

12-24-1909

## Carlsbad Current, 12-24-1909

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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# The Carlsbad Current

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 24, 1909

NUMBER 6

## A TRIP TO THE PLAINS.

Nine years ago during a big horse work on the Plains of Eddy county a trip was made and a couple of weeks spent that in comparison with the auto ride of the present is different. Then the towns of Lovington, Knowles and Monument were great blank places on a broad, level prairie, there being but one small adobe house at Monument in which was a postoffice supplied by a free service from Carlsbad. Today the country around Knowles, Monument and Lovington is commencing to take on the appearance of an old farming section in Kansas. All good land seems to be occupied, being fenced for miles. All this transformation is due to the incoming of thousands of homeseekers. Last Friday morning on invitation of W. W. Scott and Manager W. M. Korr of the Carlsbad Auto Co., Wm. H. Mullane of this paper and J. J. Beals, the Supervisor for Dist. No. 1, climbed into the big Kissel Kar of the company at 9:15 a. m. and were soon buzzing along the road to view the new county road across the sands, fifty miles from Carlsbad. The auto road leaves the wagon track about a half mile north of La Huerte and takes a due northeast course for the ranch of Charley Watson ten miles out, where it passes through four pasture fences on cattle guards so there is no trouble to open gates. This road was built by the auto company and in order to protect it the territory should grant a charter so as to encourage the company to improve the auto road. The main trouble at present is in the fact that the auto wheels cut narrow tracks that cause the sides of the big tires to wear away.

If the company was protected fully by charter those trespassing on the road might be prosecuted more effectively and the line could be fenced, though at present the county has made it possible to protect the road to some extent. Continuing on northeast the auto strikes the wagon road at the Charley James ranch but leaves it to the left just beyond. Quite a strip of gypsum is crossed before and after leaving this point and much work has been done by the auto company in scraping clay soil into the gyp ruts. At Pendleton's twenty miles out the wagon road is crossed and by much winding and twisting the auto people escape considerable of the gyp ruts east of Pendleton's ranch. The auto strikes about a mile of sand after encountering a couple of hills that caused some trouble. The sand above the hill should be worked by covering with heavy soil of some kind. The kinks and narrow ruts of this mile probably constitute the worst mile of the entire line between Carlsbad and Knowles, while another half mile near the Foush ranch is very sandy and needs work.

Mr. Foush was met at his ranch and invited us to dinner, but time being precious and it being only eleven o'clock Mr. Scott simply unloaded mail and express and a couple of cans of gasoline and again pulled out leaving the wagon road to the left and passing the G. M. Williams ranch about a half mile to the south, leaving big salt lake a mile to the north the auto road being at least two miles longer than the wagon road from the Foush ranch to the Big Sand but the road is exceptionally good over the whole seventeen miles. At Big Sand the road work camp of Mr. Beals was reached at 12 o'clock making just three hours from Carlsbad, the distance being forty-six miles. Here the work of Mr. Beals who with four teams and six men were employed during the past month was carefully examined and found to make a good road. The hard pan under the sand is being transferred to the top of the sand and makes a hard and durable wagon road. The teams have been hauling over the road for four weeks and it shows only ordinary wear, especially that portion covered with the heavy hard pan from under the sand. There is at present about a mile of road finished and it is a great help to the freight teams. When finished the sands will be the best of the road to the Plains. The party remained at camp over an hour and after a good dinner prepared by Orville Beals, again struck out going southeast, then northeast and making a round of about double the distance across the sand to escape the big sand dunes. The auto road was covered for some distance with gear grass but cattle have about walked the grass away. The big hill approaching the cap rock of the Plains is well covered by bear grass which work was done by the auto company. Pearl was reached at 2 p. m. and Monument was reached half hour was spent with W. G. McArthur and Harry Galtner, each of whom contributed liberally to help build the road. The town of Monument is growing fast and consists of three general stores, a large drug store, hotel, blacksmith shop and many other buildings. There is a good school house and several fine homes. Monument is said to contain the most substantial set of business men on the Plains. Mr. McArthur, the postmaster, being the pioneer merchant of the whole Plains country. The country between Monument and Knowles is perfectly level with many fenced fields and pastures amid which many homesteaders occupy fine homes and the auto in the skillful hands of Mr. Scott, made the run to Knowles in less than an hour making actual running time from Carlsbad to Knowles ninety-five miles, the way traveled, in just five hours actual running time.

Knowles is a surprise to the old timer, having the appearance of a city. All the buildings are new, nicely painted and several that would do credit to a much larger place, especially the residence of A. J. Heard, the bank building and the hotel. Dr. Sellers was found conducting a nice little drug store. John Hostetter a restaurant. T. E. Blauvelt a fine barber shop with two fine bath rooms, while the hotel and general stores would do credit to a much larger place. Knowles has a commercial club and the members are busy pushing the work of drilling an artesian well. The Knowles News owned and conducted by J. H. Mullane represents the newspaper field well being in its own home and its owner has a homestead near town also. The return trip was made last Saturday, the auto leaving at nine a. m. in the face of the biggest snow storm for years but the driver seemed to enjoy buzzing along through six inches of snow as well as if on a race track. The town of Lovington was reached at ten, having met the auto of the Midland company half way to take off Mr. Gray Coggin who was out on his homestead making some improvements. Mr. Coggin being the regular driver for the Carlsbad Auto Co. and he accompanied us home. Lovington is a very live town about the size of Knowles. It has a bank with two of the best men on earth as president and cashier, Oscar Thompson and Sam Eaves, both old time plains people. They also have associated with them many of the heaviest owners of live stock on the plains. The town has a good drug store owned by Dr. Dearduff, a commodious hotel, a large general store, a newspaper, and many other business houses. The stop at Lovington was for only half an hour and consequently is too brief for a general write up. The road home was almost due south and the wind had veered to the south-east and snow was falling fast and furious. A bunch of a dozen antelopes were seen crossing only a few steps in front of the auto. The Harber-Holt home ranch was reached at 11 and here Mrs. Holt insisted we take dinner, while Ron Olds, the honors of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina besides assisting prepare a meal fit for the kings. The party left at 12:30 and arrived safe in Carlsbad at five p. m.

## The Road to the Plains.

The following are subscribers to the road fund to build the road across the sands to the Plains:

Name	Amount
Groves Lumber Co.	\$100.00
Carlsbad Auto Co.	100.00
Joyce-Fruit Co.	125.00
First National Bank	100.00
Roberts-Deardorff Hdw. Co.	75.00
F. G. Tracy	50.00
Eddy Auto Co.	50.00
E. Hendricks, Dry Goods Co.	25.00
Buckeye Sheep Co.	25.00
Finlay-Pratt Hdw. Co.	25.00
A. G. Shelby	25.00
Morrison Bros & Co.	10.00
John Lowenbruck	10.00
R. M. Thorne	25.00
C. H. McLenathan	25.00
W. F. Dannelley	25.00
A. R. O'Quinn	15.00
N. Cunningham	5.00
T. B. Hunter	5.00
Will Purdy	10.00
J. T. Bolton	5.00
R. L. Halley	10.00
J. B. Harvey	5.00
W. G. Brown	5.00
B. A. Nymeyer	5.00
G. A. Beckett	5.00
J. J. Smith	5.00
J. H. James	5.00
W. A. Pamba	5.00
Public Utilities Co.	25.00
Dr. F. E. Joeppe	5.00
W. S. Jolly	5.00
R. Ohnemus	10.00
Matheson & Little	10.00
Jake Kirchner	5.00
D. G. Grantham	5.00
J. W. Armstrong	5.00
J. R. Fant Lumber Co.	20.00
Rives & Hull	15.00
W. T. Reed	10.00
Bujac & Brice	20.00
Wm. H. Mullane	10.00
W. W. Scott	5.00
W. H. Merchant	5.00
C. G. Lewis	5.00
W. G. McArthur	25.00
Harry Galtner	15.00

## ORDINANCE NO. 98.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE OFFICE OF SEWER AND PLUMBING INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF CARLSBAD, AND PROVIDING THE DUTIES OF SUCH OFFICER.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Town of Carlsbad, New Mexico:

- That there is hereby created elected a Sewer and Plumbing Inspector of the Town of Carlsbad, New Mexico.
- That upon the final passage of this ordinance, the Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees, there shall be elected a Sewer and Plumbing Inspector of said Town, who shall perform such duties as are or may be provided by ordinance.
- Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the territory of New Mexico, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and ability, and shall also make and file a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with not less than two sureties, to the Town of Carlsbad, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties as such Sewer and Plumbing Inspector.
- The Sewer and Plumbing Inspector shall receive such fees or compensation for his services as may be

determined upon from time to time by the Board of Trustees.

That this ordinance shall have full force and effect after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed finally by the Board of Trustees of the town of Carlsbad, New Mexico, Dec. 21, 1909.

JAMES M. DYE,  
Mayor of the town of Carlsbad.  
Attest: J. B. HARVEY,  
(seal)

Approved this 21st day of December, 1909.

JAMES M. DYE,  
Mayor of the town of Carlsbad.

## 250 THRILLING STORIES.

In every family there is a constant demand for stories—good, thrilling stories of adventure and heroism. That The Youth's Companion supplies this demand is attested in more than half a million homes.

The serial stories for 1910 alone are well worth The Youth's Companion subscription price. These include stories by Arthur Stanswood Pier, C. A. Stephens, Grace Richmond, Charles Miner Thompson and Winifred Kirkland. Send for full Prospectus of the 1910 Volume and see what an amount of the best reading has been secured for The Youth's Companion family for 1910.

If \$1.75 for the 1910 Volume is sent now, the new subscriber will be entitled to all the remaining issues of 1909, in addition to the 52 issues of 1910; also the "Venetian" Calendar (illustrated in thirteen colors and gold). Any one making a gift of The Youth's Companion receives an extra copy of the Calendar, in addition to the copy for the subscriber.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
Company Bldg., Boston, Mass.  
New subscriptions received at this office.

Every hotel and restaurant in Carlsbad uses Chase & Sanborn coffees. Do you? At Shelby's.

## AUTOED FROM CARLSBAD.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Groves, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Richards, and Mr. Hanson came down from Carlsbad last week in an auto. On account of the Pecos river being unfordable they had to "back track" and make a circuitous route, in all taking up three days to come down, arriving last Saturday.

Mr. Groves is president and Mr. Richards treasurer of the Groves Lumber Co. of our city and are much pleased with the manner in which the yard is being conducted by its managing manager, H. R. Anderson, also in the sales having been made.

Mr. Hanson is the father of Mrs. Richards. They left Tuesday on their return trip.—Pecos Times

## The Correct Time

to stop a cough or cold is just as soon as it starts—then there will be no danger of pneumonia or consumption. Just a few doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup taken at the start will stop the cough. If it has been running on for sometime the treatment will be longer but the cure is sure.

## TOYAH OIL GUSHER REPORTED.

Big Springs, Tex., Dec. 16.—It is reported upon reliable authority tonight that the Texas Company has brought in a gusher in the Toyah oil field. Excitement runs high in Toyah and Pecos. The Texas Company has been boring in this field for several months. This well is 1200 feet deep.

## Residences for Sale.

One four room frame house, \$1,300.  
One four room frame house, \$1,400.  
One five room frame house, east front, corner, \$2,250.  
Best locations in town.  
A. J. CRAWFORD.

## Quality and Service Count

That's why we are doing the drug business of the town, and that's why your doctor insists on your having your prescriptions filled at our store. We keep a complete stock and our prices are right. You will always find a well selected stock of Drugs, Jewelry and Toilet Articles at

## The Eddy Drug Company

Largest Drug Store in the Southwest

## CATS ON THE FARM.

Fore Apt to Kill Chickens and Birds Than Rats.

Many an innocent hawk, skunk, owl and weasel has been shot for the deeds of that sleek highwayman, the house cat. It is safe to say that this marauder, which enjoys all the comforts and protection of a home, destroys in the aggregate more wild birds and young poultry than all the native natural enemies combined. A cat has been known to kill a whole brood of chickens in a day, a feat unequalled by any predaceous animal, with the possible exception of the hawk. Others in the course of a season have practically destroyed whole coveys of quail or grouse or nests full of young songsters. A well known naturalist estimates that in the New England states alone 1,500,000 birds are destroyed annually by cats.

The offender is not so often the well fed household pet as it is the abandoned and neglected outcast. In 1905 the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York city killed monthly an average of 6,000 sick, injured or homeless cats—a total for the year of over 70,000. A considerable proportion of these were pets abandoned by people who had gone to the country for the summer.

Moreover, summer visitors to the mountains or seashore sometimes take with them their cats, which, on their return home, are too often left behind to swell the local overflow and make serious inroads on the birds of the region. It is safe to assume that in the rest of the state outside of New York city as many cats follow a nomadic life as in the city, and if we assume that each cat kills one bird a week we have a grand total of over 3,500,000 birds destroyed annually. In the milder parts of our country, as in the chaparral region of California, where bird life is abundant, cats often revert to a semiwild state and never revisit their old homes except for plunder. Sportsmen and bird lovers should be ever watchful and whenever possible re-

move marauding cats from the coverts.

The principal reasons given for keeping cats are their attractiveness as house pets, their usefulness as companions for children and their alleged value as rat and mouse killers. It is impossible at present to obtain correct figures on the subject, but it is safe to say that few persons during a normal lifetime run across more than half a dozen cats that habitually attack rats. Occasionally a hunter cat is found which seems to delight in catching rats, gophers or ground squirrels. It is a common experience to find premises that are well supplied with cats overrun with rats and mice. At a certain ranch in the west a member of the agricultural department in Washington trapped eight mice in his bed, although there were eight cats on the ranch.

## Facts About the Potato.

An authority tells us that the potato has a large and unique relationship. Tobacco, tomatoes, eggplant and peppers belong to the family. Probably that is why the potato bug is so often destructive to these crops. It is asked, "How can a potato grow other potato vines from the eyes since it is not a root, fruit or seed?" That is answered by way of illustration. A stem of almost any plant will produce another plant from the place where the leaves come out on it. If one will break off a piece of rosebush and plant it in a favorable place it will produce another rosebush, just as a potato will produce another vine.

In a wild state the potato vine is very hardy and will grow to a considerable height. It is said that the In-



A WELL SELECTED IDAHO POTATO.

## Best Lumber Lowest Prices

We will sell you lumber for less money than any other yard.

## Groves Lumber Co.

Carlsbad, New Mexico. Phone 66.

leaves and stalks of tobacco are large, but there are no signs of potatoes at the roots. So much for cultivation.

On account of the starch they contain, potatoes are valuable as food. The potato tuber consists mainly of a mass of cells filled with starch and enclosed by a thin, corky rind. As stated, the chief value of the potato as an article of diet consists in the starch it contains and to a less extent in the potato, and other salts. The quantity of nitrogen in its composition is small.

## Treatment of Sick Fowls.

In the majority of cases the sick fowl should be killed, according to an authority. Generally it does not pay to doctor sick fowls, and often the sick fowl that recovers is not the one that amounts to anything afterward. This is particularly the case with fowls sick with the roup. This disease seems to permeate every fiber of the birds, and if they recover at all they are of little value for a long time. It is doubtful if they ever fully recover their old vigor. If one owns a high priced bird it may prove to be profitable able to cure it for the sake of the eggs that it may produce, which eggs may be used for hatching other high priced birds. But a fowl that has been sick and has been cured should not be sold to an unsuspecting customer. The fowls that are to be doctor should be given good food and good surroundings other than anything else. Their native vigor will help them to recover when medicine would be a detriment. Sunshine is an invigorator and may well be considered a great help in the doctoring of fowls.

## Horse Care.

Be careful how you turn out to grass in the autumn a horse that has been accustomed to a dry stable.

He is poorly prepared to stay out in the cold rain, much less to lie on the wet ground.

The exposure is too great and very early work harm. Lung troubles may follow.

Nothing improves the coat of a horse so much or so quickly as a little ground flaxseed mixed with his daily ration.

Never feed or water a tired horse until he has rested at least an hour.

Sponge out the mouth and nose with cool water and rub the legs and body well as soon as the stable is reached.

If water has been withheld for a long time, give only a few sponges at a time.

As heavy work shacks, shacks on the heavy feed. Thousands of horses are ruined every year by overfeeding while on light work.

It is never well to give animals impure or muddy water, but the horse is especially apt to be affected badly by that practice. In fact, horses will not drink such water if they can help it. Do your best to help it.

Show every horse as lightly as is possible for the labor he is to perform and thus avoid needless concussion and jar to feet and legs.

After removing a saddle apply plenty of cold water with a sponge. This closes the pores, and no injury or swelling will follow.

It is a good plan to girth a thick felt separately about the horse under a side saddle.

This affords a surface for the saddle to move on and lessens the danger of chafing or bruising.

Be sure that your bridle and saddle fit and are properly put on.

Never use a narrow bit. Buy the largest and easiest one that you can find.

## Will Power.

The backbone of character. The individual mastery of self. The soul's heroic choice of the difficult.

Conscious concentration expressed in action.

The hand of power on the helm of purpose.

## TERRITORIAL LANDS.

The list enumerated below contains the vacant school and institutional lands in Eddy county, December 1st, 1909. The same are subject to lease for grazing or agricultural purposes. Blank applications for further information, or for application to the Territorial Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ROBERT P. ERYIN,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Tract	Range	Section
16 South	21 East	16
16 South	22 East	16 and 36
16 South	23 East	36
16 South	24 East	36
16 South	25 East	16 and 36
16 South	26 East	16
16 South	27 East	36
16 South	28 East	16 and 36
16 South	29 East	16 and 36
16 South	30 East	16 and 36
16 South	31 East	16 and 36
16 South	32 East	16 and 36
16 South	33 East	16 and 36
16 South	34 East	16 and 36
16 South	35 East	16 and 36
16 South	36 East	16 and 36
16 South	37 East	16 and 36
16 South	38 East	16 and 36
16 South	39 East	16 and 36
16 South	40 East	16 and 36
16 South	41 East	16 and 36
16 South	42 East	16 and 36
16 South	43 East	16 and 36
16 South	44 East	16 and 36
16 South	45 East	16 and 36
16 South	46 East	16 and 36
16 South	47 East	16 and 36
16 South	48 East	16 and 36
16 South	49 East	16 and 36
16 South	50 East	16 and 36
16 South	51 East	16 and 36
16 South	52 East	16 and 36
16 South	53 East	16 and 36
16 South	54 East	16 and 36
16 South	55 East	16 and 36
16 South	56 East	16 and 36
16 South	57 East	16 and 36
16 South	58 East	16 and 36
16 South	59 East	16 and 36
16 South	60 East	16 and 36
16 South	61 East	16 and 36
16 South	62 East	16 and 36
16 South	63 East	16 and 36
16 South	64 East	16 and 36
16 South	65 East	16 and 36
16 South	66 East	16 and 36
16 South	67 East	16 and 36
16 South	68 East	16 and 36
16 South	69 East	16 and 36
16 South	70 East	16 and 36
16 South	71 East	16 and 36
16 South	72 East	16 and 36
16 South	73 East	16 and 36
16 South	74 East	16 and 36
16 South	75 East	16 and 36
16 South	76 East	16 and 36
16 South	77 East	16 and 36
16 South	78 East	16 and 36
16 South	79 East	16 and 36
16 South	80 East	16 and 36
16 South	81 East	16 and 36
16 South	82 East	16 and 36
16 South	83 East	16 and 36
16 South	84 East	16 and 36
16 South	85 East	16 and 36
16 South	86 East	16 and 36
16 South	87 East	16 and 36
16 South	88 East	16 and 36
16 South	89 East	16 and 36
16 South	90 East	16 and 36
16 South	91 East	16 and 36
16 South	92 East	16 and 36
16 South	93 East	16 and 36
16 South	94 East	16 and 36
16 South	95 East	16 and 36
16 South	96 East	16 and 36
16 South	97 East	16 and 36
16 South	98 East	16 and 36
16 South	99 East	16 and 36
16 South	100 East	16 and 36

The first number of a new woman's monthly, the Conquest published in Troy, N. Y., has just made its appearance. While suffrage is one of the subjects to which considerable space is devoted in this October issue, the scope of the magazine, according to editorial announcement and contents, is much broader than even the suffrage movement. It is to be a magazine of women's work of every nature and is designed as a monthpiece for many kinds of women's organizations. The editor of the Conquest is Harriet Bishop Waters. The contributions to the first number include an exposition of the force of the state federation by its president, Mrs. Elmer Blair; an article on suffrage and the home, by Mrs. Ella Hawley Crosssett, president of the State Suffrage association; "Mothers' Clubs," by Mrs. John D. Whish, president of the State Congress of Mothers; a history of the National society, Daughters of 1812, by the president general, Mrs. William Gervy Slade; an interview with Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden on "Sunshine Work."



# Farm and Garden

## FORESTS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Gifts to Enable the Government to Save Big Trees.

One of the most public spirited gifts ever made to the government came during the year from William Kent of Chicago, who has deeded to the United States 250 acres of primeval redwood forest on the southern slope of Mount Tamalpais, about six miles from the city of San Francisco. This grove is one of the few remaining tracts of redwood forest to be found in its natural state in California. At the request of Mr. Kent it will be valued the Mount Tamalpais, in honor of John Muir, the great naturalist. The destruction of redwood by lumbering has been very rapid during the last decade. The large timber in the Mount Tamalpais has escaped the axe partly because of its location and partly because the forest owners of the tract have protected it. Now that the gift has been accepted,



PHOTOGRAPH OF MOUNT TAMALPAIS, CALIF., SHOWING REDWOOD TREES.

owners by the government in place of the timber in the grove. No appropriation is needed to carry out the act. The land to be acquired under the act includes 4,000 acres, of which 600 acres, known as the north grove, are in Calaveras county, and 3,400, known as the south grove, are in Tuolumne county. There are 1,300 big trees in the grove, not counting specimens less than six feet in diameter. Besides the big trees, whose scientific name is *Sequoia washingtoniana*, there are hundreds of sugar and yellow pines ranging to the height of 275 feet and often having a diameter of eight or ten feet as well as many white firs and incense cedars.

In the north grove there are ten trees each of which is over twenty-five feet in diameter and more than seventy from fifteen to twenty-five feet in diameter.

### Vinegar Season Is Near.

Bulletin No. 258 of the New York experiment station recommends the following as one of the most satisfactory methods of making vinegar. When the cider is pressed from the apples the barrels should be put about two-thirds full and the bung replaced by a loose plug of cotton, which will permit evaporation and keep out bugs and dirt. Where the quantity of vinegar to be made is considerable the barrels should be placed in a room where the temperature can be kept from 70 to 80 degrees during the fall and early winter months. If the batch is small the barrels may be left out of doors while the weather is warm and then placed in the warmest room convenient and later placed in a dry cellar.

If the temperature of the storeroom does not fall below 45 degrees the conversion of the sugar into alcohol will require about six months, but the process of fermentation may be hastened by the addition of fresh commercial yeast. When the cider has quit working the clear portion should be drawn off the barrel, filtered and the dregs removed with the addition of from two to four spoons of acid without disturbing the main body. The next process is the addition of the alcohol into the barrel and this is effected in three months and after vinegar has been made for six months it is ready for use. It will take six months to make a barrel of vinegar from one barrel of cider. While the vinegar is being made the barrels should be kept in a dry cellar, which should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. The barrels should be kept in a dry cellar, which should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. The barrels should be kept in a dry cellar, which should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees.

### Drag, Brother, Drag!

If your road is soft or rough.  
Drag, brother, drag.  
Once or twice will be enough.  
Drag, brother, drag.  
When you want to sink into a rut.  
Every time you arrive a rut.  
Teams won't worry if you'll but  
Drag, brother, drag.  
They won't take long to fix your road.  
Drag, brother, drag.  
If you could put a bigger load.  
Drag, brother, drag.  
It means dollars in the end.  
Based on teams, my friend.  
No, no, no, your best bet is to—  
Drag, brother, drag.  
—Fawcett (Mich.) Baron

## DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR THE YEAR 1908

AMOUNTS LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

The delinquent tax list of known and unknown owners of land, real estate and personal property of El Paso County, New Mexico, is published and assessed against said property for the year 1908, on the 1st day of January, 1909, according to the aggregate in each case, for less than Twenty-five Dollars.

William, J. E.	56	Artesia
Honey, A.	60	
Samuel, J. S.	70	
Conn, J. M.		
Kenny, W. M.	74	
McGuire, W. T.		
McGuire, G. L.	75	
Munier, H. C.	76	
Nimble, Henry C.		Dagton
Prison, A. T.	77	
Schuster, Maxine	78	
DeLoth, Telephone Co	101	
Edgar, J. L.		
Fellie, A.		
James, Annie E.	102	
Hamilton, O. B.		
Hester, J. B.		
Heron, J. F.		
Johnson, Mrs. M. B.	104	
Pinball, G.	104	
Shoeder, S. R.	105	
Attams, A. J.	111	Queen
Gare, John		
Gleason, W.		
Smith, Wm.		
DeMoe, J. C.	118	
Cartier, Miss Ethel		
Dubbons, W. B.	119	Knowles
Geddes, W. H.		
Jackman, W. H.	120	
Martin, W. H.		
Patton, F. E.		
Quinn, W. S.		
Rees, W. B.		
Sheffield, C. O.		



# Unknown Owners—Continued.

Town	Section	Lot	Area	Value	Total
111 Dayton W. 2nd.	111	1	100	100	100
111 Dayton W. 2nd.	111	2	100	100	100
111 Dayton W. 2nd.	111	3	100	100	100
111 Dayton W. 2nd.	111	4	100	100	100
111 Dayton W. 2nd.	111	5	100	100	100
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Office of Treasurer and Collector.  
To the delinquent taxpayers whose names appear in the foregoing list and to the unknown owners of property appearing as described therein: Take notice, that the undersigned Treasurer and ex-Officio Collector of taxes in and for the County of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, after the expiration of thirty days from and after the last publication of this notice, to-wit: On the 3rd Monday in February being the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, will offer for sale at public auction in front of the County Court House, in the Town of Carlsbad in said County and Territory, the real estate and personal property described in said notice for the amount of taxes, penalties and costs due thereon as set out in said notice.

This notice is given and said property will be sold in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 22 of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, for the year 1899, approved March 1st, 1899, and other laws of the Territory of New Mexico.

Witness my hand this 24th day of December, A. D. 1900.



## The Carlsbad Current

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

Subscription \$1.50 per annum

Carlsbad, N. M. Friday, Dec. 24, 1909

Carlsbad Current established November 15, 1902. New Mexico Sun established May 12, 1906. The two papers consolidated October 11, 1907.

Official Paper of Eddy County.

Now for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all Current readers and a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for the new county road to the Plains.

When the road is finished to the Plains it will be up to the merchants of Carlsbad to sell grain and heavy provisions cheaper than any other town, for the people of the Plains will buy where they can secure the best bargains. Many will go where they can get credit, but such trade is hazardous, for in all new farming countries in the west the merchants frequently go broke if they sell on long time, for there is no certainty of crops without irrigation.

Now that the sewer is completed it is up to the citizens of Carlsbad to connect and in so doing to have the work properly done. A sewer that is not properly connected with or if the plumber's work is wrong, the sewer becomes less of a sanitary measure than if never constructed. Often the escaping gas will cause more sickness than the foul-smelling back yards. Then the sewer can do no good unless the citizens use it, and the quicker the connections are made, the better.

The Carlsbad Plumbing Co. is a new firm for Carlsbad, having leased the building east of the First National Bank and ordered several cars of sewer pipe and plumbers' supplies, such as closets, bath tubs, sinks, pressure tanks, etc. Mr. Jennings of the firm is a first-class practical plumber of twenty-three years experience and has a license to do plumbing in Kansas City, besides being union plumber representative to the Building Trades Council. Notice their advertisement elsewhere and when in need of work in their line give them an opportunity to figure on your work.

The opening of the J. F. Flowers Cash Store occurred as advertised last Saturday, and the day was very stormy, a big crowd was noticed in the store all day, buying Christmas goods, of which the store was well supplied of the very latest in the line. Goods were all marked low and sold very fast. Mr. Flowers moved here a couple of months ago with his family from Cheap Hill, Tenn., and from the way he sells goods for cash it would seem good to buyers if a few of his neighbors would also come to Carlsbad and start cash stores. His line later will consist of a general stock that will supply almost any home.

The stockholders of the Pecos Water Users Association met Tuesday to take action on the subject of sale of excess lands. These are lands with water right but are owned by parties who have no homestead right, so are unable to comply with the provisions of the reclamation act. Should these lands, about 3,000 acres, be forced upon the market it would be unjust to those owning them and the water users are asking for an extension of the time to dispose of them. Quite a large meeting was held and many expressed their views on the subject, all favoring a request to the officials of the service to postpone the date when water should be refused to these lands, which amounts to forcing the lands upon the market on Feb. 20, 1910.

New England Fruit Cake at the Carlsbad Bakery.

## SAND-CLAY ROADWAY

Methods of an Expert in Constructing It.

NEEDS LITTLE MACHINERY.

Only Tools Necessary Are a Scraper, Wheelers, Carts and Road Plow. Sand is the Important Thing—Should Be Clear of Soil.

The factor of the sand-clay road in America is the present county supervisor of Eddy county, S. C., and he has a reputation for building lasting roadways that is almost national. By his example all the counties of South Carolina have been enabled to understand the building of good roads. This man is S. H. Greene, and he recently completed one long stretch of thirty feet wide sand-clay road, averaging at a speed exceeding fifty miles per hour with scarcely a jar of the machine, and with more satisfaction than ever many of the very best roads in England and in France ever which I have measured.

Greene is worked in gangs of twenty-five, and they are housed in comfortable tents. The road toll is 12 cents per day per man. This gives a substantial fall of fare—corn bread, four bread, bacon, always vegetables in season and beef twice a week. This is accomplished by strict economy in management and the men do not suffer for lack of sufficient food. The striped suits cost \$2 per suit and each suit lasts from three to four months. The shoes cost \$1.50 per pair and the undershirt 75 cents per suit, each lasting about three months. Each squad of twenty-five men has one overseer, four squads and ten head of mules, which are usually five animals. The road cost is in the building of the



MAKING A SAND-CLAY ROAD.

(From Good Roads Magazine, New York.) miles, this amounting to about \$10 per month per mile. The squad operates one road scraper, costing \$200, one dump wagon to each pair of mules, five wheelers, two wheel scrapers and a supply of shovels. No roller or harrow is used, such implements having been found unnecessary. The mixing of the sand and the clay is accomplished by the passage of traffic over the surface. The total cost of construction of one mile of the best thirty feet wide sand-clay road, taking all the above items into consideration, is not over \$400 per mile as an average. The cost of maintenance does not average over \$10 per mile annually. If the repair work is done constantly if the season is a rainy one the repair work should be done once a month. A floating gang of two or three men, as that is necessary, is maintained for this purpose. With the two or three men four or five miles a day can be put in perfect condition.

In a personal letter to the writer Mr. Owens presents the following in regard to his methods of constructing sand-clay roads:

"As requested, I will give you a short sketch of the sand and clay roads of Eddy county. In January 1888 I took charge of the roads of Eddy county, which were then in deep sand in two-thirds of the county, the balance being through sticky mud, with the exception of about two miles of macadam road which had proved too expensive for our county to continue to build.

"I commenced covering the sand on the old Camden road with clay to about ten inches in depth. At first the people were displeased. It had rained a great deal and they were not accustomed to seeing muddy roads. I continued to throw sand on the clay until it quit bogging and sticking to the wheels, keeping it crowded with an ordinary road scraper. After I had built a few miles of the road and it became smooth and hard the people were delighted.

"As to the cost, that depends entirely

on the haul of the clay. In real genuine sand hills, like portions of Eddy county and Lexington, where clay can be found by digging pits on the hillside or in the bottom, it costs about \$100 per mile for a thirty foot road. Where the clay can be found near the roadside and often in the ditches by digging two or three feet it is very much less.

"Gravel roads are often mistaken for sand and clay roads. They are as old as macadam, and it does not require the skill and care to build gravel roads that it does those of sand and clay, especially where the clay changes from half sand and half clay and from that to a red, sticky clay and sometimes a white chalk or stiff pipe clay. It requires close attention in the application of the sand where this is the case. I have had as good results putting sand on clay roads as I have clay on sand.

"As to the durability of the sand and clay roads, they will last as long as macadam. There are stretches of sand and clay roads in Eddy county where they are level that are in good condition that were built ten years ago, while the macadam road built to Hart's park twelve years ago was entirely rebuilt last year. I would say my experience is that automobiles improve sand and clay roads. I think the opinion of all road experts is that they damage macadam very much. Since the automobiles are here and are moving every day it is absolutely necessary to widen our roads to at least thirty feet.

"One thing I would like to mention—that is, in building sand and clay roads very little machinery is needed. I have never used a roller. All the tools that are necessary are a road scraper, wheelers, dump wagons or carts and the road plow. There are no drains. The crown extends to a 'jaw' at the roadside which carries all the surface water better than a cut drain. Through swamps places the roadbed is raised and underdrained."—S. H. Greene, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, in Good Roads Magazine.

## GOOD ROADS AND ECONOMY.

Impassable Highways Cost American Farmers Untold Millions.

There is no difference among well informed people as to the cost of bad roads, nor is there any longer a question as to where the burden of the cost is most severely felt. There are hauled over the country roads of the United States every year 25,000,000 tons of produce, equal to 30 per cent of the railway tonnage of the country. The average haul from farm to railway is 24 miles, and the cost per ton per mile is between 23 and 25 cents. In Germany over better roads the cost is 10 cents per ton per mile at the maximum and 7 cents per ton per mile at the minimum. The loss suffered by the American farmer and consumer, figured on the basis of the German wagon road toll, is immense. If it were saved from year to year it would soon constitute a fund sufficient to improve all of the common highways of the country.

I. W. Page, who has collected a great deal of valuable information on this subject and who talks about road improvement intelligently and reasonably, is not among those who clamor for the federalization of the highways. On the contrary, he deprecates the all too prevalent idea that nothing can be done in this country until the federal government puts its hand to the wheel of its hand into its pocket. The states, in his opinion, should take the initiative or at least prove their sincerity by setting an example for the national government.

## NEEDLESS WEARING OF POADS

If Automobile Traffic Would Spread Highways Would Last Longer.

A country surveyor testifies against the habit which many motorists have of doing the majority of their driving on the crown or center of the road. This method of driving means that one portion of the road takes all the wear and naturally, of course, gets worn into ruts and ridges.

If the traffic would spread itself and make all that portion of the road from gutter to the top of the crown take a share of the wear, road surfaces would last much longer and would require less frequent repair. In these days, when roads are made almost flat, there is no excuse for this habit of clinging to the crown, but where roads are made with a great deal of camber it is perhaps excusable, as driving on a continuous slope is the reverse of pleasant.

## Let Good Roads Come Quickly.

It is planned by the good roads association of Spokane county, Wash., with the co-operation of the state good roads association, county and township organizations and property owners along the route, to build a modern highway, bordered with a continuous line of shade trees, between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. Such a road would be of direct benefit to thousands of people, urban and rural residents alike, and would also be a valuable object lesson for the people of the surrounding country, who as time passes are becoming more deeply interested in the vital subject of good and permanent highways. It is hoped the proposed road will materialize and prove the wisdom of its construction in such a way as to cause the idea to spread.

## Good Roads Mean Money.

The people need to be educated to the fact that money spent for good roads is not money thrown away, whereas money spent for makeshift improvements is worse than thrown away.

## J. B. HARVEY

FIRE INSURANCE

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

DR. HOMER F. PARR.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Hall & Brice building. Residence at Malaga St., 2nd Door North of School house. CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

R. F. BUJAC, C. R. BRICE

BUJAC & BRICE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of New Mexico and Texas. Office in the Canfield Building.

D. G. GRANTHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office 2nd door north of Masonic Building.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEX.

Call at the

## STAR BARBER SHOP

For a Smooth Shave

Up-to-Now Hair Cut

B. Bartlett, Prop.

## The Malaga Hotel

C. Grapes, Proprietor

Special Attention Given Commercial Trade

Formerly of the Harvey System

Malaga, New Mexico

## HAIR GOODS

Fallen or shorn hair made up at the following rates: Switches, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Puffs, three for \$1.00. Psyche knots, each \$2.00.

## Mrs. Wm. H. Mullane

At Residence Opposite Mansion House

## BRUCE & WITT

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

All kinds of concrete, brick, rock and frame structures.

Tanks, Dams, Etc. in Concrete a Specialty

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

## Tailoring

I do nothing but first-class work and am here to back my guarantee of satisfaction in every particular.

You can save money by patronizing me, and your business will be appreciated.

Clothes cleaned, repaired and pressed at lowest possible price for good work

## Jacob J. Smith

Opposite Current Office.

Melanathen—Insurance.

## Notice by Publication.

In the District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico

A. W. Riegel, Plaintiff

vs. Wylder & Gilkey, et al., Defendants

To the defendants, Wylder & Gilkey and J. W. Wylder and F. F. Gilkey, and the Malaga Land and Improvement Company: You and each of you are hereby notified that a suit has been commenced against you in the District Court of said county and Territory by said plaintiff, to foreclose a lien upon the following described premises, to wit: Lot No. 12, Twenty-two (22) in Block six (6) in the town of Malaga, and a certain one-story building thereon, forty feet long, twenty feet wide, with 11 ft. ceiling, the same being the only building on said lot. Twenty-two (22).

Said plaintiff alleges in his complaint that he did certain work and labor on said premises, and furnished certain materials for and in the construction of said building, as original contractor; that there is a balance due said plaintiff on the original contract price of \$300.00; that he has duly filed a lien on said building and premises; and that he has employed counsel to bring this suit for foreclosure said lien.

Plaintiff prays judgment for the amount of said balance, attorney's fees and for costs, and that whatever amount may be found due said plaintiff be considered, adjudged and held to be a lien up on said property and every part thereof, and that said lien be foreclosed and said property sold to satisfy said judgment and cost and for general relief.

Said defendants are further notified that unless they enter their appearance in said cause on or before the 14th day of February, 1910, judgment will be rendered in said cause against them by default.

Gustafson & Armstrong, Carlsbad, New Mexico, are attorneys for plaintiff.

Witness the hand and official seal of the clerk of said court, this 24th day of December, 1909.

S. S. J. ROBERTS, Clerk.

By G. E. FENNELL, Deputy Clerk.

## Our Xmas Tree

Is loaded down for you with good Lumber and Building Material at REASONABLE PRICES

## J. R. Fant Lumber Co.

NO. 5487  
L. JOYCE, Agent. A. C. HEARD, Vice President. G. M. COCKE, Cashier. W. A. CRAIG, Asst. Cashier.

## The First National Bank

Carlsbad, New Mexico  
Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.

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

## U. S. Market.

PHONE NO. 11  
JOHN LOWENBRUCK, Prop.

## Finlay-Pratt Hdwe. Co.

PETER SCHUTTLER WAGONS  
R. T. FRAZIER PUEBLO SADDLES  
BUILDERS HARDWARE AND PAINT  
STOVES AND RANGES  
PLUMBING AND TIN WORK

## Finlay-Pratt Hdwe. Co.

## The Bank Saloon,

Drop in when n town and we will convince you

We Keep NOTHING BUT THE BEST

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

AT REASONABLE RATES  
Gimpson & Co. Proprietors. Phone 14

## ...THE NEW...

## ..Keystone Hotel..

F. A. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

RATES \$1.50 PER DAY EVERYTHING NEW.  
One Block South of Post Office.

## List your land with the OLD RELIABLE FARMERS LAND LEAGUE

We are bringing hundreds of prospective buyers to the Valley.

E. T. CARTER, Field Manager,  
Headquarters: Hotel Schlitz, Carlsbad, New Mex.



to Sidney Maxwell with my first savings. I will. Jove—it's a straight road—it's a chance in a million for a man at the last gasp. I'd be a cowardly fool not to take it—and after all I'm just borrowing—not stealing. I'll send it back sure as fate."

The sophistry which has soothed many consciences was good enough for this desperate one. Something which felt like self-respect, the unused



A Man Hurried Along the Road from Town.

sensation of a hope, sent him springing over the two miles from the railroad town to Fairfield, and through dim, well-remembered lanes to Fairfield parsonage.

He found his way readily down the shadowy drive to the stable and the door, left unlocked for the master, opened at a touch. The horse stamped in his stall in the dark, and Maxwell went to him and spoke quietly, and he was still.

There was an empty stall next, where would be put the other horse arriving with Dr. Harding, and here the man stowed himself. When the clergyman led the animal to the opening, then, while his hands were busy, would be the time. He might have to struggle to knock him down perhaps—he set his teeth and drew in a breath. It was not pleasant to knock down such a friend, but it had to be done, and he would be careful not to injure him. A trained boxer knows how.

He sat drawn together, in the thick straw, waiting. Nigger, in the stall close by, stamped uneasily and put his black nose through the opening above and sniffed and blew. He could see the horse's eyes gleaming in the darkness, and feel his warm breath. So settled was his mind on the deed to come that he dropped into a sleep, comfortably wrapped in the straw. Yet his nerves were alert, and he sat up quickly, on guard at a light sound from the outside. What was it? Even



He Saw, Astonished, the Figures of Two Children.

allowing for the snow-covered road it was not the sound of wheels—and, while he wondered, the side door of the building, which faced him as he sat hidden, opened. A late moon had risen, making the landscape outside as clear as day, and against the white ground he saw, astonished, the figures of two children sharply silhouetted.



The big girl held the boy by the hand as they peered in. The man, unprepared for this complication, watched them, troubled, uncertain, and immediately the boy spoke in a full, sweet voice.

"He's not talkin', Alice," the boy said. "Let's go back—I'd rather go to bed."

But the girl stepped forward, warily poised, yet determined, and drew her brother. "Maybe he doesn't know it's us," she said. "I don't want to go back till I see." She dropped the boy's

hand and was at the door of the box stall. "Nigger," she whispered, "Nigger," and the horse whinnied and turned his head toward her.

The boy had followed, stumbling across the floor. "Maybe he doesn't know it's Christmas," he suggested. "Let's sing a carol so he'll remember."

The man in the stall listened. In a low tone, because it was a mysterious business they were on, the two sang:

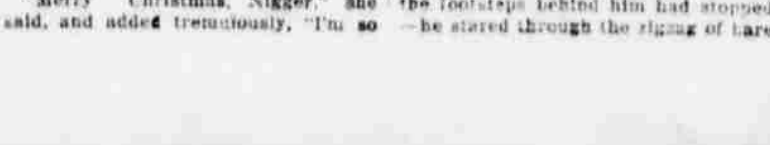
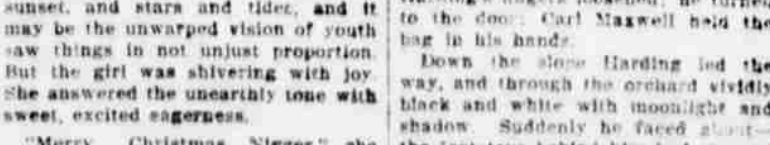
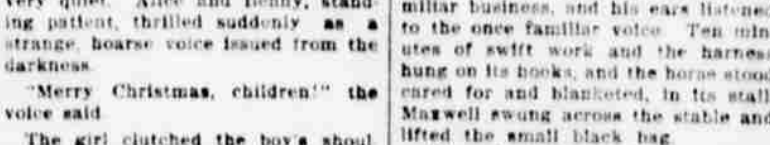
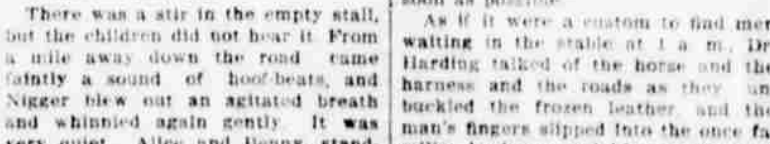
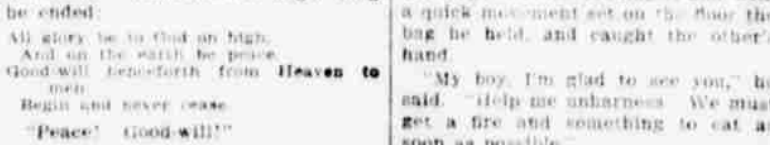
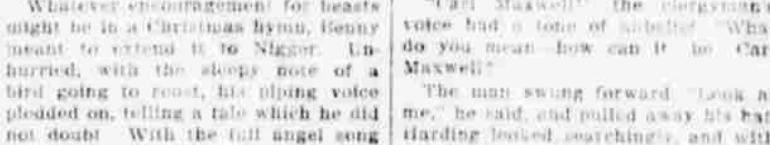
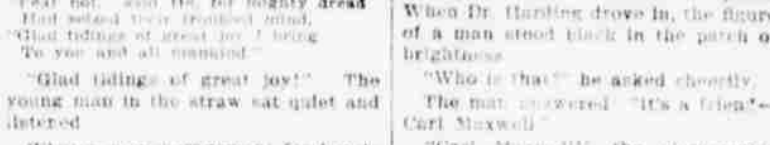
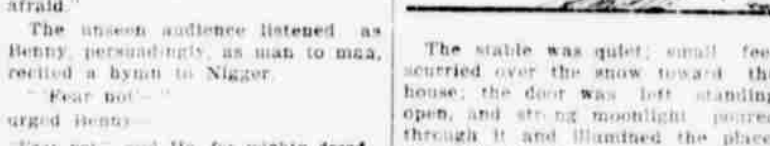
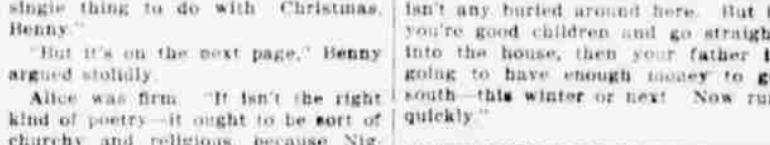
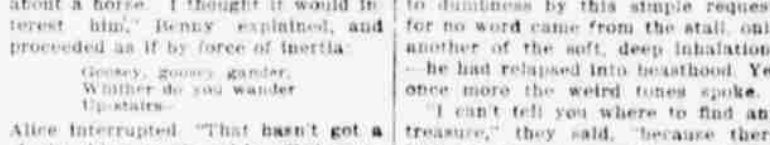
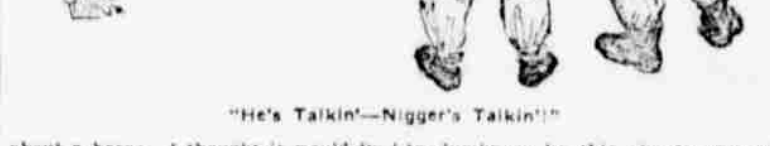
Silent night, hallowing dawn,  
Far and wide breaks the morn,  
Bringing joy and healing again,  
Hail, heralds and angels—come!—  
A little child.

"Pardon and healing!"  
They sang it and they were silent, waiting. Nigger snuffed softly, then whinnied.

Benny's slow speech began coaxingly.

I had a little pony  
His name was Purple Gray.  
I lent him to a lady.

He listened, listening. "I thought maybe he'd like that because it's



glad you really can talk—it must seem nice after being dumb."

"Yes, it's nice," Nigger responded civilly, but he seemed preoccupied. He went on with promptness. "You must go back to the house, children, at once. You'll catch cold."

It was queer to have their own horse giving them orders, yet the tone was of authority.

"But, Nigger," Alice pleaded, "we want to talk to you—we want to ask you some questions."

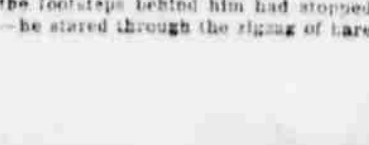
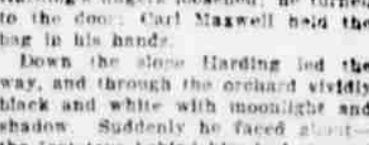
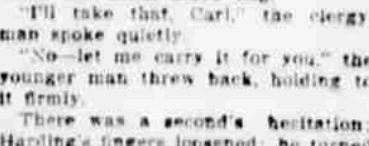
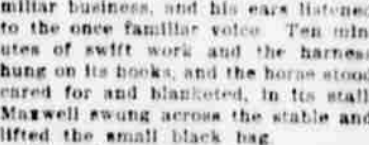
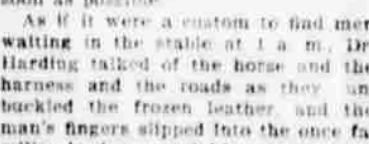
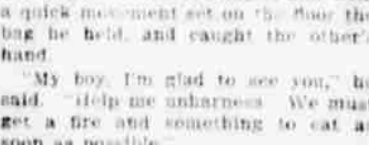
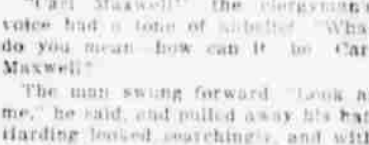
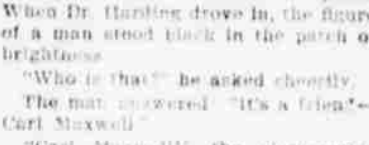
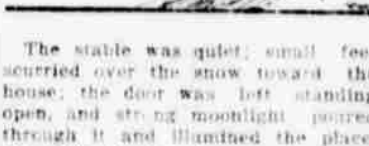
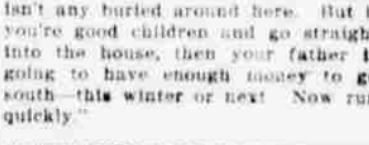
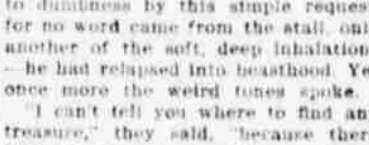
It seemed almost as if Nigger had stopped to listen to something. They did not notice the padpad of hoofs still a long way off.

"What questions?" the hoarse voice demanded. "Be quick."

Alice began, but choked with excitement, and Benny planned to her relief, collected and deliberate.

We'd like some hidden treasure, he explained. "Treasure is money to send father south where it's warm 'cause he's sick. We want you to tell us where to get some treasure for father."

Nigger appeared to be struck back



branches and deep shadows—where was the man?

"Carl!" he called, and out of a splash of blackness ten feet back stirred the figure.

"All right, doctor," Maxwell's voice answered. "I stopped to see if the seat I built in the Queen apple-tree was still there."

A low light shone in the study as the two mounted the steps of the side piazza, and the clergyman slipped his key into the lock.

He threw open the door and stood aside to let his guest enter. The man halted, and made an uncertain movement backward. Then he stepped inside.

In a moment the light was turned up, the fire was blazing, the room hung with cheerfulness. Maxwell stared about it, at the books, at the papers, at the worn furniture.

The clergyman watched him a moment, and then turned to a tray.

"I don't know about you, Carl, but I'm hungry." He held out a plate of sandwiches.

The young fellow set the bag down hurriedly and stretched out his hand.

He was shivering, and he looked starved. Then the hand dropped. His teeth chattered, and he stared blankly into the clergyman's face.

"I came here to rob you," he said.

Harding stared at him, his fingers wandered to the back bag. He turned his back and bent over the coffee, bubbling above an electric lamp. Maxwell regarded him miserably. Harding lifted his head with a smile.

"We'll talk that over later, Carl," he said. "Sit by the fire—you're cold. And drink this coffee."

The man sat down. The hot coffee was almost at his mouth, when he looked up into the other's face.

"How do you know I won't take the money?" he asked. "I could."

The parson laughed. He put a friendly hand on the deep, shaggy forehead, and patted it, as if the man were a child. "Well, yes, you could," he said. "Drink your coffee, Carl."

Ten minutes later the man stood before the fire and told his story. He finished the recital with a look of bitterness in his eyes.

"I believe I'm a fool," he said. "The money means the chance of my life for a start—and I've no other chance. I mean to take it, till the children come, and then I lost my nerve. Alice has grown a lot. I taught her her first word—to you, remember? I didn't do the least act entirely to get rid of them. I did it so they wouldn't be disappointed. I'm a fool. I planned the thing and I ought to have put it through. I could have gone to China, and in a year I'd have sent back the money—I'd have had a

clear conscience and a grip on life such as I've never had before. But it's beyond me now."

The man looked down sadly at his dirty overcoat. He smiled a queer smile at the clergyman.

"I happened to think of how they used to have us sing 'Silent Night' before we had our Christmas tree, and of the velvet clothes I wore one year," he explained. "And now, he lifted the skirt of his coat, to be talking about Christmas trees and carols. I'm just one of the submerged. I'll go now, doctor. I ought as well go. I had my chance and threw it away for sentiment. I'll go now." He held out his hand. "It won't hurt you to shake hands."

The clergyman did not stir. "Carl, I've got something to tell you about your cousin Sidney," he said.

The man scowled. "I don't want to hear it," he shot through his teeth. "When I saw him walking with you today in his fur coat and with his prosperity I wanted to kill him. He's forgotten I'm alive. It's nothing to him that I'm strangling—in the depths."

"That's where you're mistaken," replied Dr. Harding in a quiet but positive tone.

Maxwell lifted his chin and threw at the clergyman a glance like a blow. Harding went on at ease.

"It's very much to him. When you saw him talking to me today, what do you suppose he was talking about? You. When the man in the stable just now answered in your name, I felt as if Heaven had reached down and picked you up from somewhere and put you in my hands as an answer to

what Sidney Maxwell said. He told me that Christmas never came but the thought of you was with him; that when his own boys played with their toys around their tree he remembered always how you and he had played together; that he had tried in vain to find you; that it was a constant grief that he and his father had judged you harshly; that he would give his fortune to know where you are and make things right."

As the man listened, defiance melted out of him; he did not answer or look up. The clergyman went on.

"You see what child's play it seemed to me when you spoke of stealing three thousand dollars, with the Maxwell millions waiting. Not that it would have been possible in any case," he added quickly. "You thought you could do it, but you never could—never."

"Perhaps I couldn't," the man said brokenly. "I meant to—I don't know what stopped me."

"The Lord," Harding answered.

you wouldn't look at them—you were facing the wrong way.

"Of course a poor soul may wander so far into the depths that he's beyond seeing the light—that's the awful danger." The clergyman sighed. "But even then a hand stronger than your own will pull you out, if you'll trust to it. However—his tired face brightened—'however, you're not in that case, Carl. You've swung about, and sunshine and friends are waiting for you—a clean life—a man's work—a place in the world. It's wonderful how much less and a bad situation usually is than we think. This afternoon you were going to kill your self, you were saved from that by the hour of a crime, then (see babies) spoke a message and you listened to it and faced about. That's the secret, to face about to face right."

Like drops of a strong cordal the words struck but didn't take Maxwell. "A clean life—a man's work—a place in the world."

He felt with a shock the strength

of the walking gets harder, and the air gets worse, and it's dirtier and more uninteresting. And all the time all you have to do is to face about, and you see the sunlight.

"Of course it's not simple getting back—I know that. Sure as fate you will bark your shins, and stagger to holes, and fall down, and maybe get discouraged. But Heavens, man? What's that, when you see daylight, and see you're getting to it? What's more, you'll see the faces of friends you didn't know you had, waiting for you—they were there all the time and

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# A Yuletide Reverie

The following poem is a very tender and touching one from the pen of a young author, and is a Christmas poem. The author is said to be a young man, and is a very talented one. The poem is a very beautiful one, and is a very tender and touching one. The poem is a very beautiful one, and is a very tender and touching one.

**B. C. OUT OF DARKNESS**

A passing gleam, a flash of light, o'er us thrown,  
It glimmers like a meteor, and is gone.  
What do we mortals by existence gain?  
A drop of pleasure in a sea of pain?  
Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn,  
The human race are sons of sorrow born.  
Born to be ploughed with years, and sown with cares,  
Nursed with vain hope, and fed with doubtful fears.  
Tired of beliefs, we dread to live without,  
Yet who knows most, the more he knows to doubt,  
Nor is a true soul ever born for naught,  
Yet millions never think a noble thought.  
It is not in mortal's hand to command success,  
And endless toil brings naught but bitterness.  
To-morrow's sun to three may never rise,  
The power that smiles to-day to-morrow dies.  
Alas, what duty is there in human state?  
Man yields to custom, as he bows to fate,  
Year chases year, decay pursues decay,  
Swift to its close, ebb out life's little day.  
**A. D. INTO LIGHT**  
Hail! Sacred dawn of glorious liberty!  
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee,  
This day is born a savior, Christ the Lord,  
And man redeemed to Paradise restored.  
Oh, holy trust! Oh, endless sense of rest!  
Transcendent born to weary hearts oppressed,  
Enriching all the common things of life,  
Our balm in sorrow and our stay in strife.  
Hope springs eternal in the human breast,  
And faith reveals a life divinely blest,  
Good actions crown themselves with lasting days,  
And God fulfills Himself in many ways.  
Time well employed is Satan's deadliest foe,  
And happiness oft comes from seeming woe,  
Life's mysteries deep hid, elude our sight,  
One truth is clear, whatever is, is right.  
Something remains for us to do or dare,  
Emboldened faith will counteract despair,  
Life is not shadow but a promise given,  
Of change from woe to joy, from earth to heaven.

# When the Ember Blaze Again

**By DON WILLIAM**

**B**EFORE the fading embers of a grate fire, Parrish Morton sat alone. Outside, the snow was falling in nebulous, transcendent beauty, clinging to the coats of merry makers on their way to Christmas eve festivities and swathing all in a filmy scarf of white. Chimes of distant bells proclaiming "Peace on earth, good will to men," distilled their euphony across the glistening night—but Parrish, in the brooding shadows of his bachelor home, paid no heed. What did Christmas eve mean to him—to him whom the God of Plenty had given money and fame, the plaudits of his fellows, and all else loved by a man with but the frost-marks of time at his temple—and having given these, had passed to him the sparkling shell of the champagne of love only to dash it with a leer of derision at his feet? Of what use were the riches and the approval of the world? How could vain pomp and popular praise make up for the loss of that which every good man craves—love, a pure woman and the thousand incentives that have their awakening beside the towhead's crib and in that holy hour when tumbled curls lay lightly on a father's breast?

And all the Christmas eves to come! How cheerless and how lonely they would be with Verona gone—Verona who had come to him from the death-bed of a strangely beautiful woman in New Mexico.

He was searching for color in the hills when he stumbled upon the scene—the stranded wagon in the foot-hills, the mother upon whose face was the pallor of death, the stunned, half-realizing child with the glorious golden hair and the lips like twin cherries. With her last breath the grief-stricken mother told brokenly of a husband who had died en route, of their efforts to make Los Vegas, how the son had gone on ahead for the doctor, and how in despair she had waited and waited his return. That night just as the great, pitiless black

his return, she had written him that she had made plans for Christmas that might detain her at Sussex, but she wished him a very merry Christmas, wished that he might find his heart filled with joy at again being beneath the old roof-tree, wished that this Christmas might be the happiest of all the Christmases he had ever experienced, and lastly assured him that she was sending him a memento of the season, which she hoped he would cherish and love for her sake.

Parrish Morton repeated the words sadly. "For her sake! Ah, for her sake!"

If she but knew what he would do for her sake, were it possible! But no, she was not for him. The violet and the common are incongruous. Youth and late summer are not born to trip hand in hand across the fields Elysian into Agapemone.

The bell rang sharply. He heard Phillips' soft tread upon the stairs, and listened. Yes, it was she. There was no mistaking the rippling cadence of that sweet-throated bird of passage. Turning, he pressed a button and the room was sparkling with light. At the top of the stair he stood, hesitating, striving to gain control of himself. At the foot, she paused, made him a mock "courtesy" and held out her arms.

"Oh, Parrish, dear old Parrish, I have brought you your Christmas present instead!"

The attitude, the look in her eyes, the irresistible enchantment of her beauty flooded him with impelling power. What did she mean? Was it herself she was offering? For a brief moment he stood swaying to the mighty impulse within him. Standing stupefied there, he remembered, as she bounded toward him! He must not—he could not!

And then, as he was about to sweep aside all the positiveness of his duty, all the negatives and forebodings and give free impulse to his heart, there came a step behind her. She heard and turning as she was about to enter the yearning haven of his eager arms, cried:

"Oh, pardon me, Mr. Morton, let me introduce Marshall Marriott. He—"

Suddenly the stairs went black before him. He realized now! She was bringing him a Christmas surprise, the man she loved, the—

Somehow he managed to greet the stalwart young fellow with the frank eyes. In a maze of conflicting pain and surprise he did the duties of a host and when Verona and her escort had been shown to their rooms to dress, he slipped into the den and cast himself into the great arm chair before the pulseless coals of the fire place.

"Lost! Lost!" kept ringing in his ears, and with a groan of anguish he once more buried his face in his hands and gave way to a man's grief. In vain he tried to reason with himself that it were better so. He should not have expected or even dared to think it might have been otherwise. He was too old for her. She was smiling, he was the comely cloud, but oh, how he loved her! And for the moment he had thought she meant to give herself. The misery of it all! The injustice of it!

Suddenly behind him he heard a rustle, the rustle of a woman's gown, and over the side of his great chair a warm, soft, white arm slipped his neck.

"Oh, Mr. Morton, what is it dear? What have I done? What?"

Indistinctly in the darkness he felt the frightened clutching hand, the agonized gaze. Summoning all his reserve strength, he said, with a steady, a tremor in his voice:

"Nothing dear, nothing to offend. I am glad that you are here. If he is worthy, it is worthy of you."

"If he is worthy of you, you gave me, I see it now!" In a flash she threw her arms about his neck. Her face was close to his. How soft and warm and soothing her flesh was!

"He is the brother I lost that day in the foothills of New Mexico. I have just found him. I thought you would be glad I wanted to surprise you—I don't want your Christmas present!" In desperation.

With a mighty heart throb he reached about and drew her to him. Tenderly, tenderly he clasped his arms about her and as their lips met in a plighting kiss, a tiny flame springing from the heart of an unheeded supple, flamed up from the grate and sent the shadows scurrying. Phillips coming to announce dinner stood transfixed. Then, a bright grin upon his face, he slipped softly away shouting to his loyal self:

"Laws! Laws! Here you are exchanging a wedding in this room, house after another Christmas eve! Yassir!"

**A Quickly-Made Present.**

Most women know what it is to be short of a present on the last day of a holiday Christmas. If one has plenty of money to go out and buy a gift, this need cause little worry, otherwise quick-made gifts are in order.

One that can be turned out in a few minutes is one of the new hairpin cases. This is made of the flax that is used in women's artificial pompadours, only of a silvery white color.

**The Rose of Jericho.**

We are told that the rose of Jericho, which is also called Mary's rose, springs up along the path of the Holy Family after they left Bethlehem, and blossomed lightly wherever they rested. This flower which blossomed at the birth of Christ showed its sympathy by closing at his crucifixion, only to open again at his resurrection.

**A Christmas Thought.**

So may each year be happier than the last, and not one meager brother or sister debarred of his share of the great Creator's good gifts!—Charles Dickens.

# What Santa Brought

**By W. D. Nesbit**

Got the greatest Christmas gift a feller ever seen!  
Haven't felt so tickled since the day I was seven.  
When I got my long pants suit an' striped 'round the town  
Lordin' it among th' boys that looked on with a frown.  
'Twasn't in a stockin' an' it wasn't on a tree,  
But it was a dandy gift that Santa brought to me!

Give you twenty guesses, an' you couldn't guess it right—  
Bet you couldn't guess it if you tried from now to night!  
Come on Christmas morning, I was waitin' in the hall—  
Couldn't shter my eyes in sleep since Christmas Eve at all.  
Lord! I had the fidgets like I use to long ago  
When I'd watch for Santa in the boy-days, don't you know!

No, it wasn't slippers, nor an auto, nor a fife—  
'Tisn't any gimcrack thing that you can go an' buy!  
Ain't no other like it in the whole endurin' earth—  
What? Why, I can't tell you how much money it is worth!  
Just the thing I wanted, an' I simply want to say  
It's the finest present ever come on Christmas day!

Doctor, up to me, an' he says: "I wish you joy,  
It's a Christmas baby—you're the daddy of a boy!"  
Now, ain't that a present! Can you beat it in your life?  
Isn't this a Christmas Day for me an' boy an' wife?  
Bet the angels left him when they come to sing again  
In their joyful chorus tellin' of good will to men.

Pudgy-wudgy baby, just a roly-poly tike  
With a way of lookin' right straight at you, lovin'-like.  
Say! He held my finger in his little velvet hand  
With a grip o' bladders—But how can you understand?  
If you ain't been through it you can't know just what I mean—  
Got the greatest Christmas gift a feller ever seen!

# Christmas at Sea

**By Admiral Bob Evans**

**N** Christmas morning, said Admiral Evans (flashing Bob), "I thank God that he made three times as much water as land."

"Every old seadog will join me in this. The sea is his home; he loves it as the farmer loves his broad acres. Apart from it he is restless and discontented, but with a voyage ahead of him he is as happy as a clown at high tide. No true sailor would exchange Christmas at sea for one on shore. It would be like Thanksgiving dinner without the turkey."

"Of all the Christmases spent at sea the one that rises before me most vividly is that of 1865, when the Federal army and the unborn fleet were trying to capture Fort Fisher. The only presents we received, and they came fast and furious, were solid shot and shell from the guns of the enemy. But this didn't destroy our sense of humor. The boys would write on each solid shot or shell before placing it in the gun, 'presented by,' and add the name of the vessel from which it happened to be fired. Mighty few hurled at the fort that day lacked this Christmas greeting. All the gunners caught the spirit of the jolly jest, for the fighting line is no place for serious faces."

"Despite the excitement of the three combat we managed to have the mastsheads of all the ships trimmed with Christmas green, even though the sailors had to risk their lives in going ashore to get them, and you may be assured the sentiment of the day was not wasted."

"Last year Santa Claus followed our fleet of 16 vessels. He anticipated our 12,000-mile voyage and furnished us in advance with the pick of his best. On board the supply vessels were thousands of packages containing every imaginable Christmas gift, from a whisky flask to a smoking jacket, each package labeled, 'Don't open until Christmas.'"

"Along with those gifts he sent thousands of yards of bunting to decorate the mastsheads of the battleships. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful sight than these ships lined up Christmas morning with the sailors breaking out the Christmas trimmings with as much zest as the small

boy displays when he lights the candles on his Christmas tree."

Then comes the opening of the Christmas packages. This is always a gala occasion. Not a hat on board would dare ignore the obligation any more than he would think of disobeying his superior officer. It has become custom through years of faithful observance. Always a bottle of wine is broken in christening these tokens from the loved ones at home.

"If I hadn't been a lieutenant myself I wouldn't dare give away official secrets."

"Last year we practically had two Christmases. We received our first mail at Trinidad, West Indies, some time Christmas week and delayed Christmas mail reached us at Cadix, when the vessels were approaching their own country on the western side."

"No nation provides more plentifully for the Christmas cheer of its sailors than does Uncle Sam. Each of the battleship crews has a dinner of roast turkey, plum pudding, pumpkin pie and all the trimmings which go with it. The men are served in messes of 20 at 12 o'clock and each man is allowed one cup of grog as an appetizer, in celebration of the occasion."

"The officers dine at six o'clock, and, as is the custom when spending the holiday at sea, are guests of the commanding officer."

**Christmas Musings.**

There are warmer handshakings on this night, wrote Alexander Smith, than during the hottest 12 months. Friend lives in the mind of friend. There is more charity at this time than at any other. Poverty and scanty clothing, and fireless grates come home to the bosoms of the rich and they give of their abundance. The very redoubt of the woods enjoys his Christmas feast. Good feeling incarnates itself in plum pudding. The Master's word, "The poor ye have all ways with you," wear at this time a deep significance. For at least one night on each year over all Christendom there is brotherhood. And good men, sitting amongst their families, or by a solitary fire like me, when they remember the light that shone over the poor clowns huddling on the Bethlehem plains 1,800 years ago, the apparition of shining angels overhead, the song, "Peace on earth and good will towards men," which for the first time hallowed the midnight air—pray for that strain's fulfillment, that battle and strife may vex the nations no more, that not only on Christmas eve, but the year round men shall be brethren, owning one Father in heaven."



Their Lips Met in a Plighting Kiss.

news threw its mourning robe across the canyon, the woman died."

How vividly it all came back to Parrish Morton now as he buried his face in his hands before the crackling embers of the lingering fire! How Verona clung to him in his terror and sobbed for her mother, sobbed for her father and her brother! Was ever a child so bereft, so desolate?

And he had taken her home with him and placed her in the hands of his capable housekeeper and as time passed and no record of her kin could be found, he had advanced her into his heart—into the most sacred corner of his great heart—and watched her grow into a beautiful maturity, a full-blown rose of womanhood with eyes like the depths of quiet brooks and the face of an angel, with red lips ruddier still and tantalizingly sweet!

And then the blow fell! The realization that he loved her and that her protector, must preserve her against that love, for she was but 17 and he was 25, then, and he had promised her mother, out in the New Mexican foothills that he would care for her and keep her from the pitfalls as best he could!

Al! how lonely the place was when he had sent her away to school, to a distant school where he might not have to endure the pain of seeing her often—and how she had looked into his eyes at parting, with the half-pleading, half-understanding eyes of a young rabbit suddenly met face to face in some leafy forest hollow in the autumn woods!

He had kissed her in his old, paternal way and her heart, aggrieved had sent subtle glances of bewilderment to flash and play within those orbs whose depths he dared not sound!

And to avoid meeting her, he had gone on a distant mission, kept himself aloof for two years, while absence made the heart grow fonder and the memory of her thrilled him as the soft caressing fingers of some sweet pampered thrills. The tremulous strings of her guitar! And now upon



# The Charm of Christmas

**By Washington Irving**

If all the old festivals that of Christmas week are the strong and most heartily welcomed. There is a certain magic and sacred feeling that clings to our sanctuaries, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment. The services of the church about this season are extremely tender and inspiring, they dwell on the beautiful story of the origin of our faith, and the pastoral scenes that accompanied its announcement, they gradually increase in fervor and majesty during the season of Advent, until they break forth in full jubilee on the morning that brought peace and good will to men. I do not know a grander effort of music on the moral feelings than to hear the full choir and the pealing organ performing a Christmas anthem in a cathedral, and lifting every part of the vast pile with triumphant harmony.

It is a beautiful arrangement, also, derived from the days of yore, that this festival, which commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love, has been made the season for gathering together closer than these bonds of kindred hearts, which the cares and pleasures and sorrows of the world are continually separating to each corner of calling back the children of a family, who have wandered forth in life and wandered hither and thither, once more to transcend about the paternal hearth, that rallying place of the affections, there to greet young and hoary again among moments of childhood.

There is something in the very season of the year that gives a charm to the festivity of Christmas. At other times we derive a great portion of our pleasures from the mere beauties of nature. Our feelings rally forth and dissipate themselves over the sunny landscape and we live abroad and everywhere. The song of the bird, the murmur of the stream, the breathy fragrance of spring, the soft voluptuousness of summer, the gold-en pomp of autumn, earth, with its mantle of refreshing green, and heaven, with its deep, delicious blue and its cloudy magnificence, all fill us with mute but exquisite delight, and we revel in the luxury of more sensation. But in the depth of winter, when nature lies despoiled of every charm and wrapped in her shroud of

sheeted snow, we turn for our gratification to moral sources. The dreariness and desolation of our landscape, the short, stormy days and darkness nights when the atmosphere of our wanderings shut in our feelings also from smiling abroad, and make us more keenly disposed for the pleasures of the social circle. Our thoughts are more concentrated, our friendly sympathies more aroused. We feel more sensibly the charm of each other's society, and are brought more closely together by dependence on each other for enjoyment. A season when heart calling unto heart!

The piteous gloom without makes the heart dilate on entering the room filled with the glow and warmth of the evening fire. The ruddy blaze diffuses an artificial summer, and sunshine through the room and light up each countenance with a kinder welcome. Where does the latent force of hospitality expand into a broader and more cordial smile—where is the shy glance of love more sweetly eloquent than in the winter fireside? And as the fallow blast of wintry wind rushes through the hall, claps the distant gale, which blows about the casement and rattles down the chimney, what can be more grateful than that feeling of shelter and sheltered security with which we look around upon the comfortable chamber, and the sense of domestic felicity?

Amidst the general call to happiness, the blithe of the spirit, and one of the affections, which prevail at the season, what bosom can remain insensible? It is, indeed, the season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart.

Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven, and every countenance, bright with smiles and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-abiding benevolence. He who can turn cheerfully away from contemplating the felicity of his fellow-beings, and can sit down darkling and repining in his loneliness when all around is joyful, may have his moments of strong excitement and selfish gratification, but he wants the genial and social sympathies which constitute the charm of a merry Christmas.











# The Conquest of the Pole

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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Eighty-Three Degrees Below—Willing Savage Hands. Marching Over the Polar Seas (FIFTH ARTICLE)

EARLY in January of 1908 the campaign opened. A few sleds were sent to the American shores to explore a route and to advance supplies.

Clouds and storms made the moonlight days dark, and therefore these advance expeditions were only partly successful.

On Feb. 10, 1908, the main expedition started for the pole. Eleven men, driving 160 dogs and moving 11 heavily loaded sleds, left the Greenland shore and pushed westward over the troublesome ice of Smith Sound to Cape Sabine.

The gloom of the long winter night was but little relieved by a few hours of daylight, and the temperature was very low.

Eighty-three Degrees Below.

Passing through a valley between Ellesmere Land and Grinnell Land from the head of Foulger bay, in crossing to the Pacific slopes, the temperature fell to 83 degrees F. below zero.

In the food many mush ovens were secured, and, though the winter frost

absolute control and ease of adaptability to a changing environment must be secured.

It is impossible to adequately control the complex human temperament of unknown men in the polar wilderness, but the two Eskimo boys could be trusted to follow in the lead of my own conductors, and our sleds were furnished only with absolute necessities.

Cutting Down Weight.

Because of the importance of a light and efficient equipment much care was taken to eliminate every ounce of weight. The sleds were made of birch, the lightest wood consistent with great endurance, but every needless fiber was gouged out. The iron shoes were ground thin, and in every way the weight of nearly everything was reduced even after leaving headquarters.

The little train, therefore, which followed me into the farther mystery was composed of two sleds, each carrying 900 pounds, drawn by 13 dogs, under the lash of an expert

were spanned with a jump. Soon they disappeared in the rush of driving snow. The crack of the whips and the rebound of cheering voices were the last which we heard of the faithful savage supporters. They had followed not for pay, but for a real desire to be helpful, from the dark days of the ending of night to the bright nights of the coming double days, and their parting enforced a pang of loneliness.

Another Sleep Before the Start.

With a snow charged blast in our faces it was quite impossible for us to start, so we withdrew to the snow igloo, entered our bags and slept a few hours longer. At noon the horizon cleared. The wind veered to the southwest and came with an endurable force. The dogs had been dumbly fed the night before. They were not to be fed again for two days. The 1,200 pounds of freight were packed on our sleds, and quickly we slipped around deep grooves in the great polycrystic floor.

The snow had been swept from the ice by the force of the preceding storm, and the speed attained by the dogs through even rough ice was such that it was difficult to keep far enough ahead to get a good course.

The crevasses and pressure lines gave little trouble at first, but the hard irregularity of the bare ice offered a dangerous surface for the life of our sleds, passing through blue gorges among miniature mountains of sea ice. On a course slightly west of north we soon sank the bold headland which raises the northern point of Helberg Island.

Camp Is Pitched.

After a run of twenty-six miles we pitched camp on a low berg of unusual height. There were many big hummocks about, to the lee of which were great banks of hardened snow. A way from land it is always more difficult to find snow suitable for cutting building blocks, but here was an abundance conveniently placed. In the course of an hour a comfortable place of crystal was erected, and into it we crept out of the piercing wind. The first day's march over the circumpolar sea was closed with a good record.

The dogs curled up and went to sleep without a call, as if they knew there would be no food until the morrow. My wild companions covered their faces with their convenient long hair and sank quietly into a comfortable slumber, but for me sleep was quite impossible. Letters must be written. The whole problem of our campaign must be again carefully studied and final plans must be made not only to reach our ultimate destination, but for the returning parties and for the security of the things at Amotok.

Impossible to Foretell Return.

It was difficult at this time to even guess at the probable line of our return to land. Much depended upon conditions encountered in the northward route. Though we had left caches of supplies, with the object of returning along Nansen sound into Cannon fiord and over Arthur Land, I entertained grave doubts of our ability to return this way. If the ice drifted strongly to the east we might not be given the choice of working out our own return. In that event we would be carried perhaps helplessly to Greenland and must seek a return either along the east coast or the west coast.

This drift did not offer a dangerous hardship for the men, even would keep us alive to the west and to the east it seemed possible to reach Shannon island, where the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition had abandoned a large cache of supplies. It appeared not improbable also that a large land extension might offer a safe return much further west.

Franks's Instructions.

Because of this uncertainty Franks was instructed to wait until June 5, 1908, and if we did not return he was told to place Koolotingwah in charge and go home either by the whalers or by the Danish ships to the south.

No relief which he could offer would help us, and to wait for an indefinite time alone would have inflicted a needless hardship. This and many other instructions were prepared for Koolotingwah and Inuit to take back. In the morning the frost in crystals had been swept from the air, but there remained a humid chill which pierced to the bones. The temperature was minus 56 F. A light air came from the west, and the sun burned in a freezing blue.

After a few hours' march the ice changed in character. The extensive thick fields gave place to moderate sized floes. The floes were separated by zones of troublesome crushed ice thrown into high pressure lines, which offered serious barriers, but with the ice ax and Eskimo ingenuity we managed to make fair progress.

The second run on the polar sea was with twenty-one miles to our credit. I had expected to send the supporting party back from here, but progress had not been as good as expected. We could hardly spare the food to feed their dogs, so they volunteered to push along another day without dog food.

Return of the Helpers.

On the next day, with increasing difficulties in some troublesome ice, we camped after making only sixteen miles. Here a small snow house was built, and from here, after disposing of a pot of steaming mush or loins and broth, followed by a double brew of tea, our last helpers returned.

With empty sleds and hungry dogs they hoped to reach land in one long day's travel. But this would make the fourth day without food for their dogs, and in case of storm or moving ice other days of famine might easily fall to their lot. They had, however, an abundance of dogs and might sacrifice a few for the benefit of the others, as we must often do.

## ORDINANCE NO. 97. AN ORDINANCE REQUIRING PERSONS TO CONNECT WITH THE SEWER SYSTEM OF THE TOWN OF CARLSBAD, AND PROVIDING THE MANNER IN WHICH SUCH CONNECTIONS SHALL BE MADE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Town of Carlsbad, New Mexico:

1. That all connections to the sewer system of the Town of Carlsbad, shall be made in the manner and upon the terms and conditions herein provided.

2. The management of said sewer system, the care, maintenance, operation and repair or extension thereof and the connections therewith by private parties shall be under the immediate supervision of the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector, who shall keep an accurate record of the expenses of such operation, maintenance and repair, of the connections made and those abandoned or shut off and the name or names of the party or parties connecting or disconnecting and the dates thereof, and shall as often as requested by the Board of Trustees submit a report of his affairs.

3. After this ordinance takes effect any person, whether owner, agent or occupant of any building or buildings situated on any lot or lots of land abutting any main lateral or sub-lateral of said sewer system, as at present constructed or hereafter extended desiring to connect thereto any sink, bathtub, basin, water closet, slop-hopper, wash tray or any other kind or class of fixture discharging waste water or refuse liquids, must file in the office of the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector a written application for a permit, stating the name of the party desiring the connection, the number of the lot or lots and block upon which the building or buildings to which it is proposed to connect are situated, the size of the sub-lateral desired or proposed for the connection with the main lateral, and the number of openings or inlets proposed to be used in each of said buildings, and shall accompany said application with a fee of two dollars, which is hereby made the fee for connecting each and every sub-lateral to any main lateral of said sewer system.

4. Upon the filing of the application and fee mentioned in the next preceding section of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the said Sewer and Plumbing Inspector to proceed forthwith to the place of the proposed connection or connections, and designate a point or "Y" and establish a grade for the connection, which point of connection and grade shall be observed by the party constructing such sub-lateral, and if said Inspector approves of the proposed plan, and the matter proposed to be discharged through such sub-lateral, he shall issue to said applicant a permit to construct a sub-lateral, which shall state the grade established by him and the point of the "Y" at which the connection shall be made, and shall state the number of the lot or lots and block upon which the building or buildings are situated containing said inlets or openings, and the kind of such inlets or openings, and shall be written on blank printed forms prepared for that purpose and be issued in duplicate, one copy of which shall be given to the party having the work done, and the other the Inspector shall file in his office.

5. When the connections, together with all inlets are completed, the party having the connection made shall certify that fact to the Inspector who shall examine the said connection and the plumbing, and if he shall find that the same are properly made according to sanitary rules, and the sub-lateral constructed as designated by him in his permit, he shall issue to the applicant his final approval thereof. Provided, however, that no such certificate of final approval shall be issued by the said Inspector until he shall have collected from such applicant that portion of his annual rental, as the same shall be calculated from the schedule hereinafter provided, which shall be due from the unexpired portion of the year occurring between the date of such final approval and the end of the current year; And Provided further, that no connection shall be made to said sewer system by any person until the Inspector shall have issued his said certificate of final approval thereof.

6. That every person, whether owner, agent or occupant of any building or buildings containing openings or inlets for the purpose of discharging waste water or other refuse liquids into said sewer system, shall pay therefor to the Town of Carlsbad, as hereinafter provided, the annual rental designated in the following schedule, according to the number of inlets and the class of place or building where the same are situated:

For the County Court House, Public Schools and other such public places or institutions, and also all hotels, barber shops, laundries, livery stables, restaurants and saloons, the sum of One Dollar per annum for each sink, bath tub, basin, water closet, slop hopper, wash tray or other inlet.

For all places of business, except as above specified, Seventy-five Cents per annum for each sink, bath tub, basin, water closet, slop hopper, wash tray or other inlet.

For private residences, Fifty Cents per annum for each sink, bath tub, basin, water closet, slop hopper, wash tray or other inlet.

All fees shall be paid annually in advance upon the 1st day of January of each year, except the first payment which shall be made as provided in Section 5 of this ordinance.

7. The annual rentals herein provided for shall be collected by the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector who shall give his receipt therefor to each person so paying said annual rental, which receipt shall be countersigned by the Town Recorder.

8. The fees, rentals and penalties herein provided to be paid and collected, shall immediately after collection thereof be turned over to the City Clerk and by him turned into the Town Treasury for the use of the Town of Carlsbad, and shall constitute a fund to be expended only in paying the expense of the care, maintenance of said sewer system.

9. Any person desiring to increase the number of openings or inlets in any building or buildings previously connected with said sewer system by proper sub-lateral as provided in this ordinance for connections of the sewer system, and when such additional inlet or inlets are completed shall so certify to the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector, who shall upon his approval of the work, and the payment of the annual rental for the unexpired portion of the current year, issue his certificate of final approval thereof, which shall designate the number and kinds of such additional openings and the place where the same are put in.

10. Any person who shall connect or attempt to connect with said sewer system, or to increase the number of inlets in any building or buildings in the Town of Carlsbad without obtaining the permit and certificate of final approval provided for in this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the proper court shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00, or imprisoned in the town jail for a period of not less than one nor more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court trying the case, and each and every day such unlawful connection remains shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

11. In case the annual rental here-in provided to be paid shall not be paid within ten days after the day whereon the same is due and payable as herein provided, the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector shall order the connection of the party so failing and refusing to pay, disconnected, and the same shall not again be opened, except by order of the Board of Trustees or said Inspector and then only upon the party tendering the amount of rental due and the sum necessary to pay for such reconnection.

12. The Sewer and Plumbing Inspector may refuse to issue his permit for connection to any person when the proposed connection is for discharging into said sewer system the matter which shall have a tendency to choke up or injure said sewers, unless such inlet is provided with a sufficient catch basin to prevent such matter from entering the sewer; and the Board of Trustees hereby reserves the right to discontinue any connection with such sewer system which shall or may become a public nuisance.

13. Any person who shall deposit or throw into any sewer, manhole, flush tank or drain in the Town of Carlsbad any straw, hay, shavings, tinners' scraps, ashes, rags, sticks, bricks, stones, garbage, refuse matter or any other kind or character of rubbish or substance which shall or may cause the sewer or drain to be choked or stopped, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the proper court shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, or by imprisonment in the Town Jail not less than 5 days nor more than 25 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court trying the case.

14. No connections shall be allowed to said sewers until the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector is satisfied that each inlet is provided with proper flushing arrangements.

It shall be and hereby is made the duty of every lot owner or owners, agent or occupant of any building or buildings situated on any lot or lots of land adjoining, or abutting on or contiguous to any of the sewer mains or laterals in the Town of Carlsbad to have and make proper connections with said sewer of every sink, bath tub, basin, water closet or privy (whether inside the house or separate therefrom) slop hopper, wash tray and all other fixtures discharging waste water, which connections shall be made in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance and within sixty days after the passage and approval of this ordinance.

Every water closet or privy within said sewer district not connected with the sewer system within said sixty days is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and every person maintaining same or failing to make connection with the sewer as required by this ordinance, after receiving the notice provided for in the following section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, and each day such nuisance is maintained, or such person shall fail to make such connection shall constitute a separate offense.

15. It shall be the duty of the Sewer and Plumbing Inspector to make personal inspection of every such building or buildings as are herein required to have and make sewer connections, and notify in writing such owner or owners, or his or their agents in charge of such building or buildings or the occupant thereof, who shall have failed to have and make proper sewer connections as required by the preceding section hereof, to make such connection with said sewer within ten days from the date of service of such notice upon him or them, or show cause at the first regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Carlsbad after the expiration of said period of ten days, why he or they have not complied with said notice and said Inspector shall at the first

regular meeting after having given notice to any such owner or owners, agents or occupants make a report to the Board of Trustees of all such notices with a report of compliance or non-compliance therewith and the Board of Trustees shall hear excuses for the non-compliance with the notice of said Inspector, and in case of no reason or an insufficient one being given for such non-compliance, the Board of Trustees shall by resolution serve further notice upon such owner, or owners, his or their agents or occupants, to make said connections within five days from date of service of notice upon him.

17. That any owner or owners, agent or occupant of any building or buildings adjoining or abutting on or contiguous to any of the sewer mains or laterals in the Town of Carlsbad who shall fail or refuse to make proper connections with the sewer as provided in this ordinance, after having been served with notices as herein provided, shall upon conviction before the proper court be fined in any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, or imprisoned in the town jail for not less than 5 days nor more than 25 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court trying the case, and each and every day of neglect and refusal to comply with said notice shall constitute a separate offense.

18. No building or buildings shall be hereafter constructed or erected upon any lot or lots within the sewer limits of the Town of Carlsbad, without the owner or owners or their agent shall cause the same to be properly connected with the sewer as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the ordinances of the Town of Carlsbad relating to sewer connections, and such owner or owners, or his or their agent shall be fined in a sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00 for each and every day after the completion of such building for his or their refusal to make and have such sewer connection.

19. That it shall be the duty of every person, whether the owner or owners, agent or occupant of any building or buildings or part of any building required by this ordinance to be connected with the sewer system to provide and maintain a sufficient flow of water to properly flush all connections with said sewer system.

20. That any person, whether the owner, part owner, agent of such owner or occupant of any building required to be connected with the sewer system who shall fail, neglect or refuse to have and maintain a sufficient flow of water to properly flush all connections with said sewer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00, and each day's failure to have and maintain sufficient water to properly flush such connections shall be a separate and distinct offense.

Passed finally by the Board of Trustees of the town of Carlsbad, New Mexico, Dec. 21, 1909.

JAMES M. DYE,  
Mayor of the town of Carlsbad.  
Attest: J. B. HARVEY,  
(seal)  
Approved this 21st day of December, 1909.

JAMES M. DYE,  
Mayor of the town of Carlsbad.

KERMIT! KERMIT!! KERMIT!!!

Keep your eye on Kermit, the coming new town of Eastern New Mexico, located on the E. V. Ry., near the center of Roosevelt county, and in the finest agricultural section of the plains country; center of the fruit and grain belt.

Now is the time to get in on the ground floor and start with the town; buy now and reap the profit from the start.

A business lot will be given free to any one erecting a business house on same within the next four months, work to begin within the next sixty days.

Address:  
KERMIT TOWNSITE, LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.,  
524 Clovis, N. M.

oked to Death

is commonly said of babies who have died of the croup. No child ever had the croup without having a cold or cough at the start. If you will stop the first symptom of the cough with Ballard's Horehound Syrup there is no danger whatever of croup. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Residence for Rent—Five room residence containing bath, toilet, sink, kitchen range, pressure tank, etc; close in. Inquire at this office.

For Sale.

Two good work horses, either together or singly; one set single work harness and two sets single driving harness. Also good survey. These are bargains. Inquire at Current office. 3-1f

Don't Be Hopeless

about yourself when you're crippled with rheumatism or stiff joints—of course you've tried lots of things and they failed. Try Ballard's Snow Liniment—it will drive away all aches and pains and stiffness and leave you as well as you ever were. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

Residences for Sale.

One four room frame house, \$1,300.

One four room frame house, \$1,400.

One five room frame house, east front, corner, \$2,250.

Best locations in town. tf A. J. CRAWFORD.



ESKIMO BELLES ON THE JOHN A. SANDERSON.

was at its lowest, there was little wind and with an abundance of fresh meat and also fat for fuel the life in the snow house proved fairly comfortable.

The ice in Etah and Nansen sounds proved fairly smooth, and long marches were made. With an abundance of game, much even bears and barks, we found it quite unnecessary to use the supplies taken from Greenland. Caches of food and ammunition were left along Helberg Island for the return.

Willing Savage Hands.

Thus we managed to keep in game trails and in excellent fighting trim to the end of known lands. Camping in the chill of the howling cliffs of the northernmost coast is a feat, we looked out over the heavy ice of the polar seas through eyes which had been hardened to the worst of polar environments.

There was at hand an abundance of supplies, with willing savage hands and a superabundance of brute force in assorted parts, but for a greater certainty of action over the unknown regions beyond I resolved to reduce the force to the smallest numbers consistent with the execution of the problem in hand.

We had traveled nearly 400 miles in twenty-eight days. There remained a line of 520 miles of unknowable trouble to be overcome before our goal could be reached. For this final task we were provided with every conceivable device to ease this hard lot; but, in addition to a reduced party, I was definitely resolved to simplify the entire equipment. At Svarrevog a big cache was made. In this cache fresh meat, tinned pemmican and mutton or food, together with all discarded articles of equipment, were left.

In the northward advance every factor of the dog train had been carefully watched and studied to provide a perfect working force for the final reach over the polar sea. Etukishuk and Ahwah, two young Eskimos, each twenty years old, had been chosen as best fitted to be my sole companions in the long run of destiny. Twenty-six dogs were picked, and upon two sleds were loaded all our needs for a stay of eighty days.

All For Progress.

To have increased this party would not have enabled us to carry supplies for a greater number of days. The sleds might have been loaded more heavily, but this would reduce the important progress of the first days.

With the character of ice which we had before us advance stations were impossible. A large expedition and a heavy equipment seemed imprudent. We must win or lose in a prolonged effort at high pressure, and therefore

driver. The combined freight was as follows: Pemmican, 805 pounds; mutton, 50 pounds; fish, 25 pounds; tea, 2 pounds; coffee, 1 pound; sugar, 25 pounds; condensed milk, 10 pounds; milk biscuits, 10 pounds; pea soup, powdered and compressed, 10 pounds; surprises, 5 pounds; petroleum, 10 pounds; wood alcohol, 2 pounds; candles, 3 pounds; matches, 1 pound.

The Camp Equipment.

The camp equipment included the following articles: One blow fire lamp, 3 aluminum pans, 3 aluminum cups, 3 aluminum teaspoons, 1 tablespoon, 3 tin plates, 6 pocketknives, 2 butcher knives (10 inches), 1 saw knife (13 inches), 1 long knife (15 inches), 1 rifle (Sharpe), 1 rifle (Winchester), 22, 110 cartridges, 1 hatchet, 1 Alpine ax, extra line and lashings, 3 personal bags.

The sled equipment was 2 sleds weighing 52 pounds each, 12 foot folding canvas boat, 34 pounds; 1 silk tent, 2 canvas sled covers, 2 sleeping bags (reindeer skin), four furs, extra wood for sled repairs, screws, nails and rivets.

The instruments were as follows: Three compasses, 1 sextant, 1 artificial horizon (glass), 1 pedometer, 3 pocket chronometers, 1 watch, charts, map, unaking material and instruments, 3 barometers, 1 aneroid barometer, 1 camera and films, notebooks and pencils.

The personal bags contained four extra pairs of kamiks, with fur stockings, a wooden shirt, three pairs of sealskin mittens, two pairs of fur mittens, a piece of blanket, a sealskin coat (net shirt), a repair kit for mending clothing and dog harness, 1 fox tail.

On the march we wore snow goggles, blue fox coats (kapitahs), birdskin shirts, wooden drawers, bearskin pants, kamiks and bearskin stockings. We fastened a band of fox tails under the knee and about the waist.

Helping the Advance.

On the morning of March 18 preparations were made to divide the party. The advance must be helped over the rough ice of the pack edge, and for this purpose Koolotingwah and Inuit were selected. The other six Eskimos prepared to return. One sled was left with the cache to insure a good vehicle for our return in case the two sleds were badly broken en route.

A half gale was blowing into Nansen sound from the northwest, but this did not interfere with the starting of those home going Eskimos. With abundant game for the return they required little but ammunition to supply their wants.

When the word was given to start, the dogs were gathered and the sleds



## Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

**It Makes Weak Women Strong,  
Sick Women Well.**

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



## The CITY LIVERY and FEED STABLE

CAPT. W. S. B. MITCHNER & SON, Props.

This Stable is located near Hotel Schlitz on Mermod Street east of Masonic Hall and Carlsbad Furn. Co.

The best of horses that are guaranteed to stand a reasonable day's drive at all times and no others kept

**Fine Rigs Always on Hand.**

**We Have an Especially Fine Lot of Gentle Saddle Horses**

## Round Trip Excursion Fares

To Los Angeles or San Diego, Cal., and return \$78.40.

To San Francisco, Cal., and return \$84.89.

November 1st. to December 31st, 1909.

Final limit six months from date of sale.

J. Brinker, G. P. A.,

Amarillo, Tex.

B. F. Rose, Local Agent,

Carlsbad, N. M.

## Carlsbad Dairy

Pure Jersey Milk  
and Cream Deliv-  
ered to all parts of  
the city.

## Carlsbad Furniture Co. UNDERTAKERS

**R. M. THORNE**  
LICENSED EMBALMER

J. O. Wersell, Proprietor

Telephone 70

## J. L. WILLIAMS,

MALAGA, NEW MEX.

Call and see us and Examine Stock and Prices.  
We Carry a General Line.

## THE PECOS VALLEY NURSERIES

Located at

### ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

Have for this winter's trade a large stock of **Strictly First-Class** one and two year

**Apple** **Pear**  
**Plum** **Prune**  
**Cherry** **Peach**  
**Apricot, &c. &c.**

This stock consists of the best leading commercial varieties especially adapted to the Pecos Valley.

Our stock will be ready for delivery in December, January and February—the best months in which to plant your orchard to insure a good and satisfactory stand.

Would advise placing your order early, as good, first-class stock is very scarce and will be difficult to get at any price late in the season. Order now and get a good selection of varieties of high grade trees.

**Pecos Valley Immigration  
& Developing Co., Props.**

**J. W. BOWMAN,** Nursery Manager,  
ARTESIA, N. M.

### RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Board of County Commissioners has heretofore contracted to sell \$44,590.56 issue of Eddy county bonds to Coffin & Crawford for the purpose of refunding its outstanding indebtedness and

The matter of exchanging the old bonds for new ones was submitted to the district attorney, J. M. Hervey, and whereas the said district attorney has made the following suggestions, to-wit:

"I would suggest that the Treasurer and Collector give public notice as required by law that the old bonds will be redeemed at any time on or before a certain day to be named in the notice, the place of redemption to be either at the office of the Treasurer and Collector or at the place named in the bonds for redemption. The purchasers of the new bonds should then ascertain the names of all the banks at which the old bonds are redeemable and arrange with those banks to redeem them in cash when they are presented, the old bonds when redeemed to be immediately transmitted to some bank in Carlsbad with instructions to deliver the same to the Collector and receive in exchange therefor new bonds, it being understood that the bond buyers are not to hold the old bonds for a longer period than sixty days without exchanging them. I think a written contract embodying this should be entered into between the bond buyers and the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Eddy County.

"I am in receipt of a letter from Messrs. Coffin & Crawford in regard to arranging for the exchange of the bonds and I am enclosing them a copy of this letter."

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the County of Eddy, by and through its chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, enter into an agreement with Coffin & Crawford, the purchasers of said bonds, substantially as provided by said agreement and when said agreement has been executed; or either the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, or the Central Trust Company of Illinois, shall agree in a statement made to the Board of County Commissioners or the treasurer of this county to the effect that it will take up said bonds when presented for payment and accept in lieu thereof the new issue, such agreement to be in behalf of Coffin & Crawford, then in that event the treasurer of Eddy county is hereby instructed and ordered to publish a call for the redemption of said bonds, which call shall be in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

**Call for Redemption of Bonds of the County of Eddy, New Mexico.**

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described bonds of the County of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, that all hereinafter described bonds are hereby called for redemption and payment, and should together with all unmatured coupons thereunto attached be deposited with Treasurer of Eddy County, New Mexico, at Carlsbad, New Mexico, for such purpose or be forwarded for payment to the banks where such bonds by their terms are payable, or to the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill., or to Coffin & Crawford, 169 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., at the option of the holders.

First: Bonds Number 1 to 14 inclusive, of \$500 each, aggregating \$7,000, named Current Expense Bonds of Eddy County, New Mexico. Dated February 6th, 1891. Due February 6th, 1921. Payable at the National Bank of the Republic, New York City. Said bonds are by their terms subject to call at the option of the County fifteen years after this date.

Second: Bonds Number 21 to 30 inclusive, of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$10,000, named Court House and Jail Building Bonds of Eddy County, New Mexico. Dated July 1st, 1891. Due July, 1911. Said bonds are by their terms subject to call at the option of the County ten years after their date. Bonds payable at LaFayette Bank, St. Louis.

Third: Bonds Number 5 to 10 inclusive, of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$6,000, named Lincoln County Indebtedness Bonds of Eddy County, New Mexico. Dated January 1st, 1892. Due January 1st, 1912. Payable at the National Bank of the Republic, New York City. Said bonds are by their terms subject to call at the option of the County ten years after their date.

Fourth: Bonds Number 1 to 84 inclusive being of odd denominations aggregating a total face amount of twenty-three thousand five hundred and ninety dollars fifty-six cents (\$23,590.56). Dated August 23, 1895. Due August 23, 1917. Optional in ten years. Payable at the County Treasurer's office of Eddy county named Eddy County Funding Bonds. Interest on said bonds will cease on the 1st day of September, 1909.

All of said bonds must be presented for redemption on or before January 1st, 1910, at the office of the County Treasurer of Eddy County, New Mexico, at Carlsbad, New Mexico, or to the banks where such bonds by their terms are payable, or to the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill., or to Coffin & Crawford, 169 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., at the option of the holders. When and where the same will be redeemed and paid in full together with interest thereon to January 1st, 1910, and all of said bonds not presented for payment on or before Jan. 1st, 1910, shall cease to bear interest from and after that date.

This call for redemption is made pursuant to an order of the Board of County Commissioners of Eddy County, New Mexico, under authority of the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, and the undersigned has been duly authorized to make same.

Dated at Carlsbad, Eddy County, New Mexico, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1909.

(Signed) W. H. MERCHANT,

Treasurer, Eddy County, New Mexico.

The letter or agreement which the said National Bank of the Republic of Chicago or the said Central Trust Company of Illinois shall write or make with Eddy county through its treasurer shall be substantially as follows:

## Young Men==Poor Men==Wage Earners ATTENTION!

**Men Under Forty, Men Who Earn Less Than \$1,000 Yearly,  
Men Who Look to Others for Their Living,  
Men Who Own Nothing.**

**We Are Talking to YOU.**

Have you no ambition? Don't you care to be your own boss? Do you propose to spend your whole life working for the good of others? Isn't it about time to do something for yourself?

Get out of the rut! Take your nose off the grindstone! **BE A MAN**, not a mouse! Stand up straight! Look around you!

Don't you notice others, no better off than you financially, who are "starting something"? This one is paying for his home—that one is month by month building up a bank account—another is paying out an endowment policy. Some day each will be "well fixed."

What are you doing? Are you going to be Mr. Somebody or Mr. Nobody?

Are you going to permit the friends of your youth to pass by you on "The Road to Fortune"? Are you going to live your whole life through, paying out every nickel you earn for rent, food and clothes and get nowhere.

"It isn't how much a man earns that makes him rich—it is how much he saves." Are you saving anything?

See here! You could save \$5.00 a month if you had to do it, in order to save your life, couldn't you? Yes, of course, you could. Well, here's the proposition: Put \$10 the first month and \$5.00 per month for 13 more months, in a lot 70x165 feet in Greene Highland and Gibson's Addition to the town of Carlsbad. At the end of that time you are a land owner. Keep on saving! You have got the habit now! You're getting somewhere!

For the next twelve months put your \$5.00 or \$10.00 a month into improvements, such as a little home and build a little house.

It's only a little over three years since you started to save, but see what you have done. Jobs may come and jobs may go, but your little lot and home goes on forever.

Hard times—financial panics—and such like will have no terrors for you. You are fortified in your home.

Every year of your life your lot and home increases in value as Carlsbad grows.

Don't delay—ACT. "Start something." Your judgment tells you to. Well, back your judgment with your money. That's the way the rich men became rich.

**Lots 70x165 feet in Best Resident Portion of Carlsbad.**

For further particulars see **Rives & Hull,**

Phone 144.

Office on Corner Fox and Main Sts, Carlsbad, N. M.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1909.  
Mr. W. H. Merchant,  
County Treasurer of Eddy County,  
Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—We are advised by Percival Brooks Coffin of Coffin & Crawford, Chicago, Illinois, that they have purchased from you \$51,500 five per cent General Refunding bonds of Eddy county, New Mexico, dated Sept. 1, 1909, and due Sept. 1, 1939.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds are to be used to take up and pay for a like amount of six per cent bonds of Eddy county, which by their terms are now subject to call for payment by the Board of County Commissioners.

We understand from Mr. Coffin that you have published a call for the redemption of these bonds, a copy of which call specific, describing the bonds is attached hereto; and that you are prepared to deliver to Mr. Coffin new five per cent General Refunding bonds in exchange for the six per cent bonds immediately upon presentation to you of said six per cent bonds described in this call. We are willing to take up and pay for the bonds described in this call at par and accrued interest whenever the same are presented to this bank. Provided you will write us a letter confirming the statements made in this letter and will agree with us, that at once upon delivery to you, you will give us in exchange for such bonds, new five per cent General County Refunding bonds.

Yours truly,  
Be it further resolved that upon the receipt of the letter herein named from the said Bank or Trust Company, that the treasurer of Eddy county is hereby authorized and ordered in behalf of the county to write a letter confirming the statements made in the letter of said Bank or Trust Company and accept the terms thereof.

Be it further resolved that W. H. Merchant, treasurer of Eddy county, is hereby named as agent of the county for making the exchange of said bonds, and the order making G. M. Cooke such agent is hereby revoked, and the compensation heretofore agreed to be paid G. M. Cooke shall be paid W. H. Merchant, treasurer.

A. C. HEARD,

Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Attest:  
A. R. QUINN, Clerk.

McLenahan—Insurance.

**Notice of Filing of Final Report.**

In the matter of the Estate of L. Wallace Holt, deceased.  
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of L. Wallace Holt, deceased, have filed my final report in said estate and am now ready to receive the order of the court for the closing of said estate.

Witness my hand and the seal of said estate at Carlsbad, New Mexico, this 17th day of November, 1909.

W. H. MERCHANT, Administrator of the Estate of L. Wallace Holt, deceased.

### UNIQUE GOOD ROADS MOVE.

Rural Carrier in Brenham, Tex., Forms an Association

William Burnes, carrier for rural route No. 6 from Brenham, Tex., to Independence, is a strong good roads advocate and has some original ideas about the best way to improve the roads.

Some time ago he started an independent movement to get the people along his route to help him keep the road in good condition and asked them to form an organization, to be known as the Good Roads Association of R. F. D. No. 6, and to contribute monthly dues to such an organization to maintain a team to work on this road, dragging it with a split log drag or doing such other work on it as could be done by this team, he agreeing, without compensation, to superintend the work.

He sent out circulars to all the people along his route, setting forth his plans, and asked them to join the association.

On one occasion he met a large number that live along this route at Prairie Hill. The association was organized, and Mr. Burnes was elected manager, secretary and treasurer and F. W. Quebe and Carl Marcus directors.

**English Highway Policy.**

Two points in the recently proposed British bill to provide for the economic development of the United Kingdom and the improvement of the roads therein are worthy of notice in the United States. The program of the bill provides for special motor roads to be exclusively or chiefly for the use of motorists, the road board having authority to improve existing roads or to construct new roads for that purpose. The board may acquire land for this purpose by right of eminent domain and may also acquire land adjacent thereto for a width 220 yards distant from the middle of the road, which land they may sell, lease or control, the increment therefrom being used for the maintenance or construction of this class of highways.

**Some Good Roads Pointers.**

Good roads mean as much as good crops to the farmers.

If macadam roads are to be maintained at their best, the sprinkling cart is a daily necessity.

The longer the delay in building good roads the greater the cost.

Until produce is hauled to market it isn't really produced.

If the road is poor, good horses and good vehicles count for little.

Everything from an envelope or visiting card to a full sheet poster printed promptly at this office.

### The Doctor's Advice



to take a drive every day, seems out of the question to many people anxious to recover health. Not so hard as you think if you'll find out our charge for a comfortable, good looking horse and conveyance for say an hour a day, or every other day. Don't lose your health, whatever you do.

### The Club Stable

Phone 78

Every hotel and restaurant in Carlsbad uses Chase & Sanborn coffees. Do you? At Shelby's.



### Santa Claus' Favorite

on a cold winter's night is a bottle of Golden Wedding Rye or Echo Springs Whiskey. For your Xmas feast we have wines rich and luscious.

"As if that ruby large and rare For which Kubla Khan offered a city's wealth Was melted within the goblet there" and champagnes that will make the wit sparkle like its own golden effervescence. For gifts, dinners or entertainment the choicest wines and liquors will be found at the

### Stock Exchange



Joyce-Pruit Co.

Joyce-Pruit Co.

# We Wish You a Merry Christmas

And don't forget the place that  
carries the goods and wants you  
for a satisfied customer next year.

## Joyce-Pruit Co

"We want your trade"

J. H. McLaughlin, President Morgan Livingston, Vice President C. M. Richards, Cashier

## The National Bank of Carlsbad

Depository for Eddy County and Territory of New Mexico

Middle of the Block, Next door to Post Office

DIRECTORS: Morgan Livingston, C. H. McLaughlin, J. I. Roberts, F. F. Dwyer, E. Hendricks, J. N. Livingston, J. M. Richards

When purchasing renewals ask for

## Gem Lamps

You will have better service  
and cheaper service.

We carry 20, 40 and 75 candle power sizes.

## The Public Utilities Co.

## Carlsbad-Plains Automobile Line.

Autos leave Carlsbad from the Auto Garage of the Carlsbad Automobile Co. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., stopping at Pearl and Monument and arriving at Knowles at about 4 p. m. each trip.

Returning cars leave Knowles at 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Carlsbad at about 4 p. m. each trip.

**Carlsbad Auto Co.,**  
W. M. Kerr, Manager.

## La CORRIENTE de CARLSBAD

Democrático en Política.

Publicado cada Viernes, en el edificio del Carlsbad Current, Carlsbad, N. M.

Publicada Por la  
Compania Imprentista de Carlsbad.  
Admetida en los correos como materia de segunda clase

Precio de Subscription al ano . . \$1.50

VIERNES, DEC. 24, 1909.

### LAZO DE FLORES.

El Sábado en la tarde se juró amor eterno el joven Manuel Rubio y la Srta. Carlota Bana, ambos bien conocidos en esta ciudad. El enlace fue administrado por el Juez de Pruebas Evans. Asistieron al acto el Sr. David Calderon y la bien conocida Srta. Juanita Rubio, hermana del joven Rubio. Después los contrayentes fueron conducidos a la residencia de la novia y más tarde a la residencia de la novia Juan Rubio, padre del novio, donde se celebró una hermosa recepción en honor de los recién desposados y a donde fueron invitados únicamente las amistades de ambas familias. Esta recepción les dio mucha felicidad y que el Ángel de la dicha nunca les desampare. La simpática pareja se establecerá en esta ciudad.

### LA ORACION DE UNA MADRE.

"Una vez," dice uno de los mas grandes escritores del mundo, repentinamente abrió la puerta del cuarto de mi madre, y la vi de rodillas ante una imagen de la Virgen Santa orando, y oí que pronunció mi nombre, el nombre de su hijo sin que me sintiera apresuradamente me retire con un sentimiento de respeto y reverencia que embargaban mi corazón. Pronto después, fui despedido a la escuela de allí al colegio y después a los deberes duros y amargos de la vida. Pero jamás, durante toda mi vida pude olvidar aquel momento cuando vi a mi madre de rodillas orando y oí que pronunció mi nombre. Bien pude ver y oír lo que diariamente pasaba ante la bendita imagen en el oratorio de mi madre, y con este pensamiento, durante mi fuerza para cumplir con mi deber, para luchar y para arrostrar los peligros. La oración de mi bendita madre.—El Finex.

### Aviso!

Siendo el dueño, o persona que tiene el mando de esta pasta, N. E. of S. E. a nd E. 1-2 of N. E. 1-4 Sec. 29, and N. W. of N. W. of Sec. 28, Tp. 21 S., R. 27 E., y deseando proteger y propagar todos los animales, y pajaros silvestres en dicho potrero, noticio a todos que no se permite cazar dentro de esta pasta, o potrero después de esta fecha, bajo la pena que la ley impone. Capitulo 52, Leyes del año de 1899.

W. W. Simpson.

Ladies' old skirts made new at the Pantatorium.

### The Kitchen God.

The kitchen god of China is perhaps not rightly so called. He has place over the cooking range, but he is the "recording angel" of the Chinese house, and it is his duty to note the actions of each member of the family and report them to the gods at the end of every month. Once a year, he goes to heaven in person and makes his annual report. So once a year the family prostrate themselves before him, carry him in procession, and finally burn him, while crackers are fired.

### Refuted.

Long-Faced Individual—Young man, you can't attend to your business if you don't keep straight.

Young Man—That's all you know about it. I'm a confectioner.

### Cheerfulness of Englishmen.

If you ask any intelligent foreigner what his chief impression of England is he will invariably reply the cheerfulness of the English. If any proof were needed of the prevalent gloom it would surely be found in the astonishment which the few remaining cheerful people cause and the amazing popularity they enjoy. Our sunny friends and acquaintances can be counted on our fingers, our dismal ones are all around us. A really cheerful Englishman is such a phenomenon that everybody asks his wife if "he is always like that," and refuses to believe her when she answers in the affirmative. Lady Gordon.

### Sounds Which Carry at Sea.

Examinations by naval experts in wireless telephony as to the sound which will carry the greatest distance at sea develop that a siren under 72 pounds of steam pressure will emit a blast which may be heard to miles. Next comes the steam whistle, the sound of which is carried 20 miles. Among the softest sounds which carry a considerable distance is the whistling buoy installed by the lighthouse board, which has frequently been heard a distance of 15 miles.

### Woman.

The beauty of a lovely woman is like music.—George Eliot.

Woman is the symbol of moral and physical beauty.—Gautier.

Woman is the sweetest present that God has given to man.—Guyard.

What is civilization? I answer, the power of good women.—Emerson.

The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—Willis.

### RESOLUCION.

Por lo tanto el Cuerpo de Comisionados del Condado a qui antes contratado para vender \$43,590.56 en bonos a Coffin & Crawford por el proposito de restituir sus deudas y.

La materia de cambiar los bonos antiguos nuevos fue sometida al Procurador, J. M. Hervey, y por lo tanto el dicho Procurador ha hecho la siguiente sugerencia, a saber:

"Yo sugestiono que el Tesorero y Colector de aviso publico como es requerido por ley que los bonos antiguos sean redimidos en cualquier tiempo en o antes de un cierto dia que sera nombrado en el aviso, el lugar de dicha redimicion sera en la oficina del Tesoro y Colector o en el lugar nombrado en los bonos de redimicion.

Los compradores de los nuevos bonos deberan entonces asegurar los nombres de todos los bancos en los cuales los bonos sean redimidos y arreglar con esos bancos la que rediman en dinero efectivo cuando los mismos sean presentados, los bonos antiguos cuando redimidos que sean inmediatamente transmitidos a algun Banco en Carlsbad con instrucciones a que entregue los mismos al Colector y reciba en cambio por de eso, nuevos bonos, siendo entendido de que los compradores de bonos no tendran que tener los bonos antiguos no mas tarde que el periodo de sesenta dias sin cambiarlos. Creoo que un contrato por escrito conteniendo esto deberia otorgarse entre los compradores de los bonos y el Presidente del Cuerpo de Comisionados del Condado de Eddy.

Yo recibí una carta de los Sres. Coffin & Crawford con respecto al arreglo del cambio de bonos y a ellos les adjunto una copia de esta carta."

Ahora, Por lo Tanto, resuelvase que el Condado de Eddy, por su Presidente del Cuerpo de Comisionados, otorgue un Convenio con los Sres. Coffin & Crawford, los compradores de dichos bonos, substancialmente como provisto por dicho convenio y cuando dicho convenio sea ejecutado, cualquiera el National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, o el Central Trust Company of Illinois, deberan convenir en una propuesta hecha al Cuerpo de Comisionados del Condado o al Tesorero de este Condado al efecto de que ellos tomaran dichos bonos cuando sean presentados para el pago y acepten en su lugar los nuevos, dicho convenio, que sea en favor de Coffin & Crawford, entonces en ese evento el Tesorero del Condado de Eddy esta aqui por estas instruido y ordenado a que publique una convocatoria para la redimicion de dichos bonos, dicha convocatoria debera ser en palabras y numeros como sigue, a saber:

### Convocatoria Para La Redimicion de Bonos de El Condado de Eddy, NUEVO MEXICO.

Aviso se da aqui por esta al los dueños de los de los siguientes bonos descriptos del Condado de Eddy, Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, que todos los aqui despues descriptos bonos son aqui por esta convocados para redimicion y pago, y deberan junto con todos los cupones que estan de pago y que estan pagados a los mismos sean depositados con el Tesorero del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico, en Carlsbad, Nuevo Mexico, para dichos propositos o sean mandados para el pago a los Bancos donde dichos bonos sean pagables, segun sus terminos, o al The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, Ill., a la opcion del que los tiene.

Primero: Bonos numero 1 a 14 inclusive, de \$500, cada uno agregando \$7,000, nombrados Bonos de Gastos corrientes del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico. Fecha de Febrero 6, 1891. Pago se llega Febrero 6, de 1921. Pagables en el National Bank of the Republic, Ciudad de Nuevo York. Dichos bonos estan por sus terminos sujetos a convocatoria a la opcion del Condado quince años despues de su fecha.

Segundo: Bonos numero 24 a 30 inclusive, de \$1,000, cada uno agregando \$7,000, nombrados Bonos de la casa de Cortes Carcel del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico. Con fecha de Julio 1, 1891. Pago se llega Julio 1911. Dichos bonos estan segun sus terminos sujetos a convocatoria en la opcion del Condado diez años despues de su fecha. Bonos son pagables en LaFayette Bank, St. Louis.

Tercero: Bonos numero 5 a 10 inclusive, de \$1,000 cada uno agregando \$6,000, nombrados Bonos de deuda del Condado de Lincoln del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico. Con fecha de Enero 1, 1892. Se llega el pago Enero 1, 1912. Pagable en el National Bank of the Republic, New York City. Dichos bonos estan segun sus terminos sujetos a convocatoria a la opcion del Condado diez años despues de su fecha.

Cuarto: Bonos numero 1 to 84 inclusive siendo de denominaciones diferentes agregando un importe total de de Veinte y Tres Mil Quinientos noventa pesos con Cincuenta y Seis centavos (\$23,590.56). Con fecha de Agosto 2, 1897. Se llega el pago Agosto 2, 1917. Opcionales en diez años. Pagables en la oficina del Condado de Eddy, nombrados Bonos de Fondo del Condado de Eddy. El interes en dichos bonos se suspenderá el día 1, de Septiembre, 1909.

Todos los dichos bonos deberan ser presentados para su redimicion en o antes de Enero 1, 1910, en la oficina del Tesorero del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico, en Carlsbad, Nuevo Mexico, o a los Bancos de la Republica, Chicago, Ill., o a Coffin & Crawford, 169 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill., a la opcion de los que los tienen. Cuando y donde los mismos sean redimidos y pagados de todo junto con interes en los mismos hasta Enero 1, 1910, y todos dichos bonos que no sean presentados en o antes de Enero 1, 1910, deberan suspenderse el interes y despues de esa fecha.

Esta convocatoria para redimicion es hecha en cumplimiento de una orden del Cuerpo de Comisionados del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico, bajo la autoridad de las leyes del Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, y el abajo firmado ha sido devidamente autorizado para que haga la misma.

Fechado en Carlsbad, Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico, este día 30 de Noviembre A. D. 1909.  
(Firmado) W. H. MERCHANTS,  
Tesorero, Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico.

Esta carta o convenio la cual el dicho National Bank of the Republic of Chicago o el dicho Central Trust Company of Illinois debera escribir o hacer con el Condado de Eddy por su Tesorero debera ser substancialmente como sigue:—

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1909.  
Mr. W. H. Merchant,  
Tesorero de Condado de Eddy,  
Carlsbad, Nuevo Mexico.

Estimado señor:—Estamos informados por Percival Brooks Coffin de Coffin & Crawford, Chicago, Illinois, que ellos han comprado de Vd. \$51,509 cinco por ciento Bonos de Restitucion General del Condado de Eddy, Nuevo Mexico, fechado Septiembre 1, 1909, y se llegara su pago Septiembre 1, 1939.

De las resultas de dicha venta de estos bonos serán usados para pagar una suma igual de bonos de seis por ciento del Condado de Eddy, los cuales segun sus terminos ahora estan sujetos se convoque su pago, por el Cuerpo de Comisionados del Condado del Condado de Eddy.

Nosotros entendimos por el Sr. Coffin que Vd. publicado una convocatoria para la redimicion de estos bonos, copia de la cual especificamente describe los bonos se le adjunta aqui; y aqui Vd. esta preparado para entregar al Sr. Coffin nuevos bonos de Restitucion General de cinco por ciento en cambio de Bonos de seis por ciento inmediatamente al ser presentados a Vd. los bonos de seis por ciento descriptos en dicha convocatoria. Nosotros tenemos voluntad en tomar esto y pagar por los bonos descriptos en la convocatoria, a la par y interes cuando quiera que sea presentado a este banco. Provisto que Vd. escriba un acarta confirmando la relacion hecha en esta carta y que estipule con nosotros, que inmediatamente, al entregarse le a Vd. Vd. nos dara un cambio por dichos bonos, de Restitucion General nuevos de cinco por ciento.

De Vd. verdaderamente.

### SE QUIERE HUESO.

Nosotros ahora estamos comprando huesos a \$4.00 por tonel entregados en la embarcacion.

CARLSBAD G. & F. CO.

### It's a Crime

to neglect your health. The worst neglect that you can be guilty of is to allow constipation, biliousness or any liver or bowel trouble to continue. It is poisoning your entire system and may lead to a serious chronic disease. Take Ballard's Herbine and get absolutely well. The sure cure for any and all troubles of the stomach, liver and bowels. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

New England Fruit Cake at the Carlsbad Bakery.

### OUR HIGHWAYS THE WORST.

Englishman Declares That He Found No Such Poor Ones Elsewhere.

While on a visit to this country recently Robert H. Jackson of Waltham Lodge, London, had during an interview occasion to criticize the condition of our highways. Mr. Jackson said: "No country I have visited has such poor roads as the United States. This is surprising to me, for if there is any improvement a nation can make that pays for itself it is the building of first class highways. I spent several weeks in Indiana—at Terre Haute—and as I am interested largely in farming I made frequent trips through the surrounding country. Some of the roads were six inches deep in dust, and in the winter, I doubt not, this dust becomes sludge. How the farmers can get to market with their crops beyond me. Your roads wherever I have been are generally very bad. In England we have excellent roads, as in other countries of Europe.

"Road building and road improvement are done through the township unit system. Nearly every township has one or more steam rollers, and the cost of improving the roads or building new ones is borne by the property owners in proportion to the valuation of their holdings. Most of the modern roads of England have a foundation of brick—not of ordinary brick, but brick of large size. Upon this foundation are placed several inches of soil and on top of this soil is a layer of stones, which is ground into the soil by means of the steam rollers. This makes a first class, durable road that will keep in good condition during all seasons of the year. Over here most of the roads are made by simply turning the turf and grading. At least that is how they impressed me."

### NEW MODEL HIGHWAY.

Hummelstown Pike, in Pennsylvania, an Example For Road Builders.

A modern road is the Hummelstown pike, near Harrisburg, Pa. It is made of a mixture of water gas tar, cement, liquid asphaltum, road oil, carbolic disinfecting powder, sulphate of copper and oil of wintergreen. The sulphate of copper is used to prevent the oils from becoming lighted, and the wintergreen counteracts the odor of the others. There is nothing disagreeable about the smell. A curious effect of the mixture is its disinfecting power. During the past year there was not a single contagious disease in that section. The cost of applying the mixture is 5 1/2 cents a square yard. The cement holds the dirt together like stone, and the oils make it waterproof, so that it readily sheds water. The road is never muddy and, unlike a tar road, does not become slippery in winter time. Frost has no effect on it at all, as the mixture will not freeze. The cost of applying is very small, as it is sprinkled on like water. That the method and the mixture are perfect successes has been shown the past summer. Despite the heavy automobile and wagon traffic, the road is perfectly smooth and very hard, and it has met the test in every way.

### ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS.

Just Be Sent to Acquaintances. "At Home" Cards Only to Friends.

Girls who are married quietly should be particular to send many announcement cards. To say that these engraved forms should be sent broadcast is none too strong, for to omit a person is equivalent to saying that one does not care to acknowledge his or her existence, and they differ from invitations in that to send one is not tantamount to a request to continue the acquaintance. But if there is the slightest doubt as to whether or not a person is to be remembered by an announcement it would be better to err on the side of commission than omission.

The inclosure of an "at home" card becomes a direct request for the person's acquaintance, and in my opinion such cards are important with announcements. There is always more or less speculation as to the reasons or details of a small wedding when the persons married have a large list of acquaintances, and unless there are "at home" cards the newly married couple are not definitely located in the minds of their friends. Nothing definite is expected of the prospective hostess, because no definite days need be set. It is enough that the card shall read, "At home after November first," for instance. The address then follows.

There are slight changes in the forms for announcements. Those who care for the most elaborate choose a kind wherein the recipient's name is written, as in some wedding invitations. This means much extra work and is not better form than the usual one that omits it.

Also as in invitations the announcements may be made in the name of the bride's parents or her nearest relative—for example:

"Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Smith" may "announce the marriage of their daughter Laura to Mr. Charles Evans Jones," the place and date following.

They are sent out precisely as are invitations. There are two envelopes, and the name of a young girl may be put on that of the parents. The cards must be addressed and stamped to be posted immediately after the ceremony. It is a great mistake to have any delay in getting them out.

Incidentally one may say to a business girl that it is a courteous act to send an announcement, but not an "at home" to her former employer, and whether or not she has ever seen the wife, if he is married, her name should be included. It is never good form to send a married man a card of any sort without also one to his wife.

### Directoire Hat.



The hat illustrated is a fetching French creation in royal blue ottoman silk with feathers to match and black velvet lining.

### DOMESTIC PROBLEMS SOLVED

Remember that the secret of comfortable housecleaning is system linked with knowledge.

Fly specks and dirt on mirror surfaces may be polished off with a cream made of whiting and alcohol.

Remember that in every kind of cleaning or polishing it is essential to dust every surface before beginning.

If the floor of a room is polished with gasoline or kerosene after being scrubbed it will be scratched.

Have on hand pieces of flannel, water, washing soda and a good disinfectant to wash all toilet utensils and to pour down drains.

A good cleanser for hard wood is to wash it with a clean flannel wet in turpentine and rub lightly afterward with boiled linseed oil.

Most modern brassware is lacquered and needs only to be wiped off with a damp cloth. Work quickly and do not let the surfaces get wet.

Paint the inside woodwork of bedsteads with corrosive sublimate and turpentine. 5 cents' worth of the former to a pint of the latter.

Bric-a-brac should be carefully dusted before being washed in hot borax water or soapsuds in which a little ammonia has been dissolved.

To clean gilt try touching it up a little at a time with a camel's hair brush dipped in alcohol. Do not let it dry, but rub off with flannel, which should be changed frequently.

Unlacquered brass, if not rubbed up with one of the good patented brass polishes, can be washed in warm soapsuds, then rubbed with salt and vinegar put on with a piece of flannel. Lastly, polish with dry whiting.