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Carlsbad Current, 04-23-1909

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The Carlsbad Current

SEVENTEENTH YEAR

CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY APR. 23 1909

NUMBER 22

JIM MILLER GETS HIS

The Infamous Murderer, Formerly of Pecos, is Hung by a Mob at Ada, Okla.

Jim Miller, who will be remembered as the most cold blooded murderer ever in this country, and the man who shot and killed Bud Frazier at Toyah, in 1899, has at last met his just deserts, as the following dispatch from Ada, Okla., indicates:

Ada, Okla., April 19.—At three o'clock this morning a mob of two hundred men stormed the county jail and after overpowering the sheriff lynched four white men. The lynched are J. B. Miller, of Ft. Worth, Texas, charged with the murder of A. A. Bobbitt, a wealthy cattleman of this section, D. E. Burrell, Jesse West and Joseph Allen, alleged accomplices.

The electric wires were cut previous to the attack on the jail and the town was thrown into darkness. The mob worked rapidly and quietly and nothing was known of the lynching until daylight. The mob effected an entrance into the jail by tearing down a board fence. Once inside the leader pounded on the jail door.

"We mean business, sheriff," called the leader.

"You might as well go home," replied the officer, "you cannot have these men."

The only reply was the smashing of the door by four men, who, once inside dealt the sheriff a blow on the head, felling him.

The four accused men were taken to a barn near the jail and a rope brought, they were one by one strung up. Walter Peeler, 18 years old, a nephew of Miller, also in the jail, was unmolested. He was held for complicity, but turned state's evidence.

Bobbitt was killed February 27th last, near Ada, being fired upon from ambush. The assassins mounted horses and rode away. The evidence tends to show that Miller had been hired to kill Bobbitt by Allen and West, who were wealthy cattlemen, of Canadian, Texas. The men were neighboring cattlemen and the trouble alleged was disagreement.

The horsepower of an engine can be found by the following rule: Square the diameter of the cylinder and divide by two.

Loaded.

A Wyoming judge has a sarcastic humor which has made many culprits squirm, and among the number was a defendant in a cattle stealing case who was trying to explain that it would have been quite impossible for him to have brought into town the beef he was accused of having stolen and butchered owing to the fact that his two pack horses were heavily loaded with other things.

One horse, he had told the jury, was packed with his fur overcoat, mining implements, etc.

"And what was on the other horse?" inquired the judge.

"Well, there was a gallon of whisky—there was a gallon of whisky." The flustered defendant could think of nothing else.

"I knew a gallon of whisky was a load for a man," said the judge dryly, "but I didn't know it was a load for a horse."—Lippincott's.

Well Named.

He arrived late and worn out at the twentieth hotel, after wandering nearly all around London to find accommodations, and was delighted to learn that actually the place was not full up. Next morning, however, he complained of the bed, and the landlord stiffly said that a duke had once slept in it. "Perhaps it was the Duke of Wellington," said the visitor, with a sneer. "Perhaps it was," returned the landlord. "No wonder they called him the 'Iron Duke,'" retorted the visitor.—London News.

MAINTAINING STONE ROADS.

Protective Value of Wood Meal Mixed With Oil and Tar.

One who is interested in road building and thinks he knows how to maintain a macadamized road in a thoroughly effective and cheap way says:

"If my observations are correct the destruction of a road starts in the following manner: Small stones or pebbles are loosened by the wheels of vehicles and scattered over the road, leaving little holes therein. Now, as long as the wheels had iron tires these little stones were ground or crushed by those wheels, and the holes in the road were filled again with their dust, the rains playing perhaps a good part in packing and filling the material.

"With the soft wheeled automobile all this changed for the worse. The rapid revolution of the broad wheels and the suction caused by them and by the low bodies of the machines loosen the little stones more easily and quickly, and as there are hardly any iron wheels left to grind and crush the loose pebbles the small holes soon become plentiful, and before long they grow into large ones and ruts.

"To sprinkle the roads with liquids is quite ineffective to prevent spilling. It must be something that has a body that will bind the particles of the road, fill all holes and protect the surface. It must be solid enough to be strewn on the road. There are probably many ways of producing such a road protector, and many ingredients might be used for it, but one of the best, I think, would be wood meal—that is, ground sawdust, ground hay or straw, ground cornstalks or any such article which is cheap and plentiful and which can easily be ground to meal and which will float and not clog up the sewers if used in the city. This meal should be soaked in or mixed with oil or with a mixture of oil and tar or any other suitable binder, so that it will not only protect and keep intact the roads, but also lay the dust. If used on asphalt it would give a good footing for horses, which is sorely needed."

CIVIC PROGRESS.

Difficult to Find Willing Workers Who Are Efficient.

In one phase of civic progress at least we find much difficulty in obtaining willing workers who are efficient. It would seem that in working toward the beautifying of a city or town we must begin the work at least a generation before good results are obtained. Improvements or reform in many phases of civic regeneration would now be much easier of accomplishment had the previous generation been drilled in the fundamental principles of civic betterment.

Success in building the city or town beautiful hinges largely on taste. What we need to do to insure future success is to teach the school children taste, for by generating it in the child it soon reaches the home and soon pervades the whole community, city, town or country. With the proper amount of taste created we need not fear results. Adults are fully as impressionable along this line as the children, for we have many examples in southern California of whole communities showing an improved taste in civic beautifying due alone to the residence there and active work of a single person. While we are very proud of our school system, some of our leading educators fail to properly appreciate its necessities. Our children are at present being put through a cramming process of the three R's that allows no time for contemplation of anything beyond and is utterly destructive of the natural development of the best in a child's makeup. If culture and taste cannot be imparted to the child in connection with the stuffing process we should have less of what is superficially called "education"—not education at all, but simply an excess of schooling. The hope of the city and town beautiful lies in the proper training of the rising generation.—Los Angeles Times

ROAD WORK IN ENGLAND.

Method of Maintaining Highways and Filling Up Soft Spots.

It may interest many to learn how road maintenance is carried out in Great Britain and Ireland. All roads and bridges are under the direct charge of the county surveyor, who is in all cases a qualified civil engineer, with assistants under him to see to the detail work. He divides the roads of the county into sections, as seems best to him, for maintenance purposes. These several sections are advertised locally in the newspapers and by other means, and bids are invited for their maintenance for six or twelve months, says James Johnston of Douglas county, Neb., in the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago. These bids are opened on a certain day by a board of county commissioners, assisted by the county surveyor. The lowest bidder gets the work, but no bid is accepted until the successful bidder puts up a bond signed by two solvent sureties that the work will be performed. Should the contractor fail to do the work the county surveyor can have it done and sue the bondsmen for the work and

Summer Suns and Winds Bring Forth Sunburn and Tan

Our line of toilet creams, etc., is always complete, embracing as it does only the best articles, selected from the best known lines.

DRUGS

We cannot be too careful in this department. Pure drugs, fresh stock and accurate compounding can always be relied upon if it bears the Eddy Drug Co., label.

Finest Ice Cream in the Valley
Eddy Drug Company
Best Drug Store in the Southwest

costs. All bidders for this work have specifications of the work to be done on the several sections of road. How long the section is, how many tons of material are to be laid on and put on, cleaning, keeping the water tables clear and the grass of the road—all these are specified, so that he knows exactly what he has to do. The matter of putting on the metal is looked after very closely indeed. The contractor has to put all the material on the roadside. The surveyor or his assistant comes and measures it and then marks it with slaked lime, so that it cannot be interfered with until it is put on the road. Farmers are always the contractors for this work. The roads everywhere are always in good condition. There are many soft spots over there—hog and cow lands, with rain every day and sometimes twenty-four hours at a time—but the heaviest autos can spin along the bog roads and in the rainiest weather with no damage to the road.

They have no difficulty with the soft bottoms in Ireland. They simply throw in rock, and the softer the spot the bigger the rocks, until they make it a hard spot and then put the small stuff on top. A mistake will surely be made if bricks are thrown into soft spots. They are simply no good for the purpose intended.

It is to be hoped that the people of the United States will stop spending time and wasting money in shoveling dirt into the soft spots, but will go to work like men of business and build roads.

NEW KIND OF ROAD MATERIAL

Salt and Alkali Scale From Boilers Used in Parts of Kansas.

The farmers in central Kansas as well as the people in the towns have been interested in good roads for several years, and in Ellsworth and its vicinity one can see almost any kind of a made road.

At one or two places in Ellsworth county there are short roads where treatment has been given similar to the pavement on Douglas avenue in Ellsworth. Here there are two blocks that fool four-fifths of the visitors to the town. The treatment of this street was commenced about two or three years ago, consisting of coarse and

fine cinders in layers, then a covering surface of salt and alkali scale.

The water in this country is very hard, and in all the steam boilers at the salt mills and other factories a sort of alkali scale that forms in the salt pans, is used on Douglas avenue. It forms a hard crust and makes a most excellent street. It is a success on the most busy thoroughfare of Ellsworth, and if the supply was not so limited the farmers would use it for the rural roads and more of the streets of Ellsworth would be paved with it. The salt and alkali crust on Douglas avenue is now about three inches thick, and this lies on three inches of coarse cinders and three inches of fine cinders. It makes a pretty street, in appearance being like an asphalt pavement before it becomes dirty.

The Last Straw.

An Atchison man has been married five years, and three times a day for five years, or, to be exact, 5,475 times, he has stepped to the dresser to brush his hair and has had to tip the mirror back to get a look in. While dressing for an evening out, his wife would keep the mirror seesawing back and forth, she pulling it out to see how her clothes hung in the back and the man pushing it back to adjust his tie and comb his hair, etc. Finally, in desperation, he bought a chiffonier for his own use, but one evening he went home grouchy and found his chiffonier turned around and the mirror tipped forward; his wife was using them both. This was too much, and, grabbing his heavily mounted military brushes, he slammed one at each mirror, muttered a swear word and disappeared.—Atchison Globe.

Removing a Blot.

"Mister," inquired the tramp, "would youse contribute a dollar to help beautify your town?"

"What's the idea?"

"For a dollar I'll move on to de next town."—Washington Herald.

He who has many friends has no friends.—Aristotle.

Delicious Soda, Daintily Served

Everybody likes our soda water with its sparkling freshness, its refreshing ice-cold-ness and its thorough purity and wholesomeness. We go to endless pains to make each drink suit the particular taste of each individual customer, we serve it just as YOU like it.

The Star Pharmacy

Don't miss seeing

"A Trip to Europe"

Thursday, April 29th, at the Opera House, 8 p. m.

Admission

25 Cents

How Tommy Found It.

Tom Jackson said one morning at breakfast:

"Hang it all! While I was weeding I dropped my Imperial Order of the Roosters pin on the lawn, and I've been looking for it now over half an hour. It's gone for good, I suppose."

That night when Jackson sat down to dinner there was his pin beside his plate.

"Bully for you!" said he. "Where did you find it, Martha?"

"I let Tommy go barefooted this afternoon," said Mrs. Jackson quietly.

Whom He Feared.

An old Irishman who had recently recovered from a severe sickness, claimed to meet the parish priest, who had been summoned during his illness to administer the rites of the church, and he said: "I was so weak that I could not see him, but I could hear him, and he said the following conversation took place:

"Ah, that, I see you are out again. We thought you were gone sure. You had a very serious time of it."

"Yes, your reverence, indeed I had."

"When you were so long dead, the door was you not afraid to meet your Maker?"

"No, indeed, your reverence," replied Pat. "It was the other gentleman, I was afraid of."

A Horse to Order.

A sailor and his mate from a long cruise and out for a good time entered a livery stable to hire a horse for the day to take some of his shipmates into the country. The proprietor had a really fine horse brought out for inspection and said:

"There's a beauty for you—small head, clean legs, short tail."

"Short tail be blowed!" yelled the sailor. "We want one with a long back. It's to carry mine."

A Careless Boston Burglar.

A Boston burglar at midnight stealthily climbed a heavily carpeted stairway, a dim candle in hand, when the voice of the unseen mistress above called, "Who is there?" Abstractedly the intruder answered, "It's me," and then all was still. At this crucial moment that Boston burglar suddenly overcame by the consciousness of one of the worst breaks of his life, lost heart, turned wearily about, descended to the basement, deliberately ate a small piece of cold chicken and sauntered away in deepest dejection from the back door. Boston Herald.

Ready For the Trial.

The average novelist, it is well known, thinks little of the average playwright, and the playwright thinks less, if possible, of the novelist.

At the Players' club in New York they say that Clyde Fitch at a dinner one time sat opposite a popular novelist. The novelist criticized the American play. He seemed to think very little of it. Finally, yawning, he said: "When I am played out as a novelist I intend to write for the stage."

"Begin at once, then," said Mr. Fitch.

A Bulgarian Atrocity.

On his return to England from the Russo-Turkish war David Christie Murray, the novelist, went at once to Hawarden to report on the situation in the Balkans to Mr. Gladstone. He wore his campaigning overcoat, a wonderful creation of camel's hair lined with bearskin. As he was leaving Hawarden Mr. Gladstone, helping him

the appetite scarce and slight.

The Carlsbad Current

Carlsbad, N. M. Friday APR. 23 1909

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Carlsbad Printing Co., Publishers
Wm. H. Mullane, Pres.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 per annum

The Official Paper of Eddy County.

Published every Friday and entered as second class matter at the Carlsbad, N. M. post office.

"Public opinion has the unfortunate habit of wasting too much sentiment upon the violators of the law. If a person has influence or position, no matter how flagrant his misdeeds, he is sure to receive the sympathy of many people. Should the criminal chance to be favored with more than his share of this world's goods, expressions of sympathy are sure every sort of violator of individual right. Flowers are sent to the murderer's cell, people call to extend sympathy to the bank wrecker and the slick and accomplished forger becomes an object of pity. The bereft of a husband and the children deprived of a father's love and care by the bullet of an assassin receive little sympathy while the author of all their woes is the object of the most tender consideration. The hundreds of poor and unfortunate victims of the speculations of the bank cashier are little thought of, but he and his family are looked upon with deep commiseration. And thus it is with other crimes in the catalogue. People are unconcerned for the victims of the criminal and seemingly unmindful of the rights of organized society. Their sympathy is all for the accused and apparently their only obligation is to defend and palliate and minimize the offense. They forget that their first and higher obligation is to society. Their first duty is to the State. If, instead of tears for the accused and flowers for his cell, the people would uphold and sustain the officers in their efforts to punish the guilty and protect organized society justice would often triumph. Only by a fair and impartial administration of justice can life and property be safeguarded and yet little encouragement is given those officials who earnestly seek this end. On the contrary this maudlin sentiment for the accused or criminal is often the chief obstacle in the way of law enforcement and the main bar to the triumph of justice."

The above from a correspondent of the Wallula (Wash.) Gateway expresses the sentiment of this paper to a dot.

Stock on the range in Eddy county is probably in a more precarious condition than it has been in for several years. In many portions of the county the stock owners are feeding cotton seed oil cake in small quantities in hopes of tiding through without more than a twenty-five or fifty per cent loss. Several have stated they would be satisfied if they could be assured a loss of only twenty-five per cent and no increase this year. Over on the plains it is said that the cattle are too weak to ship and consequently none will be driven or moved around until it rains, but instead, where the owners are able, they will feed cotton seed meal and cake. This feed is thrown on the ground and sprinkled with salt in order to educate the poor old range cow to eat it, and once she gets a bait so as to feel the good effects she will lick up every vestige of the stuff with a growing

This feed, however, is
Matheson & Little

being the only firm that was able to secure any amount of it, and they sold all in stock at \$37.50 per ton and are now endeavoring to purchase more but cannot find it. The losses already are heavy as might be judged from the wagon loads of hides coming into town. A good rain would put the range in shape in ten days so the cattle would soon be fat, but the last change of the moon looks very dry so the prospects look extremely dark at present.

The prosecuting attorney at Ada, Okla., in his speech to the mob asked the men "not to disgrace Ada and the state of Oklahoma." Many in this section believe the mob did a very praiseworthy act when it hung four men who should long since have been wiped off the earth.

BEWARE OF THE CROAKER.

Inconsistent Incumbence Not to Be Tolerated in Any Town.

May the saints have pity on a town or city with a croaker in it! If it has two, three or half a dozen croakers living in it, it is to be commiserated that much more. The croaker comes in two forms—dead and alive. The croaker has moss on the north side of him, no matter whether the winter be mild or severe. The moss indicates nothing especially, except that he should be removed from the community at once. The croaker always views his own town from a pessimistic point of view. He has no word of praise for any one or anything that tends to assist in the progress of the community. You tell a croaker that much is going to be done toward booming the town and exploiting its superior advantages and he will say: "Well, you go ahead—advertise it, boom it, I'd like to see you do it," with a shrug of the shoulders. "You'll never boom this town." The croaker is generally too lazy to labor under an impression. He may have made some money in his life, but he does not live—he only exists. If he is in business and is asked to advertise, he says his goods do not need advertising, and, besides, he is located on a prominent corner and everybody sees his goods as they pass. Yes, "as they pass," for they rarely go in. The croaker never gives his neighbor or fellow man credit for anything he accomplishes.

If you go to a local merchant and show him a plan or suggest to him an enterprise which if carried out will be of great benefit to all concerned and ask his cooperation and he says, "Well, who is in this? Go and see the other business men" and if they go into it I may do so, too," look out for him. He may not be a croaker, but he has dangerous symptoms. He is vacillating, and the probabilities are that it will take unless something is done for him. He needs a hypodermic injection of "enterprise" to cure him of the "follow your leader" habit. He is the first to expect benefits that accrue from the united efforts, energy and enterprise of others, but is the last to lend a hand. The croaker is a philanthropist, inasmuch as, from selfish inclination, he shuns company with those who are successful.

Oxygen and Mushrooms. One of the government experts attached to the department of agriculture discovered a singular way of removing oxygen from the air by the aid of a plant. Inside a glass bell jar, suspended over water, is placed a mushroom, and sunlight is allowed to fall on the plant. The mushroom absorbs the oxygen from the air in the jar, and the carbonic acid formed during the process is absorbed by the water, which gradually rises in the jar to one-fifth of its height. The mushroom now dries up, but its animation is only suspended, as may be proved by introducing beside it a green plant, when it will again begin to vegetate, being nourished by the oxygen exhaled from the fresh plant.—Pittsburg Post.

A Minnesota farmers' co-operative creamery is utilizing its organization not only for the buttermaking business proper, but for the operation of a cow exchange by means of which owners who have cows they want to dispose of bring them to the creamery, where they may be inspected and purchased by those in need of cows.

Notice to Taxpayers.

All persons owing real estate or personal property in Eddy county subject to taxation for the year 1908 are urged to see that their property is correctly recorded to the assessor as early as possible.

I am endeavoring to call on every person possible and feel the necessity of having the earnest cooperation of all the taxpayers in order to get the work out on time. See 6245 C. L. requires that all property shall be listed with the Assessor before the last Monday in April and a penalty of 2 per cent is imposed on all assessments after that date and on unknown properties and false conditions.

JOHN W. PRICE, Assessor.
P. S. Should I fail to see you, please call at my office at the court house, Carlsbad, N. M. J. W. P.

District Court.

Tuesday:

Tom Danner was tried for theft of horse before the court and the following jury:

J. H. Reed, A. O. Horner, E. R. Geisler, Green Ussery, H. C. Holcombe, M. A. Walden, Roy Hester, A. C. Kienith, N. S. Bailey, W. W. Varner, E. S. Howell, Frank Morrison.

After a portion of the evidence had been introduced the attorney for the defendant asked that his client be allowed to withdraw his plea not guilty and plead guilty which was allowed by the court.

The case of J. S. Crozier against C. J. Demornst for commission for selling land, was tried Tuesday afternoon before a jury J. W. Armstrong representing the plaintiff and Bujac & Brice the defendant. The jury found for defendant.

Wednesday at two p. m. Judge Pope passed sentence on the following:

Henero Burkham for perjury was sentenced two years in pen.

Jno. Ruark was sentenced for wife beating to jail, sentence suspended during good behavior.

Vicente Rodrigues fined \$200 and costs for firing a gun in Dayton during a Mexican celebration last September. Commitment withheld on payment of costs. Richard Young, same.

Juan Franco one yr. and six months in pen for cutting another Mexican at Malaga.

Thomas C. Danner, twenty months in pen for theft of a horse at the pasture of A. C. Heard. The horse was the property of Ed. Bass.

Garret Reed swore out a complaint Tuesday against August Filibert for beating a board bill.

Justa Valdez, a Mexican woman was brought before Judge Cunningham charged with keeping a disorderly house. Trial set for yesterday at two o'clock.

A case came up in justice court against Catrino Carasco for assault on his father-in-law.

It turned out to be a family row and each paid half the fine and costs.

Loving Items

Mr. Wm. E. Ball left Monday evening for Denver Colorado where he will spend several weeks with his brother.

The Methodists will commence protracted meeting here the first of the week.

Mr. Carter had several prospectors down last week.

Everyone is invited to the spelling match every Friday night.

Miss Ollie Keith has a music class organized at this place.

While a theatrical company was presenting the play, "The Pedler's Parade," in the town hall at Marion, Ohio, the audience demanded their money back after the first act. The floor was then cleared and a dance held. The crestfallen actors watched the dancers from seats on the stage. For the benefit of the actors and actresses many were placards with the word "Stung." Similar cards were placed in all the store windows of the town. This should be a warning to a few so-called dramatic companies now playing small towns in Washington.—Wallula (Wash.) Gateway.

The Clark Painting and Paper Hanging Co.

Will take contracts to do painting and paper hanging any where in the Territory of N. M. all work guaranteed first class. If you don't want to pay cash we will take horses, cattle, town lots or any old thing at a fair price in the deal. Business is what we want and anything that is worth the money is as good as the money to us. Write to the Clark Painting and Paper Hanging Co. Box 240, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

FOR GOOD RIGS AND PROMPT ATTENTION

Phone 78, or Call. Opposite Rightway Hotel.

The Club Livery Stable

J. D. McANINCH, Prop.

HYDRO-CARBONITE

THE HIGHEST GRADE ROOF and IRON PAINT

Based on Hydro-Carbon Gums of the purest grade contains no asphalt, iron oxide or other cheap material.

PERFECT PROTECTION at LOWEST COST for

Roofs of all kinds, Bridges, Factories, Smokestacks, Warehouses, and all outside surfaces exposed to weather.

PHIL KIRCHER, Agent.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

To Those Who Keep Talking

Do you know what it is to have a child play around you every day and call you father? Do you know, I say, the happiness to be had carressing something that is of your own flesh and blood; a little one who laughs when you laugh and weeps when you weep; whose greatest glee is when you, its father, notice it? Did you ever know this joy—you, Well, I have such a child and I am incomparably, unutterably happy when he is near me. Now, if you have any human left in you will you please cease to talk.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. McANINCH.

A Knocker

is a man who can't see any good in any person or thing. It is a habit caused by a disordered liver. If you find that you are beginning to see things through blue spectacles, treat your liver to a good cleansing out process with Ballard's Herbine. A sure cure for constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, biliousness, all liver, stomach, and bowel troubles. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

WANTED—Board by two young men, in private family. Best reference. Address, P. O. Box 225.

Remember the Catholic ladies' market at Purdy's Furniture Store at noon Saturday.

FOR SALE—A pair of fine brood mares and some work horses—W. E. Rogers.

School Notes.

The teachers for next year will be appointed on the 20th of May.

The Rev. C. L. Hoffman, who is sick at his home in La Huerta, is improving.

Mr. McLendon is having his house in La Huerta, painted and fixed up.

A cement sidewalk has recently been put down in front of the home of the Misses Kernodle.

Mrs. Fessenden is training a choir for Children's Day at the Episcopal church. On Children's Day, Sunday April 25 the Sunday school Children of the Episcopal church will bring in their Lent boxes. The money will be used for home missions.

Thursday, April 15, Professor Griffin announced who the class representatives were. The class representative of the Eleventh Grade is Miss Deatron Campbell, that of the tenth grade is George Adams and that of the ninth grade is Joe Lawrence.

The Easter music was repeated at the Episcopal Church Sunday April 18th.

The Rev. U. T. Tracy and his son George came to Carlsbad from the Mountains on Saturday April 17. Mr. George Tracy has been so ill that his wedding that was to have been last week, was postponed. It is not known for certain what is the matter with him but it is thought he has ptomaine poisoning.

The Whist Club of Carlsbad met at the home of Mrs. Miller on Saturday April 17.

J. R. B. Jr.

EEDS!! SEEDS!!!

of all kinds. Get our catalog and special April field seed list. A postal will bring them.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

1-4 of a Pound a Week

at least, is what a young baby ought to gain in weight. Does yours? If not there's something wrong with its digestion. Give it mother's Baby Elixir and it will begin gaining at once. Cures stomach and bowel troubles, aids digestion, stops fretfulness, good for teething and babies. Price 25c. and 50c. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hutto are the proud recipients of a fine girl baby, that arrived safe and sound last Sunday, April 18.

While the Holstein cow Johanna IV's Colantha holds the world's record so far as milk and butter production during any given year is concerned, the Jersey cow Jacoba Irene has completed a three years' butter production that has never been excelled. During the year 1906 she gave 11,391 pounds of milk, which tested 5.44 and produced 619 pounds of butter fat; in 1907 she gave 14,255 pounds of 5.55 per cent milk, which showed 792 pounds of butter fat, while last year her milk yield was 17,233 pounds, testing 5.53 and giving 954 pounds of butter fat, or the equivalent of 1,122 pounds of 85 per cent butter. Added to this remarkable continuous milk giving performance, Jacoba Irene has produced three healthy calves, which makes her record the more remarkable. Many will watch with interest to see if her 1908 record is an improvement on that of 1907.

Notice to Contractors

Public notice is hereby given that the town of Carlsbad will receive sealed bids for the construction of a sanitary sewer system in said town to cost not to exceed \$25,000.00, the same to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file with the recorder of said town, copy of which will be furnished to the bidder upon application to the undersigned.

Said bids will be closed at noon on the 24th day of May, 1909, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the treasurer of said town of Carlsbad, to be forfeited to said town in case of the failure of the contractor to whom the contract is awarded to carry out his bid. The contractor receiving the contract will be required to enter into contract with the town, and to give bond in the sum of \$5,000.00 conditioned that he will complete the same according to plans and specifications and within the time specified in contract between him and said town.

Contractor will be paid cash instead of bonds. The town reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. DYK, Mayor
of the town of Carlsbad, Carlsbad, N. M.

Notice of Suit.

In the District Court, Eddy county, New Mexico.

Arthur V. L. Holloway, Plaintiff, vs. John A. Cross, Defendant, No. 1032.

To the defendant in the above cause: You will take notice that the above named plaintiff has filed suit against you, the above named defendant, in the District Court of Eddy county, New Mexico, for the sum of two thousand dollars. That the style of said suit is Arthur V. L. Holloway vs. John A. Cross, No. 1032, on the docket of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, within and for the County of Eddy. That the general objects of said suit, are for judgment of two thousand dollars for the conversion of a stock of goods, wares and merchandise belonging to the plaintiff in the town of Orla, Texas, which you were managing for him, as his agent, and which it is alleged you sold and converted the same to your own use, and suit being for the sum of two thousand dollars damages.

You are further notified that your money and effects have been garnished in the hands of the First National Bank of Carlsbad, and that unless you appear at the return day of this publication, which will be on the 15th day of June, 1909, and answer in said cause, judgment will be rendered against you and the First National Bank of Carlsbad and your money applied and effects disposed of, as provided by law, to pay said judgment.

Plaintiff's attorneys are Bujac & Brice and their business address is Carlsbad, New Mexico. Witness my hand and seal of said court this 2nd day of April, 1909.

J. R. B. Jr., Clerk.

THE NEW FENCE LAW.

HOUSE BILL, NO. 188.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

Sec. 1. Every gardner, farmer, planter, or other person having lands or crops that would be injured by trespassing animals, shall make a sufficient fence about his land in cultivation, or other lands that may be so injured, the same to correspond with the requirements of the laws of this territory prescribing and defining a legal fence.

Sec. 2. When any trespassing shall have been done by any cattle, horses, sheep, goats, hogs or other live stock upon the cultivated or other enclosed ground of any other person, such person may recover damages that he may sustain by reason thereof by suit in any court having jurisdiction, and a person so damaged is hereby given a lien on all live stock of the same kind and brand belonging to the owner of such trespassing animal or animals for security of his damages and costs; but in no case shall he have the lien provided for herein, nor shall he be entitled to recover any damages under any circumstances, for such trespass, unless he has such lands and crops enclosed by a legal fence as provided by section one hereof.

Sec. 3. Sections 144 to 158, inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1907, Chapter 73 of the Laws of the 5th Legislative Assembly, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

HOUSE BILL, No. 54.

Sec. 1. When a fence is constructed of barbed wire and posts, there shall be not less than four wires, well stretched and firmly fastened to the posts, the top one at least four feet from the ground and the bottom wire not more than one foot from the ground; the wires not to be over twelve inches apart. The posts not to be more than twenty-four feet apart and firmly set in the ground to a depth of at least two feet and to be not less than three inches in diameter at the smaller end. When the posts are more than sixteen feet apart there shall be stays four feet long and at least one inch thick firmly fastened to the wires not more than eight feet apart.

Sec. 2. When the fence is constructed of lumber and posts the boards shall be at least one inch thick and six inches wide, with posts as described in section one, not over eight feet apart and firmly set in the ground as described in section one. The boards to be firmly nailed to the posts. The space between the boards not to be more than six inches.

Sec. 3. When the fence is constructed of poles and posts, the posts shall not be more than twelve feet apart and of the same size and set in the ground as described in section one. The poles to be at least two inches in diameter at the smaller end and to be at least four feet from the ground and the bottom pole not more than one foot from the ground and the poles not to be more than one foot apart.

Sec. 4. When the fence is constructed of stone, adobe, woven wire or any other material it shall be at least four feet in height and equal in strength to the fence described in section one of this act.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Eminent Authorities Say

hat out door exercise is needed by the American people. That's all very well, but how can people with rheumatism follow that advice? The answer is very simple—use Ballard's Snow Liniment and the rheumatism will go, leaving you as spry as a cat, giving you a permanent relief from rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, and all pains.

Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Officially Ignored.

On the relief train that had been rushed to the scene of the railway wreck was a newspaper reporter.

The first victim he saw was a man whose eyes were in mourning and whose left arm was in a sling. With his hair full of dirt, one end of his shirt collar flying loose and his coat ripped up the back, the victim was sitting on the grass and serenely contemplating the landscape.

"How many people are hurt?" asked the reporter, hurrying up to him.

"I haven't heard of anybody being hurt, young man," said the other.

"How did this wreck happen?"

"I haven't heard of any wreck."

"You haven't? Who are you, any how?"

"I don't know that it's any of your business, but I'm the claim agent of the road."

The Registered Jersey Bull, Diploma's Marquis

(No. 82252)

Is at the corral of his owner F. B. Marshall.

Six blocks west of the Court House, in Carlsbad, New Mexico.

His dam has a record of 16 lbs. 3 oz. butter fat per week.

The sire of his dam is full brother to Diploma's Brown Lassie No. 166688, who was the 2nd. best cow for butter and milk at St. Louis Fair.

Eurybia 143822 the dam of his sire, was the 3rd. best cow in the St. Louis Fair both for milk and butter.

RECORD

310.47 lbs. butter in 120 days.
3.14 lbs. butter in one day.
49.2 lbs. milk in one day.

His g. grand sire Diploma 16219 sired Merry Maiden 63949 Sweep-stake cow at the Chicago Fair. Of his 88 tested daughters, 61 have tested from 14 lbs. to 22 lbs. 6 oz. The best record of any bull alive or dead. The average record of his 13 closest maternal ancestors, is three lbs. butter per day. Test varies from 15 lbs. to 30 lbs. 2 1-2 oz. per week. A pound of butter contains 85 per cent fat. Add 15 per cent to all above tests to find amount of butter.

Two of his g. grand dams gave 64 lbs. milk per day. He is descended from Diploma 16219, Tormentor 3533, Minute Gun 37776, and Combination, four of the greatest of American Jersey Sires. Complete pedigree with butter and milk records can be seen at any time.

Terms: To guarantee call as follows: JERSEY COWS (Registered) \$25.00. All other cows \$10.00.

All fees must be paid before cow is bred, without exception. The owner of the bull agrees to pay \$25.00 at least, for a calf of either sex, from a Registered cow, (by this bull) from a day old, up. For bull calves from un-registered cows, and this bull, he will pay \$2.50. The difference in cost of feed at St. Louis between the best and poorest Jerseys was \$1.763 for four months. There were twenty-five entries. The difference in profit was \$30.669 with butter at 30 cents.

AUTOS FOR ROAD WORK

Kansas Farmer Uses One While Dragging a Public Highway.

BETTER THAN A HORSE TEAM

Machine For Pulling the Drag Makes Faster Time—Reform the Motor Car Has Brought About In Improvement of Roads.

When the motor car first found its way to the Kansas farm it appeared a luxury. Soon it became a not uncommon pleasure and then a necessity. And a necessity it is today, especially in the Kansas wheat belt, where more cars are to be found on the farms than in any other part of the west.

Many farmers have them, and a majority of those who are not so fortunate have the motor car fever in a most virulent form. The farmers confess that this fever can be checked only by a failure of the wheat and corn crop or by the desire of every farmer being gratified by having a car at his disposal.

The machines are now so thick on the Kansas prairies in some sections that one traveling over the rural roads



MOTOR CAR PULLING A ROAD DRAG.

will count at least two motor cars in every five vehicles passed in a day's drive.

There is probably not another machine found on the farm today that can be put to so many practical uses as the motor car. There are very few things to do on the farm except the tilling of the soil, in which the car cannot be brought into practical use. It is valued by the farmer for its speed probably more than any other quality, as the farmer is learning more and more to value his time, just as the man in the office or the factory.

To the north of Salina a dozen miles or so there is a public road which shows that it has been well taken care of. The effect of the King drag is to be seen for more than a mile along one farm, and it is not an uncommon sight on that road to see a farmer with his touring car spinning along at the rate of six to eight miles an hour with a large King drag following, attached to the machine with a chain. This farmer has used the drag for some time, but more frequently in the last few months than ever before. He prefers a car for the drag to a team of horses because he makes better time.

Sometimes it takes two men, one to run the car and the other to weight the drag. A heavy weight will answer the same purpose as the second man, but it is a custom for the farmers to work the roads together, and it comes naturally since the advent of the motor.

It is seldom that the farmer's car is seen at the garage. The farmer is so accustomed to making his own repairs that he naturally falls into the job with the car. He finds it just as easy as repairing his harvester, his cultivator or his bicycle. Perhaps he may have a slight difficulty with some of the electrical parts of the engine, but when he has seen it repaired once he never has the same difficulty again, at least not to such an extent that an expert has to see it.

The public roads in central Kansas

are such that a touring car can be taken out almost any time. Mud cuts no figure with the farmer, and this is one feature that makes his car of such value to him. The town man will not run his machine in the mud, but the farmer doesn't care much. However, the farmers are talking good roads now more than they ever did before, and this is one reform the motor car has brought about. Already in many of the public roads the little gullies have been filled up and the little knots have been cut down. More than a year ago the Salina motor club began the advocacy of good roads. The farmers were not in general sympathy with the motorists, and they were slow to take hold of the scheme, arguing that the roads in central Kansas were not so bad. They knew the object was to make it easier riding for motorists and especially for the tourists from eastern cities, who desired to spend the summer in Colorado, making the trip overland.

The farmer, as a rule, laughed at the idea then but now he is right in line. If he doesn't own a car now he expects to some day, and he is in hopes the roads will be made better before his machine arrives on his farm.

More roads were dragged last year than ever before in the history of Salina county, and it is safe to say that the present year will be a record breaker in this line of work.

The motor car of the farmers is influencing good roads in another way. The dealers are the most active good roads advocates in the state. One of the principal motor dealers, for instance, makes it a business to deliver a good roads lecture with every car. The dealers have been farmers, and they know the subject from the standpoint of both sides. Farmers get the idea at the very beginning, and they never go behind the new doctrine. KANSAS CITY STAR.

Convict Labor in Building of Roads.

At a recent meeting of the national good roads board, held in New York city, Senator C. T. Lussiter of Virginia outlined the method of building roads with convicts in the Old Dominion. C. Gordon Neff, the chairman of the board, has decided to make a canvass of the entire United States to find out which states employ convicts in the building of roads. This will be followed up later with an effort to get other states to use convict labor in road building. There is a general movement to abolish convict labor in lines of the industry where it interferes with organized labor, but in no section of the country does organized labor object to the use of convicts in the building of good roads.

A woman can thrill as deeply over her preparations for housecleaning as a man setting ready to go fishing. New York Press.

A Dollar Saved

Is a Dollar Earned

You will always save money by dealing with people you can trust.

The Old Reliable

Is at the same stand that he was years ago, and will be there when you want clothes.

CLEANLY MADE OR MADE TO FIT

JACOB J. SMITH

C. H. McLenathen, President. Morgan Livingston, Vice President. C. M. Richards, Cashier.

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Depository for Eddy County and Territory of New Mexico
Open an account with us and try paying by checks.
You will find it will pay.

Middle of the Block, Next door to Post Office

DIRECTORS: Morgan Livingston, C. H. McLenathen, S. I. Roberts, F. F. Doepf, E. Hendricks, J. N. Livingston, C. M. Richards.

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Carlsbad, New Mexico
Capital and Surplus, \$125,000.

We have ample capital and are prepared at all times to care for the needs of our customers. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. No account too small to receive our best attention.



Take this House

my dear boy, and give it to your wife. She's been here and inspected it thoroughly, and our word for it, she'll be the happiest woman on earth when she knows she's to move into it.

HOUSES FOR HOMES

bought here are our bargains at our present selling scale of prices. Later on there'll be a big advance. Good advice to buy now. Don't you think so?

McLenathen & Tracy

REAL ESTATE DEALERS CARLSBAD, N.M.

Excursions

Account Texas Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, El Paso Texas, April 21, 24, we offer Round Trip tickets via Clovis for \$29.55, with final return limit April 26. Dates for sale, April 20th, 21st and 22nd.

COLONIST FARES to destination in Arizona and California, March 1st to April 30th, inclusive. Very low rates.

For further particulars apply to

B. F. ROSE, Agent.

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YOUR PROPERTY TO SELL OR RENT.

We have 500 live agents in all parts of the U. S. and believe we can dispose of your holdings quicker than anyone. We have opened a branch office in the building formerly occupied by J. S. Crozier and would be pleased to have you call and list your property with us.

KNOBLAUCH LAND COMPANY.

part, said: "If the step is not taken to make silver worth at least 1 per ounce, the Asiatic nations, with their 800,000,000 of population living on a silver standard, unclenched by the fluctuations in the gold ratio, will in time drive the industries of the whole world out of business and accept the trade of the world in such products as steel and cotton by producing the goods at prices beyond the reach of European or American competition."

HOW THE KASHMIR KEEPS WARM.



In the winter season natives of Kashmir, a native state which lies just north of India and under British suzerainty, are in the habit of wearing hung round the waist, next to the skin, beneath the clothes, a vessel containing live charcoal. This vessel, known as the kangri, is of earthenware with a casing of wickerwork, and, filled with burning charcoal, is, of course, designed to give the body warmth. The practice is said to be particularly dangerous, for the hot kangri sets up a constant irritation that frequently ends in cancer. In our drawing one of the men is holding a kangri under his robe, hence his great bulk and the absence of his arms from his sleeves. Other kangris are shown on the ground by the other natives.

QUEER KANSAS SECT

Founded Upon Revelation Made to Ex-Slave.

Keep Saturday as Their Sunday—Members Refuse to Work on That Day and the Scriptures Are Sung.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Church of God and the Saints of Christ, which has been in operation in Lawrence for fully ten years, is founded upon a revelation made to an ex-slave. At least this is the belief of the church's pastor, Rev. Mr. Smith, and his small band of followers. This revelation came to the founder of the "Church of God and the Saints of Christ" only after a severe penance of four days of real fasting—that is, absolute denial of food and water.

"An' you know," remarked the pastor, "when a man is that hungry and prays for the truth he's sure to see the light."

The revelation which came to William S. Crowder—for that was the prophet's name—was that every word of the Scriptures is to be taken literally, as it is written. In this revelation the word also came to him that the first day of the week is Saturday and not Sunday, and upon that day (Saturday) the worshiping of God must be done, that the orthodox Sunday is a workday—that is, if work can be found on the accepted Sabbath.

"Something on the order of the Seventh Day Adventists," was suggested to the Rev. Mr. Smith.

"Not at all!" was the quick, almost resentful answer. "For our church is founded on a revelation after four days of fasting, so you see we have the true faith."

But the Church of God and Saints of Christ has its inconveniences to many Lawrence families which employ negro servants, members of this particular sect. On Saturday there is no kind of household work or any kind of labor done. Instead almost the entire day is spent in worship. There is a short cessation at the noon hour, but few leave the "temple."

Lunch baskets are taken along, filled with fried chicken and other good things to eat, for in the congregation are found some of the best negro cooks in Douglas county. Even in the course of this feasting the praise of the Lord is not forgotten, for almost constantly there is carried on a weird chanting of some of the songs peculiar to their faith and creed.

The Church of God and Saints of Christ has songs different from any other church—negro or white—in the country. There is little preaching. Music takes its place, and this music

is practically continuous from morning till night.

These people say that the Scriptures tell the entire story of worship and in the Good Book can be found, by referring to the proper chapter and verse, all that need be said for the glorification of God.

As a reporter entered the church recently Rev. Mr. Smith was singing. You may sing St. John 7:17, Isaiah 28:10.

The song started in a rather slow manner, but before many verses had been sung, it had worked itself to a high pitch of enthusiasm, accompanied by a constant patting of feet. There was no musical instrument, but all looked to a single sister who appeared to be the leader.

The members of the Church of God and Saints of Christ are distinctive in dress, particularly the men. They have a uniform dress of all white in the summer and a "buttoned" suit for the winter. Lawrence folks know that to ask one of these men to work on Saturday would be useless. The fourth commandment is taken, with them, exactly as it is written. The pastor wears a suit in keeping with his leadership. It is of the same butternut color, but he also wears a white dress vest, showing an expanse of white shirt front.

Bells of certain Amazonian tribes have cone-shaped skulls, which are obtained by wearing a mold on the head.

Gotham is Oyster Center

Breaks Records for Consumption of Bivalves by Eating a Billion of Them in One Season.

New York.—New York undoubtedly is the greatest oyster-consuming city in the country, and with the last month which contains an "R" under way and the season drawing to a close a new record for the consumption of these bivalves is indicated. One billion oysters, it is estimated, will have been eaten in various forms in this city when May 1 ends the season, or an average of 250 for every man, woman and child.

There are more than 100 places in this city where the consumption of oysters averages at least 15,000 a day, another 100 places that serve from 5,000 to 10,000 daily and several hundred more which use a few thousand each. A good day at the height of the season may see the consumption of at least 7,000,000, and the daily average will come pretty close to 5,000,000, including, of course, boarding houses and smaller eating places.

Not only for consumption has the

SAYS HEADGEAR IS USELESS.

This Man Asserts His Health Is Improved by Going Without Hat, But Europe Mobs Him.

New York.—With no covering for his head, Frederick G. Mead of Oostburg arrived home on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II the other day after passing the winter in Dresden.

Mr. Mead had not lost his hat at sea. He does not wear such a thing, not even a cap, when there is frost in the ground. He has not a luxuriant growth of hair which might be urged as an excuse for not needing a hat, but he goes bareheaded just the same, in sunshine, rain, wind or snow.

"Why do I do so," Mr. Mead repeated when asked that question. "Well, I have no particular reason. I just like it, that's all."

"About five or six years ago I came to the conclusion that a hat was an unnecessary thing for a man to burden himself with, so I decided to go without one. I never have colds and my health has been of the best ever since I discarded the hat."

"Of course, it makes a lot of people think I am crazy, or a freak, but I do not care."

"In Palermo I almost caused a riot because of the peculiarity of a crowd that gathered about me. But the worst place for curiosity I have ever struck is Holland. When I was there I could not take a walk without drawing a crowd. They would run up alongside of me, get in front of me, and peep up into my face."

"I used to smile and shake hands with them with the greatest cordiality, and then they would conclude that I was all right mentally and turn away."

ANCHOR BROUGHT UP GOLD.

Big Lump Found by Crew of the Steamship Alaskan in the Strait of Magellan.

Philadelphia.—The crew of the steamship Alaskan has the gold fever of the worst kind, the result of the ship's anchor having dragged up a gold nugget while the vessel was at anchor in the strait of Magellan, on her record run with oil-burning engines, from the Hawaiian Islands to Philadelphia.

The Alaskan anchored for the night in what is known as the second stretch in the strait east of Punta Arenas.

When the big anchor was dragged on board a big piece of gold came up, having caught in the fluke. Captain Bennett, master of the Alaskan, believes that the riches of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego in precious metals exceed those of the Yukon and the entire northwest territory.

The Alaskan made the run, from Honolulu to Philadelphia in 43 days, bringing one of the largest cargoes of sugar ever brought here from the Pacific. Fuel oil was used with success the entire trip and left neither cinders nor dust to bother the crew. It burned 15,000 barrels of oil and made no stops for additional fuel. It dispensed with the services of ten firemen, which would have been necessary had she used coal.

"Day of Vengeance" Due in 1914.

Windsor, Conn.—The "millennial dawn" believers in Terryville, this county, who meet twice a week and make diligent study of the Scriptures, have decided that the day of vengeance will come to earth in 1914, after which will come the millennium, when, they contend, a fire shall devour the earth. The little flock of those who are prepared, understanding God's plan, will escape. At least, that is what they say.

One Benefit of Work.

The best of working is, it gives you a grip hold of things outside your own lot.—Elliot.



IN WASH MATERIALS

MANY PRETTY THINGS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Colors and Figured Designs Are as Popular This Season as the White—Tub Textures in Immense Variety.

Wash materials distinguish the prettiest of the new things for children, whether they are boys or girls. White, too, is still immensely popular. There are persons, indeed, who will



Pleasing Model for Girls from Eight to Fourteen Years.

dress their young children in nothing else, but it is evident from the vast number of other materials shown that fashion is to give color and figures the newest place.

Never was such variety seen in tub textures, the list including every wash material used before, and a round dozen with entirely new names. With close examination these last general-

ly prove to be old acquaintances, improved in some way and called by new titles for novelty's sake. But then old favorites have proven their usefulness in a soap-and-water way, so it is always good to give them the preference where garments are to be much laundered.

As to this, it is absurd to fancy that any tinted linen, cotton or muslin texture can be treated like the face and hands. Some concession to delicate coloring must be made, and the first step toward this is never to let the little colored garment get too soiled before washing.

A thick ends of some good white soap is also better for colored things than any other. If a strong soap is rubbed directly upon the garment, you may expect to see the wild rose pink or baby blue fly out of the window. All tinted garments, except those bearing the fastest dyes, should be dried in the shade.

Linen, pique, crash, drilling, pongee, cotton suiting and denim are among the standard textures for young boys. Sensible dresses for girls, those for useful morning wear, play, etc., are also seen in these materials, some simple white embroidery or braid taking the place of the handsome stitching or contrast of color on the masculine garment.

But the smarter of the little girl toilets are very dainty in texture, and with muslin, dainty and swiss very appropriate laces give a quite elegant effect. The more elaborate of such small gowns must, of course, be cleaned instead of washed when soiled, but since smart frocks get little hard wear, and dry cleaning is much cheaper than formerly, the extra expense need not be feared.

At all times a wash frock is preferable to a more pretentious material for girls up to six and the same thing may be said of boys' suits for this age and those up to it.

A delicately figured silk, such as tiny rosebuds on a white background, would make a very fetching summer dress for any little gala occasion. And here the berthia would be of swiss or mull, trimmed with lace, or perhaps of solid silk, lace trimmed, and in the tint of the background.

However, though there is a preference for dainty finery where small girls are concerned, with the berthia left off and plain elbow sleeves, this model may do for the simplest country gingham. The ages given for it are from eight to fourteen, but six to sixteen could wear it equally well.

WEARING JET IN ALL COLORS.

Variety of Colorings for Ornamentation Is One of the Latest of Fashion's Dictates.

"Black jet is very much in evidence at present and white jet interests me very much," declares an enthusiastic English woman in the Queen. "I am very tired of all the cut and blown glass that masquerades as diamonds, work, crystals, precious stones of various sorts, bugles and beads of all descriptions, infinitely preferring, for the moment at any rate, something quite opaque."

"Black and white jet need not be the alpha and omega of the list. In darkish colors it is most attractive—green of the laurel or creme de menthe shade, garnet or ruby for embroidering, red currant or wine shades of tulle, yellow like clouded amber—quite fascinating this last—turquoise, with all the real gem's lack of transparency; brown—think of a brown net frock worked in brown jet and aluminum, with a dash of gold over a slip of faint maize charmeuse!"

"Gray jet combined with dull silver beads and platinum threads would form charming matt effect stitchery, biscuit-colored jet, gray green jet, the color of gooseberry fool, royal blue jet, purple jet, and to finish up with mole-colored jet, with which one could do so many charming things that I hardly like to begin suggestions for fear I should never be able to stop. And these ideas for a variety of colorings in this opaque glass—for of course it is only that and cleverly made too, so as not to be heavy—need not be confined to evening wear, but in several cases could form part of the new millinery—does so in fact—and worn judiciously makes an agreeable change."

Gallant Burglar.

After rifling a lady's boudoir and annexing some jewels, the burglar left a note—brief but gallant, and gratifying to a degree—before taking his departure. "A thousand regrets," so the note ran, "for not having found in this chamber by far its most lovely jewel."

MADE UP IN STRIPED LINEN.



Simple blouse of striped linen prettily trimmed with bands of the same and buttons. The collar is of linen of a contrasting color.

Brown Paper for Kitchen Use.

If you have a taste for cooking and like to go into the kitchen now and then to make some fancy thing you can save the cook no end of trouble by the use of brown paper while you are at work. Before you begin with your bowls and things spread a large piece of paper on the table and then put all your cooking utensils down on it and keep them on it. If you break eggs throw the shells on the paper; in fact, the paper becomes the receptacle for all the "messiness" which is a natural part of preparing things to be cooked. When you have made your dish, or arranged your salad, or finished the thing you are doing, all the debris can be gathered up in the paper and thrown away, leaving the table as clean as if you had not been at work.

ACTS OF YOUTH BAFFLE DOCTORS

BOY POSSESSES MYSTERIOUS
POWER OF ATTRACTING INANI-
MATE OBJECTS.

BELIEVED TO BE HYPNOTIZED

Home Has Been Visited by Hundreds
of People, Who Cannot Account
for the Strange Ap-
pearings.

Mount Horeb, Wis.—The citizens of this village have been considerably troubled during the past few weeks by the actions of Henry Drophy, a young lad 11 years of age.

The boy lives with his grandparents in the center of the village and is a lad of more than usual intelligence. The grandparents are aged people. They are retired farmers, having purchased a nice home at Mount Horeb and moved to that village about a year ago.

The first strange acts were noticed on March 3, and since that time stories as weird as the phantom ghost have been transpiring in rapid succession. The strange occurrences always take place in the presence of the boy, never when he is absent from the house.

Some of the best and most highly respected people of Mount Horeb claim to have witnessed scenes for which they cannot give the slightest explanation.

It seems that the prevailing circumstances are that all articles that move about in a mysterious manner nearly always travel in the direction of the boy, who is usually on the opposite side of the room from that side from which the article starts.

On one occasion a relative brought a basketful of eggs to the house and set them upon the table, and while talking to the members of the family, one egg suddenly flew out of the basket, striking the boy in the face. On another occasion a drawer in the sewing machine came out of its place and came flying through the room, scattering the contents in every direction.



Everything Travels Toward the Boy.

An old case knife flew through a room and stuck in the floor near the old grandmother. An ornament on a heating stove was jerked off and thrown across the room. Books, soap, sausage, and many things movable in the home have been performing queer pranks.

Thinking that the environments of the home had something to do with the events, the lad was sent to the home of a relative, three miles in the country, where, it is said, the strange occurrences are still taking place daily.

There are many attempts at solving the mystery. At first it was thought that the house, which is built of brick, had in some manner been electrified, which was soon disproved. Another theory is that the boy has accumulated hidden force which was acting without his knowledge. Others think that the lad has the strange power possessed by mediums. Still others believe that the circumstances all have natural causes, whatever they may be.

Nevertheless, whether it is a scheme or some spiritualistic performance, the events that have transpired have caused a great commotion in Mount Horeb, and as many as 200 people have visited the house.

It is said that the lad has a high temperature constantly, and is losing flesh. Relatives are planning to have the boy taken to a specialist for examination.

The writer recently visited the scene and those at the home seemed strong in the belief that the boy had been hypnotized and left in that condition.

MULE DEFIES ENGINE; RIDES ON COWCATCHER

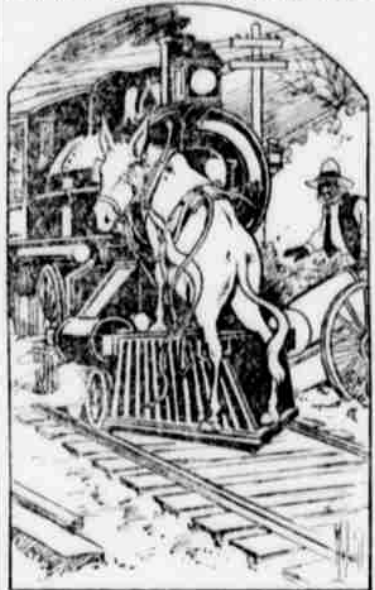
SEES LOCOMOTIVE RUSH DOWN
ON HIM AND STEPS ON PRO-
TECTING PART.

Atlanta, Ga.—Struck full amidships by the most powerful mogul engine of the Western & Atlantic railroad, a little Georgia mule, thoroughly convinced that he could not kick the locomotive off the track, calmly stepped on the cowcatcher to safety.

The mount of Balaam remained there until the engine came to a stop. He then stepped to the safety of the road and soberly trotted back to his master, who was wondering as to the number of pieces "dat fool mule" was ground into.

Neither mule nor cart he was drawing was injured.

The master of the hero of the incident is a negro farmer living a few



The Mule Stepped on the Cowcatcher to Safety.

miles out of Atlanta. Early the other morning he started to the city to make purchases, and, according to his custom, "Jerusalem" was the trusty animal to haul him.

At Howell's station he attempted to cross the railroad tracks, when to his horror he saw the big switching engine a few feet from him and coming fast. The negro gave one wild yell, prayer and jump and sat down in the safety of a sand bed.

Jerusalem was equal to every emergency. His elongated ears shot forward and as the engine puffed down on him he gracefully stepped on the protecting cowcatcher, knowingly winking his other eye at a startled switchman who witnessed the performance.

At the Simpson street station the engine stopped and the engineer went into paroxysms when he saw a mule step from his cowcatcher, see how three triumphantly and trot away.

STARES AT DEATH 12 HOURS.

Man Sinks Into Soft Mud—Help Arrives When Only Head and Shoulders Remain in Sight.

San Francisco.—Mired in the mud of the flats near Lake Merritt in Oakland, James L. Aguilar, a watchman, was rescued just in time to save him from being drowned by the rising tide. For 12 long hours Aguilar struggled to free himself, staring death drawing near by inches, but every instant he sank deeper and deeper into the soft mud until, when help arrived shortly after daylight, only his head and shoulders were above the surface.

Slowly the tide was coming in, and death was creeping stealthily, tauntingly upon the man, whose cries for help had dwindled into a feeble wail as a result of his terror and exhaustion. When he was finally dragged from his perilous position and taken to the Oakland Receiving hospital he was in a state of almost total collapse, and the physicians who are attending him fear that the shock he suffered from his night of horror may have serious results.

Aguilar's cries for help were heard throughout the night by persons living in the vicinity of the east end of Eighth street, but all attempts to locate the sound failed. Even after daylight came he was not able to attract attention from the bridge for some time.

At last A. W. Stoelcr saw the unfortunate man's head projecting barely a foot above the black surface of the mud. He ran for help and returned with Policemen Murphy and McKee and a score of men from nearby houses. Ropes were obtained and passed about Aguilar's body beneath his arms, and he was finally dragged out of the treacherous mire.

Responsive Trades.

"How is your eldest son getting on?" "He has a soft job. He makes feather beds."

"And your younger son?" "Oh, he has a snap. He makes steel traps."—Baltimore American

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY

Career of Ambassador Senor de la Barra.

Has Had Varied Diplomatic Experience
in Europe and South American
Republics—Is a Statesman
of the "New School."

Washington.—With the United States and Mexico joining hands in the effort to maintain peace and prosperity in Central America, the post of Mexican ambassador to this country becomes one of great importance, and the personality of the new envoy who has come to fill it is of unusual interest. Mexico's accredited agent at Washington is the equal in diplomatic rank of any of the European statesmen accredited to our capital, and this eminence is shared only on the part of Pan-American countries by the ambassador from Brazil. The republics of Chile and Argentina have considered elevating their diplomatic representatives at Washington from ministerial to ambassadorial rank, but formal action has not been taken.

Mexico has sent to the United States as her diplomatic spokesmen statesmen of uniformly high attainments and capabilities. With no disparagement to his predecessors, therefore, Senor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, the new ambassador, has been hailed as one of the cleverest of these diplomatists. Washington is his first ambassadorial post. Heretofore he



Ambassador Senor de la Barra.

has held rank as a minister. The ambassador, who is 46 years of age, and looks younger, is the junior member of the ambassadorial corps at Washington, being a year younger than the new German ambassador.

Probably no new world diplomat has had a more varied experience in statecraft than Senor de la Barra. His academic and legal education was acquired at the College of the City of Mexico, and from the date of his admission to the bar he made a specialty of international law. His first service on behalf of his country was as a plenipotentiary with what might be termed a roving commission to negotiate treaties with various foreign powers, and among the international agreements that he put through in this capacity were treaties of commerce and navigation with Holland and of extradition with Italy. For five years he was a member of the Mexican federal congress, and in the course of this legislative career was chosen by the Mexican Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence as its delegate to the Inter-American Judicial congress which met in Madrid in 1892.

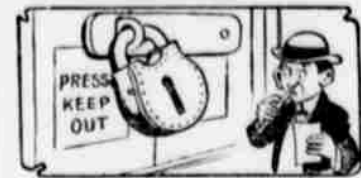
He took a leading part in the Pan-American congress which met in the city of Mexico in 1901, being the president of the international law committee and the foremost advocate of action in favor of the compulsory adjustment of pecuniary claims. He was likewise a conspicuous figure at the congresses held in Ecuador and in Rio de Janeiro, and was equally active at the second peace conference at The Hague.

His best grasp of the Latin-American situation was gained, however, during a comprehensive assignment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to all the republics on the Atlantic coast of South America. In the discharge of the duties of this position he spent much time in the various capitals of the east coast, particularly Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, and gained a thorough insight into official sentiment as affecting the questions of Pan-American unity. Following this detail he went as Mexican minister to Belgium and the Netherlands, and it was from this post that he was transferred to his present one in the United States.

Senor de la Barra is a statesman of the "new school," an enthusiastic admirer of Diaz, and a subscriber to the theory that Mexico is done forever with revolutions, and will not be influenced, even by the death of Diaz, to forsake the policy of modern progressiveness that has been gradually gathering force during the last quarter of a century.

NEWS FROM The CAPITAL

No Press Agent Now at the White House



WASHINGTON.—In the giving out of the news at the White House perhaps the most striking departure from the Roosevelt methods has been shown since March 4.

The day of the "fair-haired boy," as the Roosevelt newspaper favorites were locally (and perhaps obviously) known, has passed. There are no press agents of the administration, or if there are they do not appear as such at the White House.

Mr. Taft had not been president very long before he announced that he would cease seeing newspaper representatives with the same freedom they had been accustomed to at the White House. The first version of this was that when he had anything to communicate to the newspapers he would send for representatives and talk to them, but that at other times he did not care to see them.

Either this was not his position or he soon modified it. Now the practice is to see newspaper representatives

by appointment, and when the interview is sought the president requires that the subject of it shall be stated. This gives him an opportunity to decline to take up subjects he is not ready or willing to discuss. In application, however, there is a good deal of latitude. After the subject mentioned is disposed of the president talks about various matters brought up by himself or his visitor.

President Taft has an intimate personal acquaintance with nearly all the newspaper correspondents in Washington. He calls them by their first names and by nicknames. He knows their families and friends. With those in whose discretion he has confidence he chats in the same jolly, frank way as of old—with this difference, the visitor is made to feel that he must not take professional liberties. Mr. Taft does not want himself or the White House written up as a show. On account of his personal intimacy with the newspaper men he did not adhere to his original plan of confining them to very formal interviews, but this concession does not mean "making copy" out of casual conversation.

There is no more running to him to verify reports, to learn who is to be appointed to office, to get advance statements from senators, to get advance statements prior to official action.

Gen. Corbin Buys Cow for Mrs. Taft



SINCE Mrs. Taft became the owner of a Jersey cow she has been receiving hundreds of letters. Meanwhile "Bossy" is giving a generous quantity of rich milk, wholly unconscious of what a stir she has created.

Many of Mrs. Taft's correspondents are housewives who offer her various suggestions as to better making, how to produce the most palatable cottage cheese, etc.

The story of the purchase and delivery of Mrs. Taft's cow never has been told correctly. Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who was a farmer in his

younger days, was commissioned to get a cow. He made a selection and early one morning he and Mrs. Corbin, who are among the elite of Chevy Chase, Washington's fashionable suburb, embarked in an automobile and led "Bossy" into the city and up to the back fence of the White House. There they sent in a policeman for President and Mrs. Taft, who came out and opened the gate in regular country fashion.

Then arose a problem as to what to do with the cow. When the quartet arrived at the White House stable with the cow they found it crowded so full of automobiles that no place was left for "Bossy." Finally, by shifting around, stable room was found.

"Bossy's" surroundings were a little strange to her at first, but she has become used to the policeman and automobiles and is giving first rate satisfaction.

Size of Families Is on the Decrease



THE size of the average family in the United States has decreased from 5.8 persons in 1790, the date of the first census, to 4.6 in the same area in 1900, according to a volume being prepared by the census bureau at Washington.

Of especial interest from a sociological point are statistics of family life. In 1790 families composed of no more than three persons represented only one-fourth of the entire number of families, while in 1900 families of similar size made up nearly 40 per cent. of all families. Families composed of six or more persons represented in 1790 more than one-half, but in 1900

scarcely more than one-fourth of the families enumerated.

The number of children under 14 years of age to each white family was 2.8 in 1790, as compared with 1.5 in 1900. The ratio in 1790 of two children under 16 years of age to each white female 16 years of age and over, declined to one in 1900.

Of 3,171,000 white persons enumerated in 1790, approximately 2,000,000 survived 30 years later, 11,500 in 1880, while in 1900 there were 23 persons who reported their ages as 110 years and over, so that at the census of 1900 it is possible that there were still living persons enumerated in the first census, taken 110 years before.

In 1790 the Smiths led all the rest, there being 33,345 of that family. Other families followed in the sequence given: Brown, Davis, Jones, Johnson, Clark, Williams, Miller and Wilson. These nine names represented about four per cent. of the total white population of 1790.

Mrs. Champ Clark Aid to Her Husband



greatest interest in the work of her husband.

Mrs. Clark, before her marriage, was Miss Genevieve Bennett. She is essentially domestic in her tastes and is decidedly intellectual. She is conversant with the great questions of the day, and has devoted herself to the recording of her husband's public career, and to her children, of whom she has two living, Bennett and Genevieve.

It has been said of John Sharp Williams, former leader of the minority, that he had attended more colleges than any other man in congress, but people who know of Mr. Clark's career from boyhood say that he holds the real record.

Mrs. Clark is one of the charter members of the Congressional club and is prominently identified with the management of the organization. She is a delightful hostess and is affectionately regarded by the new arrivals in congressional circles, who look to her for guidance in "official social" matters.

ONE of the most frequent visitors to the members' gallery of the house of representatives in Washington since the convening of the extraordinary session of congress is Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the minority leader, on whom the eyes of the country are turned during this his first experience as chief of his party in the house.

It is true the leadership was turned over by John Sharp Williams during the second half of the last session, but the former leader kept a close surveillance over his successor. Now Mr. Clark is responsible for himself and his management of Democratic affairs on the floor of the house is a matter of deep concern to his wife, who, like most congressmen's wives, takes the

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Governor Curry's Projected Work.

A Santa Fe correspondent, under date of the 15th inst., says: Governor Curry today announced that he had abandoned his contemplated trip to the Philippines in May and June, as a letter from President Taft urged him to stay in the territory because of a number of important matters that will come up this summer, including the drafting of the statehood bill, which the President wishes to meet with his approval and to which he adds that he "is reasonably sure that there are no difficulties in the way of its passage."

The President assures the governor of the support and sympathy of the administration, including Secretary of the Interior Baughman, thus setting at rest definitely rumors to the contrary.

Governor Curry's recommendations on New Mexico matters will be asked at all times and will be considered first before disposing of such matters.

Governor Curry also expects to give much time this summer to good roads work, visiting different parts of the territory with Territorial Engineer Sullivan to examine into every feasible road project of a general character. Within a few weeks work will be commenced by the territory on the road into the Montezuma mining district, for which Grant and Socorro counties have given \$10,000 of their treasury respective apportionment.

Governor Curry today appointed Blas Sanchez of Mora a member of the Territorial Board of Education, thus giving the native race a representative on this board.

Grand Jury Indictments.

A Las Cruces dispatch of the 14th inst. says: The territorial grand jury returned twelve indictments. Of these eight are as follows: Juan Varela and Ramon Varela, charged with murder. There are two separate indictments and one joint indictment. The crime alleged was committed in December, 1913. Gabriel Lopez and Jose Lopez are charged with murder. This crime was committed at Las Cruces in October, 1908, and a young boy was the victim. In this case there are two separate and one joint indictments. Lorenzo Gomez is charged with assault with a deadly weapon and Felipe Colmenero, assault with a deadly weapon. There was one true bill for each of the last two. In the other five indictments the parties are not all under arrest.

New Mexico's Credit Good.

The N. W. Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago on the 15th inst. increased its bid for the \$128,000 issue of four per cent. refunding bonds of the territory to a premium of \$2,140, and also agreeing to act as fiscal agent of the territory, making the bid practically 100, the largest figure ever obtained for an issue of four per cent. territorial bonds. There were three other bidders, although bids had not been advertised for. James H. Clague of Denver, Otis & Hough of Cleveland, O., and Spitzer & Co. of Toledo, O.

At the same time \$30,000 of five per cent. and six per cent. certificates of territorial indebtedness were awarded to Otis & Hough at a premium of \$120.

Bureau of Immigration.

The New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, the members of which were recently appointed by Governor Curry, organized at Albuquerque with George L. Brooks of Albuquerque as president, and H. B. Hennigan, secretary.

The board, which consists of Mr. Brooks, John A. Hayes of Carrizozo, H. H. Betts of Silver City, M. M. Padgett of Las Vegas, W. G. Black of San Juan county, and J. G. McGaffey of Roswell, has laid out a campaign of publicity for the resources of New Mexico, which it is believed will bring thousands of settlers here this year.

Would Name State Acoma.

A Washington correspondent says: Judge Bernard S. Rodey, formerly delegate to Congress from New Mexico, and at present territorial judge in Porto Rico, suggests that New Mexico, when it comes into the Union, take the name "Acoma." The oldest tribe of Indians on the continent were named Acomas, and Judge Rodey, who is in Washington, thinks this would be a much better name for the new state than the one it has at present.

"It would be extremely appropriate," said Mr. Rodey today, "for the reason that there are about 2,000 Acomas still left in New Mexico. Their principal village is on the rock 250 feet in the air near Enchanted Mesa."

"And besides that," continued the judge, "the state would be first on the roll call at national conventions. Alabama now has the first call, but Acoma would beat it in recognition."

The Board of Trustees of the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas has organized by electing F. H. Pierce president of the board.

School Election Voters.

In a circular to county superintendents, James E. Clark, territorial superintendent of public instruction, quotes the school laws of 1909 as follows:

"Section 1532 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: 'All legal voters, residing in a school district, who have paid the poll tax of the current year in said district, shall be considered qualified voters of said district entitled to vote therein.'"

This is interpreted to cover elections called for electing school directors only, since it is an amendment to Section 1532, Compiled Laws of 1897.

Qualified voters at general elections are qualified voters at elections called to vote special levies for school purposes or to vote on school bond issue. For these elections, there is no requirement as to payment of poll tax.

Remodeling Old Smelter.

An Albuquerque dispatch says: The remodeling of the old Billings smelter at Socorro, N. M., will begin next week, says J. A. Lowe, manager for the Pan-American Federal Smelting and Refining Company, which has secured the property.

The entire plant is to be rebuilt and when finished will have a capacity of 750 tons daily. It will handle any ore except zinc and will be equipped to take care of anything as low as ten per cent., which will be a great boon for the various low grade properties in the Magdalena district and in the mountains east of Albuquerque.

It will result in heavy shipments of low grade ore from the Kelly and other Socorro county mines and from the Coyote, Enchanted and Sandia mountain districts east of Albuquerque.

Irrigation Projects.

Reclamation service reports for March show that irrigation under the Carlisbad project, New Mexico, has been commenced, and water will not be turned out of the canal again this season. Applications have been made for water for 14,000 acres under this project.

Under the Leasburg unit of the Rio Grande project, 15,000 acres were placed under cultivation in March. Owing to heavy snows in the Colorado mountains, an abundant water supply for this project is assured.

Incorporations.

Incorporation papers were filed on the 14th inst. in the office of Territorial secretary Nathan Jaffa by the Cavin Lumber Co. of Roswell, with capitalization of \$20,000 divided into 200 shares. The incorporators and directors are: G. E. Cavin, L. E. Cavin, and H. P. Saunders.

The Silver City Sewer Company of Silver City, Grant county, with \$10,000 capital divided into 10,000 shares. The incorporators and directors are: Max Schott, Thomas L. Lowe, and Hyman Abraham of Silver City.

Street Railway Sale Confirmed.

District Judge McFee at Santa Fe in the suit of the Trust Company of St. Louis county, Mo., for certain bond holders and creditors vs. the Las Vegas Railway & Power Company, and William A. Buddlecke, to set aside the recent sale of the street railway, power house and electric light plant and franchises at Las Vegas to Dr. J. M. Cunningham and Denver capitalists, confirmed the sale. Notice of appeal was immediately given, but the appeal does not act as a supersedeas, and the sale and possession of the property passes immediately to the purchasers.

The Red River Land and Water Company recently made application to Territorial Engineer Sullivan for 629 cubic second feet from the Red river, Taos county, to irrigate 45,000 acres. Colorado capitalists are interested.

Baptists to Buy Sanitarium.

An Alamogordo dispatch of April 11th says: The Baptist church of the United States has practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the big Fraternal Sanitarium here, and the transfer to the denomination by the Cooperative Sanitarium Company will be made in a few days. The Baptists will christen the institution the "National Baptist Sanitarium" and its present capacity of sixty patients will be at once increased to eighty, and later to two hundred patients.

New buildings will be added and other improvements made. It is understood that the sale price was about \$20,000.

The sanitarium will not be conducted for profit and it is said that any deservng person from any part of the United States may be admitted. The Baptists are the first denomination to undertake a great national work of this kind, and the progress of the experiment will be watched with considerable interest.

New Mexico's Game Law.

Hunting is no longer free for all in New Mexico. Under the terms of the fish and game law passed by the last Legislature, all residents who desire to hunt either for birds or big game must pay a nominal license fee, while non-residents who care to take advantage of the sport New Mexico offers must pay licenses ranging from \$1 for fishing to \$25 for hunting big game. The law became effective immediately upon its passage but, owing to the necessity of organizing the deputies under the license system, it has not been rigidly enforced up to this time. Now, however, all of the district deputies have been appointed by Game Warden Gable, and from this time on the man who hunts without a license will probably get into trouble. No license is charged to residents for fishing, but all non-residents who go after the festive trout must pay into the game warden's treasury the sum of \$1. Rigid penalties are provided for violations of the law.

The following is a general synopsis of the game laws.

Open Seasons for Game and Fish.— Deer with horns—With gun only; October 15th to November 15th of each year. Limit, one deer to each person.

Wild Turkey—With gun only; November 1st to December 31st each year. Limit, four in possession at one time.

Grouse—With gun only; October 1st to December 31st of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

Native or Crested Quail—With gun only; October 1st to December 31st of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

Doves—With gun only; August 1st to October 31st of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

Snipe, Curlew and Plover—With gun only. September 15th to March 1st of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

Ducks—Limited to thirty in possession at one time. No closed season.

Trout (all species)—With rod, hook and line only; May 15th to October 15th of each year. Size limit, not less than six inches in length. Weight limit, fifteen pounds in any one calendar day; twenty-five pounds in possession at one time.

Bass (large and small mouth)—With rod, hook and line only. Size limit, not less than seven inches in length. Weight limit, fifteen pounds in any calendar day; twenty-five pounds in possession at one time.

Closed Seasons.— Elk, Mountain Sheep, Beaver and Ptarmigan (or white grouse)—Killing, capturing or injuring prohibited at all times.

Antelope, Bob White Quail, Pheasant and Wild Pigeons—Killing, capturing or injuring prohibited until March 18, 1914.

Prairie Chicken—Killing, capturing or injuring prohibited until January 1, 1915.

License Fees.—Big game (meaning deer and turkey), resident, \$1.

Bird license, resident, \$1.

General license covering big game and birds, resident, \$1.

Big game license, non-resident, \$25.

Transportation permit for live game, \$1.

Bird license, resident alien, \$10.

Permit to ship deer out of territory, per head, \$2.

Permit to ship fish out of territory, per shipment, \$1.

Duplicate license, permit or certificate, \$1.

All non-residents over twelve years of age will be required to pay a fishing license of \$1.

A Greeley, Colo., dispatch of April 12th says: An extensive irrigation system of reservoirs, and ditches for the Las Vegas valley, New Mexico, to water 40,000 acres, was announced today by D. A. Camfield, who will probably take charge of the project the coming year. Flood water is to be supplied from three rivers in the Las Vegas territory. The project will cost over \$1,000,000.

Las Cruces Jury Discharged.

A Las Cruces dispatch of the 12th inst. says: A sensation was created here this morning when Judge Frank W. Parker, sitting in the Federal District Court, discharged the entire panel of twenty-four jurors and ordered a new panel drawn for Wednesday. In discharging the jury, the Judge declared that while he did not make any specific charges, the rumor had persistently gained ground that efforts had been made to tamper with the jury in the interest of persons under indictment on charges of smuggling or conspiracy to smuggle Chinamen, he thought it best to draw a new jury.

Want Old Name Back.

The people of Sunnyside, Gualalupe county, after conference with Governor Curry, have petitioned that the name be changed back to Fort Sumner and that the people of the townsite be given title to their lands. The petition is directed both to the Department of the Interior and the Post-office Department.

The ORIGIN of RUBBER

ONE OF THE GREAT ESSENTIALS OF MODERN LIFE



RUBBER GATHERERS HOME ON THE UPPER AMAZON RIVER



TAPPING A RUBBER TREE IN CHIAPAS, MEXICO

From this origin the India prefix of the word is derived. At first the gum, *gutta elastica*, according to the Spanish, was merely a curiosity; it was imported into Europe and studied chemically with great interest; it was made into tubes and put to practical use in the laboratory. But in 1770 the English chemist Priestley recommended the use of the gum for effacing the marks of the lead pencil. It rubbed out these marks and was, therefore, a rubber. It became more widely known as experiment showed its value, and in 1823 Macintosh discovered the method of waterproofing garments, and added another word to the vocabulary. From this date India rubber was more and more an article of commerce; it served many purposes, but it also balked the inventors in many directions in which they had hoped it might be applied. Experiments were constantly being made; even the incorporation of sulphur had been tried, but it was not until 1839 that Nelson Goodyear, in the United States, hit upon a practical method of combining rubber with sulphur so as to retain all its good, unique properties, while losing those that had made it hitherto unsuitable. This process was called vulcanization.

Rubber is one of the great essentials of modern industrial life. With iron or steel, with copper, and with glass it may be compared in the diversity of its use; it has the advantage over these, and may be compared in this latter respect to corn, wheat, and the necessary foods, in that it is capable of eternal reproduction if mankind will but apply to its cultivation his experience and scientific knowledge.

There is scarcely a device of daily commerce into which rubber does not enter as a necessity; and yet in the annual statistical publication of the department of commerce and labor—Commerce and Navigation of the United States—the student will look in vain for the word "rubber," and not until he examines the word or the phrase "indiarubber," "India rubber," or "india-rubber" will he be able to see how vast and important is the subject before him. This conservatism—if the term may be here applied—is traceable throughout all the literature of all the libraries of the English-speaking world. The aboriginal native word describing the substance first discovered by the early Europeans was *cauchucu*, probably pronounced but surely corrupted into *caoutchouc*. This latter word has spread into the languages of Europe. In French it is the same word; in German the only modification is to substitute a *k* for the *c*, and in Russian nearly the same change takes place. To be sure the Spanish uses frequently the word *goma*, equivalent to our gum, and this is made more specific by adding the adjective *elastica*, and the Portuguese has the word *borracha*, but *caucho* is commercially well understood, as might be supposed from the first association with the source of supply. Rubber, or India rubber, however, is undoubtedly the term which will continue to be employed in English to distinguish this indispensable product of the tropics.

Caoutchouc directly explains the descent of the gum and its adoption into arts, but India rubber embraces not only this history but conceals one of the romances of the industries. Travelers—and it is said Columbus himself was one of them—noticed that the Indian inhabitants of America, thought then to be an unknown portion of the Indies, played ball with a curious substance grown in the primitive forests and prepared according to native ways. This substance was also made into shoes; it formed a protective coating for garments, and from it were made bottles which could be squeezed together so as to eject the liquid contents. This substance was called *caucho* in some parts of America, and the gatherers were *caucheros*; in other parts the gatherers were called because of the shape of the bottles and the uses to which the Portuguese saw them put, *seringeiros*, *ayringes-men*.

Plants Grow In Darkness.

While many plants close their petals or fold their leaves as darkness approaches, the testimony of some scientists is to the effect that none cease to grow. A series of experiments was recently made in the east with quick-growing plants, such as asparagus, lettuce, radishes and the like, with a view of ascertaining whether the growth continues at night with as great rapidity as during the day. The result determined that, while the growth is continual with most plants, it is by no means so rapid during the dark hours as during the light. There are, however, many exceptions to this, not a few plants being nocturnal and growing more and faster during the night than in the daytime. These, however, are usually tropical, and their habitat is commonly in dense forests, where even during the daytime no great amount of light is able to penetrate.

Wants Large Sum for Navy.

Alfred Picard, named French minister of marine, in succession to M. Thomson, last year, for the purpose of reorganizing and carrying out reforms in the French navy, has presented to the cabinet an extensive plan of development which, not counting new ships, involves an expenditure of \$45,000,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Albert Love, of Lovington, was in town this week.

A. J. Crawford returned Wednesday from his extended Mexico trip.

The Groves' Lumber Company has established a branch in Pecos.

Rev. R. C. Maderis will preach at the Baptist Church Sunday, 25th at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

M. S. Groves, who has been laid up for some time, with rheumatism, is able to be out.

Florence Love and Mr. Caudell came in from Lovington last night on the auto leaving this morning.

Chas. A. May of the reclamation service is down with a light attack of fever but is some better today.

Rev. W. L. Huggett of Dayton, was in town yesterday. Rev. Huggett was a resident here in 1892 and '93.

"Jake" Owen, left with the Biting cattle Wednesday and while absent will visit his father in Kansas City.

The Etude Music Club will give a recital and cantata Sunday April 29th, at the Opera House at 8 p. m. Admission 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hoose have another new daughter at their home that arrived last Friday. Mother and babe were doing well at last accounts.

Monday four Mexicans and one white man were arraigned before Judge Cunningham and pleaded guilty to drunk and disorderly and were fined \$4.10 each.

John Canterll swore out a complaint against Felix Miller last Saturday for theft of a heifer. Miller gave bond to appear before Judge Cunningham tomorrow.

S. T. Biting shipped out about 1000 cows Tuesday and Wednesday and will ship as many more as can be gathered by the west side stockmen. These cattle will be unloaded at Toronto, Kansas, where Mr. Biting has leased a big pasture.

Jas. Dr. Waelan, editor of the Artesian Advocate, was in town three days this week serving his country as jury commissioner in company with M. S. Groves and C. H. McLanathan. Three such men should be able to select a very desirable list of names to draw the jurors for next term from.

J. D. McAninch, proprietor of the Club stable, has recently added several new and handsome horses to his livery string. Among them is one extraordinarily attractive and noticeable animal, which he recently purchased from Jno. Draper. He is light bay in color, sixteen and a half hands high, gentle and only six years old. The purchase price was \$250.00.

The Lyceum Course entertainment on Tuesday evening, April 20th., was good, although not so well attended as it would have been if the wind had not been blowing hard. Mr. Ed. Mudgett, the High School Representative did honor to himself and the High School in his address; and the lecture by Hon. Wm. H. Pope was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, as was also the other numbers of the program.

The marriage of Mr. Geo. M. Tracy and Miss Elizabeth Tulk which was to have taken place at Queene the 14th., was postponed on account of the very critical illness of Mr. Tulk, father of Miss Tulk, and also the illness of George, who was taken down at his home last week on account of kidney trouble, which is yielding to treatment, he having been brought in last Monday and taken to the Anderson Sanitarium. At present he is improving.

Little Miss Carrie Ezell gave a birthday party on Friday, April 15th, at which time she was 11 years old. Quite a number of her little friends were in attendance and she received many pretty presents. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. Misses Mona Heard and Flora Leek helped entertain the children. Those present were: Tony Bruce, Elby Bruce, Wallace Vest, Frank Smith, Isabel Smith, Sarah Morrison, Helen Wallace, Ruth Galton, Geo Finlay, Lulu Anderson, Grace Harbert, Maud Craft, Marguerite Roberts, George Galton, Grady Grantham, Harvey Kruse, Chas. Rarey, Hurshe Lucas, Zada Mudgett, Viola Dunaway, Leek Cowden, Maurice Cowden, Molly Murry, Cecil Seigner, Daniel Lowenbruck, Lillian Bearup, Edith Neveger, Laurance Merchant, Lillian Crawford, Florence Owens, Lucille Johnson, Maudine Bates, Lucy Jones, Linie Jones, Ruth Daugherty, Grace Daugherty, Lottie Vaughn.

Mr. Albritton, a rancher and newspaper man of Carlsbad, New Mexico, who has been in town as the guest of Oscar Anderson for a week or two, and who has won a goodly number of friends during his brief stay here, returned home this week. —Bristol (Conn.) Press.

Dolph Shattuck, John Stewart, Paul Ains, Sud Locklear, Will Smith, W. E. Thayer and several other mountain cowmen were in yesterday and Wednesday to deliver cows on the contract with S. T. Biting. They were only able to deliver about one half that they intended to on account of the deplorable condition of stock.

Last week Wednesday, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Horne, at about three P. M. and within an hour of the same time a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thorne. It is seldom that we find people born on the same day and month, much less within an hour.

W. G. Woerner and J. L. Emerson returned from a trip to Knowles, Sunday evening. The auto that should have come in Saturday was delayed until Sunday waiting at Seminole for a set of new tires having ruined a set, that came with the new Maxwell, in two weeks. It is said that the tires on all new autos are inferior and never last long, but those supplied by the tire manufacturers will last considerably longer. The cost of a set with all necessary adjuncts is about \$140.

W. Rushing and wife rejoiced in the advent of a new son and heir that arrived safely last Friday.

The Circus

acrobats find it necessary at all times to keep his muscles and joints supple. That is the reason that hundreds of them keep a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment always on hand. A sure cure for rheumatism, cuts, sprains, sore throat, lame back, contracted muscles, corns, bunions and all pains. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Hon. A. J. Muzzy and wife and Charles Muzzy are home from Carlsbad, New Mexico, where they have spent several pleasant months. Mr. A. J. Muzzy reports the business outlook in that section as full of promise and very encouraging. Settlers are coming in fast and taking up farms and the town is growing. All of the Bristol party were benefitted in health by the sojourn there. —Bristol (Conn.) Press.

Christian Church Services.

Sunday, April 25, Sunday school will meet at 9:45, a. m. to inaugurate a "W. M. B." contest. Regular church services at 11. Mr. Palmore will preach on The "Macedonian Call". Evening services at 7:30. Subject of discourse, "Right Thinking". Subject of the Wednesday evening's lesson, "Why I believe the bible is the Word of God".

TOWN BOOSTING PLAN

How Advertising Benefited "Lostburg" and Paid a Syndicate.

VENTURE OF THREE HUSTLERS

Bought Up Whole Town and Outlying Lands in Semiarid State—Developed Water by Sinking Wells—Wonderful Change in Less Than Two Years.

Does it pay to advertise a town? Here is a true narrative that proves how greatly it pays. In this instance it has paid a syndicate of three men, and the citizens of the town have profited inevitably, but if these same citizens had done the advertising themselves, as they might have done, the big profits would have gone to them instead of to the three outsiders.

In a western state there was an old town very much run down at the heels. It had had a fairly good population in years gone by, but owing to lack of interest in the home place among the people who lived there this old town gradually disintegrated, went to pieces, got liver complaint or something and finally faded almost out of existence. Its population of 600 to 700 dwindled to less than 200. Grass grew in all the streets, so that the village cow had no need to go afield for pasture. It was fine for the village cow, but not so fine for the villager who did not own the cow and who had to earn money there in order to buy milk from his cow owning neighbor.

There was a railroad that ran through this town. "Ran through" is just what is meant. The trains ran through, on the through line, too, the main line, and now and then they hesitated at the station to let off or take on a passenger who flagged the engineer. Train crews got to making this deserted village the butt of their jokes. They took joy in commenting upon the run down appearance of the place. They called it "Lostburg" because it had disappeared from the state map and was but an infinitesimal point on the railroad map.

The few remaining citizens used to go up to the "dumps" and watch the limited train speed by like a flash of lightening on a stormy day. They would go up and sit beside the water tank and chat with the head brakeman of the local freight. The local freight sometimes stopped in Lostburg to get a drink. He it known that the lost village was in one of the semiarid

states, where water is scarce at its surface. The railroad people had developed water. They sank a well down about eighty feet and found a fine supply—just the sort that the villagers like to drink. The rest of the village drank the sub-surface water ten or fifteen feet under, with a then could get at small expense. They used to sit around the tank and talk of the possibilities of Lostburg. If it only had more wells like the one developed by the railroad.

"Finest farming and orchard land in seven states around here," was the common expression, "but nothing doing because we ain't got the water."

"Why don't you get the water, then?" inquired a keen looking young fellow of about thirty-five who loped off the limited when it made a slight pause one day. He loped off down near the water tank because it was water that he was looking for in Lostburg and its vicinity.

"Oh, we don't just seem to take no interest," said the languid citizen who had made the "nothing doing" remark. "Huh!" commented the newcomer.

The young man spent a week at the local hotel, which had not entertained a guest in six weeks. He went out into the surrounding lands and made investigations. Then he went back to the state's metropolis.

A month or so later the keen looking young man returned with two other men, older and just as keen. In six weeks' time they had bought up the town—actually bought the whole works, reasonably too. They bought also the outlying lands for miles around, so that they had a town and a tract surrounding it about five miles square.

Then they brought engineers to the place and developed water, just like the tank land, here, there and everywhere. The wells flowed with wonderful regularity and volume. There was water enough in sight to irrigate the entire tract and plenty more on the outskirts, or, as the keen eyed young promoter remarked, "the underskirts."

"What happened?"

Do you ask it?

Just this. The syndicate sold back to the original owners in many instances their houses and lots at a big profit to the syndicate. They sold also thousands of acres of farm and orchard land. They set out thousands of acres of apples and other fruits for which the soil and climate were best adapted. They planted the plains to alfalfa and sold other acres to alfalfa hungry farmers. The result is that this town in less than two years has upward of 1,200 happy, satisfied, prosperous people, while several hundred more are developing farms near by.

Now the limited stops there needn't there is such an inrush of home seekers, land buyers, speculators and promoters.

The syndicate did all this by advertising. They paid for space in city and country newspapers. They plastered the plains with posters and deluged the deserts with dodgers.

"Might 'a' done it ourselves if we'd had the git-up," now says the water tank pessimist, who knew all the time that the country was underlaid with water.

Any town can boost itself by advertising itself. ROBERTUS LOVE.

IMPROVING HOME GROUNDS.

How to Make Them Attractive All the Year Round.

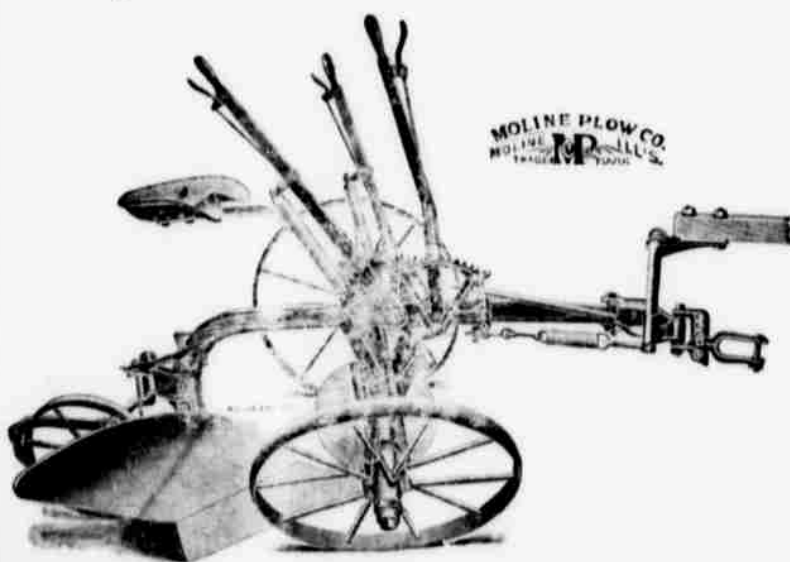
The trees, shrubs and herbaceous perennials which should surround the homes of the average class of Americans are of especial interest to the majority of people. These should be selected with the greatest care, and they should represent the finest taste possible. The number need not necessarily be large. The species should not be too varied or the effect will be too striking and not in good taste.

One must take into consideration the species best suited for spring, summer, fall and winter effects. Too frequently the winter effects are not carefully considered, and much of the charm of planting is lost. The varied green of the coniferous trees, and especially the delicate effect produced when the evergreens of more delicate foliage, like the hemlocks and chamaecyparis, are covered with snow, is very pleasing. The variation of color in winter of the bark of many of the deciduous trees and shrubs should also be carefully studied in selecting the planting list. Few if any of the shrubs equal the different varieties of cornus and salix for these winter effects. The flowers of spring and summer, the fruits of summer, fall and winter and the colors of bark and twigs in winter should keep our homes bright and attractive throughout the year.

Perhaps the home is rented and the owner does not care to pay out much for improvements of this nature. It is interesting to note the attractiveness one may add to a home of this kind with small expense. Vines of rapid annual growth, like the clematis or morning glories, may be cheaply grown, and these will quickly cover unsightly objects or serve as a screen for the piazza or veranda. The cluster bean plants will give sublimely effects with comparatively little expense, and geraniums, petunias, verbena or cornus may serve to brighten and make cheery the home grounds.

Say, Mr. Farmer!

What do you need in farm Implements this year?



We have a splendid line of implements and hand tools and can supply almost anything you require at a moments notice. You must appreciate what this means when the rush of farm work is on. Everything we

sell is guaranteed the best of its kind. Walking plows, 8 to 14 inch, Disk Plows Singles and Doubles Harrows---Tooth and Disc, Planters, all kinds, Listers and Drills.

We have a full line of Farm and Garden seeds also.

Let us Figure with You.

Roberts-Dearborne Hdw. Co.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

