting. As a boy young Wesson received but a scanty education and after a brief period of work on his father's farm, he began at 17 years of age to learn the trade of a shoemaker. His brothers, Rufus and Marlin, were already in the business. Daniel resolved that he would not become a shoemaker. His craze for firearms resulted finally in his going into the gunshop of his elder brother, Edwin, at Northboro.

The story is told that within a few hours after his arrival, he proved his right to be a gunsmith by assembling all the parts of a new gun without instruction from his older brother, to whom he was apprenticed. In 1848, Edwin moved to Hartford and Daniel accompanied him as superintendent.

The first of Mr. Wesson's great inventions was a practical cartridge, and next was a steel disk on which the hammer could explode the percussion material, thus doing away with the primer. In working out this plan Mr. Wesson became acquainted with Horace Smith, and his career really began.

The firm of Smith & Wesson manufactured revolvers in Norwich, Conn., from 1852 to 1855. The partners then separated, Mr. Smith going into the livery business in this city. Mr. Wesson was soon connected with the Volcanic Arms company, of which the Winchester Arms company is the successor. Soon afterward he perfected the Smith & Wesson cartridge. In 1857 the reorganized Smith & Wesson started a factory with 25 hands in this city and the product has since obtained world-wide fame for the makers. In 1860 a new factory in Stockbridge street was built, and from 1870 to 1874 the firm supplied the Russian army with 200,000 revolvers. In 1874 Mr. Wesson bought out Horace Smith, but the firm name has remained the same.

Since 1880 the capacity of the factory has trebled and 60,000 revolvers are now made each year. An important invention by Mr. Wesson was a safety device on the handle of his revolvers.

MISS LEOPOLD, SEC'Y LIEDERKRANZ.

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was In a Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Pe-ru-na My Restoration to Health and Strength."

MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 187 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me.

"*Peruna was recommended* to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise.

"A few bottles *changed my condition materially* and in a short time I was all over my trouble.

"I owe to Peruna my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hettie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

Switzerland's Silk Production.

Few people probably suspect the extent to which Switzerland figures among the silk-producing countries of the world, which, so far as Europe is concerned, have always been supposed to be France and Italy. But Switzerland exports annually silk to the value of about $20,000,000, nearly all going to European countries.

Facts About Alaska.

Alaska is an interesting region. In area she is twice as large as Texas, with California thrown in, but her resident white population numbers only about 30,000, though in summer she has from 10,000 to 20,000 more whites. In fur, fish and minerals she is rich. Since her annexation she has furnished $50,000,000 of furs, $60,000,000 of fish and $70,000,000 of minerals, chiefly gold and silver. Her output of gold, which was $9,000,000 in 1904, was $16,000,000 in 1905, and will be fully $26,000,000 in 1906.—Leslie's Weekly.

Another Dig at Powers.

A few days ago Gov. Cobb, of Maine, and Hon. W. R. Pattangall, prominent in politics in the same state, were together on a train. Mr. Pattangall is a lawyer and an editor, the writer of the humorous "Meddybemps Letters" appearing in his paper, the Machias Union.

In the course of conversation, Gov. Cobb remarked to Mr. Pattangall: "I don't see why you and Llwellyn Powers should be so extremely antagonistic to each other. Neither of you ever fails to give the other a rap when there is opportunity."

At this point an interested listener in the car leaned toward their chairs and asked: "Is it really true that ex-Gov. Powers is of Indian descent?"

"Well, the Indians deny it," Mr. Pattangall answered, in his inimitable manner.

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Washn. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

Most Unusual Story.

There comes from New York a very entertaining story relating to the settlement of the affairs of a concern that had gone into bankruptcy several years ago. Two lawyers took charge of the company's affairs and on Thursday they made a report to the judge of the United States district court. They reported that the creditors would get 100 cents on the dollar and that there was yet remaining an unexpended balance, and this, too, after the lawyers had been allowed $1,000 for their labor. This sort of a report was made possible by the pushing of claims made by the alleged bankrupts and the recovery of money due by the processes of the courts. And very properly, the judge to whom the accounting was made complimented the two lawyers for their fine work. The average returns from the settlement of bankrupt accounts is about 25 per centum but upon one occasion now recalled a return of 92 percentum was made. One hundred percentum is so very unusual that no wonder there is surprise. And it can be set down as a fact that the bankruptcy case was treated fairly and squarely, and that both the company and its counsel were honest men. Decidedly refreshing it is, remarks the Wilmington (Del.) News, to hear of such an instance in these days of heavy failures and no returns for the creditors. Honest failures always create sympathy for the unfortunates, but dishonest failures ought to result in sending somebody to prison.

Proving His Stories.

De Rougemont, the adventurer who some years ago deceived the Royal Geographical society and the public in London by Munchausen tales of his extraordinary experiences among the natives of Australia, until the Daily Chronicle exposed him, has turned up again. One of his early yarns was that, when shipwrecked on one occasion, he saved himself by bestriding a great turtle which carried him to the shore. Even this was swallowed until the final expose. But now De Rougemont has actually taken such a ride in the tank of a London playhouse. It is said that he had never seen the tortoise, or turtle, until he was introduced to it in the water. After making some passes, he successfully crossed the tank on its back, incessantly calling out: "Jahtallah!" a word which we cannot translate owing to the absence of our turtle and tortoise dictionary. De Rougemont now claims that he has proved the truth of his original story and says that he will take a trip from Margate towards France on turtle-back to silence all doubters.

The record-breaking balloon ascension of two Philadelphia doctors, for the purpose of studying the physiological effects of great altitudes, is a natural incident of ballooning's present popularity. There is sure to be discovered probably it has been in Paris already—some aerial equivalent of the "automobile face," the "bicycle heart," the "croquet stoop," the "ping pong wrist," and the like ailments. When the subway was opened, says the New York Post, even, there was predicted a great epidemic of "subway eye," a peculiar overstrain caused by rushing by white painted pillars. It may not be true that these peculiar dangers are themselves attractions in new sports. Yet, there is undeniably a certain grisly satisfaction in thinking of the perils which beset innocent and domestic amusements. We may not fall off mountain peaks like the Alpine club member, or be spared by savages like those who indulge in the expensive sport of exploration; but at an outlay of a few thousand dollars and without abstention from business, there are still to be acquired permanent squints and other marks of the enthusiast.

The Commercial club of Birmingham, Ala., is convinced that there is a profitable field in that district for the manufacture of cotton-mill machinery, steel and wooden railway cars, wagons, iron beds, spring beds, wire furniture, brickmaking machinery, window glass, bottle glass, shovels, office fixtures and furniture, paper boxes, radiators, galvanized metal, horseshoes, wrapping paper and paper bags. Few industrial centers of the south or southwest can duplicate this list of opportunities, but most of them can pick something from it that they can make with advantage.

When Wellman does find the pole, it is easy to see he will have to revert to the obsolete vertical apparatus for wireless telegraphy, unless the pole is inserted horizontally.

Denmark advertises for a reliable, sturdy executioner. In the business of decapitation one who is not afraid to work seems to have the chief qualification.

It costs the czar $185,000,000 a year to keep his army, not to mention the sleepless nights.

Not "What Woman" But "What Actress"

By BEN TEAL,
General Stage Director for Frohman.

THERE was a time when the announcement of a tragedy or sensation was followed by the question: "Who was the woman at the bottom of it?"

To-day the inquiry has been changed to: "Who is the actress at the bottom of it?"

This is because the public, and many who write for it, have not learned to differentiate between the real actress and the woman who has merely appeared behind the footlights. Perhaps this appearance was limited to one week, one night—but her name has been on a programme; therefore she must be an actress in public estimation. Perhaps she never went beyond the rehearsal stage, being dismissed for incompetency—but name and photograph are blazoned as "Miss Smith, an actress."

The promiscuous or indiscriminate use of the term "actress" is carried to the extent where it sometimes partakes of the nature of charity, insomuch as it covers a multitude of sins. As a matter of fact, if you study the lives of the serious-minded people of the stage, especially its women, you will find that they have not the time to indulge in one-half the dissipations peculiar to society women. Bear in mind, I am now drawing no lines. It is not a question of cast, or star, leading woman or "extra lady," but of stage folk in general, in melodrama, legitimate, high-class comedy or musical productions.

This applying the term "actress" to every person who ventures tentatively or experimentally on the stage is about as appropriate or honest as it would be to call a news tout a journalist, a stencil worker an artist.

The difference between the proper search for recognition and the indulgence of mere pleasure along Broadway is as great as between delight and despair, success and failure, light and darkness. The stage is no more responsible for the morals of its beauties than society is responsible when a young woman of the so-called smart set goes astray. There are just as many moral wrecks in "society" as on the stage, viewing both, of course, as institutions. The trouble is that too much importance is given to women who do not go on the stage to become actresses, but to use the stage as a cloak to cover the real life they lead, the life that started by defying parental and all other discipline, the life that will not admit discipline in any shape or form. These are the girls who flit from one stage manager to another, who never hold a position because they will not work.

The real actress is fortunate if she has time to secure her two or three meals a day, an occasional bath and six to seven hours' sleep. The rest of the time she is rehearsing, studying, thinking. Without the combination of willingness, work and a fair amount of ability, a human being should choose some other profession. Genius on the stage as elsewhere is merely hard work and concentration combined with a fair amount of talent.

How Women Should Dress for Health

By DR. ABBY SHAW MAYHEW,
Assistant Professor of Physical Training, Wisconsin University.

Corsets, waistbands, abdominal repressers, waist stocking supporters, two-piece underclothing or two-piece suits of any kind should not be worn by girls or women. There are three principles which must be adhered to if we wish to dress healthfully and comfortably. The first principle is perhaps all-inclusive, and that is, freedom. To dress so that one has perfect freedom of movement—that is what we should strive for. To dress so that we can stand and walk easily and correctly, so that we can use all our lungs and so that we shall not be conscious of our clothes—that will mean much in bringing health and vigor to many women who have made themselves slaves of dress.

There are four points of the body which we restrict more or less. They are the neck, the waist, the knees and the feet. To free the waist we must discard corsets and bands and wear all our clothes in one piece as far as possible. Healthy, free waist muscles mean far more than we dream—a fine poise, good digestion and a better performance of all the functions of the body.

The wearing of tight shoes, I had thought, need not be preached against, but a shoeman made the statement the other day that many young women wear shoes one or two sizes to small for them. The broad toe, straight last and low heel are essential if we would have well-formed feet.

The second principle of good dress is: The weight of the clothing should be equally distributed. This is most easily accomplished by wearing the one-piece under-garments and by having the waist and skirt of the gown thoroughly fastened together.

The third principle is that there should be an even distribution of thickness. Unless we wear union suits we double the thickness around the waist and abdomen. The heated parts become the relaxed parts, and are therefore more subject to disease.

Build Up the Home Grade

By GOV. JOSEPH W. FOLK,
of Missouri.

We wish the city merchant to build up, but we also desire the country merchant to prosper. I do not believe in the mail-order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is a good enough place for him to spend his money.

No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your town papers, build them up and they will build the town up and build you up increased trade and greater opportunities.

Do not be afraid that business is going to be hurt by the recent exposures of wrongdoing in the commercial world. No man who is doing an honest business can be injured by the light.

New Presbyterian Brotherhood.

PRESBYTERIANS PLANNING A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Big Convention to Be Held in November to Carry Into Effect the Elaborate Plans Formed.

The Presbyterian church, inspired by the example of the other four great denominational brotherhoods, has decided that it, too, will organize its men, and to this end plans are now under way and a convention called to meet at Indianapolis November 14-17. At the last general assembly of the church, held at Des Moines, the matter was taken under advisement, and then heartily indorsed. At the present time the men in the individual churches are being organized into local brotherhoods preparatory to forming them into the national organization, the plan or ideal upon which the movement is based being the federation of existing organizations.

Rev. Dr. John Clark Hill, of Springfield, O., is the prime mover in the

Dr. John Clark Hill.

undertaking, and over a year ago he was appointed chairman of a special committee on men's societies. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject at home and abroad, and is very enthusiastic over the inauguration of the movement. He claims that a quarter of million men will be speedily enrolled. The principal objects of the brotherhood are:

1. Plans to increase the efficiency of the Sunday evening service, by publicity, by looking after strangers and providing for the general social intercourse of the men of the congregation.

2. The organization of ushers' associations.

3. The organization of classes for the study of missions.

4. The promotion of intelligence regarding the boards of the church.

5. The establishment of bath rooms and gymnasiums, reading rooms and libraries, employment and boarding house bureaus, sick and relief funds, savings banks, classes for physical culture, athletics, educational classes of various kinds.

6. The promotion of civic reform.

7. The creation and promotion of temperance sentiment.

8. Work for boys.

At the present time there is an organization in the Presbyterian churches of Chicago of 5,000 men, made up of men's Bible classes in the different churches, and in extending the scope of the movement it is proposed to do it through the medium of organized Bible class work.

Mr. Andrew Stevenson, who is president of this Chicago brotherhood, is prominently identified with those in charge of the arrangements for the convention in November, and in speaking of the plans, said:

"The prevailing theme of the convention will be brotherhood and service, and we will have three popular meetings in the evenings. The first night the principal speaker will be William Jennings Bryan; the second night, Grover Cleveland, and the third night, John Wanamaker. Coupled with them there will be one strong, spiritually-minded man who will tell about the work. Other speakers at these popular meetings will be men like Robert E. Speer, President Woodrow Wilson, J. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe; Justice John M. Harlan, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert C. Ogden, Morris K. Jessup, Cyrus H. McCormick, H. J. Heinz, John Willis Baer, John H. Holliday, Daniel R. Noyes, Hon. H. B. F. McFarlane, Judge Howard Hollister, Charles Steizle, Marvin Hughitt and Rear Admiral J. C. Watson.

One point of difference will distinguish the Presbyterian brotherhood from similar organizations in the other denominations in that it is proposed to make the former an organic part of the church organization. While the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in the Protestant Episcopal church, the Brotherhood of St. Paul and the Wesley Brotherhood of the Methodist church, and the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip in the Reformed and other churches, are all approved and recognized by the highest courts of the denominations, none have any organic relations with the churches, and it is proposed in organizing the Presbyterian brotherhood to have it on a broader basis.

The True Story of a Dog Hero.

Next to man the dog undoubtedly takes the foremost place in saving life in sudden peril. In this case it is a big, handsome Newfoundland, and the story is related from the experiences of a certain engine driver.

Glancing one day from his engine box, the driver felt suddenly the hot, oily atmosphere that surrounded him transformed to the iciness of winter. The train was approaching a village, and in a few seconds would be crossing the dusty high-road. The gates were open. No danger loomed ahead. Yet the driver's eyes were riveted, terror-filled, upon the gleaming lines before him.

Eighty rods ahead a tiny girl was toddling gayly straight in the path of the fast approaching train.

With a cry of horror the driver sprang to the brakes, whilst with his other hand he released the whistle.

The train rocked under the sudden check of the brakes. With hand still on the whistle, the driver glanced again through the window. The child was still toddling on, unconscious of the fast advancing train.

Now only a few yards lay between the baby and the groaning engine.

The train could not be stopped in time. Suddenly the driver turned away, covering his eyes with his hands to blot out the tragedy.

The train drew up.

Some one laid a hand on the driver's shoulder, and the fireman's voice rang out, demanding to know what had occurred, and why the train had pulled up. Speechless still with horror, the driver gazed absently into the grimy face of his comrade, who, shovel in hand, returned his glance with amazed eyes.

Perceiving that something had happened, the fireman, leaning outside the coach, looked down the line.

Then a roar of laughter fell on the driver's ears.

"Well, I never!" he heard the man exclaim, as he turned half-bewildered to the scene.

There, a few yards ahead, and slowly making toward a cottage, was a great Newfoundland dog bearing in its mouth the little child.

A great load fell from the engine driver's mind as he realized what had happened. The dog had snatched the little girl from a certain death.

"Look at the dawg, look!" cried the fireman, holding his sides in laughter. But the driver passed his hand across

There Was a Great Newfoundland Dog Bearing in Its Mouth the Little Child.

his eyes. He was thinking of his own little girl miles away at home.

What would his feelings have been if she had strayed in front of a train, and there had been no gallant Newfoundland to come to the rescue?

Meanwhile the big dog trotted sedately home with his burden to a neighboring cottage. Here the child's mother held up her hands in astonishment to see her daughter come home in such an extraordinary manner.

"How did Carlo come to carry you home like that?" she exclaimed.

Before the child could reply, a porter came running in:

"Well, mum," he said, "you've got to thank your dog that your baby ain't killed. He picked her up right in front of a train, and carried her away. The driver was nearly frightened to death he'd killed her, until he saw the dog."

The Yellow Dog.

"Henpeck seems to keep that old dog just to abuse it."

"He does; he's got an ugly hoss, and you know what Mrs. Henpeck is—if he didn't have that dog he'd bust."—Houston Post.

Incomprehensible.

"Does young Tennyburn make anything out of his poetry?"

"I don't know. I could never make anything out of it."—Cleveland Leader.

A Slender Theory.

"Why are the best instrumental musicians unable to play by ear?"

"I suppose," answered Miss Cayenne, "it must be because no one with a really sensitive ear could endure the terrific din of constant practice."—Washington Star.

Evidence.

"What makes you think she did not care for dress?"

"I saw her in her bathing costume."—Houston Post.

Railways Over the Andes.

The governments of Argentina and Chili have granted a concession for a railway twenty-eight miles long, to cross the Andes at La Cumbre, 13,000 feet above sea level. The line will for the greater part of its length be worked by rack and pinion, and that by rendering continuous the journey on the main line from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso it will reduce the time required from sixty-two to forty-eight hours. The cost is estimated at $7,300,000.

Long Words or Short.

Which shall we prefer in speech and writing? Almost everybody will vote for the short word, and almost everybody will be voting for the best candidate, says the Manchester Union. The short words are usually the strong words. They make up in muscle and liveliness what they lack in size. And they are readily in the eyes of men who have thoughts that they wish to lodge in other minds. A man who should run out into the street and yell "Conflagration! Conflagration! Conflagration!" when his house was burning would be thought to be making a jest of the affair. And so in all matters where ideas are to be handed out quickly and clearly, the short word has first choice.

ASIA CIGARS.
Will not make you nervous. Ask your dealer or The M. Hyman Cigar Co., 810 17th Street, Denver.

"Is your new flat thoroughly up to date?" "Yes, it has all the modern inconveniences."

Write for cloth samples of my $10.00 Hand Tailored Suits, made by I. Rude, the little tailor, 15th and Curtis St., Denver.

Honesty is the best policy, but too many men are ready to realize on its surrender value.

Denver Directory

A $40 Saddle for $28 C.O.D.

For a short time only we offer this saddle, steel horn, double cinches, wool-lined 28-inch skirts, 2½-inch stirrup leathers, steel leather-covered stirrups, warranted in every respect, and equal to saddles sold for $40 everywhere. Catalogue free.
The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co.
1413-1419 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

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

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1831 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 725.

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

BROWN PALACE HOTEL Absolutely Fire-proof
European Plan, $1.50 and Upward.

AMERICAN HOUSE DENVER. Two blocks from union depot. The best $2 per day hotel in the West. American plan.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS to learn plumbing trade; day and night classes; graduates admitted to union; life scholarships; special rates for 30 days; the way to success; catalogue free. Colorado School Practical Plumbing, 1645-51 Arapahoe Street, Denver.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.,
ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention
Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.
Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.
1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

Send This Ad

Parks Business School Denver
Finest rooms and equipment, best teachers, actual business methods. Awarded many gold medals for superiority. Fall term opens August 21st. Lowest rates. Write to-day for beautiful free catalogue. W. T. PARKS, Dr. Com'l Sc., Principal, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe St.

Colorado House Tent.
COLORADO TENT AND AWNING CO.
Largest canvas goods house in the West. Write for illustrated catalog. Robt. S. Gutshall, Pres. 1621 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

SHEEP, HOG, CATTLE & CHICKEN FENCE in any length. Send for catalog of cuts. Denver Sash & Fence Co., 1627-29 Fifth st., Denver, Colo.

HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist.
Specimen prices: Gold, silver, lead, $1; gold, silver, lead, copper, 50c; zinc or copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and umpire work solicited. Leadville, Colo. Reference, Carbonate National Bank.

WANTED YOUNG MEN for the NAVY
ages 17 to 35, must be able bodied, of good character and American citizens, either native born or naturalized. Apply to Navy Recruiting Office, room 22 Pioneer building, Denver, or room 416 Postoffice building, Pueblo, Colorado.

HORRORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE THAT DEVASTATED VALPARAISO

Santiago, Chili, Aug. 21.—The statement that the approach of the earthquake was announced by the Naval Observatory at Valparaiso two days previous to its occurrence is confirmed. The news was published in the Chilean press Wednesday, August 15th, the day before the earthquake occurred.

Only now can the seriousness of the catastrophe begin to be appreciated. The greater part of the modern houses are unsafe for habitation and the authorities have organized a special corps to pull down the tottering buildings. In most of the streets it is not safe to walk on the pavement, owing to falling debris.

Santiago resembles a camp. The public squares and the principal avenues are crowded with people sleeping in the open. All kinds of carriages and cabs have been requisitioned to sleep in, or even under them.

The night of August 16th was rendered dreadful by flashing lightning and pouring rain, the electric cables and wires snapping as a result of the constant, strong earth shocks which occurred all that night causing the greatest consternation, which was heightened by the pealing of the fire bells announcing the breaking out of fires in various quarters of the city. Each shock was followed by wails and prayers for the people who were kneeling in the rain and mud.

The first great shock lasted four minutes and fifty seconds. Such a long shock had never occurred before in the memory of any inhabitants of Santiago. It caused the bells of the churches to ring, pictures swung out from the walls and there was a great, heaving motion of the ground. Experts say that the only thing which saved Santiago from complete ruin was that the motion was circular. The principal shock was from Valparaiso to Santiago and Meripilla, with its center at Limache.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—The loss of life of the earthquake of Thursday, Aug. 16, probably will not be short of 3,000, while the property destroyed is estimated at $100,000,000, and possibly is far in excess of that sum.

Order is being maintained with the utmost severity by the military, police and armed citizens' patrols, who are empowered to shoot looters on the spot. Over 100 have been shot. The authorities are showing the utmost energy in the protection of property.

With the first terrific shock of the earthquake buildings collapsed, their walls falling with a tremendous noise. The inmates in many cases were unable to escape. The shock was followed almost immediately by a fierce storm, the wind prostrating walls that had been weakened by the earthquake and these broke trolley wires, which flashed incessantly. The second shock was even heavier than the first.

Five minutes afterward fires started in every direction and immediately the whole town, which had been momentarily in darkness, was illuminated by gigantic flames. The firemen made a desperate fight, though there was but little water, as most of the mains had been broken by the early tremor. The Victoria theater (opera house) and the naval club were utterly destroyed by the earthquake and the National theater succumbed to earthquake and fire.

The Club de Septiembre, the Church of La Merced, the buildings of the French fathers, the navy department buildings, the city hall and many other buildings were destroyed by the earthquake. The destruction by fire, however, was infinitely larger, and probably sixty per cent of the commercial houses were totally ruined. In Brazil avenue alone nearly thirty blocks of buildings from three to five stories high were destroyed.

Valparaiso, Aug. 21.—The greatest damage occurred in the provinces of Valparaiso and Aconcagua. The town of Abarca suffered severely. Llai Llai is reported to have entirely disappeared, and Limache and Hierro Viejo have been almost totally wrecked. At Vina Del Mar three-quarters of the houses are in ruins.

The losses in the entire country are estimated at $50,000,000.

The authorities of Valparaiso have taken over the feeding of the people, and provisions are being brought in from places that were not destroyed.

Slight earthquake shocks are continuing. The people have not returned to their homes, but are sleeping on the surrounding hills and in the streets and squares. The fires have all been extinguished. More than 100 men taken in the act of committing robberies have been shot.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 21.—There was another heavy earthquake shock at Valparaiso last night.

According to the latest reports received here from the scene of the earthquake the town of Quillota, about twenty-six miles from Valparaiso, and having a population of some 10,000 people, has been completely destroyed.

At Lima this morning there was a slight shock and Huacho was shaken by an earthquake yesterday.

Valparaiso, Chili, Aug. 19.—At 7:52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity and during that night eighty-two shocks were felt.

Most of the buildings of the city are either burned or damaged. The loss will be enormous, probably reaching $250,000,000.

Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

Vina Del Mar, three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000; Quirivue, 225 miles to the southward, with a population of 2,500; Salto, Limache, fifteen miles to the northwest, with a population of 6,500; Quillota, twenty-five miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000, and villages all around were destroyed.

Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock. The whole population is sleeping in the hills, the parks or the streets.

Food is very scarce. Milk costs two Chilean dollars a liter, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices.

The railroads are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward. The nights are very cold and windy, the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly.

The captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco says the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco.

Santiago, Chili, Aug. 19.—The latest news brought in here by refugees from Valparaiso contradicts some of the first exaggerated statements from there, but shows that the catastrophe was extremely severe. Senor Groz, one of the refugees, relates that the first shock at Valparaiso was very prolonged and threw the entire city into indescribable panic. People crowded the streets and the squares, crying and lamenting. The first shock also threw down a number of buildings. The second shock was more severe and resulted in the crumbling of most of the buildings in the Almendral quarter.

Immediately after the second shock the entire city was plunged into terrific darkness. This, however, did not last long, for the scene of destruction was soon lit up by the fires that broke out in this quarter. The light from the flames, Senor Groz continues, came as a welcome relief from the darkness. The people were in a state of terror, many believing that the end of the world had come.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Victoria theater, the Bella Vista railroad station and the Club de September. Most of the severe damage was done on the lower ground reclaimed from the sea.

The Church of the Espiritu Santo and the Church of La Marced, as well as a large part of the buildings on Victoria street were destroyed.

Masses of material blocked the streets. Avenue Brazil is almost totally wrecked. The known dead does not exceed 100, according to the best estimates. Among those dead is the wife of Admiral Montt.

The hills surrounding Valparaiso suffered but slightly.

More than 60,000 persons have taken refuge there.

Santiago de Chili, Aug. 19.—It is known that eight lives were lost in this city by the earthquake, but it is believed that many persons were killed by the falling buildings and that their bodies will be discovered later. Several persons became so panic stricken during the trembling of the earth that they threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and were killed. The fires which followed the earthquake in this city were promptly extinguished, but while they lasted they added greatly to the terror of the people.

As all the telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged, the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advices have been received to the effect that the towns of Virlage and Casa Blanca were destroyed and that San Felipe, Rancagua, Melipilla and Llaillai were severely damaged. At Concepcion the shocks were severe and a number of persons were killed or injured. The towns of Rengo, San Fernando, Quillota and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins.

All railway service in the central zone is either interrupted entirely or greatly delayed; and commerce is practically at a standstill.

In the city of Santiago, much damage was done. Many public buildings, particularly churches, were dismantled. The buildings of Congress, the municipal buildings, the Normal school, the courts, the Peruvian legation, the residence of President Riesco, the central market, the prefecture of police and the National telegraph office all were seriously damaged. The lines of the electric tramway system and electric light wires were short-circuited, interrupting street car traffic and plunging the city into darkness.

The scenes at the hospitals and prisons during the excitement were distressing in the extreme. The prisoners tried to escape from the jails in the hope that they might reach a place of safety, and prison guards were obliged to fire into the air in order to intimidate and quiet their panic-stricken charges.

CANNON FOR PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastically Indorsed by Illinois Republicans.

Springfield, Ill.—The presidential boom of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon for 1908, which was launched last week by his own congressional district, was given an enthusiastic endorsement by Tuesday's Illinois Republican convention.

The mention of Cannon's name brought the convention to its feet and there was enthusiastic cheering.

The convention carried out the will of the Republicans of the state, expressed at the primaries a few weeks ago, by a unanimous endorsement of Senator Shelby M. Cullom for re-election.

The following nominations were made by the convention, which was marked by harmony and good feeling:

Treasurer, John F. Smulski.

Superintendent of public instruction, Francis G. Blair.

Trustees state university, Mrs. Carrie S. Alexander, Fred Hatch, Alexander McLain, L. L. Lehman (short term).

Outside of the indorsement of Speaker Cannon for President and Senator Cullom for re-election, there was little of general interest in the convention's proceedings. The fight for state treasurer was the most spirited of the convention, but Mr. Smulski won easily on the second ballot.

The resolutions contain an indorsement of President Roosevelt's administration, of Illinois senators and representatives in Congress, and of the administration of Governor Deneen.

COULD NOT KEEP UP.

Broken Down, Like Many Another Woman, with Exhausting Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. A. Taylor, of Wharton, N. J., says: "I had kidney trouble in its most painful and severe form, and the torture I went through now seems to have been almost unbearable. I had back-ache pains in the side and loins, dizzy spells and hot, feverish headaches. There were bearing-down pains, and the kidney secretions passed too frequently, and with a burning sensation. They showed sediment. I became discouraged, weak, languid and depressed, so sick and weak that I could not keep up. As doctors did not cure me I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and with such success that my troubles were all gone after using eight boxes, and my strength, ambition and general health is fine."

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

Transmission of Facial Characteristics

It would appear that the transmission of facial traits subordinate to a definite law, that is to say, that ancestral facial expression and appearance are more often than not transmitted through the female members of the family, who generally do not exhibit the same characteristics to the male offspring, and that the younger generations show, as a rule, all the facial conditions and signs which were present in a remote ancestor.—North American Review.

DOCTOR CURED OF ECZEMA.

Maryland Physician Cures Himself—Dr. Fisher Says: "Cuticura Remedies Possess True Merit."

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies, and was entirely cured. I am a practicing physician, and very often prescribe Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured where other formulas have failed. I am not in the habit of endorsing patent medicines, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to proclaim their virtues to the world. I have been practicing medicine for sixteen years, and must say I find your Remedies A No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter. G. M. Fisher, M. D., Big Pool, Md., May 24, 1905."

Suffered for "White Lie."

Is a white lie ever justified? That at least some people believe it has no excuse is proved by the following tale: An ancient rabbi came to a city where all the people were truthful, married one of the inhabitants, had two children and prospered. One day a neighbor called when the rabbi's wife was washing her head, and the rabbi, going to the door, was seized by false modesty and said that she had gone out. Thereupon both of his children died, and, as no one died in that city before reaching old age, the neighbors made inquiries, the rabbi confessed what he had done, and was ordered to leave the city immediately.

Butler's Stolen Fee.

The late Hon. Joseph Q. Hoyt, formerly of Boston, when a lad attended a circus and his silver watch was stolen. The supposed thief was arrested, and was defended by Benjamin F. Butler, who proved he did not take the watch, and never was at the circus.

During the civil war Hoyt was introduced to Butler at a dinner at the Astor house, in New York, and the latter remarked: "This is the first time I have had the pleasure of meeting you."

"Oh, no!" said Hoyt, who then related the circus incident.

"Was that you, Hoyt?" asked Butler, and, being answered in the affirmative, Butler laughed and said: "That was an awful good watch, Hoyt. That is all I got for defending the thief."

MORE THAN MONEY.

A Minister Talks About Grape-Nuts.

"My first stomach trouble began back in 1895," writes a minister in Nebr., "resulting from hasty eating and eating too much. I found no relief from medicine and grew so bad that all food gave me great distress.

"It was that sore, gnawing, hungry feeling in my stomach that was so distressing and I became a sick man. Grape-Nuts was recommended as a food that could be easily digested.

"Leaving the old diet that had given me so much trouble, I began to eat Grape-Nuts with a little cream and sugar. The change effected in 24 hours was truly remarkable, and in a few weeks I was back to health again.

"My work as a minister calls me away from home a great deal, and recently I drifted back to fat meat and indigestible foods, which put me again on the sick list.

"So I went back to Grape-Nuts and cream and in four days I was put right again. The old dull headaches are gone, stomach comfortable, head clear, and it is a delight to pursue my studies and work.

"Grape-Nuts food is worth more than money to me, and I hope this may induce some sufferer to follow the same course I have."

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

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

GAS USED UNDER LIME KILNS.

Innovation by Connecticut Company Is a Success.

The New England Lime company, of Winstead, Conn., asserts that it is the first to introduce gas as fuel for lime burning. The method is pronounced an entire success. The growing scarcity of wood fuel led to the discovery of gas as a substitute for wood, and the company no longer considers the gas method an experiment. The efficacy and reliability of gas have been demonstrated beyond a doubt. Had it been impossible to find a substitute for wood, said a member of the company, it would have meant the restriction and perhaps the total abandonment of the business. Gas fires are absolutely clean at all times—no clinkers and no cinders—and the lime produced is much whiter than that burned by wood. Gas also produces a more intense heat, and consequently increases the capacity of the kilns. The daily output at the company's kilns is increased from 80 barrels per kiln to 100 barrels, or a total of 700 barrels daily.

How Emperor William Is Battling Against a Dangerous Heredity.

Emperor William's father died of cancer of the throat.

Emperor William himself had infantile paralysis, and has had to struggle with many infirmities.

It has been whispered that he himself is troubled with the same malady which carried off his father. Royal blood is unfortunately most generally deteriorated blood. Emperor William knows this as well as anybody, and is doing his best to eradicate the bad blood from himself and his family by the adoption of simple life principles.

Through the visit of a countryman of his to Battle Creek, Michigan, while in this country, visiting the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, Emperor William became acquainted with the Battle Creek idea of simple living and has to a large extent adopted the methods in his family. His wife and children live the simple life and take Battle Creek light baths. Their uncle, King Edward, also has these baths installed in his Windsor and Buckingham Palaces for the use of himself and Queen Alexandra.

Among other things GOOD HEALTH, the oldest health journal in the world, tells about the Battle Creek idea and the simple life. Every number is brimful of up-to-date ideas. Sample copy 10 cents. One dollar a year.

If you will cut this out and send to GOOD HEALTH PUBLISHING CO., Battle Creek, Mich., with a quarter you will receive a trial three months' subscription to this handsome illustrated monthly health magazine. Write to-day.

Striking Advice.

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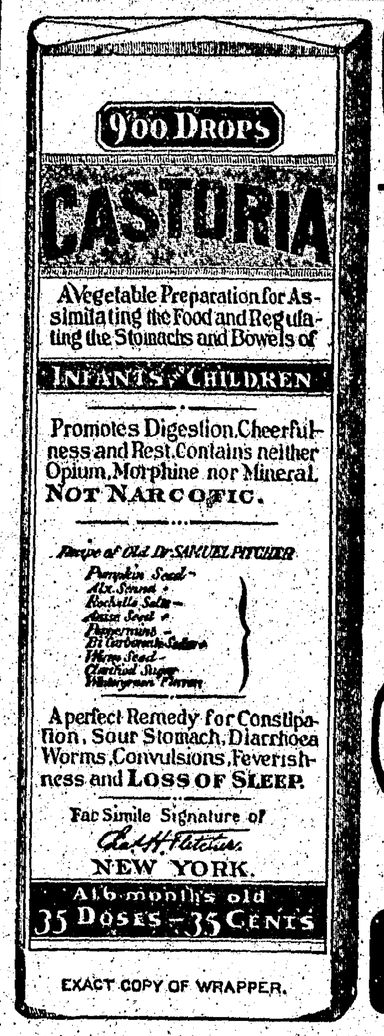

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There are two classes of remedies: those of known quality and which are permanently beneficial in effect, acting gently, in harmony with nature, when nature needs assistance; and another class, composed of preparations of unknown, uncertain and inferior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

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

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

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

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

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 8th, 1901, 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.

"ALAS, ON WHAT A SLEEDER THREAD!"

Our high joint contemporaries are doing the "Leading citizen" act by interviewing many of the erstwhile prominent politicians of the territory as to why they have purposely consented to become the tail of the Arizona dog in order to have it get in as a sort of double ender, if it ever gets in at all.

Coherently their reasons, when sifted down are about as follows: Ex Governor Thornton is in favor of the mix up because it would create a boom in real estate at the Ancient Antiquarium by continuing the capital there until 1915-perhaps longer-and thus give him an oportunity to unload:

Hon. Solomon Luna wants it because it would thus become the big sister in the sisterhood of states, and the vacuum thus created would be so great that people and capital would naturally rush in to fill it up, and when he gets to be senator he and Joe bailey can strut through the Capitol each representing the half of a whole cheese, the bigest sagebrush statesmen in the biggest gobberwockle gobfest on earth.

Antonio Joseph wants it "because we are beggars and beggars should not be choosers" besides there are "millions in it" and we cannot afford to allow all that dough which congress offers as a bribe to slip through our fingers. Besides, "In union there is strength" and "united we stand, divided we fall" Which goes to show that Anthony never undertook to stick a mud wall onto the side of a wooden jacal, or amused himself trying to make two mineral water bottles stand on their corks by leaning them together. It is evident statehood is "not for Joe".

A. O. Larrazola wouldn't take anything else, although he admits that its consummation "will yet bring a blush of shame to the future American historian when he comes to record this piece of historical vandalism on the pages of his country's history" thereby showing the kind of mugworms he has in his back bone.

Max Frost wants it because the other fellows do, and because --because there may be a feeler out for a big statehood printing contract.

Bursum would like to see it come in almost any old way on account of the edge states wool has over the price of territorial wool'

Billy Martin couldn't throw it over his shoulder on account of that $5,000,000.00 bribe, although he thinks congress hadn't ought to stultify itself by tempting the poor, credulous natives in that manner.

The federal and territorial appointees and most of the Cunnels and Majas are in favor of the combine because of the ukase of the President' But just why any great number of the rank and file should consent to the ravishment of the fair name of New Mexico at the behest of an arrogant eastern oligarchy, the good Lord hardly knows.

Verily these are strenuous times for jointhood intriguers, and they are put to many questionable makeshifts.

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. Rasmissen 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 Porea 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. 499, 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, Bustamente 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, hereditaments 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, from the date of said decree, no part of the same having been paid; and whereas the time limited by said decree for the payment of said principal sum and cost has elapsed, and the said plaintiff has applied to said special master to make the sale of said premises as ordered and directed in said decree.

NOW, THEREFORE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, J. F. Bonham, special Master in Chancery, in pursuance of said decree on the 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, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and that I will sell said premises above described as a whole, and not in separate lots or parcels.

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

This Space will be Worth WATCHING!

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S.C. WIENER.

MINERAL APPLICATION 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.—1435 ft. to Cor. No. 2, Thence N. 51° 17' E.—Var, 12° 40' E.—592.6 ft. to Cor. No. 3. Thence S. 30° 11' E.—Var. 13° E. 1435 ft. to Cor. No. 4. Thence S. 51° 17' W.—Var. 13° 30' E.—592 ft. to Cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Area 19.405 acres.

Adjoining claims, so far as known, are, on the north and south, 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. 3° 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

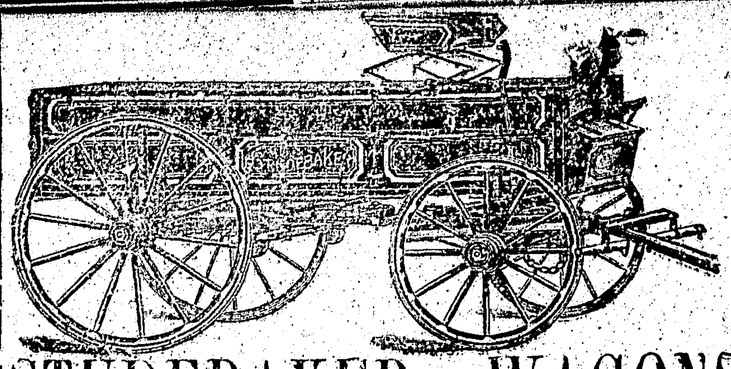
Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law,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

Howard Leland.
43-10t Register. B.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

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

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.
Brooklyn New York.



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Kennedy	2 25 p m	Kennedy	3 10 p m
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	Antelpoe	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
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