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Carrizozo News, 08-13-1909

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Carrizozo News.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME 10

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, AUGUST 13, 1909.

NUMBER 27

THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT TO CARRIZOZO.

(Contributed by the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce.)

ABUSE NOT STRONG ENOUGH:

TRYING TO WIN BY CRIME.

The statement being circulated by residents of Lincoln, entitled "Against the Removal of the County Seat," is a worthy offspring of minds which are capable of perpetrating the crime of causing the slip attached to the bill passed by the legislature, relative to the removal of county seats, on which the signatures of the officers of the legislature were written, stolen after it had been placed in the custody of Mr. Jaffa, the Secretary of the Territory. This statement displays the same depravity, disregard of truth and fairplay and ignorance which one would expect of men capable of perpetrating a felony, which after all, was without avail, since the Governor and other public officials make the act of the criminal who stole the slip absolutely of no effect, the law being valid, notwithstanding their crime. The original bill gives ample evidence of the slip having been once attached, and later removed, even without the statements of the Governor and other officials, who state the bill bore the signatures of the proper officers when delivered to the Secretary of the Territory.

Good citizens will do well to investigate thoroughly the statements issued by men who resort to such ignoble practices as stealing public records, before giving them any credence.

The following are a few of the most glaring falsehoods in this article "Against the Removal of the County Seat":—

There are not 270 square miles in the territory ceded to Socorro county, and there are no ranches there; Indian Tank is a watering place in this strip during the rainy season, but the claimants of this tank paid no taxes to this county on that property.

There are 324 square miles in the nine townships added to Lincoln county (not 18 as stated), in which are situated, in addition, the railroad property, the mining camp of Estey City (in which more than \$100,000 has been expended), and several ranches.

The taxes on the railroad in the territory, formerly a part of Socorro, have not heretofore been paid in Lincoln county, and the

railroad does not "run in and out of the old boundary line." The taxes on the property within these nine townships will more than pay the bonds and all interest thereon.

The petition presented to the board of county commissioners bore the names of about 1200 electors, only 742 being required, and there was no fraud. The commissioners were compelled, under penalty of the law, to order the election. There was no evidence presented to the board that the law (Council Bill No. 86) was not signed. The Secretary of the Territory, knowing that the bill had been duly signed, refused to certify that it had not been signed, although requested to do so, by these parties who are now making these false statements.

Lincoln county is not in an impoverished condition, as has been stated, and has paid 100 cents on the dollar since Taylor has been on the board, and it will continue to do as long as Taylor and Wingfield control the affairs of the county. Was Taylor disqualified to act on this proposition because he owned some property in Carrizozo, even though it was as valuable as Duran's property in the vicinity of Lincoln? Is all the selfishness of Lincoln county confined to its western and northern portions?

The Laws-Aragon article failed to state that the people of Lincoln and vicinity, more than 15 years ago, voted almost unanimously for the issuance of \$20,000 in bonds for the purpose of raising money with which to build a new courthouse at Lincoln. If a new courthouse was needed 15 years ago, it certainly becomes a necessity now. The question is: "Where should it be built?"

FOR SALE? PERISH THE THOUGHT!

The Taxpayers Committee of the town of Lincoln (not county) are circulating a compilation of misstatements and falsehoods evidently prepared for them by one Peter A. Schmidt without any attempt to be accurate and truthful. It certainly shows what men advocating a losing cause will attempt, when men of the standing of Messrs. Aragon and Laws will affix their signatures to such a tissue of misrepresentations. This Chamber will not go into any general denial of the many false

statements made in their circular as it is being fully covered by other writers in this issue of this paper, and because we do not consider many of the statements made worthy of the attention of thoughtful men. One statement, however, made in this circular we wish to refute in the strongest terms, and that is that the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce ever offered Mr. Schmidt hush money during this campaign; not but that we know that he would be willing to take it, and we have in our possession a letter in which it is stated by a very close friend of the said Schmidt that it would take \$100.00 to keep him silent during the campaign. This price the Chamber of Commerce considered too high, taking into consideration the character of the man, and we believe he would do our cause more good by circulating glaring misstatements, and by his abuse of leading citizens, than he possibly could in any other way. We were not mistaken, and his wonderful campaign in Bonito, Oscuro and White Oaks fully convinced us that Schmidt was doing Carrizozo more good while under the pay of the Lincoln tax payers than he possibly could in any other way.

Mr. Schmidt, according to his own admission, has no interest in the county. He is preparing to leave at a very early date. While he has resided here he has most of the time held the office of deputy probate clerk, but has never paid any taxes or owned any property. Nevertheless he does not hesitate to attack the motives of such honorable men as Messrs. Taylor and Wingfield or Hon. J. Y. Hewitt, and, of course, the editor of the News. These men have all lived many years in Lincoln county—long before Mr. Schmidt appeared on the scene. They have helped to build up Lincoln county, have made their homes here, and will be with us long after the odor of Mr. Schmidt's record has faded from our nostrils.

Mr. Schmidt refers to the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce as a lot of boosters. We are glad that the gentleman considers us to be so. We prefer to be boosters every time than to be considered "knockers" and we do

not disclaim mournfully that the "affairs of the county are in a deplorable condition." On the other hand we deny this assertion entirely, and say that the affairs of the county were never in a better shape since the passage of the Bateman Act than they are at the present time.

This campaign is now drawing to a close. Before the next issue of this paper appears the question of county seat removal will have been decided by the people at the polls, and what the Chamber of Commerce may say, and what Mr. Schmidt may have done will have passed into history. The question will have passed out of our hands. On next Tuesday the people of this county will decide between Carrizozo and progress on one hand, or Lincoln and retrogression on the other—between a town that in three years has grown to be better, larger and greater than the other has in thirty years; where property values are increasing not declining, and where the people of the county can have a town and court house of which they can be truly proud and not ashamed to show to a stranger. It is up to you, voters of Lincoln county. Do you want to keep the county seat at Lincoln for the next ten years, or do you want to see it where it should be, at Carrizozo, on the main line of the railroad, in a growing progressive town? What shall your verdict be? We feel confident that an overwhelming majority of the voters of this county will decide in favor of Carrizozo on Tuesday, Aug. 17th.

High School at Carrizozo.

We have been asked a number of times if there would be a high school department in the Carrizozo public school during the coming term, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, we desire to state that the arrangements for the maintenance of a high school here the coming term have been completed. Every parent or guardian who contemplates patronizing this department should notify the school board or Prof. H. W. Hall at their earliest convenience.—By order of the school board.

JNO. H. BOYD, Clerk.
School Dist. No. 7.

In the Limelight

PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH



Prof. Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., former head of the department of physics at Dartmouth college and now professor of experimental physics at Columbia university, was recently unanimously elected president of Dartmouth, to succeed Dr. William Tucker, who resigned May 12, 1907, on account of ill health, at a meeting of the trustees.

Prof. Nichols, although not a graduate of Dartmouth, is an honorary alumnus. He was given the degree of doctor of science in 1903, and from 1898 to 1903 was at the head of the physics department of the college. His work as a member of the faculty brought international distinction to the college and himself.

Dr. Nichols was born in 1869 at Leavenworth, Kan., and was graduated at the age of 19 from the Kansas Agricultural college. The next year

was spent in teaching, and the following years as a graduate student in mathematics and physics at Cornell university, where he held the Erastus Brooks fellowship. He received from Cornell the degree of master of science in 1893 and of doctor of science in 1897.

In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of physics and astronomy in Colgate university. Dr. Nichols was at Colgate for six years, but two and a half years of the time was spent on leave of absence, studying under Professors Planck and Rubens of the University of Berlin. While a student in the Berlin laboratory he made several discoveries, which were received and published by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

HAS KILLED 130 TIGERS



Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, who arrived in England a few days ago on a visit home after 35 years' service in India, probably holds the world's record as a hunter of tigers. He admits that he has a bag of 130 to his credit, but throughout India he is known and revered by the natives as the greatest killer of tigers in the world, and their estimates of the score that should be credited to his gun varies from hundreds to thousands.

Eardley-Wilmot has been in the service of the Indian forest department for 35 years, and for the last six years he has been inspector-general of forests to the Indian government. He knows almost every mile of the forests of India, and has met with many adventures, but he is far too modest to talk about them.

Eardley-Wilmot is a quiet looking man of middle height. His hair and close-cropped mustache are turning gray, and he has the firm jaw and resolute eye of the born administrator.

Eardley-Wilmot cannot be induced to describe his experiences. A friend said that the natives of India believe he cannot be killed. He belongs to a family which has given many efficient servants to the state. An Eardley-Wilmot is an admiral; another is a high dignitary of the Church of England; a third is a professor in one of the great universities; a fourth is a soldier who has earned distinction in more than one of England's "little wars."

HOW HE DODGES DEBTS



Prince Miguel de Braganza is the original "On-Again-Off-Again Finnegan" of European near-royalty. He is the hero of more striking matrimonial alliances in the newspapers than Lillian Russell. He has just done it again. This time it was "Miss M. Vanderbilt." For a day or so the report received much attention. America was interested, wondering just which Vanderbilt heiress had bought another title. A large bevy of the prince's creditors were interested, for they saw a possibility of getting some of their money back. Now the entire Vanderbilt family arises to deny any engagement with the prince whatever.

The prince is crown-prince-pretender to the throne of Portugal. His grandfather was really king of that country for an hour or so, by virtue of his nerve and a shady claim on a dead king.

Then he was driven out of the country, and the parliament passed a law denying any royal rights whatever to him or any of his descendants.

The present self-nominated fiancee to a Vanderbilt is a gay and quite irresponsible fellow, who is a real relative of the imperial house of Austria, and was recognized there until his capers led to his being handed his hat and an invitation to leave. He still claims the Portuguese throne, but in a whisper and from a safe distance. He has borrowed much money of the royal pawnbrokers of Europe, and at short intervals, when they become insistent, he announces his approaching marriage to some rich woman. Once it was the very wealthy Mrs. Samuel Sloane Chauncey of St. Louis. But she promptly stopped the game with a denial as prompt as emphatic. Then it was Miss Mary Pullman of Chicago. Miss Mary also saw the princeling first, and side-stepped.

STILL LOOKING FOR LIGHT.

Strangely Enough, English Firm Failed to Understand Letter from its Japanese Agent.

An English firm, whose shipment of goods was delayed in reaching Japan, received the following communication from their newly-appointed Japanese agent: "With regard to the matter of escaping the penalty for non-delivery of this—there is only one way to creep round same—by diplomat. We must make a stir or strike occurring in our factory. Of course big untrue. I place my presence on inclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid the trouble of penalty of same. As Mr. — is most religious and competent man, also heavy upright and godly, it fears me that useless to apply for his signature. Please therefore attach same at Yokohama office, making forge. But no cause for fear of prison happenings, as this often happens by merchants of high integrity. But if this involves that your honor look mean and excessive awkward for business purpose, I think more better a little serpentlike wisdom of polite manhood and thus found good business edifice." The firm knows as much now about the delay as it did before.

Seek Prevention of Consumption.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have decided to introduce another feature in their administration of tuberculosis. Heretofore, municipal effort has been confined to the maintenance of one or two homes for curable consumptives, but it is recognized that, useful as this is, it alone cannot cope with this disease. They have resolved, therefore, to devote more attention to preventive measures.

Ask Your Druggist for Allen's Foot-Ease.

"I tried ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE recently, and have just bought another supply. It has cured my corns, and the hot, burning and itching sensation in my feet which was almost unbearable, and I would not be without it now.—Mrs. W. J. Walker, Camden, N. J." Sold by all Druggists, 25c.

Just as Well She Didn't Know.

Palmist (to man and his wife passing)—Have your future told, sir.
The Man (Whispering)—I'll be around later. I don't want my wife to know it.—Life.

Little children are suffering every day in the year with sprains, bruises, cuts, bumps and burns. Hamlin's Wizard Oil is banishing these aches and pains every day in the year, the world over.

It's easier for some people to lie for an acquaintance than it is for them to stand up for a friend.

The average man will stand up for himself, no matter how many people he has to sit on in order to do it.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
Summers' complaint, bowel trouble, cramps, have no terrors in the household where this dependable medicine is kept on hand. 25c, 50c and 100c bottles.

Married life does not amount to much until it reaches pa.

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

Don't offer odds to the elevator boy or he'll take you up.



W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 27-1909.

TUMOR OF FOUR YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lindley, Ind. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed



a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They said that only an operation could help me. I am very glad that I followed a friend's advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it has made me a strong and well

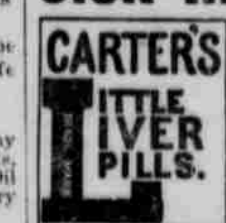
woman, and I shall recommend it as long as I live."—Mrs. MAY FRY, Lindley, Ind.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and such unquestionable testimony as the above proves the value of this famous remedy, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

SICK HEADACHE



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

They regulate the bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.



Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

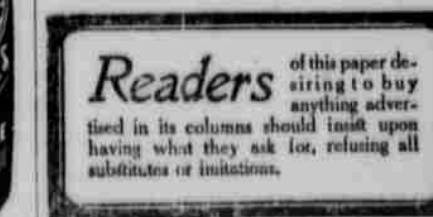
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Bad BLOOD

"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 927



PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Book free. High-class references. Best results.

INVESTIGATE. \$10.00 on money invested with Crescent Investment Co., 4200 Bldg., Oakland, Cal.

A Railroad Experience

By CY WARMAN

(Copyright, by J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Dick Haynes introduced me to Farley. "Jack," said he, "this is my friend; be good to him, and God will be good to you."

Farley turned a kindly, sunny face upon me, and made me welcome to the town. Haynes had a main line passenger run. Farley was running freight over the hill where a road had just been opened. Farley was fairly drunk. In those days the company had to do the best it could to get freight over the road. Presently the caller came into the hotel and Jack signed the call-book, where he was put down for second 21, which was to leave at 6:20. It was then 5:30.

"Will he be sober in 50 minutes?" I asked, when Jack had steamed into the dining room to have supper.

"No," said Dick; "he won't be plum sober in 50 years, but he'll go out and come in on time."

"Can he run a train with a load like that?"

"Well, he can take the train orders to the engineer. Scott's ahead of him an' Scoville's behind him—they'll check, and register him at the junction points, and the engineers will get over the division."

After supper my friend and I stood watching the men make up the trains. The first section had pulled out, and the second section stood waiting orders at the station. Presently Farley came from the telegraph office with the orders, handed two copies to the head brakeman to take over to the two engineers in front, passed a copy to the driver of the pusher, to which the caboose was coupled, and said cheerily, "All right; let 'er go!" Turning, he saw me, and asked impulsively if I would like to take a ride over the mountain. I thought the man was joking, but as the train moved off Haynes pushed me towards the caboose, saying, "Sure, get on," and before I could realize what it all meant I was standing on the rear platform of the way-car.

When Farley had fooled with his way-bills for a few moments (it was all through freight) he called me into the cupola. When the big engine began to climb the hill I began to realize that this was to be an interesting trip.

There were three sections of 21 that night, with three engines each. It was a glorious summer night, star-lit and still, and now the engineers began playing tunes with their whistles, a thing that the driver of a passenger engine would not think of doing. As we rounded the countless curves the head-light of the following section shone full upon the flushed, florid face of Farley as he lounged, bare-headed, in the open window, as happy and apparently guileless as a town boy on a load of hay.

Presently Farley began to talk, and as we climbed the hill he told me the wildest, strangest stories of runaways, wrecks and ghost trains that I had ever heard. Subsequently I learned from Haynes that these were only romances of the rail, for Jack Farley, in addition to being a great drunkard, was one of the most resourceful, cheerful and entertaining liars that it has been my good fortune to fall in with.

At the top of the hill, while the conductors were getting orders, the fire men putting out their signal lights, and the engineers oiling round, I came from the little caboose to have a look about. Now the flare of the torches of the enginemen and air inspectors, the green and white lights, and the glare of the head-lights, the smoke in the snow-shed, the burr of running injectors, the blowers and "pops," and the clanging of bells as the pushers were switched round to the front so bewildered me that I lost my place. I asked an engineer where Farley's ca-

boose was, and he pointed into the darkness and yelled—something. Presently I saw Jack standing in the blaze of a head-light wearing a little chip of a straw hat, no coat, and perspiring like a prize-fighter, while I stood shivering in a fall overcoat.

A few moments later we had tipped over the crest of the continent and were falling down the hill. We were nine sections now—six light engines and three with trains—and to see these black, wild horses of the hills plunge with a shriek into a dark shed, only to burst out at the other end as a projectile leaps from the mouth of a cannon, was an event in the life of a novice.

There were six engines running light, the driver of each being his own conductor now, looking out for himself; then came the three engines with trains, each man holding 15 loads down the mountain with a little lever about as big and not much longer than a man's finger. At intervals along the tops of the three trains sat 12 brakemen bunched like owls, ready to grab the brake-wheels if the air should give out, and in each of the cupolas sat the captain of the crew overlooking all. Only in my caboose I sat alone.

As we tipped over the hill Farley threw himself upon a locker and fell asleep. Presently he sat up, took off his boots, and lay down again. The engines, going down the hill, made very little noise. I heard a creaking, squealing sound occasionally, as the wheels of the loaded cars ground on the curves, the loud breathing of the air-pump on the engine over ahead, and Farley snoring on the locker below. Suddenly Jack leaped from his couch and yelled: "Look out there! look out!"

I looked out, both sides, forward and back, but saw nothing wrong. Then I heard a scuffle below, looked down, and in the dim light of the bracket-lamp saw Farley fighting his way towards the rear door. As I climbed from the cupola he opened the door, closed it again, turned and glared about. The eyes that had been laughing constantly now flashed fire, while the sunny, childlike face grew dark and terrible. Before I had succeeded in pulling myself together he lay down and became quiet again.

Now, thought I, if he will only stay there until we get to the bottom of this apparently bottomless hill I'm all right, for I guessed that the man had jim-jams. I had heard of the disorder, but had never seen a man with the fit on. Aside of five minutes he was at it again. He woke with a scream that was unearthly—wild and awful—and as suddenly grew quiet again. Now he began to talk in a natural tone of voice. "Look at the little tin soldiers," said he, "one on each bedpost. That duck with his cady cross the track must be Napoleon," he went on; "watch me swat 'im." Then he reached cautiously for one of his boots and fired it at the soldier, and fell asleep again, only to wake a moment later and leap from the locker.

"Who did that?" he shouted. "Who put that snake in my bed? Dick Haynes told you to do that, the white-livered Missourian."

It began to dawn upon me now that he was talking at me, and in order to justify myself and to try and quiet the unfortunate conductor I climbed down the steps and stood before him.

The walls of the way-car were papered with pictures of prize-fighters and play-actresses in scanty apparel, and just over the little desk hung a rusty old saber. "Jack," said I, instantly he took his eyes from the front door, where they seemed to be held by some strange spell, and glared at me.

"Why, damn you!" said he deliberately, "I thought I put you off at Shawana."

That was what he had been doing, in his mind, at the back door.

Now he came towards me, lowering his head like a bull going to war. He came by short, shuffling steps, and as he advanced I retreated towards the front door, hoping to make my escape in that way to the top of the train. When Farley had reached the middle of the car he made a lunge for the old saber, and I, divining his move, turned and seized the handle of the door, only to find that it was fastened by a spring lock, the mechanism of which I could not make out at once.

Glancing over my shoulder, I saw the mad conductor swing the saber and advance. I was never much of a fighter, and somehow I dreaded and pitied this man more than I feared him, or had feared him up to that time. I regarded him with something of that vague horror with which an able Indian looks upon another who has been scalped. But now I had my choice to fight or fly, and I flew. Ducking under his uplifted arm, I passed by him and ran up the steep steps to the cupola, the wild conductor hacking at me as I climbed.

As I passed Farley in the car I gave a yell that echoed in the hills, and that yell was my salvation. The rear brakeman heard it and came leaping over the tops of the cavorting cars just as I reached the roof of the way-car, with the wild conductor at my heels. Now I could no more make time over the top of that train than I could fly to the summit of the highest mountain range, and I knew it. I could not walk, under ordinary circumstances, on the top of a moving train, but what was I to do? Farley was after me. I leaped to the top of the last load and lit all right, but at that moment we hit a curve, and to save myself I dropped to the roof and grabbed the foot-path that runs along the tops of freight cars. Just here the conductor and the rear brakeman met, and seeing Farley flourishing the saber the brakeman engaged him, much to my relief. All over the top of that car and back to the cupola of the way-car they fought like fiends, while I lay hugging the toe-path referred to above.

Presently I could see Farley, with superhuman strength, working the brakeman towards the edge of the car roof. Clearly it was my duty to go to the assistance of the brakeman, but as I got to my feet we found another curve and I was slammed down dangerously near the margin of my car. I tried again and again to get to my feet, but in vain. Now the two men were struggling at the very edge of the way-car, and if they went down they would fall, the Lord knows how far, before they would find the bottom of the gorge. Putting forth his utmost strength, the big brakeman succeeded in freeing himself from the conductor. Farley lifted the saber, which he still held, but before he could strike the brakeman's big fist was between his eyes and the conductor lay at full length on the top of the car.

When the brakeman had lowered him to the floor of the caboose he came over and picked me from my perch and helped me back.

Of course Farley was discharged, but to my dying day I shall never forget the experience I had with him.

Consolation.

"I was unfortunate in not being able to catch the speaker's eye," said the young statesman.

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "you can't tell how a speech will turn out. Maybe you were unfortunate, and then again maybe you were lucky."

Nature's Compensation.

Love and religion, the twin lights that shine across the darkest seas, shine as brightly for the poor man as for the millionaire, and the joy which ambition gives more often lights the pathway of the lowly than the boulevards of the plutocrat.

WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES

It is a Warning That the Kidneys Are Sick and Need Help.

A bad back makes every day a dull round of pain and misery. It's a sign the kidneys are sick and cannot keep up their never-ending task of filtering the blood. Lame back, backache, dizzy spells and urinary disorders are warnings that must not be overlooked. A. G. Smith, 405 E. Mills St., Liberty, Mo., says: "I was racked with pain, stiff and lame, had dizzy spells and a terrible condition of the kidney secretions. I got so miserable I went to bed, but the doctor did not do anything for me and no one expected me to recover. Doan's Kidney Pills first relieved, then cured me, and I have had no kidney trouble for seven years since."

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

EXPERIENCED ADVICE.



The Customer—You don't appear to have a hat in the place to suit me.
The Hatter—Try a soft green one, sir.

INTOLERABLE ITCHING.

Fearful Eczema All Over Baby's Face—Professional Treatment Failed.

A Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"When my little girl was six months old I noticed small red spots on her right cheek. They grew so large that I sent for the doctor but, instead of helping the eruption, his ointment seemed to make it worse. Then I went to a second doctor who said it was eczema. He also gave me an ointment which did not help either. The disease spread all over the face and the eyes began to swell. The itching grew intolerable and it was a terrible sight to see. I consulted doctors for months, but they were unable to cure the baby. I paid out from \$20 to \$30 without relief. One evening I began to use the Cuticura Remedies. The next morning the baby's face was all white instead of red. I continued until the eczema entirely disappeared. Mrs. F. E. Gumbin, Sheldon, Ia., July 13, '08."

Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Escape Nicely Timed.

A German shoemaker left the gas turned on in his shop one night, and, upon arriving in the morning, struck a match to light it. There was a terrific explosion, and the shoemaker was blown out through the door almost to the middle of the street.

A passerby rushed to his assistance, and, after helping him to arise, inquired if he was injured.

The little German gazed in at his place of business, which was now burning quite briskly, and said:

"No, I ain't hurt. But I got out shust in time, eh?"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Fletcher*
In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Just 2,000,000 tons of butter and cheese were eaten all over the world.

LOTS OF GALL—FEW FACTS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a communication, signed by J. W. Laws and J. J. Aragon, as officers of the so-called taxpayers committee of Lincoln county. A perusal of the article displays the existence of an abundance of gall in the men who attached their names to it; its venom and vituperation are evident and its pretended statement of facts create surprise in the minds of honest men that such men as the two mentioned would lend themselves to such a proposition.

As to the statement that Councilman Hewitt "sanctioned" the passage of a bill in the council, ceding to Socorro county a "fine tract of grazing land, consisting of 270 square miles, in which there are several large sheep and stock men who pay quite considerable taxes, for 18 square miles of lava bed in the Mal Pais country," besides paying to Socorro county \$11,000, we have this to say: The strip of land ceded to Socorro county, as shown by the map, is 30 miles long and either 4 or 7 miles wide. There seems to be a jog in range 9, and it appears on the regular New Mexico map to be three instead of six miles in width, and the new line between Lincoln and Socorro counties is one mile east of the range line between 9 and 10. So if range 9 is only three miles in width, the territory ceded to Socorro county is 4x30, or 120 square miles in extent; or if range 9 is a full township in width, the strip is 7x30 and contains 210 square miles. This territory has never been considered as having any value and stock can exist there only in the rainy season; for there is no water except on the surface, and there is not a single ranchman that anybody knows, outside of the Lincoln people, living on the strip. Men who have lived longest in this county have regarded that section as the least valuable of the county's domain; and the fact that it has remained unoccupied all these years, and is still unoccupied, refutes the statement in the Lincoln article, bears out the opinion of the old-timers and causes no one who is acquainted with the facts to envy Socorro county her acquisition.

On the other hand, we received from Socorro county nine townships, 18 miles square, 324 square miles of territory, that has more than fifty homesteaders, a dozen stockmen, some patented mines and valuable improvements, about six miles of railroad, making a total valuation of at least \$60,000. In other words, Lincoln county will collect taxes annually from the attached strip of from \$1,500

to \$2,000, and in return will pay in interest annually on the \$11,000 bonded indebtedness the sum of \$550. Not one cent of taxes is derived from the "fine" tract of land ceded to Socorro county. In addition to all this, the people of that portion of Socorro county, now attached to Lincoln county, petitioned the legislature to place them in Lincoln county, and Mr. Hewitt would not have performed his duty to his constituents had he failed to do all in his power to accomplish that purpose. Let the people themselves say whether or not we have been benefitted by a change of boundary lines.

The communication also attacks Commissioners Taylor and Wingfield for ordering the election, on the grounds that the bill, under which the election was ordered, was not properly signed. The commissioners had a certified copy from the Secretary of the Territory that the bill was passed by both council and house and that the Governor allowed it to become a law by limitation. This should have satisfied most any reasonable mind; and the fact that the session laws, which have since been published and distributed, contain this bill, showing that the claims of the Lincoln people are entirely at variance with the facts. So far as the commissioners were concerned, it was not a question of whether they favored Carrizozo or Lincoln, individually, but the law is mandatory, and it was their duty to call the election if they found the requirements of the law had been fulfilled. And as to Commissioner Taylor being disqualified because he is interested in Carrizozo, that is so far-fetched that it needs no refutation.

The article states that the editor of the News backed down and acknowledged his mistake as brought out in a former article by Dr. Laws, and adds that we have other mistakes to correct. As a matter of fact, we know that we make mistakes—an admission that our correspondents won't make, though, God knows, they owe it to the people—and we do not sit on a pedestal and, Pharisee-like, thank God that we are not like other men. We are willing to grant to others what we would ask for ourselves, and claim no merit in refraining from the indulgence of abuse, calumny and vilification; for these should be avoided by all gentlemen. However, Dr. Laws and Mr. Aragon fail to state what other mistakes we have made in this county seat controversy, but they assert that we will not, to use their words, "correct other mistakes until he

sees that his political future is endangered." We thank these correspondents for informing us that we have a political future, and assure them, now that we have discovered such to be the fact, that we will endeavor to get along the best way possible, even though, as the article intimates, we are to be denied their support. They refute their own argument later on in the article, by asserting that the "News is owned by Mr. McDonald and the editor of which is but the mouthpiece of the Carrizozo boosters." Now, these two statements don't jibe, and one or the other must be an error; and all can readily see that men who make such statements, and make them as facts, and have nothing upon which to base the assertion further than a mere opinion, proves conclusively that they, in these assertions about the editor of the News, are endeavoring to create prejudice in the minds of the people, and it appears to be their purpose to obscure the real issue and attempt to make capital out of an attack on some of our people. The entire article bristles with this particular kind of "argument," made by men in a losing cause. If the people of Lincoln county take to that kind of "argument," we are willing to confess that the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce, the News and others upon whom the writers vent their spleen have made the wrong kind of campaign; for they failed to use that "uglier and stronger term" that a celebrated ex-president avoided, and have extended to their opponents the same privilege they have asked for themselves—that a discussion of this question on its merits.

They tell us also that a representative of the Chamber of Commerce attempted to corrupt Mr. Peter A. Schmidt, deputy probate clerk, by offering hush money, and assert that they have letters to bear out the statement, and proclaim their willingness to publish them. These correspondents fail, nevertheless, to produce these letters for publication, notwithstanding the assertion, and ignore the fact that the campaign is drawing to a close and there is only a limited time to answer such a charge. We know of no letters appealing to Mr. Schmidt for his silence, but we do know this much, because we were present and heard the conversation between some individuals who were talking to some members of the committee, and it was this: Someone suggested that Mr. Schmidt's services could be secured to the committee, as he had no interest in the county and that he was going to leave the terri-

tory after the election. The chairman of the committee said: "Let Schmidt go to the devil! I would not give 50 cents to stop him."

The article announces that Mr. Schmidt will meet the editor of the News or the Chamber of Commerce in joint debate, and names Capitan and Corona as meeting places. This challenge the Chamber of Commerce accepted, and fixed upon Saturday, the 14th, at Capitan, and Monday, the 16th, at Corona. These dates did not satisfy the Lincoln people, notwithstanding their anxiety for a joint discussion; so they were allowed to supply the dates. The dates for the joint debate, agreed upon by both parties, are Corona tomorrow, the 14th, and Capitan Monday, the 16th. If anyone believes that Carrizozo is unwilling to meet the issue squarely, his presence on these occasions will cause him to abandon that idea.

As to the creation of counties, our correspondents certainly err as to the failure to make a new county by the last legislature, with Clovis as the county seat. Curry county was created, Clovis was made the county seat and a complete list of county officers appointed. This and the former article from Lincoln, both of which were signed by Dr. Laws, had a great deal to say about "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." If they are so insistent in their demands on others why have they failed so utterly to live up to their own preachings? They tell us of the failures to have counties created, and say nothing of the successes. In so doing did they give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" Let us see. Twelve counties have been organized in New Mexico during the past twenty years, and seven of that number in half that time, and four of the latter number in still less time. Five of these counties were made wholly or in part from Lincoln county. We therefore, ask the people of Lincoln county if the "holier than thou art" correspondents that have asked us to publish their articles, which are calculated to arouse enmity and which freely attack the character and impugn the motives of the people of this section of the county, are in a position to "cast the first stone?"

In conclusion, allow us to say: The man who is so ready to impute improper motives to the other fellow will bear watching himself. The man who is doing what he can in a legitimate way to retain the county seat at Lincoln is entitled to respect; for that is not only his privilege but his duty, if he believes that to be for the best interest of the county. Will honest men deny that right to supporters of Carrizozo?

Statement Of the Condition of **THE EXCHANGE BANK** CARRIZOZO, N. M., at the close of business, June 30, 1909.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$101,428.08
Real Estate, Furniture and Fix- tures	19,094.18
Cash and Sight Exchange	55,291.02
	\$204,194.78
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 40,000.00
Undivided Profits	6,806.49
Deposits	214,420.02
Due other Banks	1,358.27
	\$204,194.78

I, Geo. L. Ulrick, Vice Presi-
dent of the above-named Bank, do
solemnly swear that the above
statement is true to the best of
my knowledge and belief.

Geo. L. Ulrick,
Vice President.

Correct—Attest—
Jefferson Reynolds }
Geo. L. Ulrick } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 1st day of July, 1909.

[Seal] Wm. M. Reily,
Notary Public.

FOR TRADE

Wanted to trade Angora does
for gentle work team. Must be
gentle and true pullers.
J. W. STEVENSON,
Ruidoso, N. M.

Don't be deceived by imitations
of DeWitt's Carbolicized Witch
Hazel Salve. When you ask for
DeWitt's be sure to get it. The
name is stamped on every box.
There is just one original. It is
especially good for piles. We
sell and recommend them. Sold
at Paden's drug store and Rolland
Bros.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder
Pills are just what you need and
what you should get right away
for pain in the back, backache,
rheumatic pains, and all urinary
and bladder troubles. Thousands
of people suffer from kidney and
bladder trouble and do not know
it. They think it is a cold or a
strain. Don't take any chances.
Get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder
pills. They are antiseptic and
promptly soothe the pain. Don't
fail to insist upon DeWitt's Kid-
ney and Bladder pills. We sell
them. Sold at Paden's drug store
and Rolland Bros.

ROLLAND BROS. DRUGS

Toilet Articles, Etc.

Eastman's Kodaks

Indian Curios

Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Foxworth-Galbraith LUMBER COMPANY.

Shingles, Doors, Sash, Mouldings
Building Paper, &c.

Sewell's Paint, Ancho Cement,
and everything in the line
of Building Material.

Carrizozo : : New Mexico

HEADLIGHT SALOON.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

GREEN RIVER WHISKEY.

An Up-to-Date Resort where Gentlemen can
spend a quiet half hour.

A Reading Room and Billiard
Parlor in connection.

JOHN LEE, Master.

Main street, Carrizozo.

McDONALD ADDITION

Lots 25 and 50 x 130 Feet.

When you buy a lot here it is 130 feet long, facing on a street
80 feet wide, whether for a home or for a business location.

Investigate before you buy.

A Square Deal Guaranteed.

W. C. McDONALD. Office in Bank Building.

E. S. LONG

Manufacturer of

Galvanized Tanks, Gutting,

STOVE PIPE, ROOFING, &c.

Repairing of all kinds.

Special Facilities for Roofing and Gutting.

Eat What

**You want of the food you need
Kodol will digest it.**

You need a sufficient amount of
good wholesome food and more than
this you need to fully digest it.

Else you can't gain strength, nor
can you strengthen your stomach if
it is weak.

You must eat in order to live and
maintain strength.

You must not diet, because the
body requires that you eat a suffi-
cient amount of food regularly.

But this food must be digested,
and it must be digested thoroughly.

When the stomach can't do it,
you must take something that will
help the stomach.

The proper way to do is to eat
what you want, and let Kodol di-
gest the food.

Nothing else can do this. When
the stomach is weak it needs help;
you must help it by giving it rest,
and Kodol will do that.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today, and
purchase a dollar bottle, and if you
can honestly say, that you did not
receive any benefits from it, after
using the entire bottle, the drug-
gist will refund your money to you
without question or delay.

We will pay the druggist the price
of the bottle purchased by you.

This offer applies to the large
bottle only and to but one in a
family.

We could not afford to make such
an offer, unless we positively knew
what Kodol will do for you.

It would bankrupt us.
The dollar bottle contains 2 1/2 times
as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is made at the laboratories
of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

For Sale at Dr. Paden's Drug Store and Rolland Bros.

Ring up 32 when you need a Rig.

Livery Feed and Sale Stable.

If in the
market for
Teams or
Rigs
Call on us.

W. M. REILY, Prop.

Good Rigs, Fast Teams, Careful Drivers.

CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Prompt
Attention
Given all
Phone
Orders.

CITY PHONE NO. 32

Long Distance Phone

NOEL B. WHITMIRE

BLACKSMITH

Horseshoeing and all kinds of Repair Work.

A share of the public patronage solicited.

First-class Work Guaranteed.

Billiard and Pool Parlor
in connection.

The Southwestern Bar

H. H. McWILLIAMS, Proprietor.
CAPITAN, N. M.

Liquors, Brandies and Wines

For Family and Medical Use.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

C. R. Booker, postmaster and justice of the peace at Bonito, spent several days this week.

Some special bargains during June in ladies' and gentlemen's Oxfords, men's straw and crash hats, children's suits, and ladies' parasols.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

H. H. Fris, representing the El Paso Herald, was in this city yesterday in the interest of that publication. Mr. Fris says the Herald has the cleanest subscription list of any paper—they carry no dead-heads.

We have recently received several cars of fine first-cutting alfalfa which we are offering cheap by the ton or single bale.—The Carrizozo Trading Co.

A bolt of lightning struck the O. L. Henry residence Sunday afternoon, ripping off a portion of the kitchen and shattering the glass in the windows. Fortunately the Ziegler family, who were occupying the building were temporarily absent; otherwise it is difficult to say what the result would have been.

The Spence Furniture Co. is closing out its stock of furniture at cost. The sale will last until September 1st.

Try Winfield for your next grocery order.

We have two Henderson wagons, size 3½ in. which we will close out at a bargain. Also one Winona wagon, size 2½, going cheap.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Furniture at cost until September 1st at Spence Furniture Co.

Don't forget that the rainy season is nearly here, and our stock of all kinds of field seeds is now complete. Better get what you expect to plant before it is all gone.—Carrizozo Trading Co.

Are you going? I am, and going to take on a few of the great bargains at Ziegler Bros. store.

The best grade of whiskey for medicinal purposes only, at Paden's Drug Store. 6-4tf

NOTICE.

The holder or holders of Bond No 3 issued in 1894 for One Thousand Dollars is or are hereby notified that the same will be paid upon surrender to the County Treasurer of Lincoln County New Mexico, and that interest on the same will stop on and after August 1, 1909.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

Ready for You!



Fall Styles are in!

See them in the Store.

Special Styles for Young Men — styles worthy of the name and the label of "Sincerity Clothes."

You can't be far wrong in buying from us.

We'll make it right too, by exchange, correction, or return your money. We try to follow the "Golden Rule" business.

Scores of Cloth Patterns in all the latest effects

\$15 to \$27.50

Also a new and up-to-date line of Hats, Fancy Vests and Neckwear.

ZIEGLER THE HOUSE OF GOOD TASTE. BROS.

The June Bride

and

The Sweet Girl Graduate

can both be suitably remembered

at the

Pioneer Jewelry Store

J. R. Humphrey

Call and look over our stock.

FOR SALE—Some good cord wood. See H. S. CAMPBELL, 3-12.

..GROCERIES..

Goods promptly delivered to any part of town.

W. E. WINFIELD

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Groceries

A Share of Your Patronage Solicited

Fresh Vegetables twice a week.

Everything fresh.

PHONE 56

Alamogordo Ave., near Fourth

Notice of Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
July 1, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Matt Gilmore, of Alto, N. M., who, on November 7, 1902, made Homestead Entry No. 2117, Ser. No. 0832, for the E. 1/4 NW 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 34, Township 18 N., Range 13 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Clement Hightower, United States Commissioner, at his office in Captain, N. M., on the 15th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George Hays, Charles Barrell, A. J. Gilmore, Marvel Lane, all of Alto, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
June 19, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Harold W. Blanchard, of Richardson, N. M., who, on April 15, 1902, made Homestead Entry No. 4035, Serial No. 01712, for Lots 5 and 6, NE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 6, and Lot 1, Section 7, Township 9 South, Range 15 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. G. Riggle, probate clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on the 15th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
W. A. Yates, of Richardson, N. M.; Catarina Bandolero, of Richardson, N. M.; Felix Perea, of White Oaks, N. M.; Phil H. Blanchard, of Richardson, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
June 7, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Franklin Allison, of Gionno, N. M., who, on August 18, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 4190, Ser. No. 01871, for E. 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 31, and E. 1/4 NW 1/4, sec. 35, Township 19 S., Range 15 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before J. G. Riggle, probate clerk of Lincoln County, at his office at Lincoln, N. M., on the 10th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
George W. Cline, Willie T. Cline, Phoebe Cline, Grace M. Allison, all of Gionno, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
June 28, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Little, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on August 10, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 4030, Ser. No. 011005, for E. 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 2, and N. 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 11, Township 8 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. H. Harvey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Carrizozo, N. M., on the 13th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
J. H. Canina, R. F. Goff, S. B. Taylor, James M. Simms, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
June 26, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Gumm, of Carrizozo, N. M., who, on October 26, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 5044, Serial No. 011005, for E. 1/4 NW 1/4 and W. 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 1, Township 8 S., Range 10 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before A. H. Harvey, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Carrizozo, N. M., on the 13th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James M. Simms, George Lee, H. J. Little, A. C. Wingfield, all of Carrizozo, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
May 8, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that Charles R. Lane of Alto, N. M., who, on August 27, 1902, made Homestead Entry No. 2521, Ser. No. 08301, for E. 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 22, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, sec. 23, and N. 1/4 NW 1/4, sec. 26, Township 19 S., Range 15 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Clement Hightower, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Captain, N. M., on the 10th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses:
A. J. Gilmore, of Alto, N. M.; E. T. Lane, Joseph Coleman, E. J. Crawford, all of Alto, N. M.

T. C. TILLOTSON, Register.

Forfeiture Notice.

To Simon Ryan, Walter R. Weeks, Oscar D. Weeks, R. L. Ruckey, Benjamin F. Hammett, co-owners, their heirs and assigns, and to all persons whom it may concern.

You and each of you are hereby notified that E. Henry Phaff, of El Paso, Texas, your co-owner in the Copper mining claim in White Oaks Mining District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, have expended One Hundred Dollars for and during each of the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1908, in labor and improvements upon the said Copper mining claim in order to hold and retain under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for each of said years.

And you are further notified that if within ninety days after the completion of this notice by publication either of you fails or refuses to contribute to the undersigned some proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner, the interest in said mining claim of the co-owner so failing or refusing to so contribute will become the property of the undersigned under said section 2324.

HERBY DESSY.

First pub. 6-25-09-11.

TEACHERS NOTICE.

The Lincoln County Teachers Institute will be held at the public school building, in Carrizozo, beginning Monday, August 16, 1909, and continuing two weeks.

The examination for teacher's certificates will be held the last two days of the institute, August 27th and 28th.

It is compulsory upon all persons who expect to teach in any of the public schools of this territory to attend the county institute or show a certificate of attendance upon some county institute or summer Normal, approved by the superintendent of Public Instruction, held within the year. Unless most substantial excuses are rendered for failure to attend there will be no variation from the legal requirements in this county.

JNO. A. HALRY,
Supt. of Schools,
Lincoln Co. N. M.

NOTICE.

Last Will and Testament of
JACOB GALLAGHER,
Deceased.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that a paper purporting to be the last will and Testament of Jacob Gallagher, late of Lincoln County, New Mexico, deceased, has been filed in the probate court of said county and that the same will be proven at the next regular term of said court to be begun and held on the first Monday in September, 1909. All persons having objections to the producing of said purported will and Testament will be heard at such time and place.

Given under my hand and the seal of the probate court of Lincoln County, New Mexico, this 17th day of July, 1909.

J. G. RIGGLE, Probate Clerk.
By PETER A. SCHMIDT, Deputy.

An Abstract of Title

Is as necessary as a Deed to show that you have a good title to your land. Have you got one? If not order now.

AMERICAN TITLE & TRUST CO.

(INCORPORATED)

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

GEORGE SPENCE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Bank Building

Carrizozo New Mexico

NEID & LITTLE

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

Plans and Estimates on all classes of buildings furnished on short notice.

Carrizozo, New Mexico.

S. J. WOODLAND

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

Estimates Furnished.

Carrizozo, New Mexico.

NOTICE.

A Petition having been presented to the Board of County Commissioners which is found to have been signed by qualified electors of Lincoln County, New Mexico, equal in number to at least one-half of the legal votes cast at the last preceding general election in said county, asking for the removal of the county seat of said county to Carrizozo, in said county, and that question of such removal be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said county. And the Board finds that the said town of Carrizozo is more than twenty miles from the present county seat of said county. The Board further finds that the original costs of construction of the Court House and Jail of said county was less than thirty thousand dollars as shown by the records of the board of county commissioners of this county. And a conveyance having been made by the Carrizozo Townsite Company to this county, conveying Block Eight in said town of Carrizozo, said block eight containing, as shown by the plat of said town, not less than three-fourths of an acre, which said conveyance is hereby accepted. This Board further finds that said town of Carrizozo is situated upon a line of railroad, and that the present county seat of said Lincoln County is situated off the line of a railroad.

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the prayer of such Petition, and in accordance with the facts so found and with the statutes in such case made and provided, it is hereby ordered and directed that an election of the qualified electors of Lincoln county, New Mexico, be held in each of the precincts of said county, on the 17th day of August, 1909, and at said election the tickets to be voted shall contain:—"FOR COUNTY SEAT," with the name of the place for which the voter desires to cast his ballot either printed or written thereon. Such ballots shall be canvassed as in elections for county officers and the returns of such election shall be certified by the Probate Clerk to the Territorial Secretary together with a certified copy of the order of the County Commissioners and a sworn certificate of the publication thereof, to be filed in the office of said secretary.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR, Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
J. G. Riggle, Probate Clerk.

AVISO!

Una Petición obiendo sido presentada al Cuerpo de Comisionados y la misma habiendo sido hayado que ha sido firmada por la mayoría de las Volantes de el Condado de Lincoln que han votado en la ultimo Eleccion General, en dicho Condado, pidiendo el cambio de la Cabeza de Condado de dicho Condado para el Carrizozo en dicho Condado, y que una cuestión de el cambio sea sometida al voto de los Electores Cualificados de dicho Condado, y la Comisión hoy que la dicho Plaza de Carrizozo, esta una distancia mas que veinte milles dis-

tante de la presente Cabeza de Condado en dicho Condado. Los Comisionados ademas hayan que el costo original de construcción de la Casa de Cortes y Carcel de dicha Condado es menos que \$30,000 segun enseñan los registros de las Comisionados de Condado de este Condado; y untrasposo habiendo sido hecho por el Carrizozo Townsite Company trasposando Cuadra 8 en dicho Plaza de Carrizozo, dicho Cuadra 8 conteniendo segun se enseña por el Mapa de dicho Plaza no menos que 3/4 de acres, cual dicho trasposo ha sido por esta aceptada. La Comisión hoy ademas que dicho Plaza de Carrizozo esta situada en la linea ferrera, y que la presente Cabeza de Condado de dicho Condado esta situada lejos de la linea ferrera.

AHORA EN COMPLIMENTO de el ruego de dicho Petition, y en acuerdo con los hechos, segun hayados y segun los estatutos en tales casos hechos y provistos es por esta ordenado y deréjedo que una Elección de los Votantes Cualificados de el Condado de Lincoln, New Mexico, sella tenida en cada uno de los Precintos de dicho Condado, en el día 17 de Agosto, y en dicho Elección the Boletas de ser Votados deven contener:—"PARA CABEZERA DE CONDADO," en donde el Votante deca Votar crea escrito ó imprintado y tales voletos seran contados lo mismo que en Elección para oficiales de condado, y las retornos de dicho Elección ceran certificados por el Secretario de la Corte de Pruebas al Secretario del Territorio junto con una copia certificada de la orden de los Comisionados, y tambien un Certificado juramentado de la publicación para que cea protocolada en la oficina de dicho Secretario.

ROBT. H. TAYLOR, Presidente de la Cuerpo de Comisionados.

J. G. Riggle, Secretario de la Corte de Pruebas.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. F. A. GIERKE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Carrizozo New Mexico.

FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
Notary Public.
Office in Exchange Bank Carrizozo.

J. E. Wharton...
Attorney at Law,
Alamogordo, New Mexico.
I do a general practice in all courts.

HEWITT & HUDSPETH
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
White Oaks : New Mexico

G. W. HALL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Corporation and Mining Law a Specialty.
Notary in Office.
Bank Building, Carrizozo.

Against Removal of the County Seat.

The Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce is now pleading with the taxpayers to make for them a town like Albuquerque, a town like Roswell, a town like Alamogordo, etc. They invite correspondence, and state that they will do all in their power to furnish accurate information. But let us see how these representatives of Carrizozo work to the best interest of the taxpayers. At the instigation of the boosters of Carrizozo, Councilman Hewitt made or sanctioned the passage of Council Bill No. 119. Sections 1 and 2 of this bill as given on page 326 and 327 of the Sessions Acts of 1908 saddles upon the taxpayers of Lincoln county \$11,000 in bonds bearing interest for 30 years, and transfers from the northwestern portion of the county a fine tract of grazing land consisting of 270 square miles in which there are several large sheep and stockmen who pay considerable taxes, to Socorro county for 18 square miles of lava bed of the mal pais country west of the town of Oscura. Now, why did they make this wonderful trade exchanging 270 square miles of fine grazing country for 18 square miles of lava bed of the mal pais and pay \$11,000 besides? Did Socorro county take over any of our bonded indebtedness? No. Why? Because the boosters of Carrizozo were so anxious to add on more territory to their south and west, so as to make the town appear more centrally located; that saddling on the taxpayers a bonded indebtedness of \$11,000 bearing 5 per cent interest for 30 years was of little or no consequence at all in their minds. But could we not as taxpayers have kept our territory and spent the \$11,000 on good roads for the entire county to much better advantage? Carrizozo will tell you that by this trade we get the taxes from about five or six miles of railroad. The fact is that the railroad ran in and out of old boundary line of Lincoln county, and such a wonderful trade as this only settles the dispute between Lincoln and Socorro counties as to who shall collect the taxes. In the meantime taxpayers dance to the tune of \$11,000 bearing 5 per cent for 30 years. At the instigation of the boosters of Carrizozo there was further legislation. Council bill No. 86, introduced by Councilman Navarro of the district containing Socorro county, and sanctioned by Councilman Hewitt, was introduced for the express purpose of special legislation applicable to Lincoln county, and with the purpose in view of making it pos-

sible to hold an election and the transference of the county seat at the expense of the taxpayers without the town of Carrizozo having to put up \$25,000 or \$30,000 for new buildings. Under the provision of this bill, Commissioners Taylor and Wingfield, knowing the financial condition of the county, and regardless of the fact that they knew and had presented to them, that the petition had been fraudulently and illegally signed, and further that notwithstanding the fact that it was presented to them Council bill 86 was illegal, that in the course of its passage it had not signed by either the speaker of the house or the president of the council, nor had been signed by the governor; notwithstanding all this Commissioners Wingfield and Taylor shoulder all the responsibility and order an election at an expense to taxpayers. Is it any wonder that Lincoln county is in an impoverished condition? We are glad to know that we have a governor who will not sign every bill, no matter how it is engrossed, unless it is a bill that is properly authenticated, and we believe that the governor knew that this bill was a scheme of real estate owners of Carrizozo and was not to the best interests of Lincoln county where he once lived. As to Commissioner Taylor he was legally disqualified as a public officer from taking any step in ordering an election, for the reason that it is well known that Mr. Taylor has business interests in Carrizozo that will be enhanced in value by his voting and working for the town of Carrizozo. One would hardly believe that this same commissioner, Mr. Taylor, refused to put screens over six windows of the county jail to prevent flies, saws, etc., from being handed to prisoners from the outside, and that Mr. Taylor when urged by Mr. Wingfield as to the necessity of such screens gave as an excuse, "I know that they are needed but the county has not the money." Still, notwithstanding this impoverished condition of the county, Mr. Taylor does not delay the expense of an election by waiting to find out from the judge his opinion of the legality of the very law under which he and Mr. Wingfield ordered the election. The people will pay for the expense of this election, but when the legality of this council bill is carried to the supreme court as it will be, the election will be all for naught, no matter whether Carrizozo wins the election or not. Carrizozo has also the nerve to try to bully the taxpayers into the belief that unless they succeed in carrying the election that

at next meeting of the legislature that they will cut the county into two parts. Do not be worried by any such bluff. Let us consider how easy such a proposition will be. Look up the Santa Fe papers of the last legislature and the one preceding it and you will find: An attempt was made to divide Grant county and create Pyramid county. Money was spent freely but it was a failure. An attempt was made to divide Eddy county and make, as good a town as Artesia, the county seat, but the result was a failure. An attempt was made to make Clovis a county seat by taking a portion of Roosevelt, Guadalupe and Quay counties. Result failure. Then, again, Carrizozo in her attempt, in which she is spending, and has been spending money freely, has failure staring her in the face.

The Chamber of Commerce of Carrizozo has not called our \$150 offer for the investigation of the county records. Mr. Haley of the Carrizozo News has backed down and acknowledged his mistake as brought out in the article by Dr. Laws in the last issue of the News and Outlook. Mr. Haley has other mistakes to correct and so we leave the \$150 offer open for further investigation of the records. The editor of the Carrizozo News had his attention called to his misrepresentation of facts in his series of articles and he had a chance to correct them in two issues of his paper before the appearance of the article by Dr. Laws but he did not do so until he saw that he was going to be exposed through the columns of the Outlook. Nor will he correct other mistakes until he sees that his political future is endangered.

The fact is that the Carrizozo Chamber of Commerce does not want the tax-payers to know the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Their representatives have offered Deputy Clerk of the county, Peter A. Schmidt, who as a result of his work for the county knows the records thoroughly, hush money to keep his mouth shut, and the amount proposed was a good round sum. Now does this look like the Chamber of Commerce wants the tax-payers to know the real facts as shown by the records of the county? Now, if Carrizozo denies this statement we are ready and prepared to publish some letters to bear out our statements, and when you, the tax-payers see the names signed to the letters you will see a light. I will state further that Mr. Schmidt is not the only one Carrizozo has figured to buy up. Now that Carrizozo will not take the \$150.00 offer to

examine the records, and on account of time and space we make them this offer, that Peter A. Schmidt will meet Mr. Haley or the Chamber of Commerce of Carrizozo in joint debate before the tax-payers and we have this to say that Mr. Schmidt, who knows the records, will show to you tax-payers, that either Mr. Haley and the Chamber of Commerce do not know the county's affairs or are telling you deliberate lies. So as to save time we will mention Capitan and Corona as meeting places. The county's affairs are in a deplorable condition and the Carrizozo News which is owned by Mr. McDonald, and the editor of which is but the mouth-piece of the Carrizozo boosters, has been very loth to publish any facts of the county that may be unfavorable to the removal of the county seat to Carrizozo. But whatever the Carrizozo News may publish in favor of removal of the county seat and whatever figures the Chamber of Commerce of Carrizozo may twist to meet their needs, we, as tax-payers know that our taxes are at present as high as they should be; we know also that new buildings can not be erected without extra expense and extra taxation; we know also that the county's debts should not be prorated back four or five years before payment is made; we know also that the roads of the county should be put in better condition and that the commissioners should not juggle with our road and bridge funds. We know also that there is no getting away from the fact that the county now owes \$39,000.00 with money for the redemption of only one \$1,000.00 bond and that will leave \$38,000, and that with the \$11,000 bonds that we so accommodatingly took over from Socorro county that will make our indebtedness \$49,000. With \$30,000 more bonds for new buildings means \$79,000 indebtedness and this means, regardless of what Mr. Haley may say relative to rent and interest, that the tax-payers will pay out of their funds over \$100,000 before she can pay out of debt and pay for new buildings. Now, fellow citizens we ask your consideration of these facts and ask you to work and vote with us for the best interest of Lincoln county.

Signed, Committee of Taxpayers of Lincoln county.

J. J. ARAGON, Chairman.
J. W. LAWS, Treasurer.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous little pills, easy to take, safe, sure and gentle. Get Early Risers. They are the best pills made. We sell them. Sold by Paden's drug store.

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WAGONS — IRON ROOFING — CHICKEN NETTING

Wholesale and Retail
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WELCH & TITSWORTH.

CAPITAN.

A Sample of "Fair Play."

"The Carrizozo News, which is owned by Mr. McDonald and the editor of which is the mouth-piece of the Carrizozo boosters," is a fair sample of the statements in the Laws-Aragon article. It may be that the editor of this paper has been indebted to Mr. McDonald for financial favors in the past, as he might have been to many friends in Lincoln county, but we are willing to allow Mr. McDonald to say if he knows anything of the receipts of the business of this office, the expense of its operation, or has ever seen an account, except when work as been performed for him, and for which he paid like other patrons of the papers. Mr. McDonald is credited with being a good business man, and we ask the question: Would any business man who had his money invested in a concern be content to allow another to run his business, never call for an accounting, never ask to see the books, and never receive a cent? There can be only one answer to this question. It is true that Mr. McDonald has been a friend to the editor of the News, and was long before this paper came into existence, and at times when friends were needed. Is it a crime to have Mr. McDonald for

a friend? If so, we must plead guilty.

As to the News being the mouth-piece of the Carrizozo "boosters," as our opponents are wont to term the inhabitants of this section, we would simply ask the people to study the columns of the News the past few weeks, and see if the opposition has not used as much space as have the Carrizozo boosters. We would also have our readers remember the fact that when the Lincoln committee have had anything to say the articles have been so long that it required an entire page to accommodate them, and that an extra amount of paper and labor were used in producing their articles. Does this look like we had been dodging the question? We ask the people of Lincoln county, after having read the Lincoln articles in this paper, if they believe the Lincoln committee would have done as much, had conditions been reversed? The character of their communications is answer sufficient. We are quite willing to have the people answer: "Who have been intemperate in speech and article in this campaign?"

W. C. McDonald left Sunday night for Kansas City.

Normal Convenes Monday.

The Lincoln County Normal Institute will convene Monday at Carrizozo, and will be in session for a period of two weeks. The sessions of the normal will be held in the public school building. Prof. John Milne of Albuquerque will conduct the Institute. A large number of teachers from all portions of the county will be in attendance, and a successful and beneficial session is anticipated.

W. L. Gumm returned Sunday from a three days trip to Lincoln.

J. G. Riggle, probate clerk, was up Sunday from Lincoln and Capitan.

Mr. and Mrs. Seaborn T. Gray were in Carrizozo this week from Capitan.

F. W. Gurney's residence on the Lacy addition is assuming proportions, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mr and Mrs. J. H. Canning and children returned Tuesday from Eagle Creek, where they had spent a week fishing.

Chas. Weidman, for many years a prominent citizen of this county, but the last few years a resident of the Pecos valley, died in Chicago last week, while he and his wife were visiting there.

Mrs. Albert Ziegler and daughters returned Monday from Alamogordo, where they had been visiting some former White Oaks friends.

B. R. Robinson was over from Bonito Tuesday. He came over to meet his sons James, and Robt. Corn, who were returning from Bent, Otero county.

W. H. McNew drove a part of his cattle to Otero county this week. The short range compelled him to get some of his cattle to other pasture.

Attorney Geo. B. Barber, wife and children came up from Lincoln Saturday. Mr. Barber went to Santa Fe Sunday, returning Wednesday morning.

The foundation is completed for the hospital, and the work of laying brick will began at once. This will be one of the substantial buildings of the town.

Ira O. Wetmore was up from El Paso last week with a number of gentlemen, who were looking over the field, with a view of investing in property here.

Mrs. H. B. Tompkins, after a three-month's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Jno. M. Penfield, of Lincoln, returned yesterday. She will start, however, today for Morenci, Arizona, to remain with her son, William, for some time.

CARRIZOZO NEWS

CARRIZOZO • NEW MEXICO

ALL PARTNERS IN BUSINESS

Boston Store Has Come to the Extreme in Development of Profit-Sharing Scheme.

Profit sharing, which in America is virtually an experiment, has been in practical application for a quarter of a century in England. The number of labor co-partnership societies there rose from 15 in 1883 to 112 last year, with an increase in business from \$300,000 to about \$20,000,000.

The South Metropolitan Company last year divided \$180,000 among its employees, the equivalent of a seven and one-half per cent. dividend on their wages, and in 18 years it has distributed \$2,100,000 to workmen as their share of the profits. Six English gas companies adopted the profit sharing plan during the year.

According to Moody's Magazine, Mr. Carnegie says that a Boston store has gone furthest of all in "the direction of making its employees shareholders." This establishment, he says, employs 700 to 900 men, the capital stock is held only by employees and is returned to the corporation at its value should the employees leave the service. Every share of stock belongs to some one working in the store.

Cycle Ride of 60 Miles for a Wife.

A wedding was solemnized recently at the Wesleyan church at Colchester, England, under unusual circumstances.

The necessary certificate from the registrar not having arrived on Saturday night, the anxious bridegroom, F. E. Moore, accompanied by the brother of the bride, T. E. Wright, started off at 3:30 a. m. on Sunday to cycle to Clacton, where they awaited the sorting of the morning mail. The expected letter was not, however, in the mail, and the pair then cycled to Dovercourt, the residence of the registrar. He kindly went to the registration office at Harwich with them and handed them the all essential document.

The cyclists then rode back to Colchester, having covered in all sixty miles. The wedding had been fixed for 8 a. m., but it was duly solemnized at 2:30 p. m.

The Power of the Ad.

John Harnitt Lowndes, the noted psychologist of Richmond, was praising the power of advertising.

A lady disputed the compelling power that Mr. Lowndes imputed to the advertisement, and on a wager the psychologist inserted in a Richmond daily the following:

"I promise nothing. I contract to perform nothing. But—"

"Send me 50 cents in stamps. Perhaps there is a surprise in store for you. Who knows?" J. H. L., P. O. Box 217."

And Mr. Lowndes won his wager. His curious advertisement brought him in enough stamps to make a substantial contribution to Richmond's charities. It also caused—for the story spread—a boom in advertising among Richmond's men of business.

Hawk That Wouldn't Be Trapped.

An interesting hawk story comes from Concord township. Recently N. V. Kearns, a farmer, set a steel trap in his chicken lot to catch some sly animal that had been robbing him of chickens.

The day after it was set an investigation showed that the trap had been carried away. Nearly a week passed before he heard a great commotion among his chickens, and going out he saw a hawk soaring upward with a chicken in his beak and another in one of his claws, and from the other claw was dangling the steel trap that had been carried away a few days before.—Ashboro Courier.

THE TRAFFIC IN PANAMA HATS



A DEALER BARTERING FOR HATS



A SKILLED WEAVER OF HATS

The expression "Panama hat," as indicative of the origin of this celebrated article of headgear, is an evident misnomer, inasmuch as these hats are made in the greatest perfection in Ecuador, Peru and Colombia. Formerly the entire output of this product destined for the foreign trade, was shipped via the principal port of the isthmus of Panama, which became the great mart and intermediate depository of this important article of South American commerce, and in the course of time these famous and much-sought-for hats were inappropriately designated, in the markets of the world, "Panama hats." For many years Panama enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the chief market for the sale and distribution of these hats, but Guayaquil, Ecuador, long ago wrested that honor from the isthmian city, and remains to-day the great emporium and distributing center of the Panama hat industry of the world. In Latin America these hats are not now, nor have they ever been, known as "Panama" hats, but are universally called "jipijapa," in honor of the town in Ecuador where it is said they were first manufactured.

In Europe, and especially in France, it is generally supposed that the straw out of which Panama hats are manufactured is so expensive in the countries producing the raw material that hats made of it are articles of luxury beyond the means of all except the well-to-do or rich. This is a popular error, since Panama hats are in common use by rich and poor alike in the South American countries which engage to any considerable extent in their manufacture. The high price of Panama hats in foreign countries is largely due to the import duties placed upon them and to the fact that they pass through the hands of a considerable number of commission merchants before reaching the ultimate purchaser. The price of the hats in the places where they are manufactured varies greatly, according to the quality of the material used and the skill of the workmen employed. A fine quality of jipijapa or Panama hat, made in the province of Manabi, Ecuador, out of a particularly strong, soft, and silky straw, is seldom seen in the United States, because the planters along the Ecuadorian coast are willing to pay \$29 to \$100 for a hat so pliant and flexible that it can be fold-

ed up and carried in the pocket without the slightest injury.

One of the finest Panama hats ever made was sent to the prince of Wales some years ago, and it was so delicate and exquisitely woven that it could be folded into a package no larger than his watch.

The raw material, or toquilla straw, out of which Panama hats are made, and to which is due their compactness, lightness of weight, durability, elasticity, imperviousness to water, and ease with which they can be cleaned when soiled, comes chiefly from Ecuador. The shrub, *Carludovica palmata*, from which toquilla straw is obtained, is from six to ten feet high, and grows wild in the hot and humid regions of the Pacific coast of Ecuador and Colombia, and in the forests of the Upper Amazon in Peru. There are five or six species of the plant, some of which have been more or less successfully cultivated, but the main supply of the fiber or straw comes from the plant in its natural state. The price of the straw varies according to the place of production, color, length, thickness, and number of threads to the strand or skein. The plant resembles the saw palmetto, and is fan-shaped.

Just before ripening, when the shrub attains a height of about five feet, it is cut, boiled in hot water, and after being thoroughly dried and assorted is ready for use. In the case of the highly prized shrubs that grow in the damp and gloomy depths of the tropical forests, a slightly different process of gathering and curing the fiber is observed, inasmuch as the fan-shaped leaves are cut from the trunk of the shrub just as they are in the act of opening, are stripped of their outer filaments, immersed for a few seconds in a vat of boiling water, then withdrawn for a moment and again submerged for an instant, taken out, vigorously shaken and carefully suspended on a string to dry in the shade, and a day later bleached in the intense rays of the tropical sun. Greater whiteness of straw may be secured by originally boiling the fiber in water containing a certain proportion of lemon juice.

A central school of hat making has been established at Panama, provided for by government funds. Fourteen scholarships have been established, two from each of the seven provinces of the republic. Pupils must not be less than 15 years of age, of good conduct and health, willing and desirous of learning hat weaving, have good eyesight, and contract an obligation to teach the same industry wherever designated by the government. The school was opened June 15, 1905, and general interest is taken in the result of this new enterprise.

On the Pacific slope of Ecuador, Panama hats are made in the provinces of Manabi and Guayas, the for-

mer producing the celebrated jipijapas of Montecristo and Santa Ana, and the latter those of Santa Elena and Manglaralto. In the inter-Andine region of the republic, the manufacture is confined to the provinces of Azuay, Canar, Pichincha and Loja. In the first-named province over 3,000 persons are engaged in the hat industry. The celebrated Sigis brand of Panama hats are made in this province out of a fiber so durable that hats made of it are said to stand without injury the most violent crushings.

In the Amazon region of Ecuador, Panama hats are manufactured at Santa Rosa out of straw brought from Napo. The province of Manabi, however, is the great toquilla straw-producing region of the republic, most of the hats manufactured in Ecuador being made out of this straw, and large quantities of it are exported to Piura, Peru, notwithstanding the heavy export tax to which it is subject, to be used in making the celebrated Peruvian catnachos hats. Antioquia is the principal Colombia hat manufacturing center of Colombia.

The United States is the largest purchaser of Panama hats, having imported from Ecuador in 1904 jipijapas to the value of \$600,901. Germany, Great Britain and France, in the order named, are next in importance in this traffic.

The straw exported from Ecuador to Peru is shipped in bales weighing about 85 pounds each, a pound of the straw bringing from 70 to 80 cents, according to grade. Germany also takes a small quantity of straw. The manufacture of a Panama hat often requires the labor of a skilled weaver, working five or six months in the late twilight or early dawn, the only time available for making the finer grades of hats.

Diseases of Wireless Operators.

A French naval surgeon has observed facts which he thinks warrant him in attributing certain morbid conditions to overexposure to the electrical waves employed in wireless telegraphy. For the most part they have affected the eye, generally in conjunctivitis, though in one instance there was keratitis.

Eczema, too, has been observed, and the author thinks that many cases of neurasthenia are attributed to the current. He remarks that induced currents are a common product of the action of the apparatus, and intimates that these may cause trouble among other persons than those immediately concerned in the telegraphic operations. He recommends that operators be provided with blue or yellow spectacles.

Avoid Aviatorial Hysterics.

The biggest thing about an airship is the quantity of superheated air that inflates it, and much of the talk of the day about airships is of the same stuff. The mighty dirigible, invulnerable, lightning-proof and wind-defiant, loaded with its mortars and paraphernalia for raining down death-dealing bombs, is still a rainbow which all the world can see, but may never reach. Perhaps it will some day become a practical means of transportation; without doubt it may be used as a spy, a lookout to give notice of the approach of an enemy; doubtless, as well, it may be used as a messenger to carry a few men from camp to camp or from ship to shore. But it is not going to accomplish all the horrors now being claimed for it.

To Count a Billion.

To count 1,000,000,000 would require a person to count 200 a minute for a period of 9,512 years, 342 days, five hours and 20 minutes, providing he should count continuously. But suppose we allow the counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping, then he would need 19,025 years, 319 days, ten hours and 40 minutes in which to complete the task.

The Way of a Woman.

Oh, woman, in your hours of ease, You keep us wobbling at the knees. You tell us things, then show your gall, By swearing 'twasn't meant at all.
—Los Angeles Express.



The above photograph taken in the interior of China shows a native giving her pet bird a bath in the river. The bottom of the cage is removed while the cage itself is in the water; thus, while the bird is still held captive, it is enabled to bathe to its heart's content and to its great enjoyment.

RAREST COIN FOUND

Two Gold Pieces, Only Ones Ever Struck Off Discovered.

Issue Was Planned at Request of Californians But Never Was Authorized by Congress—Sell for Record Price.

New York.—Coin collectors are talking of nothing but the two unique United States gold coins of \$50 denomination, which were purchased by William H. Woodin of this city at the highest premium ever paid for a rare coin.

These \$50 gold pieces are regarded by collectors as the rarest coins in the world, and were much sought after, Woodin only securing them after spirited bidding, which ran above the previous record for high premiums, made when a Brashers gold doubloon was sold for \$5,200 at a Philadelphia sale some time ago.

Mr. Woodin bought the coins from Stephen E. Kagy and John W. Hazeltine, Philadelphia collectors, who had held them for many years. They are the only coins of \$50 denomination ever struck off by the United States.

They were patterns of the "half union" design, made at the order of Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie, and never went beyond the experimental stage, although said to be the most striking ever designed by the government.

These two gold pieces have not been seen since the year of their minting, 1877, and were supposed by all collectors to have been melted up.

Each of the coins is of a distinctive

design, although differing only in minor details. They are exactly two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

These were the only \$50 gold pieces ever issued at the United States mint and are not to be confounded with the \$50 pieces minted in California, dated 1851, 1852 and 1855.

Before the establishment of the United States branch mint at San Francisco in 1854 the California pioneers had to rely upon gold dust and the gold coins made by private persons for their circulating medium. The gold dust fluctuated greatly in value and purchasing power, while the private coins nearly all were of a depreciated character, ranging in value from eight to twenty per cent. discount. To relieve the inconvenience and loss caused by this circulating medium of indefinite value the government in 1850 provided for the establishment of an assay office in San Francisco.

Upon the appearance of the United States assay office ingots all the private old coins were gradually driven out of circulation, many of them being deposited at the assay office and released in the shape of the octagonal ingots.

Relief to a certain extent was furnished in 1854, when more United States gold pieces came into circulation and the San Francisco branch mint began operations. Soon the octagonal pieces met the fate of the smaller California coin, being exported or sent to the local mint and remelted, and it was not long before the business men of California felt the need of a gold piece of large denomination.

As a result the business men of San Francisco early in 1854 sent a petition to the secretary of the treasury requesting him to authorize the striking at the San Francisco mint of a \$50 piece of the same shape and fineness as the regular United States double eagle.

Badly needed as were the gold coin provided by the bill, the bill never became a law. On May 29, 1854, Senator Gwin again brought the matter of the issue of the five and ten eagle pieces to the attention of the senate, but discussion was postponed. On June 16 the bill passed the senate by a large majority, although it failed to meet the approval of the house.

It is not known why the work of executing the dies of the United States \$50 pieces was delayed until 1877 when the reason for their creation occurred in 1854. While only these two pieces were struck in gold, still a number of specimens were made of copper from each of the two sets of dies. Even the copper pieces are of great rarity and highly valued.

The coins were designed by William Barber, formerly chief engraver of the mint and father of the present chief engraver, Charles E. Barber. Mr. Barber's initial, "B," appears on the coins under the bust of Liberty. The reverse design of both coins is exactly the same. There are marked differences on the obverse. The head of Liberty on one is larger than the other, the diadem bearing the word "Liberty" being plain, while the second variety shows a smaller head, and the diadem bears five starlike ornaments. The date of both coins is the same, "1877."

COUPLE OLD BUT IMPETUOUS.

Seventy-Two and Sixty Meet and Wed Within Twenty-Four Hours—Bride from Indiana.

Watsonville, Cal.—Love at first sight is not confined to youth, judging by the swift course of a romance that culminated the other day with the marriage of Emma Higbee, 60 years old, and David J. Kemp, aged 72, the couple having accomplished their whole courtship, from introduction to housekeeping, in less than twenty-four hours.

The bride, who is a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived in Watsonville to pay a visit to friends living here. One of the first persons introduced to her was the bridegroom, who is a wealthy fruit planter in this section. Kemp was greatly impressed with the charms of the visitor. With an impetuosity unusual in a man of seventy-odd years, at least in affairs of the heart, he began his wooing without delay, and such was his ardor and eloquence that before the evening ended Miss Higbee had agreed to become his wife.

The next day the prospective bridegroom was out bright and early, and one of the first matters attended to by the county clerk was the issuance of the marriage license. The marriage was solemnized a few hours later, and that night Mr. and Mrs. Kemp settled in their home, where they have been showered with congratulations by their friends.

Strange Coincidence at Havana.

Washington.—A strange coincidence in the arrivals of the battleship Maine, the successor of the vessel destroyed in the harbor of Havana just before the Spanish-American war, and the Mississippi, to bring home Gov. Magoon and other officials when the recent American intervention ceased, is noted in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Barry, who commanded the Cuban army of pacification, just made public.

He says the two vessels arrived in Havana harbor at 11 a. m. January 25, 11 years to the minute after the arrival of the ill-fated former battleship Maine.

Where It Gets Busy.

"Idle French Money to Come to America." Idle American money often goes to France.—New York Evening Post.

No Resemblance.

Jack Bachelor—That is a remarkably handsome and intelligent looking baby.

Mrs. Newlywed—Ah! some say he looks like me, and some say he looks like Fred.

Jack Bachelor—Nonsense; he don't look a bit like either of you.—Judge.

When beauty doctors remove freckles they demand spot cash.

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