

LINGOLN COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS, NOV-1906.

NAVES OF CANDIDATES.	Lincoln, No. 1	San Patricio, No. 2	Los Palas, No. 3	Piñacho, No. 4	Raberton, No. 5	Richardson, No. 6	Jicarilla, No. 7	White Oaks No. 8	Capitan, No. 9	Ruidoso, No. 10	Nogal, No. 11	Bonito, No. 12	Corona, No. 13	Carrizozo, No. 14	TOTALS
Joint Statehood—															
Yes	116	47	37	29	16	7	10	20	72	34	61	65	29	16	519
No	45	96	49	37	27	17	45	55	36	30	17	6	9	29	500
Delegate to Const. Convention															
Geo. W. Prichard, R	97	88	55	22	40	18	37	40	73	51	25	17	22	11	596
John Y. Hewitt, D	87	75	31	44	5	6	33	72	53	24	36	61	35	39	607
Delegate to Congress—															
W. H. Andrews, R	93	84	55	31	39	18	48	43	80	48	29	14	30	11	623
O. A. Larrazole, D	91	79	37	37	6	6	19	42	47	27	31	63	35	23	548
Council, 11th District—															
Carl A. Dallas, R	98	81	55	18	40	18	43	38	72	50	28	17	22	11	597
J. E. Wharton, D	83	76	37	51	5	6	30	46	56	24	32	61	33	39	578
Representative 18th District—															
J. V. Tully, R	101	92	54	24	40	18	36	26	76	66	24	21	23	7	598
A. H. Hudspeth, D	82	91	38	44	57	6	35	11	49	22	35	57	84	42	581
Representative 19th District—															
W. E. Lindsay, R	100	87	55	25	40	18	48	42	73	49	24	19	27	11	613
James W. Mullins, D	84	75	37	43	5	6	30	45	54	26	37	59	30	39	570
Commissioner 1st District—															
Romaldo Durand, R	108	83	59	41	40	17	38	25	71	49	24	14	24	7	600
J. B. Chrisman, D	75	77	33	25	5	7	33	57	56	26	37	64	31	43	569
Commissioner 2nd District—															
J. B. French, R	91	85	54	22	36	18	49	18	86	48	22	17	27	6	579
Robt. H. Taylor, D	92	77	37	45	9	6	23	67	41	26	38	60	30	44	595
Probate Judge—															
Augustin Chavez, R	74	38	49	20	42	18	28	18	37	43	24	15	24	8	483
Bernardo Salazar, D	109	74	43	47	3	6	46	63	86	32	31	38	31	40	663
Probate Clerk—															
George Sosa, R	82	49	40	6	37	14	36	21	56	40	27	14	29	9	463
W. E. Kimbrel, D	101	112	48	60	5	10	32	62	71	35	34	62	27	39	618
Sheriff—															
Robt. A. Hurt, R	61	70	43	11	20	18	38	24	53	43	33	43	33	18	516
John W. Owen, D	122	88	48	56	25	6	35	57	74	32	22	35	16	31	637
Assessor—															
W. E. Brady, R	88	87	49	22	25	6	38	24	70	48	28	18	28	10	541
Porfirio Chavez, D	96	78	42	45	20	18	31	57	56	27	30	53	26	39	618
Treasurer—															
T. W. Watson, R	67	58	50	25	40	18	51	34	58	46	32	26	28	14	542
John W. Penfield, D	117	101	41	42	5	7	22	60	70	29	28	52	34	36	634
Sup't. of Schools—															
W. E. Blanchard, R	76	48	53	24	35	19	34	34	55	45	21	19	24	4	491
Eyl. G. Anderson, D	101	112	39	43	10	5	38	40	71	30	38	56	32	31	646
Surveyor—															
W. F. Blanchard, R	97	85	53	24	40	20	44	30	70	47	21	16	14	11	572
W. R. Deady, D	85	77	37	43	5	4	28	50	55	28	33	60	44	33	592

Welch & Titsworth

- Colorado Potatoes per cwt. 1.60
- Pride of Denver Flour " 2.30
- Imboden's best " " 2.35
- Second grade Kansas " " 1.80
- Granulated Sugar 16 lbs for 1.00
- " " 100 " " 5.50
- Pink Beans, " " 2.50

(PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.)

- WEBER WAGONS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
- APPLE BOXES, WINDOW GLASS.
- STETSON HATS, IRON ROOFING.

Get Our Prices Before Buying Elsewhere.

CAPITAN, N. M.

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Prof. F. A. Jones has been in this vicinity for several days of late topographing the country.

Eresh currants—Taliaferro's.

Albert Ziegler called himself back from Trinidad this morning for a few hours on business.

Pride of Denver Flour \$1.25 for 50lb sack—Taliaferro's.

Mrs. Ellis came in from her Oacurd ranch Friday and remained over until the next day and kept busy all the time except when visiting, then she kept the other people waked up.

Household goods for sale. Mrs. L. W. Stewart.

It is learned from the Estancia News, a bright newsy paper published at the substantial county seat of Torrance county, that J. J. Goforth has gone forth with his family, to Tularosa to spend the winter months.

We will soon open our Xmas toys. Taliaferro's.

This part of New Mexico experienced some rather severe November weather during the fore part of the week. Just how cold it got, this office has not been able to learn as every weather gauge in town became demoralized and showed a temperature distinctly its own. The nearest possible way to come at it is through the statement of one of our merchants—name not given—that he had to dig his territorially inspected coal oil out of the tank with a scoop and thaw it out on the stove before he could fill his customers' cans.

Fresh Graham Flour, in 25c sacks—Taliaferro's.

John Keith who left here a short time ago for his home in southern California, had hardly reached Imperial before lightning struck him in the way of appointment as City Marshall of that

metropolis on the shifting shores of the great Salton sea. The job is said to be an easy one as it is a very orderly city notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the lowdownest places on the face of the globe—lower than Chicago, or Haides about campmeeting time—and hot! Well, did you ever? It has one redeeming feature, however. Cantaloupes grow like wild there, and one can eat fresh roast goobers there the year round. John's White Oaks friends send congratulations for this new honor clean across the boundless reaches of outlying sand and sage brush. May his six feet two shadow never grow less.

A VICTIM OF THE BLIZZARD.

It is learned that a Mexican, Jose Sedillo by name, was frozen to death out on the plain near the Patos draw about ten miles east of here during the late blizzard. He, with Ascencion Orozco, another Mexican, were herding sheep for Filipe Sanchez, and when the storm came on Orozco told Sedillo to remain with the camp outfit while he would take the herd to the timber, as they were already headed that way, and would return later on and help move the camp.

The storm continued longer than expected, so that he did not return until about four o'clock the next day. Here he found everything packed up ready to be moved, but Sedillo was not in sight. Taking a dim trail he followed it some distance from camp when he found Sedillo lying in the snow apparently frozen stiff, but upon closer examination it was found that life was not yet extinct. Orozco succeeded in getting the man back to camp and did all in his power to restore him to life and partially succeeded, but he never entirely recovered consciousness and died the next morning.

It is supposed that after packing up the victim went out to hunt the burros, which were in the habit of grazing around camp, but losing his way got lost in the blinding snow and thus perished.

Allen Lane and family went this week to visit friends in Texas for a short time.

Ed Chew and Lorenzo Guebara loaded up with fruit and vegetables for their return trip from Roswell and got as far as the Capitan mountains when the blizzard struck them. They got in by joining teams to one wagon but the other one with its load of apples and sweet potatoes had to be left in cold storage at a Mexican ranch.

Lemons, Oranges and Bananas. Taliaferro's.

SAVING DOES

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

SUCCESS

HOTEL OZANNE,

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

ALL KINDS of PRINTING DONE AT THE OUTLOOK OFFICE.

The Greatest Magazine Bargain of the year. By special arrangement we are now prepared to offer the Review of Reviews, price \$3.00, the Woman's Home Companion, price \$1.00, the Success Magazine, price \$1.00 and The Outlook, price \$1.00 making in all \$6.00 if subscribed for separately. These four periodicals are offered for a limited time only \$3.50. Send in your order to this office at once if you wish to take advantage of this extremely liberal offer.

Who's your Tailor?



Not a cheap tailor-shop but a shop where good tailoring can be had cheap.

If you went through the immense plant that this good tailoring comes from you would understand how our prices are possible.

Your tailor could not exercise more singleness of purpose than the men who would make your clothes in the workshops of this plant.

Each man is a specialist in his particular part of the work.

The Spring and Summer line of woollens is the finest and largest ever displayed.

Come in and inspect it.

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

TALIAFERRO MERC. and TRADING CO.

Church Directory.

Plymouth Congregational Church.

Services every Sunday as follows: Sunday School at 10.30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Methodist Church:

Sabbath School each Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday night. All are cordially invited to join our services.

Professional Cards.

A. H. Hudspeth, John Y. Hewitt
Hewitt & Hudspeth,
Attorneys-at-Law
HEWITT BLOCK. WHITE OAKS.

J. E. WHARTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALANOGORDO, NEW MEXICO.
Special attention given to cases in Lincoln as well as Otero county.

COUGHS & COLDS ARE COMMON IN NOVEMBER



When is an Old Maid? When does a girl become an old maid? This question, blunt and sharp of delicate innuendo, is now figuring in the somnolent discussion of Philadelphia society.

Mysterious Find. She went down to a swell play the other evening, attired in a superb white gown and wearing a splendid opera cloak.

HOW DEBILITY SHOWS

And Why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are a Specific for Dangerous Physical Declines. The symptoms of general debility vary according to the cause but weakness is always present, a tendency to perspire and fatigue easily, ringing in the ears, sometimes black spots passing before the eyes, weak back, vertigo, wakefulness caused by inability to stop thinking, and unrefreshing sleep.

to the windstorm that came up about dark; they lost the trail and wandered for several hours. Finally Mr. Sloan solved the problem by letting his pony pick the route. The sensible animal soon found its bearings and made a bee line for home and feed.

Thanksgiving Proclamation. Following is Governor Hagerman's Thanksgiving proclamation: Thursday, November 29th, is Thanksgiving Day, made holy by the Pilgrim fathers and sacredly kept to the present generation by the people of the United States.

The past year has been one of unequalled prosperity in the history of New Mexico, and of the nation of which the people of this Territory are a part. Spiritually, materially, and morally, great strides have been made towards that perfection which should be the aim of individuals and of nations.

Throughout the nation the spiritual life of the people, and the public conscience, have been quickened; official wrongdoing has been exposed and civic weakness uncovered.

From the early days of our Republic, when the pioneers from across the sea first set foot on the shores of New England, the American people have acknowledged their dependence on the allegiance to the God of Nations, and have expressed their trust in and given thanks to Him.

As evidence of our gratitude to God for the blessings which have been showered upon us, and in obedience to time honored custom, I, H. J. Hagerman, governor of the Territory of New Mexico, hereby proclaim and set aside, Thursday, November 29, 1906, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by all the people of the Territory.

Santa Fe Land Office. During the first ten days of this month there were filed at the Santa Fe land office sixty-seven original homestead entries. The Estancia valley is still the mecca for the homeseekers in the central part of the territory.

Election of Andrews. A Santa Fe dispatch says: All the official returns of the election have been received and the official plurality given DeLagrosa, Democrat, for delegate to Congress is 267. The vote for Delegate Andrews was 1100 greater than that cast for him two years ago and for his opponent, 2400 greater, caused by Rio Arriba county giving a Republican majority of 318 this year.

Twenty-six thousand bales of wool were sold at auction in one day at Adelaide, South Australia, being a world's record of sales in a single day. In a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Woodville, Ind., 47 persons were killed and 38 injured. All but two of the bodies were destroyed by fire.

The supreme court of the United States has fixed December 17 as the date for hearing the Kansas-Colorado case involving the use of the water in the Colorado river. The Irigoules theater company of Chicago, whose theater was destroyed by fire three years ago with great loss of life has been discharged from bankruptcy with liabilities of \$2,000,000 and on assets.

Herbert G. Squiers, newly appointed minister to Panama, has arrived at his new station accompanied by Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the canal commission. Returns indicate that Nebraska has elected the entire republican state ticket and all the congressmen except one. The legislature will elect a republican United States senator.

Secretary Taft is making an inspection of the forts in the northwest with a view to recommending to the president certain one to be made brigade posts. It is announced that Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will retire from the cabinet next March and that his place will be filled by James A. Garfield.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the application of J. M. Bellamy, J. W. Blezek, H. J. Cassin, T. M. Bixby and L. H. Wells to organize the First National bank of Randlett, O. T., with \$25,000. Interesting details of the findings of a people on Prince Albert land in the Arctic are given by an officer of the revenue cutter Thetis, who received his information from Capt. Klunkinberg, of the steam whaler Olga, who located them last winter while ice bound in the far north.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the treatment and care of Epileptics was held in New Haven, Conn. T. A. Caldwell, a government secret service man, was found dead alongside the railroad track at Algodones, N. M., by section men. An investigation to learn the cause of his death will be made.

The president accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Surgeon General Rixey of the navy and M. C. Latta, has started on his trip to Panama on board the battleship Louisiana. He will be in constant wireless communication with the White house while on the ship. Four days will be spent on the isthmus inspecting the canal. Congressman-elect George K. Favrot, of Baton Rouge, La., shot and killed Dr. H. H. Albrich while hundreds of persons were near the scene of the shooting. He refused to make a statement except to say the quarrel was of a private nature.

The department of justice has issued instructions to the local officials to begin proceedings against the person or persons guilty of the recent embezzlement of \$61,500 from the subtreasury at St. Louis. Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, has been successful in his contest with Senator McCreary for the United States senatorship from that state. Mount Cullbra, situated 40 miles west of Trinidad, Col., is reported in a state of eruption, smoke and vapor having been seen issuing from the mountain.

The license of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York to do business in Kentucky has been revoked by the insurance commissioner. The first colored state fair in the history of the race opened at Macon, Ga., with a large attendance. The Standard Oil company has announced a voluntary increase in wages of employees in the Galena Signal oil and Eclipse refineries, located at Franklin, Pa. About 800 men will be benefited. Five men were killed and 15 badly injured by an explosion of a boiler in the shops of the Lake Shore railroad at Collinwood, a suburb of Cleveland, O.

Indictments have been returned by a federal grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., against officials of the Shelby Steel Tube company on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the boiler tubes furnished the government. Four Texas rangers were attacked while asleep in camp between Fordyce and Rio Grande City by a band of armed Mexicans and a battle ensued in which four of the attacking party were killed, one fatally wounded and two captured. The federal grand jury at St. Louis will take up the investigation of the St. Louis end of the alleged oil combine with a view to the institution of criminal proceedings against persons involved. After a search of five months by agents of the United States immigration commission, Giovanni Bruno, a Sicilian, believed to be one of the most dangerous of Italian anarchists, was arrested at Keon, a small station near Denver. Twelve thousand employees of the mines and smelters in Montana have been granted an increase of wages averaging 35 cents a day. All of the candidates on the democratic state ticket in New York were elected with the exception of Hearst, the candidate for governor.

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All parts of the World Condensed into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers. Charles Sessions, private secretary to Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, has presented his resignation to become effective Dec. 1, at which time he will become Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Journal. Maj. Gen. W. H. Shafter, U. S. A., retired, died at the home of his son-in-law near Bakersfield, Cal., from an acute attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Russel Sage has announced that she will give away in charity the bulk of the fortune amounting to about \$8,000,000 left her by her late husband. Henry Mills Alden for 37 years editor of Harper's Monthly has celebrated his 70th birthday. Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon, the last surviving widow of a soldier of the revolutionary war, died at her home at Plymouth Union, Vt., aged 93.

Speaker Cannon, of the house of representatives, has been re-elected by a plurality 2,000 greater than he received two years ago. King Edward of England has celebrated his 66th birthday. He received many congratulatory messages and numerous valuable presents. Secretary Root will deliver two addresses in Kansas City while on his western tour. One before the Commercial club November 19, the other before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress November 20.

Miscellaneous. It is reported on reliable authority that the Mexican Central railroad has been purchased by the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and will become a part of the Rock Island system. Preliminary estimates of the principal crops of the United States made by the Department of agriculture show them to be greater in quantity and aggregate value than in any previous year. The Kansas supreme court has held that assistant attorneys general have all the authority of a county attorney in instituting and maintaining injunction proceedings under the prohibitory law.

By a decision of the Kansas supreme court the M. K. & T. railway company is declared to be entitled to a right of way 200 feet wide from Junction City, Kan., to the south line of the state in place of the usual width of 100 feet. Medical men and scientists of San Francisco have succeeded in charging an electrical circuit with human electricity to such an extent that external sound waves were transmitted and heard through an ordinary telephone receiver. Firemen on the Erie Railroad system, who have made a demand on the management for reduced working hours and been refused are voting upon the question and a strike may follow.

The defeated republican candidates for state offices in New York have asked the supreme court to pass upon the validity of certain ballots cast in the recent election. By the election of J. T. Harahan as president of the Illinois Central railroad E. H. Harriman, who controls the Union Pacific system of roads has obtained control of lines which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the gulf. Unofficial returns indicate that the democratic state ticket was elected in Missouri by about 6,000 majority. A fire at Canton, China, destroyed over 600 houses and caused a loss of more than \$1,000,000.

A decision by Judge Garland, of the United States court of South Dakota, express companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to the orders of the railroad commission of that state. The Haskell Indians, of Lawrence, Kan., were defeated by the football team of the University of Texas at Austin by a score of 28 to 0. The president has appointed Attorney General Moody as Justice of the supreme court to succeed Justice Brown who retired some time ago. The Aero club of America announces that next year's balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup will be held at St. Louis. The bureau of insular affairs has invited bids for a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the city of Manila. The bids to be opened Dec. 19. A secret multiplicity of dissatisfied liberals was held in Havana recently to protest to Gov. Macagon regarding his recent appointment of moderates to offices. The national assembly of Panama has approved a bill prohibiting gambling in the republic. The new Bixby hotel in course of erection at Long Beach, Cal., collapsed and about 100 workmen were carried down in the wreckage of the seven story building. Seven men are known to have been killed and many others were injured. Complete returns from the new state of Oklahoma show that the democrats elected 98 and the republicans 13 delegates to the constitutional convention. Incomplete official returns show that Gov. Hoch of Kansas was re-elected by a plurality of about 2,000.

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

A Passing Art. Among the cherished memories of a certain charming old lady is that of a teacher of her childhood, whose theory of life was reduced to a simple principle: "Learn to read well, young ladies—to enunciate distinctly; to modulate the voice pleasingly; to interpret the words of the author with sympathy and understanding; learn to read well, and all other virtues will follow." It is possible that the acquirement of all the virtues seems a slightly more complicated matter than it did to the old gentleman of 70 years ago. Nevertheless, the advice is not to be laughed away, if only because it recalls the days when reading aloud was counted one of the most desirable of the fine arts of life. This is no reflection upon the art of reading as taught in these latter days; the question is not of the actual process, but of the place that reading aloud used to hold in family life. Many a gray-haired man or woman who never heard of "round tables," and never discovered that authors had early or late styles, yet knows his Scott or Thackeray or Shakespeare as few young people of to-day ever know them. In part, this is due to the fact that the field of reading now covered by young people is much larger than it was half a century ago. A deeper cause lies in the decline of the habit of reading aloud, declares the Youth's Companion. We have no time now to read aloud, we say. Perhaps not; yet before we decide, might it not be well to consider whether any other recreation offers more permanent pleasure or greater enrichment to the life. Books read aloud winter evenings about the fire, with the whole family sharing the interest and the discussions, will hold a warmth of color which time will not dim. Between their pages will lie countless happy memories—a treasure whose value will deepen through all the years to come.

When Forks Were Novelties.

The first mention of the use of forks in history, the New York Herald says, was at the table of John, the good Duke of Burgundy, and he possessed only two, one of gold and the other of silver. At that period the loaves of bread were made cylindrical. They were cut in slices and piled upon a trencher and placed beside the host, who carved the meat with a pointed carving knife, holding the joint with a skewer of wrought gold or silver, which he stuck into the joint to hold it secure while cutting the meat. Before the use of this skewer "fork" a log or shoulder of mutton always had a piece of white frilled paper decorating the shank, which the carver held to steady the joint. This decoration is still the vogue in our delicatessen-stores. When it first became customary to use forks, a gentleman, on receipt of an invitation to dinner, would send his servant with his knife, fork and spoon, or, if he had no servant, he would carry them in his breeches pockets, as a carpenter carries his rule to-day. This ancient custom still obtains among the peasantry of certain countries of Europe.

Here is something from a government report that sounds like anomaly, yet is fraught with the gravest significance: During the seven months ending July 31, 1906, there was but one case of yellow fever in the city of Panama and that was not fatal. During the single month of July there were 124 deaths from pneumonia in the city of Panama. The significance of this is that pneumonia becomes more and more the "captain of this men of death," and this under the equator as well as in colder climes. Medical science has no more pressing duty than finding means to fight this ever-growing menace to the human race.

The premier of Manitoba has ordered that the British flag shall fly above the schoolhouses of the province. This is right and proper according to the American idea, which is not unfamiliar to readers here, says the Youth's Companion. The English newspapers commend the order mildly. One London paper reports that the suggestion that the Union Jack be raised on schoolhouses in England has been opposed—as "un-English." Surely conservatism may be carried too far.

The Canadian government is to finance a bridge from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, across Seymour Narrows to the mainland. The cost will be about \$18,000,000. It will be a new attempt to bridge an arm of the sea and will be watched with interest by engineers.

China seems trying very hard to make some modern progress. Though very much behindhand, it has noticed what civilization has done for Japan, and China is nothing if not imitative. Hence, its sudden desire for modern reforms.

A company has been organized in Wisconsin to dig in that state for diamonds along a creek where a diamond was found twenty years ago, and the state geologist encourages the enterprise. Uncle Sam's mineral treasures are as yet largely unknown.

FIGHTING FAMILIES

EVEN TO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Nearly all the people of the army and navy have history back of them. Their own sons are representatives of their distinguished sires passing through adolescence to the same rank and equal or higher honors. Sometimes, in fact most times, they miss it. But enough of them attain rank and place to hold their families in distinctive position, and we have presented to our social life two phases of persistently recruited aristocracy—the army and the navy.

It is quite reasonable that admirals should beget captains and that generals should beget majors; but in our American service they bud perennially. Not infrequently they give new luster to the family tree, more often they do not, and like limbs of a great oak whose stock is established, they are only branches whose source of existence is the splendid trunk that holds them up.

The civil war broke up many lines that had been previously maintained, among them the Perrys, who gave two distinguished admirals, from Rhode Island—Oliver Hazard Perry and his brother, William C. Perry, who carried our flag with honor to Japan. Each had sons who followed their distinguished sires into the navy. But the family drifted into Georgia and the civil war broke up the line, only to be renewed again at a later period when two more of that name appear again on the navy list—Thomas Perry, a captain, and another descendant, Newman K. Perry, a junior lieutenant with more assured rights as a descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie.

Historic Lee Family.

The Lees, of Virginia, were even

ly 100 years, dropped out and reappeared after an interval of a generation.

Professor Dennis Mahan occupied for many years the chair of mathematics at West Point. His brother is Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the navy, retired, the authority on naval strategy and the author of "Sea Power." Professor Mahan's son is Dennis H. Mahan, a captain in the navy. A summary showing the occupation of parents of cadets at West Point from 1850 to 1900 proved that 382 were officers of the army and 69 officers of the navy. A similar table prepared about the same time and for the same period for Annapolis showed that 290 midshipmen were sons of naval officers and 154 sons of army officers, and only the profession of lawyers had contributed more sons to both services.

Back to Colonial Days.

The first Selfridge served with the Barry in Colonial times. His son, also Thomas O. Selfridge, entered the navy in 1793 and became a commodore in 1843, serving until 1863. The commodore's son, also Thomas Oliver Selfridge, entered the service in 1832 and lived till, within a few years, dying a rear admiral.

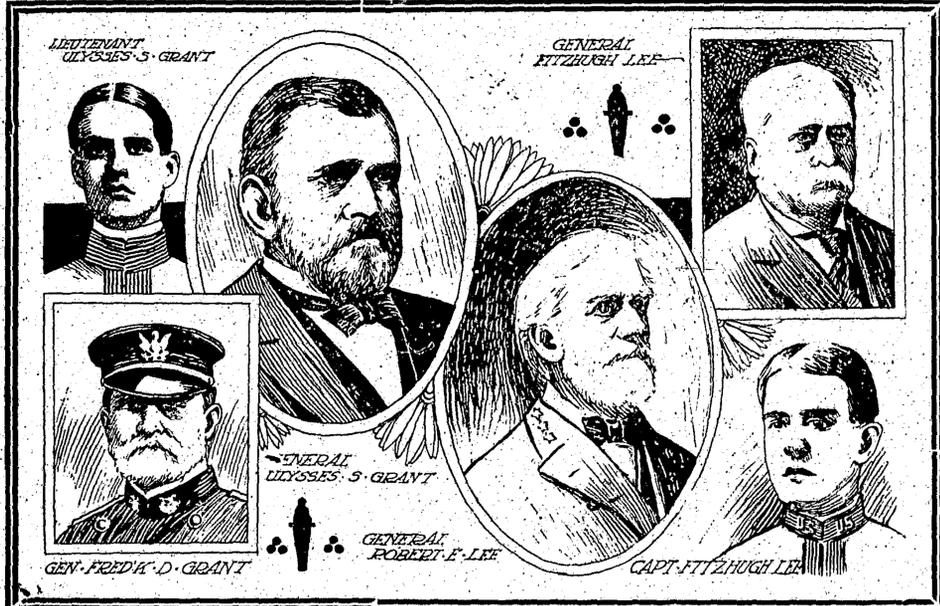
His son, also Thomas O. Selfridge, born in 1836, entered the navy in 1850, graduated at the head of his class in 1854, was a lieutenant on the Cumberland, when she was sunk by the Merrimac, served at Vicksburg, commanded the Huron in both attacks on Fort Fisher, served as chief of surveys on the Isthmus of Darien, commanded the European squadron 1895-98, retired in April of the latter year as a rear admiral and lives in Washington in honored dignity, old age and distinguished services. His son,

ly 100 years, dropped out and reappeared after an interval of a generation.

Professor Dennis Mahan occupied for many years the chair of mathematics at West Point. His brother is Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the navy, retired, the authority on naval strategy and the author of "Sea Power." Professor Mahan's son is Dennis H. Mahan, a captain in the navy. A summary showing the occupation of parents of cadets at West Point from 1850 to 1900 proved that 382 were officers of the army and 69 officers of the navy. A similar table prepared about the same time and for the same period for Annapolis showed that 290 midshipmen were sons of naval officers and 154 sons of army officers, and only the profession of lawyers had contributed more sons to both services.

Worthy Sons of Great Fathers.

It was Macaulay who said of a noble house of Scotland that its virtues grew by reiteration through generations, and there could be no doubt of the fact that, with reference to this family, eventually, the world as we know it would become too common for the Argyles. But that was only a political diatribe. So long as the army and navy breeds in direct line through generations, and men arise like Admiral Casey, Captain Rogers, General Grant, Admiral Taylor, the Lees, the Frenchs, the Quibbys, the Crownshields and the Cromwells, no better source could be found at which to recruit our list of future admirals and generals. They have the best historic associations to inspire them. Our army and navy may indeed through their maternity seek an aristocracy, but in their paternal



more firmly entrenched in the army. "Light-horse" Harry Lee held a commission in the Colonial service; the name appears in all subsequent army lists until the civil war, when it is shown as Robert E. Lee, general of the Confederacy. After that there is a hiatus, but we find the family again named and distinguished in the person of the late Consul General at Cuba, Fitzhugh Lee, and in a half dozen more in both services. In both branches the name of Lee appears as illustrating the permanency of this distinguished name. It has been borne by members of the family by 34 officers of the army and 16 of the navy. The remotest relation was that of a second cousin, the highest ranks were by two admirals and eight generals.

Since General Gates fought the battle of Saratoga his name is preserved without break by lineal descendants in the army and navy, and so, too, is that of Greene and Schuyler, and with a break of a generation that of Arnold, the latter in the army.

The civil war started new families. Ulysses S. Grant is represented by a son, General Frederick D. Grant, and a grandson, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, 3d.

Great Names in Both Services.

Other generals perpetuated their names in both services. W. L. Pitzer entered the Naval Academy in 1868, "bilged" in his third class year, entered the army by Presidential appointment as a second lieutenant, and is now lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. His father was superintendent of West Point, having served with Grant, and while in that office his second son, John Pitzer, entered as a cadet, graduated, and is now a major in the Sixth Cavalry. In the same class at Annapolis with W. L. Pitzer entered John C. Fremont, son of the General and Pathfinder. He graduated, and is now nearly at the head of the commanders' list. His brother, Francis P. Fremont, is a graduate of West Point and a major in the regular army,

James R. Selfridge, is a captain in the navy and was recently ordnance officer of the Boston navy yard. Captain Selfridge's son is Duncan I. Selfridge, a midshipman in the third class in the Naval Academy and looks forward to being an admiral like his paternal ancestors, a rank which his father will also attain within three years. Here was a family that had three flag officers—father, son and grandson—on the navy list at one time, all distinguished officers and who traced their origin to the infant days of the service, and who moreover were further represented by two generations of descendants wearing the blue.

Long Continued Service.

This is perhaps the most marked instance of long continued service of one family in one paternal line in either service.

But the name of Porter presses it closely. Commodore David Porter, son of a Continental naval officer, served in the war of 1812, and in the Essex, sloop of war, fought off the English frigate Cherub until, driven ashore, his ship was burned. He returned home to find himself regarded as a hero and to undergo the hero's experience with republics, which are notoriously ungrateful. He resigned and entered the Mexican service with a flag rank, became disgusted and resigned. Three of his sons entered the navy. One of them was Admiral David D. Porter, one of the three full admirals our naval service has ever known. Of the other sons, one died young, the other attained captain's rank and survived the civil war, in which he participated. Admiral D. D. Porter, son, entered Annapolis in the famous class of '65, graduating in 1869, and is now a commander. Another son entered the marine corps, but died young.

The Truxtons, descendants of the famous old Commodore Thomas Truxton, are represented in the service by two names in the junior grade. But this is an atavism, for this family, having figured in the service for near-

ly 100 years, dropped out and reappeared after an interval of a generation.

\$10.00 FOR A BOOK.

Early Edition of Shakespeare Brought Fancy Price.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago John Loveday, a well-known bibliophile of England, announced to the literary world that, in examining a dark corner of his library, he found a little brown volume hidden behind two rows of books. He opened it, and saw that the title of the first work in it was a poem by James Gresham, printed in 1626, on a Cenci theme. At first he thought that the book had better be put on the fire, but on turning over a few leaves he espied the title of the second poem, "The Passionate Pilgrime; or Certain Amorous Sonnets between Venus and Adonis," being the "third edition," published by William Jaggard in 1612. There were also "The Mirror of Martyrs," 1601; "The King's Prophecies; or, Weeping Joy;" Spenser's "Britain's Ida," 1628; and John Marston's "The Scourge of Villanie," 1598.

The value of this little volume, however, lies in the Shakespearean poem, and although this is of the third edition, it is believed that only one other copy of that edition is extant—the specimen in the Bodleian. The second edition is apparently lost. Of the first, two copies are known, one having been found in a garret at Sir Charles Isham's house. For some time many collectors have been angling for this little volume, and now the book has been sold for \$10,000. It is almost unnecessary to add that the find has gone to America, where the \$8,750 "Richard III" quarto, discovered at Great Missenden, went.

Big Sum for Prohibition Cause.

J. B. Martin, an Ohio man, who owns large mining properties in Alaska, asserts that he will give \$500,000 a year to the cause of prohibition.

RUNNING SORES ON LIMBS.

Little Girl's Obstinate Case of Eczema—Mother Says: "Cuticura Remedies a Household Standby."

"Last year, after having my little girl treated by a very prominent physician, for an obstinate case of eczema, I resorted to the Cuticura Remedies, and was so well pleased with the almost instantaneous relief afforded that we discarded the physician's prescription and relied entirely on the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. When we commenced with the Cuticura Remedies her feet and limbs were covered with running sores. In about six weeks we had her completely well, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble. We find that the Cuticura Remedies are a valuable household standby, living as we do, twelve miles from a doctor, and where it costs from twenty to twenty-five dollars to come up on the mountain. Mrs. Lizzie Vincent Thomas, Fairmount, Walden's Ridge, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1905."

Meat Inspection in Paris.

There are in Paris three principal abattoirs, the largest of which, "La Vilette," is in the northern quarter of the city; "Vaugirard," which was opened in 1898, and replaced the old slaughter-house of Grenelle; and "Villeneuve," where horses are slain for food. Any butcher may slaughter animals at these abattoirs on payment of a tax of 2 francs (40 cents) a hundred kilograms (220 pounds) on the meat so prepared. Butchers of the more important class and specially licensed are permitted to sell the meat which they have thus provided directly to the smaller dealers who keep retail meat stores throughout the city. Inspectors are in constant attendance and any meat found infected with disease or otherwise unfit for food is saturated with petroleum and condemned. Prior to the year 1810 the butchers of Paris slaughtered animals in the streets and public squares, but at that time municipal slaughter-houses—"abattoirs"—were established, where animals intended for human food are inspected and the whole process of slaughtering and disposal of the meat and offal are kept under official surveillance.

Size of Heads.

The average adult head has a circumference of fully 22 inches. The average adult hat is fully 6 1/2 size. The sizes of men's hats are 6 1/2 and 6 3/4 generally. "Sevens" hats are common in Aberdeen, and the professors of our colleges generally wear 7 1/2 to 8 sizes. Heads wearing hats of the sizes 6 1/2 and smaller, or being less than 21 inches in circumference, can never be powerful. Between 19 and 20 inches in circumference heads are invariably weak, and, according to this authority, "no lady should think of marrying a man with a head less than 20 inches in circumference."

People with heads under 19 inches are mentally deficient, and with heads under 18 inches "invariably idiotic." —Young Woman.

Earnings of Novelists.

Authors earn much less in France than in England. The late Sir Walter Besant ten years ago estimated that there were 50 novelists in England who earned upward of a thousand a year. There are now probably nearer a hundred and fifty; while in France there are almost certainly not more than 50 who make a living at all. An English novelist of standing will receive eighteen pence on every copy of a book sold. Some novelists receive two shillings. Emile Zola, who touched high water mark in France, got a franc, which is rather less than ten pence. Seven pence halfpenny is considered excellent pay, and four pence and fivepence are common.

"Now, I am ready, how do I look, dear?"

"You remind me of a Sioux in his war paint." "Oh, you nasty thing, you—" "Don't cry, darling; I only meant you were dressed to kill." —Baltimore American.

IT'S THE FOOD.

The True Way to Correct Nervous Troubles.

Nervous troubles are more often caused by improper food and indigestion than most people imagine. Even doctors sometimes overlook this fact. A man says:

"Until two years ago waffles and butter with meat and gravy were the main features of my breakfast. Finally dyspepsia came on and I found myself in a bad condition, worse in the morning than any other time. I would have a full, sick feeling in my stomach, with pains in my heart, sides and head.

"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food.

"I hadn't drank any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the Grape-Nuts and in a month and a half I had gained 15 pounds, could eat almost anything I wanted, didn't feel badly after eating and my nervousness was all gone. It's a pleasure to be well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

CHURCH PEW HIS BED.

Tramp Finds Rest for His Weary Bones in House of Worship.

The janitor of one of Portsmouth's largest churches was given a big surprise Sunday morning as he stepped into the auditorium after opening the big front doors to allow of the usual airing out. He came face to face with a strange and tough-looking man. At first the janitor feared a touch of the chills, but he finally brought himself together and inquired of the man what he had been doing.

The fellow said that he had been enjoying a night's rest on the cushions of a pew away down front. Saturday night he was attracted to the church by the singing of the choir during rehearsal. He found the door open, walked in and sat down.

The music had that soothing effect and the wanderer fell asleep. He knew nothing more until daylight, when he awoke wondering where he was at. He said that in all his life he had never found a more comfortable bed.

The janitor looked about, saw that nothing was disturbed and then allowed the stranger to go.—Portsmouth, N. H., Times.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 414 of her book, "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother":

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—Allcock's Plaster is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

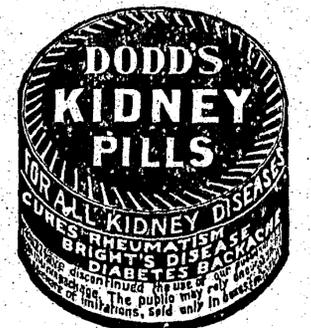
"For pain in the back wear an Allcock's Plaster constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

Attendance at Leipzig Fair.

At the Leipzig fall fair of 1906, the number of persons represented as buyers was 9,886, as against 9,106 in 1905 and 7,534 in 1903; an increase of over 31 per cent during the last three years. The United States and Canada were represented by 314 buyers, while Latin America, Asia and Europe were also well represented. The official list of sellers this year shows that 2,275 firms had exhibits, as against 3,101 in 1905. The countries represented, and the number of firms from each, were as follows: German empire, 2,961; Austria-Hungary, 228; France, 40; Great Britain, 13; Netherlands, 13; Switzerland, 6; Italy, 5; Belgium, 4; Denmark, 2; Sweden, 2, and the United States, 1.

Honey From Spain and Germany.

There are 1,600,000 beehives, producing 19,000 tons of honey, in Spain, which is the second greatest producer of honey in the world. Germany, with 2,000,000 beehives, produces 20,000 tons.



RHEUMATISM CURED

The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00 Sold by all Dealers.

"Sloan's Treatise On The Horse" Sent Free Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Dyspepsia of Women

Caused by Female Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has a peculiar tonic effect on the female organism.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Maggie Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

"For two years I suffered with dyspepsia which so deranged the entire system that I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous, and nothing that I ate tasted good and I caused a disturbance in my stomach. I tried different dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me. I was advised to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find it acted like a charm, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in a few weeks I was a well woman. I have recommended it to many suffering women."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two Hoarsey Bating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Cracked Throat, Pain in the Side, RHEUMATISM, LIVER, They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas \$4 Gilt Edge line cannot be equalled at any price

W. L. Douglas's Job is a home in the past complete in this country. Send for Catalog



SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES. Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$10.00. Women's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$10.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Try W. L. Douglas's Men's, Misses' and Children's shoes, for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brass. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Full Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 12, Brockton, Mass.

American Girl as Compared with Her English Cousin

By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON.

Where to Begin Reform.

The temperate temperance man, the reformed reformer, the healed physical, are not easy to find, even among the great ones of earth. Hence it behooves you and me, explorers in the cosmic baghouse, to go slow along the reform pike. Think how long George Washington practiced before he was able to conquer the habit of drumming with his fingers on the dining room table. We can still read in his commonplace book all the rules he laid down for reforming himself. Yet he never got over the impulse to rip out a swear word, and sometimes let her rip. So it is not surprising that when the revolution came and he was chosen to lead the fight, in other words, when he was on his way and did not know where he was going, he blushed a tear or two. There were hundreds of reformers in the vicinity who would have taken the job with a merry ha ha! But George knowing how difficult it was to reform his off, viewed not with a light heart the prospect of reforming the British empire. He thought it over at least once and a half. You may be sure he got on his hands twice before he grabbed the lion's tail, imitate his caution. Fellow reformers, imitate the Boston Globe. Even a try will do you good. And think what a road night's rest the world now can be, especially on the East bed of spare, would get, if we should let it alone for a while, and straighten out the kinks in the pillow of our own perverseness. Fellow physicians of the sick universe, let us try our prescriptions on ourselves before trying them on that poor dog, the world!

Apples for the Brain.

Apples have said to contain more phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable, and it is claimed that this makes them specially adapted to renewing the nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord. Perhaps for the same reason, widely understood, the old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. As far back as the tenth century medical authorities were enthusiastic in their writing over remarkable curative properties of different fruits, says the *Bezoarium*. In more modern times this has been revived, and nearly every one has heard of the "grape cure," the apple, peach or strawberry cure. The writer is said to have recommended in special cases eating 20 pounds of strawberries a day. The same writer gained reason by the exclusive use of cherries. These cases savor of the ridiculous, but there is no doubt that the so-called "grape cure" for indigestion and other evils has resulted in great good to persons trying it. The fruit should be of good quality. If it is not and grapes are sour and watery, the patient may be harmed rather than benefited.

Practical educators have been busy of late at teachers' institutes and other gatherings, and many topics of live interest have been discussed. Among other things athletics and secret societies have been considered. It is noteworthy, says the *Troy Times*, that much opposition was shown on the part of professors and other instructors to secret societies, particularly those in high schools and academies. As regards athletics, however, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion that proper indulgence was an excellent thing and tended to promote good scholarship. Even delegates to religious assemblies join in this sentiment. At the Baptist state convention of Minnesota there was severe denunciation of secret societies of the class mentioned, but Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago vigorously defended athletics, including football, saying: "Athletics are conducive to high morals and a high degree of scholarship." Which is merely another way of saying that the world is made better by an increase in the number of muscular, healthy and scholarly Christians.

England loses a notable structure through the destruction by fire of the famous Abbey at Selby. The building dated back to the twelfth century, when the Abbey was founded by the Benedictines, was one of the finest specimens of the old-time monastic churches in England and had witnessed many stirring events. Against such a loss there is no adequate insurance.

The erection of a statue to Washington in Budapest is merely an outward sign and token of how the ideas for which he stood are permeating every part of the world today. It means more than mere international friendship when the statue of the leader of the modern republic is put up in the capitals of kingdoms and empires.

Hallooning is dangerous, and yet it is likely to be much more popular than any of the present submarine routes of travel.

LIKE the city of New York, the American girl is a most interesting contradiction. She is regarded as the world's greatest representative of feminine freedom, who can go anywhere and do anything without the irritating accompaniment of a chaperon. And yet, at the root of her character she is the most prudish of all girls. She makes the best friend for a man, and yet his worst lover. She cannot deny that she is a flirt, and yet she is at heart hard and selfish. She will do the most unconventional things and yet in no part of the world is etiquette more insisted on than in American society.

The upbringing of the American and the English girl is as far apart as New York and San Francisco. An English girl grows up to learn that whatever else she may be, she is hardly a secondary figure. I remember a clever English girl once saying that before she realized anything else, she discovered for herself that whatever she wanted in life she had to get it through the help of and with the consent of man. Across the Atlantic it is the reverse. As the American girl reaches years of discretion, she quickly learns that she is to use American slang—"it." All the attention of the family is concentrated, not on the son, but on the daughter. And so, being thus in her youth impressed with her own importance, she insists, not unnaturally, for the rest of her life on occupying the center of the stage.

The chief characteristics of the American girl—namely, self-dependence and exorable energy—do not commend themselves to most English male minds. To the American girl the Englishman, as a lover, is too self-centered and inattentive. And it is another Yankee paradox that the most businesslike and powerful American magnate comes second in importance to his own wife. He will work for a longer day period than any Englishman in a corresponding profession, and he must expect but little encouragement and sympathy from the American wife. True, the American man makes the best of husband, if by that is meant a ceaseless giving of jewelry and a continuous lap-dog kind of attention. She has no real affection for him, if New York society is any test. She has indeed but little time to see him, with her stupid culture societies, her literary clubs, her musical symphony matinees and her outrageous ideas of entertaining.

The American woman is indeed adaptable and makes an original if sometimes vulgar, hostess. But she is always posing, either socially, intellectually or otherwise. An Englishwoman desires dignified rest, an American must have ostentatious notoriety. An American girl would rather have a dollar box of chocolates from Hugel's on Broadway than a three-dollar box from any other equally good store. Her whole aim is to attain rather than to be happy; to conquer than to love. She cannot get away from the habit of valuing every pleasure in so many dollars. She is proud of her engagement because her ring cost \$1,000, and came from Tiffany's, on Fifth avenue. She is a lover of romance, and yet she is not really sentimental.

True, she knows how to put her clothes on and how to hold herself up. And yet, though she is always well dressed, she and her sisters are absolute slaves to fashion. If the fashion for a red coat comes in, not a few, but every American girl shopping on Fifth avenue, or Broadway, will literally paint the streets red.

Yes, there is something very attractive, quite repelling, infinitely amusing, and never uninteresting, about this nervous, excitable, bright being. One cannot ever deny that the American girl is a queen among women. She is, indeed, but she is majestic in marble. She is admirable, she is adorable, but she is not lovable—except when distance lends enchantment to the view.

New Interpretation of Womanliness

By MRS. MARY KENNY O'SULLIVAN, Labor Writer and Organizer.

Women are womanly as men are manly, when they realize the highest ideals possible to the individual; when they live by high standards of truth and justice and righteousness.

The woman who enters industrial life to become self-supporting does so in order to relieve others of the burden of her support—she works to save others from working for her. And this generous spirit of self-sacrifice cannot surely be called unwomanly! To say that a woman is unwomanly because she supports herself is like saying that a man is unmanly because he refuses to strike his father.

No one believes that women should be idle, but there are those who think that a woman who remains in her home and who embroiders doilies that are as useless to everyone else as they are to herself is "womanly," although she is as clearly wasting her time as if she were really unemployed. Women are individuals as well as men and they possess individual talents, energies and capabilities. It is on the face of it absurd to assume that because one-half of the human race are women, they must all do the same thing. Some women are good cooks; so are some men. But when a woman not only can't cook, but hasn't the wherewithal to get even a breakfast, it is almost too severe to condemn her as "unwomanly" for doing something else. There are other parts of the world's work to be done, and if they do the part they are best fitted for they should be praised and not blamed.

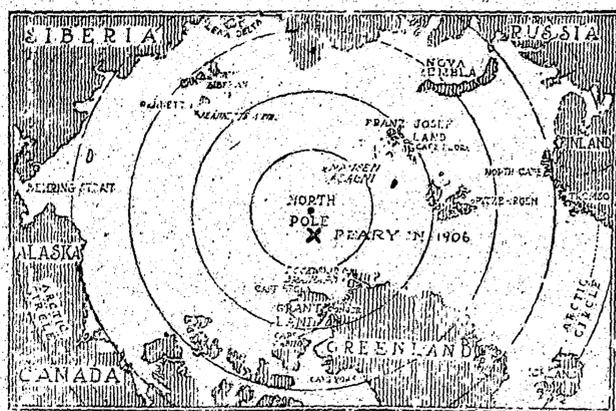
There is something of degradation in the idea of dependence and something of nobility in the idea of service. There is little work that women can do in the homes these days that is economically useful. They must choose between going out of the home and being independent, and staying in the home and being a burden. In the one case she enters into the world's service and becomes a "soldier of the common good" in the other case she is served—and probably by those who have already borne their measure of the world's burden.

There was a day when it was manly for men to wear perfumed ruffles, lace ruffles and satin knickerbockers; there was a day when it was "womanly" to be pale and anaemic, delicate and altogether useless. Those days are gone. Womanliness now is measured by usefulness instead of uselessness, and every woman is "womanly" in so far as she fulfills the possibilities of service that are afforded her. Of the 2,000,000 women in our factories, the great majority are there because it is the chance for work that the world has offered them. The work is not easy and it is not always pleasant, but it brings with it the self-respect that is born of independent self-support. If such work is unwomanly, then service is unwomanly and womanliness is something to be scorned.

Rosie O'Sullivan

PEARY SETS NEW RECORD IN ATTEMPT TO FIND THE POLE

Brave American Explorer Goes 34 Miles Farther Than Any Previous Expedition—Story of His Previous Arctic Trips.



POINTS NEAR POLE REACHED BY PEARY.

New York.—Commander Robert E. Peary has gone 34 miles nearer the north pole than any man who ever went into the arctic seas, and is now on his way home.

To be exact, the American explorer pushed on over the ice floes until he reached 87 degrees six minutes north latitude.

In 1896 Nansen reached 86.14 north latitude, and his exploit was hailed as a tremendous exploit, for that was 196 miles farther north than Greely had gone in 1882.

Nansen held the record for only four years. Then in 1900 Capt. Cagnan of the duke of the Abruzzi's expedition pushed his way northward and after almost incredible hardships reached a point 23 miles farther north than Nansen had gone.

Before Peary's feat the Italian explorer has held the record for farthest north. Now it is shattered by an American.

News from Commander Peary has been awaited with anxiety for several weeks, as July 16 was the date he had fixed for the end of the "dash" across the ice-cap surrounding the pole. The commander, when he sailed from New York more than a year ago, fondly hoped that the end of the dash would carry him to the pole itself.

Peary's Seventh Attempt. This was Commander Peary's seventh attempt to reach the north pole, the first being made in 1891. He has

E. B. Baldwin, scientific observers; J. W. Davidson, who had been Mr. Peary's lecture manager; Frederick W. Stokes, the artist, and the ever faithful Henson.

On this, his second expedition, Peary followed the trail he had blazed into the frozen region two years before. In the autumn the Peary baby was born in their hut on the west Greenland shore. The ensuing spring the northward march was begun, but frightful storms beset them from the start, and they had to retreat, after struggling against the weather for two weeks. Some of the party were frosted and others were discouraged, and nothing more was done but to wait for the relief ship, which arrived in 1894, commanded by Emil Diebitsch, Mrs. Peary's brother.

Of all the party Peary, Lee and Henson alone were undismayed and determined to make another attempt. This they did early in 1895, and succeeded in the journey across the ice cap, but from lack of food could go no farther, for starvation had them at death's door. They escaped by eating their dogs; out of 40 with which they left they brought back only one.

Another Siege to the Pole. In 1895 Peary tried to carry to New York the great meteorite at Cape York, the largest in the world, but his ship was forced away from the Greenland coast by ice and storm. He tried again in 1897, and this time succeeded. In 1898 he began a new siege of the pole, and in a long and toilsome march was caught by a blizzard, and held helpless for two days and nights. The little group killed a dog and ate it, but Peary's feet had become frosted, and Dr. Dedrick, then of his force, had to amputate seven toes. To do this even roughly they were forced to shelter in Greely's deserted station, Fort Conger, Lady Franklin bay, and there the invalid lay helpless for six weeks. Then he had to be dragged south for 250 miles on a sledge, with the temperature 50 degrees below zero, to his ship, the *Windward*, for the operation to be perfected, as the surgeon had no proper instruments north. This involved another six weeks' illness, and spoiled an advance toward the pole in 1899.

In 1900 Peary was well enough to start again, and this time journeyed to the northernmost tip of Greenland, in 83 degrees, 27 minutes, whence he ventured on the floe and headed for the pole. He reached 83 degrees, 50 minutes, where the ice was found too open for safety, so he had to fall back again. He utilized the reverse to delimit the whole northern coast line of Greenland. In 1901, an advance over the same route being useless, he started for Cape Hecla, the farthest point in Grinnell Land, west of Greenland, and took his departure therefrom. But the fates were still unpropitious. The season was an unusual, open one and he had once more to retire baffled.

Near Pole with Negro. In 1902, Peary, Henson, and eight or ten Eskimos tried this trip again. He had 60 dogs for his sledges and 80 tons of walrus meat for the canines, besides ample stores of food for the humans. The party hurried forward sending back the Eskimos one after another as the stores were exhausted, until Peary and Henson—the white and the black Americans—were left to make the last stage of the journey alone. In that journey Peary and Henson made their way as far as 84 degrees, 17 minutes north latitude, northwest of Cape Hecla, the farthest point of Grinnell Land, beyond which an advance was found to be impossible, and the idea of further progress had to be reluctantly abandoned. Peary planned to be 60 days on this journey, 40 in advancing and 20 in returning; but it occupied only 29 in all. Peary then made his way south to Cape Sabine, where a relief ship with Mrs. Peary on board, met him in August and conveyed him back to New York.

Fine Ancient Boat. London.—While engaged in clearing out a deep bog in Somersetshire a workman unearthed a canoe which probably belonged to some ancient lake dweller. The boat, which is of oak, is in a fairly good state of preservation and measures 20 feet 6 inches in length and 3 feet 10 inches in width and in appearance is somewhat like a modern Thames punt.



Commander R. E. Peary.

lived in the polar region the greater part of the last 15 years, and he is by far the most striking figure in the history of arctic exploration.

Peary's first serious expedition, was on the barkentine *Kite*, starting June 6, 1891, from Brooklyn, with five men and Mrs. Peary, then little more than a bride. A party of scientists went along part way with them, principally to spend a scientific summer vacation. They were headed by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who in the following year headed the first relief expedition. In the party, too, was Matthew Henson, Peary's negro servant, who has accompanied him on all his voyages into the frozen regions.

The explorer was seriously injured in first contact with the ice floe. As his steamer struck the ice for the first time the wheel chain snapped, the end breaking Peary's leg. He was landed on the Greenland coast on a stretcher, camped in a tent, supervised the building of a house, allowed the leg to knit during the winter, and the next spring, with only one companion, and without accident, made a 1,200-mile journey over the ice cap that covers Greenland, reaching its farthest coast line, the first white man to view its northern extremity.

Proves Greenland an Island. The main achievement of this 1,300-mile sledge journey was the demonstration that Greenland is an island, not a southward projecting portion of a polar continent.

In July, 1893, Lieut. Peary sailed on the *Falcon* for another attack on the arctic problems. This was arranged on a much more comprehensive plan than the preceding one. A club had been formed with headquarters at Philadelphia for the financing and supply of relief expeditions, which, as has been observed before, are an essential part of the general plan. There were with Peary Mrs. Peary and Mrs. Cross, the latter the wife of an officer on the *Falcon*; S. J. Estrokin, West Chester, Pa.; Edwin Astrupp, a Norwegian; Dr. E. Vincent, the physician of the party; George H. Carr; George Clark,

RAILROAD BUILDING.

Twenty-five Thousand Miles of New Road Planned. The aggregate railway mileage under contract for construction or in immediate prospect in the United States and Canada is over 22,000 miles, says the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October. The aggregate of cash to be used in this construction and in the great projects of the American trunk line railways is over \$750,000,000. If the entire gold production of the world in the two greatest gold years of history were applied to this construction it would fall far short of meeting it.

In the early part of the year the Railway Age compiled the railway projects at that time under contract or under construction in the United States. This compilation showed an aggregate of over 13,000 miles, located as follows:

Miles.	
New England states.....	36
Middle states.....	398
South Atlantic states.....	1,462
Gulf and Mississippi valley states.....	1,302
Central Northern states.....	869
Northwestern states.....	2,321
Southwestern states.....	3,488
Pacific states.....	3,137
Total.....	13,014

In Canada the total mileage projected is the heaviest in the history of that country. Taking the east with the west, four great companies contemplate the construction of over 9,000 miles of railway.

In addition, there have come to light since this compilation was made American projects that will probably bring the total to well over 25,000 miles of standard gauge railway.

Inevitably a considerable proportion of this mileage will never be constructed. A great many companies entirely disappear, are bought off, or fall through various causes to complete the tasks they have undertaken. Yet, even with this deduction, it would appear that there are live and legitimate railway projects on this continent to-day that call for the creation of well over 22,000 miles of track. In the light of this fact, the years 1900 and 1907 are practically to go down into history as one of the most striking periods in the railway history of the western world.

Wealthy Countess Insane. At New York City on the 27th ult. Grace Sterling, Countess Mankowski, wife of Count Ignace Mankowski, and daughter of the late John M. Bixby, the shoe blacking manufacturer, was adjudged insane and incompetent to manage her property, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, by a grand jury and commission appointed by the Supreme Court. The countess was married in New York in 1879. She went to England with her husband and three children. Ten years ago she was declared insane by the British courts and for some time was confined in a sanitarium in England. A few years ago she rejoined her husband in London. Countess Mankowski was brought to New York by her husband September 8th last, by permission of the English courts, and proceedings were instituted to have her sanity passed upon.

White Christening Cake. Cream together two cups butter and four cups sugar. Add two cups sweet milk and eight cups flour, sifted three times, with two small teaspoonfuls soda, and four teaspoonfuls cream of tartar. Beat well, then at the last fold in the stiffly whipped whites of a dozen eggs. Flavor with almonds or rose and bake slowly in a steady, moderate oven. This cake keeps well and remains moist and delicate to the end. The recipe may be halved if so large a cake is not required.

"Darling, do you love me still?" "How can I tell, dearest? I have never seen you that way."

ASIA CHAIRS Will not make you nervous. Ask your dealer or The M. Hyman Chair Co., 310 17th Street, Denver, Colo.

It is all right for a young man to tell a girl that he would go through fire and water for her, but he ought to let fire water alone.

STOVE REPAIRS of every kind; make of stoves, furnaces, range, gas, oil, Pullen, 1331 Lawrence, Denver, Phone 122.

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

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

BROWN PALACE HOTEL. Absolutely fire-proof. European plan, \$1.50 and upward.

AGENTS WANTED. All or part of your time to grow trees and plants. International Nurseries, 4270 Gray St., Denver, Colo.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Established in Colorado, 1856. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Refine, Melt and Assay Gold & Silver Bullion. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms. 4736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Send your name with this ad for list of the best pianos and organs. Pianos from \$75 up. Organs from \$15 to \$25 up. These instruments can be played by anyone, \$40 up. Best instruments sold on easy terms to suit buyer. View talking machines sold at factory prices on easy terms. Write for catalog of our different instruments.

THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC COMPANY, 1625-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

HOWARD E. BURTON. Specimen prices: Gold, silver, lead, \$11; steel, \$10; zinc, \$9; copper, \$8; brass, \$7; tin, \$6; nickel, \$5; iron, \$4; aluminum, \$3; magnesium, \$2; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$1; palladium, \$1; rhodium, \$1; iridium, \$1; osmium, \$1; ruthenium, \$1; cobalt, \$1; nickel, \$1; copper, \$1; zinc, \$1; iron, \$1; aluminum, \$1; magnesium, \$1; zinc, \$1; cadmium, \$1; selenium, \$1; tellurium, \$1; antimony, \$1; arsenic, \$1; bismuth, \$1; mercury, \$1; platinum, \$

GEN. WEST DEAD

COLORADO LOSES PIONEER EDITOR AND VETERAN.

AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY YEARS

Captain Second Colorado Cavalry—Founder of Colorado Transcript at Golden—Adjutant General of Colorado.

Golden, Colorado.—Gen. George West, war veteran and pioneer editor, founder of the Colorado Transcript, died at his home here at 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the ripe old age of eighty years and seven days.

He celebrated his eightieth anniversary election day and was able to get out and vote to commemorate the event, but during the afternoon he was taken with a sinking spell and never left his bed again.

General West was one of the best known characters of Colorado, and has served the people faithfully in several public positions. He was born in New Hampshire, and at an early age learned the printers' trade on the old Claremont Eagle. Later he was employed on the Boston Transcript, working in almost every department of that paper.

In 1859, with a party of Bostonians, he landed in Golden, and was a member of the company that built the first business house in this city. The building still stands and will for many years be a monument to his memory. Besides being engaged in mercantile business at that time, he started the first express line between Golden and Denver.

He soon began to long for the newspaper business again, and established a weekly paper here called the Western Mountaineer, but after two years sold it to enter the service of the United States in the Civil War as captain of Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry. He served with distinction until the close of the war, when he returned to Colorado and accepted a position as city editor of the Denver News.

In November, 1866, he came back to Golden and started the Colorado Transcript, and has since been constantly at its head. He has been president of the Colorado Editorial Association and for several years past has been its historian.

When Governor Adams went into office in 1887, he appointed General West adjutant general of the Colorado National Guard. He was at the front with the state troops suppressing Indian uprisings in the White river country during the Ute war in 1887, and it was at that time he was given the sobriquet of "Give 'Em Hell West," which title has since remained with him.

The manner in which he won his sobriquet was interesting. He had sent the troops of the national guard into the White river country. A report was sent to him at the state house that the Indians had fired upon the troops. General West wired back a characteristic reply, as follows: "I'm coming. Give 'em hell."

Governor Orman appointed General West president of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Monte Vista. During his four-year term he took personal interest in the affairs of the home, and the old soldiers regretted to see him retire from the board. He has also served a term on the board of control of the Industrial School for Boys.

He was a prominent member of Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Golden, and served several terms as commander, besides filling other important positions. Few pioneers in Colorado to-day but are familiar with his early days in this state. He started across the plains to the Pike's Peak gold regions crossing the Missouri river at St. Joseph April 1st, with ox teams, his party consisting of fifteen men, known as the Boston company.

Before reaching Fort Kearney they met many stampedees coming back from the mines, and eight of his party, discouraged by unfavorable reports turned back, but West kept on. The incident only served to indicate the indomitable character of the man, who was strong in every emergency.

His personal acquaintance in the West was of the widest and he was admired by all for his fine ability and sturdy character.

General West was married to Miss Eliza Boyd of Golden, who, with two children, Harley D. West, local editor, and Margaretta, wife of George M. Kimball, associate editor of the Transcript, survive him.

WAR ON THE OIL TRUST.

Opened at St. Louis by Attorney General Moody.

St. Louis.—The United States government Thursday made the initial move to dissolve the Standard Oil so-called monopoly by filing in the federal district court in St. Louis a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its seventy constituent corporations and partnerships and seven defendants, including John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, asking that the combination be declared unlawful and in the future enjoined from entering into any contract or combination in restraint of trade.

The suit is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act, which the Standard and its constituent companies and the seven individual defendants are charged with violating.

In a formal statement by Attorney General Moody, he says that criminal prosecution is reserved for future consideration.

Theatrical Syndicate.

Denver.—From Chicago comes a dispatch stating that the most gigantic theatrical combination in the world, of which the biggest syndicate now in existence will be a part, is in process of formation in that city. The new combination is to include 350 of the most important theaters in the United States, representing every city from New York to San Francisco. When this gigantic combination is effected the Broadway, Tabor Grand and Orpheum theaters in Denver will probably come under control of the new corporation.

DIVORCE CONGRESS.

In Session at Philadelphia Discusses Uniform Law.

Philadelphia.—The National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws in session in this city Tuesday adopted about one-third of the proposed uniform bill as drafted by the committee appointed at the meeting held in Washington nine months ago.

The portions adopted include seven causes under which annulment of marriages may be obtained and six causes for absolute divorce. They are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty.

Delegates from twenty-seven states and the district of Columbia and representatives of all Protestant denominations, who attended the international conference on marriage, together with a Catholic prelate, Bishop Shanley of North Dakota, attended the sessions, which were presided over by Governor Pennypacker.

The important changes in the bill are the striking out of all references to proceedings and practice, leaving the questions for the various legislative bodies to pass upon. The committee decided that so long as open hearings are held and the laws provide for direct service on the respondent and fix a punishment for collusion, the measure need not conform to any fixed rule. The causes for which divorce can be granted are infidelity, felony, bigamy, desertion, habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty, and in the discussion of the various sections there was little opposition to any of these provisions, but in the list of causes for annulment of marriage, opposition was presented against several.

VIADUCT FOR PANAMA.

The Daring Suggestion of Noted Kentucky Engineer.

Louisville, Ky.—A plan for a concrete maritime highway across the Isthmus of Panama, to be used as a substitute for the ditch as at present projected, has been submitted to President Roosevelt by Col. Alexander Hogeland, known throughout the United States as the "father of the curfew."

The plan, which has been the subject of correspondence between the President and the engineering department and Colonel Hogeland, is now in the hands of the canal commission. It contemplates the building of a concrete highway at the bottom thirty feet above sea level, and which will resemble a viaduct in passing the low portions of the isthmus.

The advantages claimed for it are that it will allow the rivers to be passed under it, thereby obviating the dangers resulting from freshets; doing away with the necessity of impounding a vast quantity of water from the Chagres and other rivers in the artificial lake by the Gatun dam, and finally avoiding the necessity of an immense annual expense for dredging and keeping the canal clear and especially where it passes through the artificial lake.

CHICO CANAL PROJECT.

Will Irrigate Land in Pueblo and Otero Counties.

Pueblo, Colo.—Plats of the canals and reservoirs of the Chico irrigation enterprise were filed Monday in the office of the county clerk. It is estimated that over 30,000 acres of land will be added to the cultivated area of this portion of the state on completion of the Chico irrigation canal.

The total cost will be \$315,000 for reservoirs and \$191,500 for canals and laterals. There will be eighteen reservoirs and basins with a total capacity of 879,804,596 cubic feet of water derived from the Chico and other creeks, storm water and overflow. The water from these sources will be carried to the reservoirs for storage and sent to the land to be irrigated by a system of canals and laterals, the total capacity of which is 4,029 cubic feet.

The principal canal will be 57,984 feet in length and eighteen feet wide or the bottom. Most of the land to be irrigated lies in the eastern part of Pueblo and the western part of Otero county.

Will Give Away Millions.

Galveston, Texas.—Pedro Alvarado, owner of the Palmio mine at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, whose wealth is estimated at more than \$150,000,000, announces that he will distribute \$10,000,000 or more to the poor of Mexico within thirty days. This young man, who six years ago was a poor miner, recently offered to pay the government debt of Mexico, but the offer was declined. He says he obtained his vast wealth from the earth which is a part of Mexico, and he proposes that his poor countrymen share his good fortune. His plan is not to give cash, but private homes and lands for the poor, and equip them so they can earn a living at their trades or on plantations.

High Over Mont Blanc.

Milan.—Details of the trip of the balloon Milano, which left the grounds of the international exposition last Monday, arrived at Aix-Les-Bains, after having traveled over Mont Blanc, have been received. The balloon traveled northward over Mont Blanc, and as it progressed the air grew colder and colder. Below them the travelers could see nothing except an extensive field of snow, broken by sharp peaks and dotted with frozen Alpine lakes. The highest altitude reached was 20,500 feet. The rarified atmosphere made it necessary for the men to resort to their supply of oxygen to keep alive.

Nevada Train Robbery.

Reno, Nev.—Armed bandits held up the Overland Limited westbound at Carlin Saturday night and escaped with the suit cases of passengers and the money sack of Conductor Cook. The railroad men at Sparks state that they secured about \$1,000 in all. A posse was formed and a pitched battle took place at the edge of the town, 100 shots being fired. No one is known to have been injured. Southern Pacific detectives and deputy sheriffs are now hot on the trail of the robbers.

A PUBLIC DUTY.

Montpellier, O., Man Feels Compelled to Tell His Experience.

Joseph Willgus, Montpellier, O., says: "I feel it my duty to tell others about Doan's Kidney Pills. Exposure and driving brought kidney trouble on me, and I suffered much from irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Sometimes there was retention and at other times passages were too frequent, especially at night. There was pain and discoloration. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief from the first, and soon infused new life. I give them my indorsement." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wouldn't Fit.

Some visitors from the north attended service at a colored church in Alabama and were much amused when the good old preacher referred to John I. and John II. as "John with one eye and John with two eyes."

But when he gave out a hymn beginning "Purge Me with Hyssop," there was consternation in the choir and great fumbling around for a tune to fit the words. At last the leading chorister addressed the preacher: "Say, Brother Johnsing, won't you please try some odder yarb?"—Lippincott's.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered; this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good Starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

Income From Abroad.

The London Economist states that British capitalists draw an income of \$500,000,000 from their foreign investments. Last fiscal year they paid income tax on \$330,300,000, as compared with \$195,100,000 20 years ago. The largest amount is derived from interest on foreign and colonial government securities and the next largest sum from dividends and interest from foreign and colonial concerns.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

World's Gold Production.

In the last 500 years over twelve billion dollars' worth of gold is estimated to have been dug from the earth. Not much more than one-half of this is definitely known to be in existence in the monetary stocks of the globe. Of this, however, the United States is believed to hold from a billion and a quarter to a billion and a half.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*.

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Herdling of New York's Poor.

Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the tenement-house committee of the Charity Organization society, declares that a close canvass shows that there are in New York tenements 357,000 rooms that have no windows.

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

He is a wise man who either speaks the truth or says nothing.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES, and the colors are bright and fast.

If a woman laugh at a man's jokes it's because he isn't her husband.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 50c a bottle.

Don't be forecasting evil unless it is what you can guard against. Anxiety is good for nothing if we can't turn it into a defense.—Meyrick.

Magazine For the Blind. Through the munificence of the widow of a New York capitalist, the means has been supplied for the establishing of a magazine printed in blind point type.

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

Year's Tea Production. The total exports of tea from India during the year ended April 26, 1906, amounted to 214,198,943 pounds, valued at \$29,294,936. The shipments to the United Kingdom were 166,610,000 pounds; Canada, 15,019,000 pounds; Russia, 9,991,000 pounds; Australia, 7,746 pounds; Turkey and Asia, 3,464 pounds; the United States, 2,185,000 pounds; Persia, 1,091,000 pounds, and to all other countries, 8,084,000 pounds. All these countries, except the United States and Persia, increased their purchases over 1905. The trade with the United States decreased 9.7 per cent, and that with Persia 63.5 per cent.

HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c

WINCHESTER

CARTRIDGES

For Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols.

Winchester cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50, shoot where you aim when the trigger is pulled. They are always accurate, reliable and uniform.

Shoot Them and You'll Shoot Well.

Always Buy Winchester Make.

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

ENGRAVERS, ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

DEFIANCE STARCH—10 ounces in the package—where starch only is shown—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

It is mixed with Corn Syrup, used in Thompson's Eye Water.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 46, 1906.

THE LAXATIVE OF KNOWN QUALITY



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

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

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

Genuine—Syrup of Figs

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

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri.

Are You Happy?

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable 64-page book on "Home Treatment for Women." Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Dark Side

of a woman's life is seldom seen by anyone but herself. What agonies, what misery, what fits of melancholy and the blues, the poor, miserable sufferers from female disease have to endure, one month after another! What wonder so many thousands of women cannot truthfully say that they are happy! Are you? Happiness cannot be called complete without health, and health is best obtained by

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman's Relief

which has made many thousands happy in restored health and strength. "The doctors said I had nervous prostration, but gave me no relief," writes Lizzie Matthews, of Mt. Vernon, Ga. "I was sick for nine years. I could hardly eat and could not sleep. My back and hips ached, I was very irregular and would have to stay in bed two or three days. I have used 3 bottles of Cardui, and now I can say that my health is better than for the past nine years." Cardui relieves pain, regulates fitful functions, strengthens your weakest organs, makes you well and HAPPY. Try it.

At Every Drug Store in \$1.00 Bottles

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudstille, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 21st,
1904, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico,
under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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

It is stated that governor Hagerman will attach some kind of gas meter or valve to both houses of the legislature during the coming session, so that when any monkey business is going on which might prove detrimental to the territory he can shut it off. A precaution well taken.

The people can tell more about the character of the men they have elected to the territorial legislature when they learn the number of roustabouts each member is allowed to aid him in making laws, and the amount of, and manner of distributing the contingent expense fund.

Secretary Root in his remarks before the Kansas City Commercial Club on the evening of the 18th, made the startling announcement that: "The true and final antidote for war is the love of justice among the nations who make war." This may be all right provided you do not have to administer the antidote with a war vessel or a galling gun.

Former Senator Burton, of Kansas, boast that he has gained nine pounds since he has been incarcerated in the Ironton jail, doing janitor work, and jokingly remarks that if this keeps up his best friends won't know him when he gets out. A fellow's friends are apt to be a little backward about recognizing him after he begins to fraternize with criminals.

A late telegram from Washington city announces that a new trust has been formed to take in all the Wireless Telegraph lines now in existence among English speaking nations. Not satisfied with gobbling in the whole earth these soulless combinations are now seeking to invade the blue, etheral dome and lay an embargo on the spirits of the air.

The Albuquerque Morning Journal, with its late press dispatches and general up-to-date make up is now one of the very best daily newspapers in the Southwest. Arrangements are now made whereby it is delivered along the line of this division of the Southwestern on the day of publication and reaches its patrons on the same day with the El Paso dailies.

Numa Raymond, who made his millions off the people living in the Rio Grande valley and then went back to Switzerland, where he was living like a princeling of some European principality, lately returned to this country on a visit and was promptly served with papers notifying him that a suit was pending against him for over \$120,000 back taxes due Dona Ana county from him.

The foreboded plutocrats of the country who contributed their little stipend to the relief of San Francisco after its great calamity ran up against a bit of practical socialism in the monumental rake-off of its socialist mayor. It is said that in handling the relief fund, which was mainly sent in his care, over a million dollars are absolutely unaccounted for. It is evident, that in spending up the wealth of the country, the mayor took advantage of his opportunity and made sure of his portion of the swag.

AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

The Roswell Register-Tribune estimates that six thousand republicans in New Mexico voted for the democratic candidate for delegate at the recent election, solely as a rebuke to the republican managers for fastening the Bursum gang rottenness upon the party for another term.

To this the Albuquerque Journal adds with a good deal of emphasis and more truth: "And it must not be supposed that the six thousand republicans who voted against the party nominee represented all who were dissatisfied with the party management. It takes a good deal of moral courage to enable a man to vote against the party which he has always acted with and there are thousands of party men who are not courageous enough to do it, but argue that it is better to vote for a bad man on our own ticket than a good one on the other ticket, and then take the chance of bringing about reform within the party. We have no sympathy with that sort of reasoning. We cannot regard it otherwise than as an indication of moral cowardice, or a very badly warped judgment, nevertheless, as we have said, there are thousands of men who reason the matter out that way, and permit their loyalty to the party to cause them to encourage the very wrongs which they ought to condemn by their votes.

It should never be forgotten by the voter that the average politician has no respect for anything but a club, and therefore the only way to reason with him is to hit him over the head, and hit him hard. That is an argument that he always understands and respects.

The whole country is entering upon an era of political decency, and the republicans of New Mexico do not propose to render themselves conspicuous in the eyes of the world by adhering to the old system of graft which the party throughout the nation, inspired by the leadership and example of Theodore Roosevelt, has condemned and repudiated."

THE VALUE OF AN OPPOSITION PARTY.

It will do New Mexico good to go Democratic once in a while. There is nothing like a good hard fighting opposition party to keep people in line for progress. One thing that makes Arizona so aggressive and successful is the fact that the two parties are evenly balanced. If Texas had a strong opposition party the state would be jumping forward a good deal faster than she is, and the average of government in the state at large and in the various subdivisions would be improved.

In New Mexico the old Republican organization has lost the confidence of a good section of the party, and the revolt within the party was serious enough to jeopardize the candidate for congress. New Mexico is normally Republican, but as the Herald has often said before, party allegiance that does not make for better government is thoroughly vicious, and when a party gets too sure of itself it is sometimes good medicine to send it off for a while to think over its sins. Herald.

Gov. Hagerman is pledged to the "codification of the territorial laws and the elimination of those enacted for special and selfish purposes". The people of New Mexico will be ready to aid him in this, as well as in every other reform he has proposed, and the best way to do it is to keep tabs on your own councilman and representative and see that they line up on the side of good government when the next territorial legislature meets.

One week from next Monday you can pack your congressional grip and hike for Washington.

PUSHING

Right from the start.

Having purchased a large and complete line of general merchandise, I will sell them at very close margins.

NO LEADERS, But right through the stock the lowest prices will prevail.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST MERCHANDISE FOR THE LEAST MONEY IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Just come to White Oaks and see

S. C. WIENER.

He will save you money.

THE EXCHANGE BANK,

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

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

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

GRAZING FEES ILLEGAL.

That cattlemen and stockraisers need pay no grazing fees for having their stock on the forest reserves is the gist of a decision rendered by the United States district court of the eastern division of Washington.

This decision will be of great interest to the cattlemen of the two territories, owing to the fact that there are several forest reserves in Arizona and New Mexico. Grazing fees are now charged in these reserves. The cattlemen have protested against these fees and have always claimed that they were unjust. However, their protests have availed nothing.

Whether the decision just rendered will be reversed or upheld by a higher court remains to be seen. In the event that it stands, it will be a saving of thousands of dollars to the stockmen throughout the west. It will mean, however, a cutting off of the greater portion of the forest reserve receipts.

In the decision that has just been given, it is held that the grazing fees are illegal, because grazing on the reserves is not prohibited by act of congress, but by the regulations of the secretary of agriculture. The decision states further that the secretary of agriculture, and not congress, has designated what constitutes crime, and the designation, it is held, is beyond the power of the secretary.

Phoenix, Arizona, Republican
If this decision is sustained by the higher courts, of course it will apply to all forest reserves alike, and will lift a great incubus from those sections of this western country wherever there has been a reserve established.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the material interests of Lincoln county have been seriously hampered by the spreading of one of these government blankets over a goodly portion of her domain. It has kept out immigration which has gone to Torrance, Roosevelt and other counties less favored naturally, caused the abandonment of homes already established, and hindered development in many ways.

So far as cutting down the receipts is concerned; if the government will confine itself to the protection of forests and leave the grazing and agricultural lands out, a corresponding cutting down of its police force can be readily done. The sale of timber from these reserves would

then be amply sufficient to maintain the small force required for their protection. This would give the homesteader a show without his having to herd his little bunch of stock on the 160 acres of land which he is allowed to locate.

The suit of Carlos H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado, against Gov. Peabody and Adjutant Gen. Sherman Bell, to recover \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment, was decided against the plaintiff by Judge Lewis in the United States Court at Denver on last Monday. The court held that the facts in the case did not show any abuse of power.

One of the very first appropriation bills sought to be railroaded through the next territorial legislature will be one to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention to be called sometime in the early spring months. A constitution would be a rather expensive bouquet for the people of New Mexico to present to congress in its present mood. That body would probably order it removed at once for fear it might be loaded.

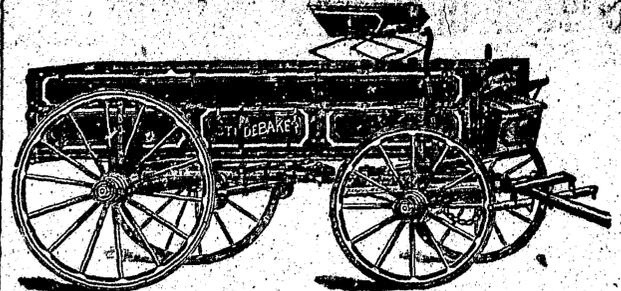
THE REV. IRL R. HICKS 1907 ALMANAC.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks has been compelled by the popular demand to resume the publication of his well known and popular Almanac for 1907. This splendid Almanac is now ready. For sale by news-dealers, or sent postpaid for 25 cents, by WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., publishers of WORD AND WORKS, one of the best dollar monthly magazines in America. One Almanac goes with every subscription.

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.



STUDEBAKER WAGONS,
Buggies and Spring Wagons,
all kinds at

PAUL MAYER'S
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

GARRIZO LIVERY STABLE

CARRIZO, NEW MEXICO.

Rigs Furnished to all Points

GOOD
TEAMS

CAREFUL
DRIVERS

All Kinds of Harness and Saddles
Kept in Stock.

Alfalfa and Prairie Hay
for Sale in any Quantities.

Travel Becomes a Pleasure

IF YOU USE

El Paso & Southwestern

ROCK ISLAND

Magnificent Dining Cars—Meals A la Carte

Library Buffet Cars. Observation Standard and Tourist Sleepers.

Afford Every Conceivable Luxury.

Two fast through trains daily

Running Through to

Kansas City St. Louis Chicago

GIVE RAPID ACCESS TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND EAST.

For Rates Schedules, Folders and Other Information, Address

A. H. HARVEY,
Agent
CARRIZO,

V. R. STILES,
General Passenger Agent,
EL PASO TEXAS.

Santa Fe Central Railway

IN CONNECTION WITH

El Paso-Northeastern System

Shortest line between El Paso, Texas, and Santa Fe, New Mexico and all points in Northwestern New Mexico and Southwestern Colorado.

SANTA FE AND TORRANCE.

We make close connections at Torrance with the Great Through Rock Island Passenger Train.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATION
Santa Fe 1 20 p m
Stock Yards 1 24 p m
U. S. Indian School 1 28 p m
Donaciana 1 38 p m
Vega Blanca 2 00 p m
Kennedy 2 25 p m
Clark 2 50 p m
Wiams Spur 3 10 p m
Stanley 3 40 p m
Moriarty 4 10 p m
McIntosh 4 35 p m
Antelope 4 48 p m
Estancia 5 05 p m
Willard 6 30 p m
Progresso 6 55 p m
Blanca 7 15 p m
Torrance 8 15 p m

NORTH BOUND.

ARRIVE DAILY
Santa Fe 4 20 p m
Stock Yards 4 15 p m
U. S. Indian School 4 13 p m
Donaciana 4 00 p m
Vega Blanca 3 55 p m
Kennedy 3 10 p m
Clark 2 50 p m
Williams Spur 2 35 p m
Stanley 2 10 p m
Moriarty 1 35 p m
McIntosh 1 10 p m
Antelope 12 59 p m
Estancia 12 45 p m
Willard 11 25 p m
Progresso 10 55 p m
Blanca 10 30 p m
Torrance 9 50 p m

Leave El Paso via E P-N E System 6.45 p m
Arrive Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 4.20 p m
Leave Santa Fe via Santa Fe Central 1.20 p m
Arrive El Paso via E P-N E System 8.00 a m

We Now Have a Portable Sheep Chute at Torrance Which is of Great Convenience to Sheep Shippers.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON AGENT OR ADDRESS

S. B. GRIMSHAW,
General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe, N. Mex.