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VOLUME 3 | WHITE OAKS NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 13, 1906. | NUMBER 15

LOCAL ROUNDUPS.

Dr. M. G. Paden returned from his Arizona trip a few days ago.

Dr. Thurman Williams and Sidney Parker arrived on Wednesday's hack, the one from Mescalero and the other from his home at Alamogordo.

Choice apples, by the box. $1,75
TALIAFERRO'S.

Charles Spence put a force of men at work on the Yellow Jacket group of claims on the west side of Lone mountain. He is trying to develope a copper bonanza over there that will surprise the natives.

The game season closes this month for all kinds of birds and beasts covered by our game laws. After the first of January hunters will have to confine their depredations to other sportsmen, bear, lobos, cotton tails and skunks.

R. B. Thomas and son Fred were here for supplies a few days ago but have gone back to their Oscuro camp. There is a report that he has rented the Gumm residence, over on the north side and will move his family down from Santa Fe for a few months.

Candy—All prices, as low as 15c per lb.
TALIAFERRO'S.

D. C. Morris, of Ancho, is preparing to open up a shoe shop at this place and will probably occupy the old drug store building next to Ah Nue's laundry. This is a much needed as well as a very commendable enterprise, as many of our best citizens are acquiring the soleless habit of late.

The friends of Dr. Paden will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed physician and surgeon for the Southwestern railroad company, with headquarters at Carrizozo. He may still retain an interest in his drug store here in White Oaks and be subject to telephone call when his services are required, as the company business will hardly demand his entire time.

We still have Xmas presents suitable for all ages.
TALIAFERRO'S.

H. C. Crary returned Monday evening from Carlsbad, where he went several months ago to superintend the opening up of some copper property west of that place. As no preparation had been made for hibernating there through the winter Mr. Crary thought best to return to a climate where one can work during the entire season with no other clothing than a jumper, a pair of overalls and the natural fur of the body.

We will have fresh oysters Xmas. Get your order in before they are all gone.
TALIAFERRO'S

Local affairs have been moving along so smoothly here this week that there seems to be nothing out of the usual order to record.

Some of the territorial papers, for the lack of something more original perhaps, are advocating a law to make the office of District Attorney elective instead of appointive. If the people have no better idea of the fitness of things in selecting district attorneys than they usually have in electing school superintendents, in many of the counties, the courts will soon find themselves all at sea, or else be petitioning the governor to send them competent deputies.

AN OLD TIMER.

While on a recent visit to Lincoln the writer ran up against that typical westerner familiarly known to every one as "Old John Waters." Here is a man whose western geneology runneth yet back of the "Blazed Trail." He made the trail long before a later civilization came along and blazed it.

He left the state of Tennessee nearly sixty years ago, when a mere venturesome lad and struck out into the vast and practically unexplored region west of the Mississippi at that time given over to savagery and eternal silence.

He never returned. The west still holds him a willing devotee to its allurements.

His varied experiences on and beyond the border of civilization—his adventures with savage tribes, and oft times with more savage men of his own race, if recounted would make a book of more thrilling interest and pathos than anything emanating from Detroit where M Quad and his "Arizona Kicker" lives, and lies.

During his long and adventurous life in the early days of the west he has piloted prairie schooners over about every trail that crosses the Rocky mountains. He has scouted in Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and fought savage Redskins in Arizona and New Mexico, before there was a town of importance in any of these territories. He has washed gold from the placer gulches of California until the bed rock was swept clean, and later became familiar with every turn and crookedness of the Hassayeampe and other purgatories in Arizona.

When the OUTLOOK man first met him at Santa Fe in 1880, he had just returned from the "Old Placers," about twenty miles below, dead broke. After getting together a pretty fair supply of the yellow that never glitters, his over shrewd partner, taking advantage of a time when he himself, was laboring in the gulch, packed up the proceeds of their joint labors, taking the arms and the limber jointed burros as well, decamped to other and unknown diggings, leaving him not so much as a sack to hold.

The writer and a friend, both tender feet and raw, had come to Santa Fe, which then was about as far away and as little known to people east of the Mississippi as Timbucto, without any definite purpose except a change from the dead level of their lives. Here they ran up against the very man they were looking for—a person who was familiar with the ins and outs of western life and footloose.

An arrangemet was soon made by which he was to put his experience and sagacity against a certain amount of grub, team and prospector's outfit.

The starting out would have been rather picturesque than otherwise to friends "back east." An old rawboned horse that looked as if he might have slipped through a very narrow crack in the Ark when it was left to dry on top of the mountain, a spring wagon piled high with an assortment of junk that looked like the wreckage of a pawn shop, this nobleman of the Sierras dressed in full western garb, sixshooter, broad brimmed slouch hat and all the other paraphernalia perched on top, manipulating the strings, with an eastern dude walking on each side, both unarmed, as a sort of body guard, and you have the picture as it appeared when starting, in its setting of dwarf cedars along the trail leading south from Santa Fe on that spring morning back in the early 80,s.

The destination was the North Homestake mine, which had lately been opened up showing some wonderfully rich ore, which the party reached in about a week's time.

Two of us, at least, have remained in this vicinity ever since, actors in all the changing vicissitudes of a western mining town. John Walters, soon after arriving here was made superintendent of the North Homestake mine which position he held during the lifetime of Jack Winters, the original owner. He afterwards conducted a saloon in White Oaks, but finally drifted to Lincoln where he has been living ever since, and is now enjoying the serenity of ripe age after almost a lifetime spent in keeping open a hot trail between the civilization of the east and that of the Pacific slope.

His last setting sun will shine on the face of a man of rugged character who has always dealt honestly with his fellow men.

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 newsdealers, 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.

Welch & Titsworth

Pride of Denver Flour	per cwt.		2.30
Imboden's best	"	"	2.35
Second grade Kansas	"	"	1.80
Granulated Sugar 16	lbs	for	1.00
" " 100	"	"	5.40

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APPLE BOXES. WINDOW GLASS.
STETSON HATS. IRON ROOFING.

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CAPITAN. N. M.

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

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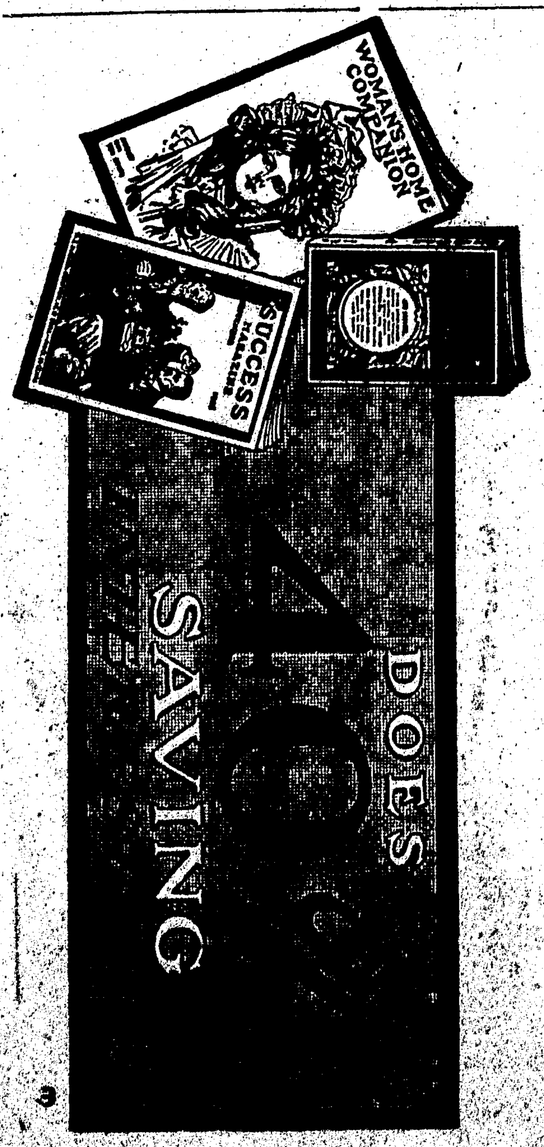

The Greatest Magazine Bargain of the year.

By special arrangement we are now prepared to offer the Review of Reviews, price $3,00, the Womans 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 offerd for a limited time only $3.60

Send in your order to this office at once if you wish to take advantage of his extremely liberal offer.

Who's your Tailor?

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

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

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

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Made to your measure—taken by us.

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 prayermeeting Wednesday night.
All are cordially invited to join in 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,
ALAMOGORDO, - - NEW MEXICO.
Special attention given to cases in Lincoln as well as Otero county.

THE OUTLOOK

WHITE OAKS, - NEW MEXICO.

What Becomes of the Dimes?

In some parts of the country trouble is reported on account of the scarcity of dimes. What becomes of the dimes? An official in Washington suggests that because the country is prosperous people keep dimes in their pockets to hear them jingle. This position is not tenable, because any other coin would jingle just as well, and if people are so prosperous as to find pleasure in jingling coins in their pockets they would be likely to use larger ones for the purpose. The penny-in-the slot machines are held responsible for a scarcity of pennies. Street car lines and automatic telephones accumulate nickel five-cent pieces, but there is no particular use for dimes that would cause them to be concentrated in the hands of a few corporations. It is not likely that they are hoarded in children's savings banks to the extent that pennies and nickels are, because it does not take many dimes to make a dollar, and dollars are deposited in banks where they draw interest and then the coins are released to go back into circulation. Estimating the coinage of dimes since the publication of the last report of the director of the mint as averaging the same as in the last few years reported, there have been coined from 1792 to the present day, says the Chicago Tribune, about 520,000,000 dimes. More than half of these, however, have been coined in the last 20 years, and the older ones have largely disappeared from circulation. In the year 1903 the different mints of the United States received nearly 8,000,000 dimes which were retired as uncurrent, a number almost exactly equal to one-third the coinage for the year. It is probable that there are not in circulation more than three dimes for each inhabitant of the United States. The slight relation which the total coinage, or even the amount outstanding, bears to the amount in circulation is shown by the fact that there are still outstanding about 800,000 half cents, 28,000,000 two cent pieces, and 20,000,000 nickel three cent pieces which no one ever sees, and which may have been lost or melted long ago, but are still on the treasury books as outstanding. In view of the statistics the scarcity of dimes need not be wondered at. The only extraordinary thing is that anyone should complain. There is nothing a dime will buy that cannot be paid for in other coins with almost equal convenience. Any kind of money is good if there is plenty altogether.

"The obstacle to salvage at great depths is pressure," says the Marine Review. "Little is attempted beyond a depth of 50 feet, by reason of it. With his new diving suit M. de Pluvy, the French hydraulic engineer, has, however, made considerably more than 100 descents, reaching depths of 150 to 300 feet—much below the limits of ordinary diving. No air is received from the outside. The dress consists of an armor of sheet metal from one-fifth to one-third of an inch thick, with joints and coupling points of pressed leather and rubber, and a helmet with two cylindrical regenerating chambers attached. The air circulating through the helmet has its oxygen continually renewed by chemicals in these chambers, regulating valves keeping the pressure in the helmet constant at all depths. Mounting and descending are effected by a cable carried on a drum driven by an electric motor, and this cable also carries the current needed for the respiratory apparatus. The diver communicates with the surface by telephone, while wires run from the armor to electric lights that show the working of the different parts of this complicated 'dress.'"

When Emperor William was in Budapest a young waiter employed in a cafe knocked over a pile of plates, breaking 35. The proprietor ordered him to pay for the dishes or be dismissed. The waiter was puzzled how to find the money. He finally decided that the Emperor was the one man in Budapest who had a superabundance of money, and so he indicted the following letter: "Very Honored Mr. Emperor—I have broken 35 plates belonging to my employer. I must pay, but I am a poor boy, and have not the money. I beg you, therefore, to send me five gulden ($2.40). I send you my thanks in advance and also greet your wife and children." The next day there came from the German consulate an envelope which inclosed five gulden from "Mr. Emperor."

Thomas Dixon does not care how many times they suppress his play, "The Clansman," says the Champaign Daily News, as long as they do not suppress the newspaper accounts of it.

Large numbers of artisans and laborers are reported to be leaving New Zealand for San Francisco, being attracted by reports of high wages.

You cannot hope to accomplish much in the world without that compelling enthusiasm which stirs your whole being into action.

DRAINAGE CONFERENCE.

Suggests National Drainage and Declares for Good Roads.

Oklahoma City.—Temporary organization of the National Drainage conference was made Wednesday afternoon by the election of George E. Barstow of Barstow, Texas, as temporary president and J. B. Thoburn of Oklahoma City, temporary secretary.

Mr. Barstow was the principal speaker at the night session. His subject was "National Irrigation a Fixed Quantity—Why Not National Drainage?" He spoke first on the economy of irrigation, stating that he was much given to pouring ten buckets of water on the garden where one would suffice. He spoke of the fear that existed some years ago, when the government started in to reclaim 50,000,000 acres of arid lands, that it would cheapen the lands in the more humid regions.

"But," said Mr. Barstow, "notwithstanding the fact that about 10,000,000 acres of the arid lands are now in use, having been brought up to their efficient position either by the government or private enterprise, this land surplus has not been apparent. No more lands are being created, but babies are being born every hour, and 1,200,000 persons come here from foreign shores every year."

Mr. Barstow said that the national Congress should make reclamation by drainage a part of the reclamation act, instead of reclamation by irrigation alone. It was in these problems alone, he said, that public safety lies—the creation of a great problem for the occupation of the minds of the people bent on a great growth.

Kirk M. Treat of the Chicago Commercial Association stated that good roads would save a billion dollars a year for the United States.

Other speakers concurred with Mr. Treat and impressed upon delegates the necessity of establishing a system of roads in Oklahoma at once.

Col. W. H. Moore, the president, denounced the custom of utilizing the labor of criminals in manufacture of articles which enter the market in competition with free labor. He favored convict labor on roads and public work.

Miss Alice Robertson, postmaster of Muskogee, attributed the large amount of insanity among women of rural districts to loneliness and isolation caused by lack of communication from impassable roads.

MECHANICAL BIRD.

Exhibition of Successful Flying Machine Model.

New York.—On the roof of the Grand Central Palace a successful demonstration of a flapping wing machine was made Wednesday.

Henry Rodenbach has on display in the aeronautical annex of the Automobile club show a model of a contrivance on which his father spent many hours of careful thought and study during the last years of his life. To show a small gathering of interested aeronauts what the machine is capable of, he mounted a tower at one corner of the roof and liberated his giant inanimate bird.

With slow, graceful sweeps the machine slowly descended to the roof twenty feet below, showing sustaining power against the high wind and maintaining a poise that made it evident the elder Rodenbach had solved one of the problems of aerial flight.

The Rodenbach exhibit may be termed a great mechanical bird, fashioned as it is on the principles of nature as found in the wings of an eagle.

A beak shaped arrangement cleaves the air, while a tail-like rudder is supplied to control the direction of the flight. Under the gigantic wings are numerous cloth pockets of varying sizes which open in the flight and increase the illusion that the machine is animate.

Mr. Rodenbach declares that a more substantial model, fitted with a light, powerful motor to work the wings, may be built on this principle and will carry a man of average weight through the air in any direction and at any speed he may desire.

Among those who viewed the experiment were Octave Chanute, Professor Pickering, J. C. Lake, Israel Ludlow, Augustus Post, Alan R. Hawley and Dr. Julian P. Thomas. They pronounced the experiment a success.

An aeroplane that will not capsize in the air is what Maj. C. J. S. Miller claims to have invented. He has made application for patents and expects to have everything in readiness for a series of trials here in the spring. A number of the leading aeronauts of the country will be invited to be present.

Miller's aeroplane is similar to that of Wright brothers, though the difficulty which they had in their machine capsizing, Major Miller claims to have overcome. His device in this respect serves as a parachute, thus preventing any sudden descent.

Where Women Will Rule.

Fort Worth, Texas.—An Adamless Eden in Texas is the dream of Mary F. Hayden, the Chicago novelist, who is arranging to establish a colony of 1,000 women in Refugio county, Texas. She has acquired title to 5,000 acres and is at work on the plans for her colony. Woman colonists may have husbands if that condition cannot be avoided, but the males must be a mere notch on a stick so far as the affairs of the colony are concerned. The founder will endeavor to procure from the Texas Legislature permission for women to exercise the right of suffrage in her colony, and all homes must be in the name of the wife.

Miss Hayden was an intimate friend of the late Frances E. Willard.

Rockefeller Subpoenaed.

St. Louis.—John D. Rockefeller has been personally served with a subpoena to appear and testify at the hearing in St. Louis to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. The subpoena was served on him at his home in New York. Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John A. Archbold, Henry M. Flagler, Charles M. Pratt and Oliver M. Payne of New York have also been personally served with subpoenaes. All of these services were obtained by United States Marshal William Henkel of New York, who sent the papers to the United States Circuit Court here.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Mrs. Helen M. Pratt, the oldest Methodist in Albuquerque, died on the 3d inst. She came to that city twenty-five years ago with her sons, William and Fred Pratt.

Salvador Garcia, a Pueblo Indian of San Juan, died on the 3d inst. at St. Vincent's hospital in Santa Fe of cancer of the face. He was one of the prominent men of his tribe.

Mounted Policeman Dudley, of the territorial rangers, recently arrested at Encumcari, J. S. Dowlen, wanted at Lawton, Oklahoma, for selling cattle that were not his own. Dowlen will be taken to Oklahoma on requisition papers.

Ex-Governor Otero received word recently from the sheep ranch of the Salado Live Stock Company of which he is one of the owners, that two sheepherders had been found frozen to death on the Salado river, Guadalupe county. The flock of one of the herders was found nearby with but few losses from the cold.

Governor Hagerman has received word that two more forest reserves have been created in New Mexico by an executive proclamation giving the territory ten reserves. They are the Taos, in Taos county, covering 200 square miles and an addition to the James reserve in Santa Fe, Sandoval and Rio Arriba counties, covering 200,000 acres.

James Grimes, who escaped from the penitentiary in a car of brick has been recaptured at Anadarko, Oklahoma. Grimes has six years of a seven year sentence for safe blowing still to serve and returns without requisition as he does not care to face an Oklahoma jury for car breaking and other offenses with which he is charged by the Rock Island officials.

At Santa Fe December 3d was sold the Plaza Colorado land grant near Abiquiu, Rio Arriba county, for $3,026. The area is 6,679 acres. On the grant are the copper deposits of Copper Canon worked for the last 200 years and which have furnished the ore for the many old copper kettles to be found in native homes of northern New Mexico. The purchasers were Reyes Garazola & Sons.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Santa Fe December 3d by the Bank of Magdalena, capital stock $30,000; incorporators and directors M. W. Flourney of Albuquerque, Solomon Luna of Los Lunas, John Becker of Belen, Gustave Becker of Springerville, John S. McTavish of Magdalena, J. Y. Aragon of Pineville, David Farr and J. W. Hadley of Magdalena and H. N. Dougherty and P. J. Savage of Socorro.

A Santa Fe dispatch of December 1st says: Capt. Fred Fornoff, of the territorial mounted police, and United States Deputy Marshals Casper and McIntosh last night landed John Black, James Black and John Murphy, convicted of train holding up and robbing a Rock Island mail train near Laguna, in the territorial penitentiary for safe keeping. The prisoners took the matter as a joke. They are also wanted at Lawton, Oklahoma, on a similar charge.

Timber Man Arrested.

An Albuquerque dispatch of December 4th says: When John Belknap, who has just resigned as timber superintendent of the American Lumber Company, stepped off a train here he was put under arrest on a warrant charging him with being an accessory to the attempt made upon the life of Jose Padilla, a saloon keeper at the Ketner camp, in the woods. Belknap promptly gave bail of $3,000 and was released.

Several weeks ago, while Padilla was in this city attending court, his saloon in the woods was dynamited, and word sent to Padilla warning him to stay away. Padilla went out to examine the damage done and when he got off a logging train Belknap is said to have told him if he went into the woods to his saloon he would be shot and killed.

Padilla, who has a reputation as a bad man, started for his saloon, and when a few yards from Ketner he was fired upon from ambush, one shot taking effect in the leg. He was brought here and his leg was amputated to save his life.

Friends of Padilla claims that Belknap knows who did the shooting and who dynamited the saloon. The trial of Belknap will take place at the next term of the Valencia county court and some sensational testimony will be brought out. Padilla's saloon was notorious for its fights and hold-ups on pay days. Belknap will be backed by the American Lumber Company, composed of Cleveland, St. Louis and Detroit capitalists.

Dr. Sloan Indicted.

A Santa Fe dispatch of December 3d says: Dr. J. H. Sloan, territorial superintendent of insurance, was this evening indicted on two counts by the federal grand jury in session here to probe coal land entries in Sandoval, San Juan and Santa Fe counties. The technical charges are perjury and subornation of perjury. Dr. Sloan's coal lands are situated in southern Santa Fe and Sandoval counties and are not being worked at present. He sunk a fortune in attempting to develop them.

Owing to the fact that the grand jury expires to-night, the investigation of coal land entries by corporations had to be postponed until the March session. The indictments are a victory for United States Attorney Llewellyn, as it had been boasted that no man could be indicted in New Mexico for fraudulent coal land manipulations.

Larrazolo Will Contest.

The Democratic committee of the territory has formally launched its contest against W. H. Andrews, delegate in Congress, claiming that enough illegal Republican votes were cast to insure the election of O. A. Larrazolo by a considerable majority.

Judge E. V. Long of Las Vegas has been chosen chief attorney for the contest and will be assisted by a number of leading Democratic lawyers of New Mexico. Evidence will be taken in Santa Fe, Colfax, Torrance and Taos counties.

Logan Train Robbers Convicted.

After being out sixteen hours, says an East Las Vegas dispatch of November 28, to the Denver Republican, the jury in the Logan train robbery case, the third trial of which has just been completed, found James Black and John Murphy guilty of train robbery and John Black of conspiracy to hold up the train at Logan. The verdict was not expected.

Every attorney at the local bar has expressed the belief that the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. It was necessary to brand as false the evidence of five Colorado witnesses, including that of J. J. Thomas, part owner of the Sunnyside mine, who produced his mine books to show that the defendants were in Sunnyside on the day of the robbery and the postmaster at Bloomfield, Colorado, who swore he delivered a package to Murphy that day and produced the registry return card to prove the date.

The positive evidence of none of the Colorado witnesses was impeached. United States Attorney Llewellyn made a strong appeal to the Mexican jurymen who have bitter prejudice against the Texans, "to send these Texas toughs where they won't come into New Mexico and hold up our trains."

The people of this city, who, as a rule, believe in the innocence of the defendants, raised the money to carry on the present trial and the Colorado witnesses came without pay. The feeling here is such that money will be raised to carry the matter to the Supreme Court and, if necessary, to the Department of Justice. The first jury in the case stood nine to three for acquittal when there was only Mr. Thomas to prove the alibi. The second stood eleven to one for acquittal when Thomas had been reinforced by the postmaster. This time the defense produced five strong witnesses to prove the men were in Colorado on the day of the robbery. The prosecution was conceded to have made a weaker case than before.

The prisoners had masks and guns when they were caught in Oklahoma and an indictment for forcing a ride on a freight train and throwing a brakeman from a moving train is hanging over them.

Frozen Sheepherders.

A Roswell dispatch of December 1st says: Allie Dorriss, aged 38, who had charge of the sheep flocks of Munroe Hall, sixty-five miles north, was found to-day frozen to death. The boy had been dead two weeks and coyotes had eaten off his face and part of his body.

W. H. Long, a wealthy sheep man, came in to-night from his ranch on the Elveso, seventy miles north, and reports that one of his herders, Serapio Grachita, had been missing with 1,275 sheep since the first day of the storm. It is supposed that sheep and herder are dead and five searching parties are out. The value of the sheep is $5,000. So far nine herders that were frozen to death have been located.

Ramon Paralta, a Mexican herder who was arrested on the charge of deserting other sheep herders and being responsible for the death by freezing of Jose Leon de Baca, last week, was acquitted to-day in Judge Bailey's court.

The Chaves County Sheepherders and Woolgrowers' Association is providing for the widows of herders who freeze to death while performing their duty in staying with the flocks.

Three Killed by Cars.

An Albuquerque dispatch of December 2d says: During the last week three natives in the employ of the Santa Fe railroad have met horrible deaths in about the same manner, two here in the yards and one at Socorro. The first was Victorian Tastado, who last Monday noon crawled under a car to get his dinner pail and in attempting to get out of danger when the car moved, had both legs crushed. He died in an hour.

Tuesday at Socorro Jesus Gomez attempted to board a freight train and slipped, falling in such a position that the wheels of the train passed over both legs below the knees. He laid all night in a pool of his own blood, the next morning being discovered by section men, and dying a few hours later.

This morning in this city Jose Chaves, a car repairer, was unuder a car doing some work when the car was moved by a switch engine bumping it. The man's legs were caught underneath the wheels and ground off, one above the knee and the other just below the knee. Chaves died within an hour.

Brakeman Loses An Arm.

James Friday, brakeman on the Santa Fe Central railway, while applying the brake on a passenger car near Santa Fe, was thrown from the train, the wheels passing over his right arm and cutting it off. His brother, E. E. Friday, conductor of the train, did not notice his brother's absence for a time, but discovering it ran the train back to the place of the accident, six miles, and found that his brother had made a tourniquet with a handkerchief to stop the flow of blood and had started to walk to Santa Fe. His condition was regarded as very precarious.

New Indian Town.

A Pueblo, Colorado, dispatch says: W. J. Whitlock, a local contractor, who has been working for the government for several years, has just returned from Shiprock, a new town thirty-five miles west of Farmington, New Mexico. For eighteen months he has been erecting school houses and has built a number of structures costing from $25,000 to $35,000. The new town belongs to Uncle Sam exclusively and contains a large population, almost entirely Indian. The town is supplied with its own water works, electric light and gas plant and other modern improvements.

The following have been appointed notaries public by Governor Hagerman: Austin L. Kendall, Cerrillos, Santa Fe county; Samuel W. Miller, Langston, Roosevelt county.

LIKE A FAIRY TALE.

The Story of Postum Cereal in Words and Pictures.

The growth of the Postum Cereal Co. is like a fairy tale, but it is true, every word of it.

"The Door Unbolted" is the title of a charming little booklet just issued by the Company which tells, and illustrates, the story of this remarkable growth. It takes the reader from the little white barn in which the business was started Jan. 1, 1895, through the palatial offices and great factory buildings of the "White City" that comprise Postumville, Battle Creek, Mich.

The little white barn, so carefully preserved, is a most interesting building, for it represents the humble beginning of one of the country's greatest, manufacturing enterprises of to-day, an enterprise that has grown from this little barn to a whole city of factory buildings within but little more than ten years.

No less interesting is the quaint official home of the Postum Cereal Co. The general office building of Mr. Post and his associates is a reproduction of the Shakespeare house at Stratford-on-Avon, and upon the house and its furnishings has been expended vast sums of money, until the rooms are more like the drawing rooms of the mansions of our multi-millionaires than like offices.

That Mr. Post has believed thoroughly in the idea of giving to his employes attractive and healthful work rooms is proven not only by the general office building of the Company and its furnishings, but by his factories as well, and of all of these things this beautiful little booklet tells the interesting story. It will be sent to anyone on request.

HIS TROUBLE WAS INTERNAL.

Indian Chief Had Peculiar Ideas About Hydrophobia.

Mayor Stoy of Atlantic City was describing the cosmopolitan throngs that visit his famous and gay resort.

"Every nationality comes here," he said. "Greeks, Turks, Hindoos, Chinese, Moors—they all come.

"I was talking the other day to one of the physicians of the Pasteur Institute—the hospital, you know, for the prevention and cure of hydrophobia. The Pasteur Institute reminded me of Atlantic City, its visitors seemed to be of such a diversified character.

"The physician told me about an Indian chief who had come to him for treatment last year.

"'My name,' said the chief, 'is War Eagle. Please take me in hand. I fear I am getting hydrophobia.'

"'Have you been bitten,' the physician asked, 'by a mad dog?'

"'Not exactly bitten,' War Eagle answered, 'but I have the gravest suspicions about a black poodle that was served to me in a ragout last Friday afternoon.'"

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton street, Napoleon, O., says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

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

Wife Desertion Alarms.

So many Cincinnati wives have been deserted by their husbands of late that the city council has taken steps toward putting a check on such runaways. It has been found that mortgage loan sharks are contributing factors in a great many cases. A man's ability to mortgage his furniture without the knowledge of his wife is a strong temptation to husbands of weak will. An ordinance has been introduced making such mortgage of no avail unless they bear the signature of both husband and wife.

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.

"I gave you a dime yesterday," remarked the philanthropic female, "and I saw you go into one of those low saloons." "Yes, mum," replied the weary wayfarer, "a fellow wid on'y a dime ain't got no call to go into dem high-toned ones."—Philadelphia Record.

National Pure Food and Drugs Act.

The Garfield Remedies meet with the highest requirements of the new Law. Take Garfield Tea for constipation.

"I hear, Mrs. O'Flannagan, that your husband is very strong in his convictions." "Yis, sor; but he's wake in his head."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Thanksgiving Day Near Pike's Peak in 1806.

We wonder how many of our readers noticed the quotation from Lieutenant Pike's diary of one hundred years ago, which was printed on Tuesday, says the Colorado Springs Gazette Thanksgiving day. That was Thursday in 1806. He and three of his men had come up the Fountain valley, lured on by the sight of the Grand Peak, as he calls it, and hopeful of being able to ascend it. The winter was bitterly cold. Their clothing was nearly worn out. His men, he writes, had "only light overalls on, and no stockings." They found no game, and were without any food at all for forty-eight hours. The thermometer fell to four degrees below zero. They were middle-deep in snow. When on this day they reached the top of "this chain," they saw the summit of the Grand Peak apparently at fifteen or sixteen miles distance, entirely bare of vegetation and covered with eternal snow. It would have taken a whole day's march to have arrived at its base, and it is no wonder that he went on to say, "I believe that no human being could have ascended to its summit." It is no wonder that they turned back, and were thankful, after their forty-eight hours' fast, to make a meal—the four of them—"on one partridge and a pair of deer ribs which the ravens had left us."

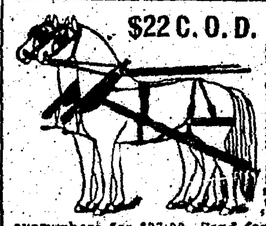
Ruxton had much the same experience when he traveled in these parts four decades later. The winter he came over the Greenhorn range and up the Fountain valley from "the Pueblo" was also bitterly cold. He was caught in a snowslide and barely escaped with life, and many a time he had his hands and feet and parts of his face frost-bitten; and the region, even in better weather, was full of wild Indians and wolves.

It was through such trials and troubles that this region was won for civilization. Doubtless the settlers of thirty-five years ago, when the city was first founded, can also tell of trials and tribulations. Whether the weather has mitigated, along with the other discomforts, as the years have passed, we can hardly tell; but we can certainly give thanks to-day that this day is not like the one a hundred years ago when Pike despaired of reaching the Peak that now bears his name and will carry his fame to the end of time.

Six-Horse Teams.

Traveling on the Argentine pampas is interesting, if not entirely comfortable. Men there are scarce, but horses are plentiful. Often sixty horses are driven in the same team. The driver is perched thirty feet from the ground. The wagons are sometimes fifty feet long and fifteen wide, while the back wheels are fourteen feet or so high.

Denver Directory



$22 C. O. D. You take no chance when buying a harness from us; every set warranted to be as represented. This double team harness complete with collars and breechings, Concord style, 2-inch traces, for $22.00. Sold everywhere for $27.00. Send for our free catalogue of saddles and harness. Lowest prices in the U. S. The Fred Mueller Saddle & Harness Co., 1413-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Pullen, 1331 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 735.

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.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO., ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY
Established in Colorado, 1865. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention.
Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Melted and Assayed OR PURCHASED.
Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or car load lots. Write for terms.
1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Send your name with this ad. for list of fine bargains in pianos and organs. Pianos from $75 up, Organs from $15 to $25 up. Player Pianos, can be played by anyone, $450 up. Instruments sold on easy terms to suit buyer. Victor talking machines sold at factory prices on easy terms. Write for catalogs of our different instruments.
THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC COMPANY, 1635-37 California St., Denver, Colo.

BOOK OF FIFTY "OLD FAVORITE SONGS"
Words and Music sent FREE on receipt of your name and address with name of one or more persons thinking of buying a Piano, Organ or Talking Machine.
THE KNIGHT-LOCKE PIANO CO., 513-521 Sixteenth St., Denver, Colo.

Round Shoulders Permanently Straightened BY OUR SPECIAL BRACE

recommended by leading physicians, $2.00 prepaid. Give size across shoulders and from shoulders to waist.
Denver Leather Novelty Co., 427 16th St., Denver, Colo.
Pat. Aug. 8, 1905.

Chickens Fought an Owl.

An unusual three-cornered battle was fought at Basin, Wyoming, when an owl visited a barnyard and attacked the chickens. No one saw the conflict, or heard the noises that must have accompanied it, but the next morning the owner of the barn found a dead owl, one dead pullet and one dead fat hen in the yard. The ground was covered with feathers, and the indications were that the chicken and hen had battled with the owl until both fell, the owl being unable to leave the scene of the conflict, and later dying beside the bodies of its foes.

NATION'S MONEY

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER

Good, Healthy Surplus — Large Increase in Receipts—No Silver Dollars Coined—Large Demand for Silver for Subsidiary Coinage.

Washington.—The secretary of the treasury reports the revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as $762,386,904.62 and the expenditures as $736,717,582.01, leaving a surplus of $25,669,322.61. The increase in receipts over the previous fiscal year was $65,285,634.67, and in expenditures $16,612,083.46.

The revenues of the current fiscal year are estimated at $813,573,264 and the expenditures at $755,573,264.

There was an increase of $186,866,727 in the monetary stock of the country during the last fiscal year. The growth in gold was $118,050,777; in silver $5,450,396, and in national bank notes $65,392,554, while treasury notes declined $2,027,000.

The money in circulation July 1, 1906, amounted to $2,736,646,628, a per capita circulation of $32.32. By October 1st the total circulation had increased to $2,812,133,694, or $33.08 per capital, 43.6 per cent. of this amount being gold.

The treasury holdings of gold at the close of the last fiscal year was $807,051,690.30. By October 15th this increased to $871,893,899.77, the largest amount of the precious metal ever held in the treasury.

The latest returns of national banks, shows that September 4, 1906, there were in operation 6,137 associations with paid-in capital stock of $835,066,796, and surplus and other profits of $670,140,981. The surplus proper was $490,246,124, which is nearly three times the amount required to be accumulated and maintained under the law. The surplus and "other undivided profits" amount to over eighty per cent. of the paid-in capital.

Of the total liabilities of the banks, namely, $8,016,021,066, over one-half, or $4,199,938,310, is represented by individual deposits. The deposits to the credit of banks amounted to $1,689,011,462, and to the credit of the United States and disbursing officers of the government, $107,831,814.

Since August 25, 1905, the date of approximately corresponding returns, there is shown to have been an increase of 380 in number of reporting banks, $35,196,567 in capital stock and $50,521,024 in surplus and undivided profits. There was an increase of $379,256,597 in individual deposits and $45,741,514 in government deposits. The amount to the credit of other banks decreased $35,876,120. The deposits on which reserve was required amounted to $4,927,865,452, on which a reserve of 20.70 per cent. was held on September 4, 1906.

The domestic coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 167,371,035 pieces, of the value of $60,216,747.90. Of this, $53,022,097.50 was gold coin, $4,016,368.10 was subsidiary silver coin, and $3,198,282.30 was minor coin. No silver dollars were coined, all bullion purchased for that purpose being exhausted. The mint at Philadelphia also coined 1,000,000 ten-peso pieces and 3,000,000 five-peso pieces, of the value in United States money of $12,461,240.32, for the Mexican government; 700,000 fractional silver pieces for the government of Costa Rica; 1,000,000 half-balboa pieces for the government of Panama, and 1,557,629 pesos and 3,765 pieces in fractional silver coins for the government of the Philippine islands.

The new mint at Denver has been in operation since February 1, 1906. The demands on all the mints are growing every year with the enlargement of the gold supply and the rapidly increasing need for the subsidiary silver and minor coins. There are indications that the cessation of coinage of the silver dollar will cause an enlarged use of the half dollar.

On the basis of the coinage of the last five years, approximately 5,000,000 ounces of silver will be required annually for subsidiary coinage, and with the growth of population and business this amount will be exceeded.

The report concludes by renewing former recommendations for a law giving trust companies power to incorporate under national supervision; establishment of a department of saving banks in Washington and legislation which will build up our merchant marine.

DENVER POSTOFFICE.

Lively Contest at Washington. Over the Site.

Washington.—J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect, is receiving a large number of letters and telegrams from Denver business firms and individuals expressing opinions concerning the selection of a site for the proposed new postoffice or federal building.

A large majority of Taylor's correspondents who are in favor of selection of a site on Eighteenth street have expressed a preference for the Arapahoe to Curtis street site, while a majority of those favoring Seventeenth street ask for the selection of what is known as the Flower site, at Broadway and Seventeenth.

Congressman-elect Cook, who is giving the public building matter his active attention, has requested Mr. Taylor to defer a selection until all interests in Denver shall have had time to be fully heard, and Mr. Taylor will not make his report and recommendation to Secretary Shaw for several days, meanwhile giving the various requests received from Denver his consideration in connection with his decision.

Thomas Harrison, who has offered a site at Broadway and Nineteenth, is here in behalf of the sale of this property.

The colonial secretary of the Bahamas states in his report of the islands for 1905-1906 that no complaint of error or delay has been received by the telegraph department for 14 years.

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 Chas. H. Fletcher.

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

Mix Soap With Dough.

From a communication read to the Association of Belgian Chemists it seems that continental bakers are in the habit of mixing soap with their dough to make their bread and pastry nice and light. The quantity of soap varies greatly. In fancy articles like waffles and fritters it is much larger than in bread.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Uses of Masks.

"Among the North American Indians the origin of the use of masks lay," says a writer, "in the desire to conceal the emotions. Thus should two warriors meet in combat, the mask conceals any expression, whether of sympathy, fear or other emotion. For instance, the knowledge that fear was depicted on one's face and that his antagonist knew it would very possibly insure the defeat of the one whose feelings were betrayed to the other."

Keep in Good Health.

There are many thousands of people all over the world who can attribute their good health to taking one of two Brandreth's Pills every night. These pills cleanse the stomach and bowels, stimulate the kidneys and liver and purify the blood. They are the same fine laxative tonic pills your grandparents used, and being purely vegetable they are adapted to children and old people, as well as those in the vigor of manhood and womanhood.

Brandreth's Pills have been in use for over a century and are for sale everywhere, plain or sugar-coated.

High Position for Admiral.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, who has just taken command of the American naval forces in the East, will, it is understood, soon be recalled to take what has become to be regarded as the most important post in the navy—namely, chief of the bureau of navigation. Admiral Brownson would, in the usual course, be placed on the retired list next year on account of old age, but owing to his excellent physical and mental condition it is understood he will continue at the head of the navigation bureau at least during the present administration.

Rigid Rules for Chauffeurs.

According to new regulations in France, no one will in future be granted an automobile license who is not able to prove, in addition to the possession of the necessary technical knowledge, exemption from any physical infirmity which would tend to involve unfitness for the control of an automobile. Persons whose eyesight is impaired, whose hearing is not acute, whose hand is rendered unsteady by drinking habits or who suffer from fits of nervousness will not be allowed to add to the list of accidents.

Will Study Irish Language.

The education committee of the London county council has decided to recommend to the council that classes for the study of the Irish language and literature be opened in the public elementary schools of Finsbury, Islington, St. Pancras and Stepney.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

A New Drink to Replace the Old-Time "Apple-Jack."

Twenty-five years ago the custom of making New Year's calls was a delightful one for all concerned, until some of the boys got more "egg-nog" or "apple-jack" than they could successfully carry.

Then the ladies tried to be charitable and the gentlemen tried to be as chivalrous as ever and stand up at the same time.

If anyone thinks there has not been considerable improvement made in the last quarter of a century in the use of alcoholic beverages, let him stop to consider, among other things, the fact that the old custom of New Year's calls and the genteel tippling is nearly obsolete.

The custom of calling on one's friends, however, at the beginning of the new year, is a good habit, and another good habit to start at that time is the use of well-made Postum instead of coffee or spirits.

A Staten Island doctor has a sensible daughter who has set Postum before her guests as a good thing to drink at Yule Tide, and a good way to begin the New Year. Her father writes:

"My daughter and I have used Postum for some time past, and we feel sure it contains wholesome food material.

"I shall not only recommend it to my patients, but my daughter will be most pleased to give a demonstration of Postum to our Christmas and New Year's callers." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Hair All Came Out—Under Doctor Three Months and No Better—Cuticura Works Wonders.

Mr. A. C. Barnett, proprietor of a general store in Avard, Oklahoma, tells in the following grateful letter how Cuticura cured his son of a terrible eczema. "My little boy had eczema. His head was one solid sore, all over his scalp; his hair all came out, and he suffered very much. I had a physician treat him, but at the end of three months he was no better. I remembered that the Cuticura Remedies had cured me, and after giving him two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, according to directions, and using Cuticura Soap and Ointment on him daily, his eczema left him, his hair grew again, and he has never had any eczema since. We use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and they keep our skin soft and healthy. I cheerfully recommend the Cuticura Remedies for all cases of eczema. A. C. Barnett, Mar. 30, 1905."

Checked Attempt at Monopoly.

Trusts were sometimes dealt with summarily in old England. For instance, the records of the Brewers' company show that "on Monday, July 30, 1422, Robert Chichele, the mayor of London, sent for the masters and 12 of the most worthy of our company to appear at the Guildhall for selling dear ale. After much dispute about the price and quantity of malt, wherein Whityngtone, the late mayor, declared that the brewers had ridden into the country and forestalled the malt, to raise its price, they were convicted in the penalty of £20 ($100), which objecting to, the masters were ordered to be kept in prison in the chamberlain's custody until they should pay it, or find security for the payment thereof."

Autos in German Army.

The German Volunteer Army Corps is provided with 37 automobiles in charge of uniformed drivers, which carry staff officers to and fro. In the maneuvers last month the speed and convenience of the machines were highly praised by the tacticians who watched the developments of the mimic campaign.

GAINED 34 POUNDS

Persistent Anæmia Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Other Remedies Had Failed.

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," says Mrs. Nathaniel Field, of St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine, "I was the palest, most bloodless person you could imagine. My tongue and gums were colorless and my fingers and ears were like wax. I had two doctors and they pronounced my trouble anæmia. I had spells of vomiting, could not eat, in fact, did not dare to, I had such distress after eating. My stomach was filled with gas which caused me awful agony. The backache I suffered was at times almost unbearable and the least exertion made my heart beat so fast that I could hardly breathe. But the worst of all was the splitting neuralgia headache which never left me for seven weeks. About this time I had had several numb spells. My limbs would be cold and without any feeling and the most deathly sensations would come over me.

"Nothing had helped me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, in fact, I had grown worse every day. After I had taken the pills a short time I could see that they were benefiting me and one morning I awoke entirely free from pain. The distress after eating disappeared and in three weeks I could eat anything I wanted and suffer no inconvenience. I also slept soundly. I have taken several boxes of the pills and have gained in weight from 120 to 154 pounds and am perfectly well now."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure anæmia because they actually make new blood. For rheumatism, indigestion, nervous headaches and many forms of weakness they are recommended even if ordinary medicines have failed. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

More goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

Ducks haven't the better of lawyers and doctors in the matter of big bills.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

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

Cost of the Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal, at Agra, would cost ten millions if built to-day. It was begun in 1629, and finished in 1648.

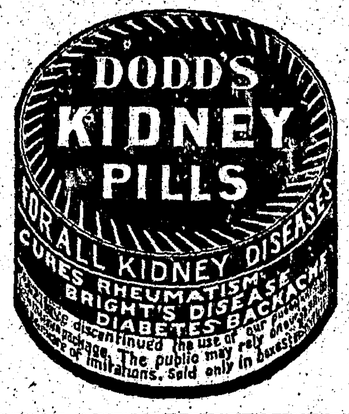
Defiance Starch is the latest invention in that line and an improvement on all other makes; it is more economical, does better work, takes less time. Get it from any grocer.

The Six Largest Lakes.

Six lakes of more than 20,000 square miles in area exist in the world. The Caspian is the largest of these, and Lake Huron the smallest.

Improved Wireless Telegraphy.

Paris newspapers report that M. Malche, a well known inventor, has made a sensational discovery in the field of wireless telephony. His new apparatus consists of two posts which are placed in his premises. Each post consists of a telephone battery, a special form of induction coil and a frame which is formed of a series of insulated wires. One post is placed in the garden and a second one in a room in the building some distance off, about 100 feet, and several walls, doors and windows come between the posts. Conversation can be carried on easily and the sound is clear.



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

To Shoe Dealers: W. L. Douglas' Jobbing House is the most complete in this country. Send for Catalog

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES.

Men's Shoes, $5 to $1.50. Boys' Shoes, $3 to $1.95. Women's Shoes, $4.00 to $1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, $2.25 to $1.00.

Try W. L. Douglas Women'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 substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 12, Brockton, Mass.

Don't Be Nervous

ladies, but get rid of the disease which is the cause of most of woman's nervousness, viz., female trouble. "I was very nervous," writes Mrs. T. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn., "and suffered six years with every disease peculiar to my sex. I had headache, backache, and acute female inflammation. I took three bottles of Cardui and it cured me. I gained 35 pounds in weight. I tell my husband that

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

was worth its weight in gold to me, and I recommend it to all women."

At all Druggists E28

DEFIANCE STARCH—16 ounces in the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" is SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The Power Behind the Dough!

KC BAKING POWDER

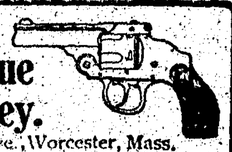
25 ounces for 25 cents

A real power that raises and sustains the dough with absolute certainty. No failures. A cake made with K C *cannot* fall.

We insist upon refunding your money if a trial does not convince you.

Jaques Mfg. Co. Chicago

H. & R.



Greatest Revolver value for the money.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON ARMS CO., 401 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.

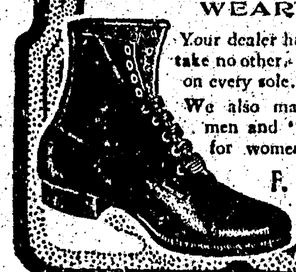
Your shoe money will go twice as far if you buy the strong, well-made and hard-to-wear-out

Mayer SCHOOL SHOES

for boys and girls. They are made of the best seasoned upper leather and tough solid soles and have fewer seams than other shoes.

Mayer School shoes are shaped to prevent injury to growing children's feet. They

WEAR LIKE IRON



Your dealer has them or will get them for you—take no other. The Mayer trade-mark is stamped on every sole.

We also make the "Honorbilt" shoes for men and "Western Lady" shoes for women.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

CAPISICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN.—PRICE 15c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15 IN POSTAGE STAMPS. DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.

17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

This Is What Catches Me!

16oz.—One-Third More Starch.

A FULL POUND for 10c

No premiums, but *one-third more starch than you get of other brands.* Try it now, for hot or cold starching it has no equal and will not stick to the iron.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS **ELECTROTYPES** In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO., 10 W. Adams St., Chicago.

DEFIANCE STARCH for starching finest linens.

THE OUTLOOK

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

Published Every Thursday.

Lee H. Rudisill, Editor and Pub.

Entered as second-class matter, September 8th, 1901, at post office at White Oaks, New Mexico, under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

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

Iowa has a husky corn husker, Dale Anderson by name, who claims to have husked and cribbed 145 bushels of corn in ten hours. Shucks! They ought to have told us whose basket he measured it in.

The New Mexican is beginning to kick about taknig its own medicine. During the session of the last legislature it was strongly advocating the passage of a bill creating the office of Insurance Commissioner, with a good round salary attached. It carried its point and the bill became law, when the territory had about as much use for the prodigal as it had for a coal oil Inspector which in turn was about as necessary as a water jacket to a heating stove. Now that paper is hinting to the next legislature to put a rubber on the extortionate charges of the insurance companies well knowing that the increased rates will a little more than make up the additional tax levied by the companies for the extra expense of maintaining a commissioner. The New Mexican is also grumbling a little about the working of another of its pet measures. It wants the inspection taken off coal oil and placed on beer. What son of a geezer has been adulterating Max's beer?

DRY FARMING.

The few experiments that have been made in New Mexico thus far with this kind of farming have proven an entire success, and many are preparing to enter into it during the coming season. Its methods are simple, and the most important requirements of this system are here given hoping it may aid some of our Lincoln county farmers in producing more abundant crops.

The principles are two in number. First, to keep the surface of the land under cultivation loose and finely pulverized. This forms a soil mulch that permits the rains and melting snows to percolate readily through the compacted soil beneath; and that at the same time prevents the moisture stored in the ground from being brought to the surface by capillary attraction, to be absorbed by the hot, dry air. The second is to keep the subsoil pulverized and firmly compacted increasing its water holding capacity and its capillary attraction, and placing it in the best possible physical condition for the germination of seed and the development of plant roots. The "dry farmer" thus stores water not in dams and artificial reservoirs, but right where it can be reached by the roots of growing crops. Water moves in the soil by capillary attraction up as readily as down. To prevent it from rising to the surface after it has been stored beneath is the primary object of the loose soil mulch, composing the top two inches of soil. This answers the purpose of a lid on the natural reservoir, preventing the moisture from rising to the surface and thus evaporating in the hot dry atmosphere.

After the land had been deeply plowed, the under soil packed by the subsoil packer and the surface harrowed and pulverized, a full year should elapse before the first crop is planted, in order to obtain the best results. This season is needed for the collecting and storing of water. In the winter and early spring heavy snows cover the ground. When these melt in the spring, instead of draining off the surface or evaporating, as they have done for ages, they sink into the reservoir prepared for their reception. As soon as the surface is dry enough, the ground is harrowed over again and again, to place the soil mulch in proper condition. This is repeated after each rain until seeding time arrives. The seed is then drilled in just deep enough to place it below the soil mulch in the moist, compacted soil beneath, causing germination in the quickest possible time.

After planting, the dry farmer does not trust to luck and Providence to do the rest, and blame it all on the weather if the final result is a failure, but he continues to harrow over the ground after each rainfall until the growing crop is too far advanced to permit of this without causing destruction. By that time it covers the ground fairly well, protecting it to some extent from the sun and hot winds, and making the constant loosening of the soil mulch less imperative.

No matter how long a time must elapse before the planting of the next crop, the the ground is harrowed over after every rain, but never when dry. Through winter and summer this persistent and untiring stirring of the soil mulch is continued, whether anything is planted or not. The dry farmer, therefore, knows no season of rest or idleness. He knows that eternal vigilance is the price he must pay for good crops. He not only believes, but practices, 'the gospel of work,' and richly deserves the ample rewards that are surely his.

The Santa Fe New Mexican, the strongest advocate of forest reserves in the territory is now taking water, at has reached that point where "persistent opposition will be justifiable." There are now twelve forest reserves in New Mexico covering over 7,000,000 acres of her best farming lands. When that other 1,000,000 or more acres of coal land is withdrawn from entry it looks as if prospective homesteaders would soon have to hunt them some barren knob outside of "kiver" from which to view this fair domain, before moving on. A tree is worth more than a man to Mr. Pinchot, but much of the region now taken in would hardly average one tree to each 160 acres of land. This paper is pleased to see the New Mexican again set itself right.

ACROBATIC.

The Las Vegas Optic, which is in the habit of looking at all public questions through the cracks on both sides of the fence, started out to oppose the holding of a constitutional convention, but in a recent issue it records a flop in this way:

"And what would Congress think of New Mexico's sincerity in its plea for statehood, if told that a solemn and explicit platform pledge of the Republican party to hold a constitutional convention has been disregarded for trivial or weighty reasons?"

From the way that Congress has of dealing with New Mexico it makes but little difference what the people of the territory do, so far as that body is concerned, since that eleven thousand majority of them decided to make a scramble for the husk of conglomerhood flung down to them with a string attached.

EARLY SCHOOL LAWS.

The latest bulletin issued by the University of New Mexico contains a rather interesting account of early attempts to build up a school system for the territory. At the time the territory was acquired from Old Mexico but few people spoke any other than the Spanish language and when it was proposed by the legislature of 1853 to establish public schools, supported by taxation the measure was bitterly opposed by many of the counties, some of them refusing to levy a tax for the purpose, only 37 out of a voting population of of 5,053 in the counties of Socorro, Taos, Rio Ariba and Dona Ana were in favor of public schools.

But little progress was made for the next ten years, for in 1863 the legislature saw fit to memorialize congress in which it said: "There is not a public school system in the territory. Out of a population of 93,516 there are 67,333 that cannot read or write."

The policy of the national government towards New Mexico has been in marked coutrast with the way it is treating its new possessions. Prof. C. E. Hodgin, who is author of this pamphlet, gives examples of the laws passed by our territorial legislatures in the interests of education. However he only slightly notes the school law passed in the spring of 1883. At this time it was realized that something drastic would have to be undertaken in the matter of a school system for the territory as quite a mining boom was on and the country was being rapidly settled up with people from all parts of the United States. A committee of the very best talent in the legislative body was appointed to draft a bill which was afterwards passed by both branches. It was to be a dandy and serve as a precedent for future enactments of this sort by other states and territories.

And it was. It started out in this manner: "The county commissioners of the several counties of the territory of New Mexico shall appoint one superintendent of schools who shall hold their office until their successor is elected and qualified." This was modified later on but by whom no one seems to know.

Prof. Hodgin however does give that other enactment where a school teacher was required to be able to read and write either the English or Spanish language, but fails to state that this law was repealed by the next legislature, thereby relieving teachers of this undue restriction.

OFFICIAL BONDS

A difficulty has lately come up in regard to county treasurer's bonds. A law was passed by the last legislature requiring that all territorial and county officers who "keep and dispense public money" shall furnish a bond "from some trust or securities company."

It is the impression of this paper that the bill as originally introduced provided that the premiums required of these companies should be paid from the public funds of the several counties. Be this as it may, the matter was left open, and it is now a question as to who shall pay the cost of procuring the required bonds. A premium of one dollar and fifty cents is allowed the companies "for every thousand dollars on any bond of three hundred thousand dollars or over, and shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per one thousand dollars for any sum less than one thousand dollars."

From this it is inferred, no doubt, that the risk is much greater on a small amount than it is on a large, that these companies are allowed to soak the little fellows to the tune of two and two thirds the rate the others have to pay. Just what shall be charged on amounts between one thousand and three hundred thousand does not appear to be provided for in the statute.

As most of the bonds to be given will represent sums between the amounts stated it is presumed the companies will improve the opportunity and fix their own rates.

If the newly elected county official finds himself up against a bond of $100,000, which is not an unusual occurrance, he will find himself mulct in the sum of $150, at least, before he gets action on any part of his salary.

Should the several counties come to his rescue, and pay the premiums demanded by the surety companies, then it is safe to predict that the aggregate amount for one year would far exceed the sum of all the defalcations of county officers in the territory of New Mexico for the past twenty years.

A good enough thing for the surety companies no doubt—so good that when the bill was up before the legislature a certain district attorney, who is known to be connected with one of these companies, in an official capacity, demanded, and got the privilege of the floor of the house to make a speech in favor of its passage.

Oh, grave and reverend Seignieurs!

With Congress nagging the President, the Kaiser threatening to dissolve the Reichstag, France yanking at the Pope's gee string, and China threatened with an insurrection, the Czar does not feel so lonesome and worked over as he did.

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