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Carlsbad Current, 02-11-1910

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The Carlsbad Current

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

CARLSBAD NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910

NUMBER 1

EDITOR 'PULLS BADGER'

The City Editor of Santa Fe New Mexican Hero of Badger Fight in the Ancient City.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 6.—Brian Boru Dunne, city editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican, who as might well be imagined, is a direct descendant of King Brian Boru, the last man to wield the kingly sceptre in the Emerald Isle, was the hero of a fierce badger fight pulled off in Santa Fe Saturday night. Although he has seen more than thirty summers and has trotted nearly around the globe, Brian Boru had never seen a badger fight. His numerous friends, wishing to have him see the wild and woolly west as it is, kindly arranged a scrap for his instruction and amusement. The badger was procured from El Paso, to which place it had been imported from Old Mexico. A ferocious animal, with a good record for winning his fights, he was sized up by Mr. Dunne as a winner. The bulldog pitted against the badger, however, proved to be a perfect whirlwind and almost completely demolished the badger shortly after Mr. Dunne released the animal from its cage.

Today Brian Boru is a sadder and wiser man, it being reported that he lost considerable money on the scrap, having bet heavily on the badger.

In his next epistle to his friends on the old sod Mr. Dunne will doubtless explain the reason why the barge failed to win.

CONVICT ROAD WORK.

Says the El Paso Herald of this commendable good roads work for which the credit belongs primarily to Governor Curry, Engineer Vernon L. Sullivan and Land Commissioner R. P. Ervin: "The territory of New Mexico is putting its convicts to work on the public roads and is getting some good out of them, a good that will be felt longer than if they were utilized upon any other work. For several years the convicts have been operating upon the scenic highway in northern New Mexico and now they are being sent to Silver City and put to work on the roads in that section of the territory. The people of Dona Ana county have been promised that some of them will be sent down into that section to help construct the road to El Paso. The various sections of the territory are benefiting from the convict work and while the prisoners are thus employed, they are not in competition with any of the legitimate enterprises of the territory. When the convicts are kept behind prison walls making furniture, shoes and clothing, they are entering into direct competition with skilled labor and putting goods onto the market cheaper than can be produced by the laborers on the outside. When convicts are leased out on plantations, as they are in Texas, they are again put into competition with the honest laborers of the region where they are working. When put upon road work they usually perform a task, however, that would otherwise be neglected and are not brought into such direct contact with the honest labor of the state or territory. If the state of Texas would adopt this system, Texas would soon have better roads and there would be more general satisfaction with the convict system than at present. Road work should be done exclusively by convict labor. Convicts are public charges and the state or territory must take care of them, and their labor should go towards bettering the different communities. The penitentiary is a legitimate expense that every state and territory must bear and there is no fairness in attempting to make back some of the cost by engaging the convicts in the manufacture of articles of commerce in competition with honest and legitimate trades."

McLenathan—Insurance.

TO HOG GROWERS.

Call for Organization of Swine Breeders of New Mexico.
To the Farmers of New Mexico:
For several reasons, the farmers of this territory ought and must raise more hogs. Prices now paid at the markets make it a very profitable business, and there is every reason to believe that they will never again be low. Hogs appear to be almost immune from disease here, and alfalfa is the greatest and cheapest food known for them. Every farmer who has alfalfa, by raising a little grain can grow his own meat for home consumption at least, and have a hundred or two dollars worth to sell, and at very little cost and trouble. Where is the

economy in paying 15 to 25 cents per pound for meat that can be grown at home for less than one-fourth what it costs to buy it? It will soon be so high that we will have either to raise what we consume at home, or quit eating it altogether. What we raise should be good ones, blood tells quicker in hogs than in any other kind of stock.

Quite a number of farmers have suggested to me that we ought to have a Swine Breeders' Association in New Mexico, hoping thereby to awaken an interest in this now much neglected industry in the territory. Nearly all the states now have such organizations, and they have been found to be of great benefit, and especially in improving the stock generally throughout the country. The average farmer who wants to raise only a few hogs, but wants good ones, does not care to send stock so far to the older states for his stock and pay our exorbitantly high express rates, so by organizing we can soon have as good stock right here at home as anywhere, and know where to get them. The Agricultural College of the Territory is in hearty sympathy with this move and has promised to assist us in every way they can.

Therefore at the request of the parties mentioned, I hereby call a meeting of all those interested in this territory to be held at Hagerman, in Chaves county, on the 19th day of February, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perfect such organization, and to transact such other business as they may think necessary. This is not a busy season, and it is hoped that many will attend as possible. Those who cannot attend but wish to affiliate with us, will please send their names and addresses to the undersigned, stating the number and kind of hogs they raise, and whether or not they have any registered stock.

SAM LITTLE.

Hagerman, N. M.

MAGNATES MAKE UP.

Portland, Ore.—After one of the most bitter legal wars in the history of western railroads, the Hill and Harriman interests have agreed to bury the hatchet and allow each to build into Central Oregon along the narrow canyon of the Deschutes river. One will construct a road on one side of the river without interfering with the other on the opposite side. This happy outcome of the long legal battle over rights of way in the Deschutes canyon will give Central Oregon two railroads. The Harriman line will occupy the east bank of the river and the Hill road the west shore. This agreement leaves the way open for both roads for a distance of 140 miles south from the Columbia river, to a point near Redmond, an irrigation town, beyond which the two surveys do not conflict. The war in the Deschutes promised to be long and bitter. It was started last June, when James J. Hill backed a line up the narrow canyon of the Deschutes river to the interior of the state. John P. Stevens, formerly at the head of the Panama canal work, was the head and front of the project. The Harriman interests already had surveys in the Deschutes canyon that they intended to protect and every possible move was made to block the operations of the two roads until the steps taken to block construction work resembled the maneuvering of rival armies. The two lines now projected into Central Oregon will open up a vast territory for settlement that has hitherto been given over largely to stock raising because the only crop grown had to be those that could walk to market. Wheat farming will now be the chief industry in this big district.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

The total per cent of 1909 taxes collected up to January 1, by the treasurer and ex-officio collectors of the territory was 83.5 per cent, which is a fine showing, considering that only one-half of the taxes fell due on December 1, and the other half does not fall due until June 1. The following is the showing made by each county as compiled by Traveling Auditor Charles V. Safford: Bernalillo, 43; Chaves, 40; Colfax, 47.8; Curry, 33.4; Dona Ana, 36.2; Eddy, 42.9; Grant, 48.6; Guadalupe, 25.6; Lincoln, 28.8; Luna, 48.2; McKinley, 58.1; Mora, 35.8; Otero, 42.7; Quay, 36.7; Rio Arriba, 36.4; Roosevelt, 31.1; Sandoval, 31.8; San Juan, 40.8; San Miguel, 18.9; Santa Fe, 32.2; Sierra, 36.9; Socorro, 35.4; Taos, 44.5; Torrance, 39.2; Union, 37.2; Valencia, 37.9.

Santa Fe Building to Pecos.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 8.—Announcement was made today that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has commenced grading between San Angelo and Pecos, Texas, which will close the gap and give the Santa Fe a direct road from Galveston to San Francisco, by way of Carlsbad, Roswell, Clovis and Belen, New Mexico.

A SHAKING UP.

may be all very well so far as the trusts are concerned, but not when it comes to chills and fever and malaria. Quit the quinine and take real cure—Ballard's Herbine. Contains no harmful drugs and is as certain as taxes. If it doesn't cure, you get your money back. Sold by Eddy Drug Co.

McLenathan—Insurance.

A HEAD-ON COLLISION

W. F. McGonagill, Cousin to Clay McGonagill Meets Sudden Death.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 6.—Out of the fog appeared the two swaying, breathing engines and with a thud they met, head on. Air brakes worked too slowly, and by the collision one life was taken, one man injured, and four freight cars demolished on the Texas & Pacific, three miles east of Sierra Blanca, at 3:15 this morning.

Riding in an emigrant car with his horses and household furniture, W. F. McGonagill, of a well known Texas family, was killed outright, although his car was not overturned. W. T. Brown, engineer of the west bound, suffered a badly sprained right leg, while engineer William Garlick, of El Paso, driving the east bound freight, was uninjured.

The body of McGonagill will arrive in El Paso about 6 o'clock tonight on the delayed T. P. passenger train. Engineer Brown was removed to his home in Toyahvale.

Sudden death came to McGonagill when his affairs were lightened by the hope of a new endeavor. He had sold his ranch at San Angelo, and was moving to a recently purchased farm

An Open Letter.

February 5th, 1910.
To The Board of County Commissioners,
Eddy County, New Mexico.

Sirs:
In the official report of your proceedings at the January meeting, printed in the issue of the Current of the 28th instant, in which are contained copies of certain correspondence consisting largely of letters written by Mr. C. W. Beeman, I find a letter under date of January 3rd, 1910, signed by Messrs. Graham and Beeman, requesting the Territorial Attorney General to represent the commissioners in a suit against Pecos Irrigation Company and others in regard to the assignment of certain lands for taxation.

In this letter it is stated: "We desire also to say that a great deal of the land over which the controversy has arisen was irrigated last year, and that it was on the market and sold for from \$40 to \$60 per acre."

It is my understanding that your office is a position of trust not only toward the county you represent but toward every tax payer in it.

It was my belief that you would have no inclination as you have no right to to misrepresent facts to the attorney general or to your constituents no matter what may be the dispute between you and any individual tax payer.

This case will be decided upon the law and of course no error in regard to the facts will stand in court.

But as the whole gist of the dispute and the only reason for it and for the action of the Territorial Board of Equalization in sustaining our appeal from your assessment is the contention of Pecos Irrigation Company and the others that they cannot get water for their lands, so long as they own them, the above statement signed by Messrs. Graham and Beeman can only be taken as a reflection upon the good faith of the Territorial Board of Equalization, Pecos Irrigation Company, Messrs. Brice, Christian and myself.

Certainly such statement should not have been made without full investigation on your part. If it is not

If It's in Drugs, You May Be Sure We Have It.

There are three essential things that are desirable when taking a doctor's prescription to the drug store:

1. Purity of Drugs used.
2. Skill with which they are compounded.
3. Promptness of service.

For these three things we are conspicuous, taking pride in following your doctor's direction to the very letter.

We solicit your patronage.

The Eddy Drug Company

Largest Drug Store in the Southwest

near Clint, where a brother, J. A. McGonagill, already had located. A wife and children had been left at San Angelo to follow by passenger train when the new home was ready. Another brother, Henry McGonagill, of El Paso, survives, as well as a number of cousins, one Clay McGonagill, the "roper."

McLenathan—Insurance.

The Wolfers' Night.

(Composed by Joseph J. Florman, a famous wolf and bear hunter, while on one of his lonely trips out in the hills, hunting wolves.)

Now the busy day has passed
And the solemn night rolls on;
I take my little couch at last
And roll out upon the ground.

And just as soon as I'm asleep
Venomous reptiles round me creep.
Some dance to the screaming screech owl's howl,
While others to the hideous hoot of the owl.

But some seem to dance in a different way,
Which coo to the music of the howling gray
Who's deep and very long-tongued howl
Stills the coyote and hushes the owl.

While all these melancholy tones doth keep,
I sometimes forget that I'm asleep.
No time pick up and old times become new.
Some wolves have only one scalp while others have at least two.

So as time rolls on in such blissful state,
I fear my joy should have a mate.
Then, to greet the longing eye,
I touch a button and the message fly—
To one whom I know is sweet and fair,
Who comes floating back upon the fragrant air.

Her sweet presence fills life's most ideal dream
And thoughts that were once bitter now sweet seem.
But alas at the approaching smile of dawn,
The fair one blushes and like a ghost is gone.

So the hunter awakes to a stern truth,
And reflects from present manhood back beyond his youth.

And then at the advance of day,
Saddles his horse and rides away.

McLenathan—Insurance.

that the Territorial Board of Equalization, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Chaney supported by the facts we are entitled to, as a public retraction as the statement was public.

Every blank for conditions sent out by the Territory of New Mexico has on the face of it the following:

"Assessors and Boards of County Commissioners in making assessments and approving same will be guided by these values in order to insure an equal assessment on property of the same class and value in all parts of the territory."

"AGRICULTURAL LAND.
"Agricultural land in actual cultivation with permanent water rights, not less than \$17.50 per acre.

"Agricultural land actually in cultivation without permanent water rights, not less than \$7.50 per acre.
"Agricultural lands capable of cultivation, under ditch or arroyo lands, not less than \$4 per acre."

I represent Pecos Irrigation Company and Francis G. Tracy, trustee. Pecos Irrigation Company reported 1088 acres at \$4 per acre which you raised to \$17.50.

Francis G. Tracy, trustee, rendered 245 acres at \$4 raised by you to \$17.50. Pecos Irrigation Company has since sold 367 acres of this land at a net price of \$35 per acre for 85 acres and \$30 per acre for the balance.

Francis G. Tracy, trustee, has sold none.

Of the whole 2223 acres just exactly ten acres, sold to Mr. Carter in August has since been watered by him during the rest of the year 1909.

I do not represent August (Thlein) (Schlitz Brewing Co.) the other party to this suit, but I am advised that he rendered 353 acres, has since sold 120 acres of which eighty acres was afterwards irrigated before the expiration of the year.

In view of the actual fact that only 90 acres out of a total of 2586 acres in dispute was irrigated last year, what will you now say in regard to your misleading statement to the attorney general that "We desire also to say that a great deal of the land over which the controversy has arisen was irrigated last year?"

What will you say as to the amount sold and the prices realized?

GOOD LUMBER AT REASONABLE PRICES

Groves Lumber Co.

Carlsbad, New Mexico. Phone 66.

All of these facts were easily obtainable by you. Was it not your duty to obtain them or listen to the recital when offered?

Mr. C. W. Beeman is a former president of the Water Users Association, a member of that association, is a farmer living in the lower valley and knows personally every acre of land that was irrigated and cultivated last year.

The correspondence shows, and the statement of his colleagues to me when I appeared before them was that this whole matter was left to Mr. Beeman because owing to his position as "president of the water users association he was acquainted with the facts," any knowledge of which Messrs. Beeman, Heard and Graham disclaimed.

When I, representing Pecos Irrigation Company and Francis G. Tracy, trustee, in April appeared before the board to discuss the rendition of this property, Mr. Beeman said: "There is no use of your talking so long as they made up." I said: "Mr. Beeman, you haven't got the facts." He repeated: "I've made up my mind." The other commissioners said: "We have left this matter to Mr. Beeman, he knows the facts."

Certainly Mr. Beeman ought to know the facts. His colleagues say so, we say so, we believe his constituents will say so too.

Let him explain why he did not know them or if he did know them why he signed the statement quoted and induced Mr. Graham to sign it. And while he is about it let him explain upon what principle of justice or equity he seeks to assess raw mesquite lands in possession of Pecos Irrigation Company upon which he knows they cannot get water so long as they hold them, and in regard to on—ditch of which he knows—extraneous allotments of the right to obtain water were not fairly corrected and approved until November 1st, 1909, at the same rate per acre that he assesses his own alfalfa fields.

Pecos Irrigation Company is no tax dodger. The tax rolls of this county will show the thousands of dollars paid in by its stockholders to the support of Eddy county since its inception. We have always been ready to discuss matters in dispute in a spirit of compromise and offered to do so in this case.

We believe we were entitled to just, fair treatment and a courteous hearing. We were absolutely denied the same. We were compelled to appeal to a higher power and then to the courts to enforce the granting of our appeal.

I certainly object to personal or political capital being made out of a public statement of the facts involved in this suit, for the suit itself cannot be affected by any such statements nor does what may afterwards have occurred affect either adversely or favorably the values involved in a rendition based upon conditions supposed to exist upon March 1st, 1909.

The effect upon the attorney general and the public generally of this statement as written is to create the belief that Pecos Irrigation Company and the others involved falsely claimed they could not get water for their lands which they had actually been irrigating during the past year and that they had sold so large a portion at \$40 to \$60 per acre that these figures could reasonably be used to determine the value of the whole acreage involved.

Of course if this were true we would have no ground in our contention.

It is not true and as citizens and tax payers of Eddy county we have a right to expect that you will state the facts and fight the case upon its merits.

Trusting I have made myself plain, I am,

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS G. TRACY.

On being interviewed concerning the above Mr. Beeman stated that he would decline to reply, but that the action of the board referred to all lands of the nature stated and not alone to Mr. Tracy's or the P. I. lands and that Mr. Tracy has not shown that the lands he represents are not on the market at from \$40 to \$60 per acre.

FALLS FROM WINDMILL

Will Schrier Meets a Horrible Death as a Result of Falling From Top of Windmill

Tuesday's Roswell Record

Will Schrier, aged 36 years, died at St. Mary's hospital at 7:30 this morning of a pulmonary hemorrhage, resulting from a fall from the top of a windmill at the Price Henry place thirty miles southwest of Roswell on the Rio Felix last Saturday. The fall was a terrible affair. Mr. Schrier hit across the lead pipe from the mill to the dirt reservoir and almost broke his body in two pieces. Six ribs were broken and an examination after death showed that one of the ribs was driven six inches into one of the lungs. The man's suffering was intense. He was brought to the hospital last Saturday night.

The deceased had lived in the Pecos Valley since boyhood and was loved and esteemed for his splendid character by all the old-timers. He leaves a widow and four small children.

The body was taken overland to Home today and the funeral will occur at that place.

Mountain Doings.

Sam Blocker was suddenly called to Carlsbad by the illness of his brother.

Paul Ares, Wilks, Glascock, Jack Hass and Garrett Adams left Sunday for the northern part of the reserve, where they are busily engaged in tanking.

Mr. Thayer's folks are expecting their new school teacher very soon.

A meeting was held at Queen Saturday to decide as to the location of the drift fence. We hope that every one is satisfied with the decision of the committee.

Ed. B. Burleson has moved his family from the old Locklear place to his ranch.

Dolph Shattuck and John Stewart were among the crowd at Queen Saturday and Dolph says: "Be it ever so humble there's no place like Dog Canyon."

Seemingly there's a gloom all around, And on Foxy Grandfather's face is noticed a frown.

And there are times when in the air he flourishes his walking cane, And cries aloud: "Won't the Dark Canyon school ever start again?"

'Be still sad heart, and cease repining, Behind the cloud the sun's still shining'

Mr. Bailey, the new ranger, arrived at Queen Saturday. He will be stationed at Dunaway Sipe. Kanger Blocker will resume former duties at Alamo.

Sud Locklear has sold his ranch and cattle and will probably move to Texas soon.

Sockless Jerry.

Winter Layers.

Pure bred Single Comb White Leghorns. Choice eggs from fine fowls at \$2 per setting of 15 delivered in Carlsbad.

Mabel E. Wilson, Rural Route.

Phone 44L.

McLenathan—Insurance

The Carlsbad Current

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

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 per annum

Carlsbad, N. M., Friday, Feb. 11, 1909

Carlsbad Current established November 15, 1902. New Mexico Star established May 12, 1905. The two papers consolidated October 11, 1907.

Official Paper of Eddy County.

J. M. Hervey resigned his office as district attorney last Monday, and a telegram received by M. S. Groves from Gov. Curry Wednesday announced the appointment of L. O. Fuller to fill the vacancy.

If the line between San Angelo and Pecos is constructed, and from present indications it will place Carlsbad about midway between Amarillo, and San Angelo being the nearest town to the half way point, it being 280 miles to Amarillo and 255 to San Angelo. The probability, therefore, is that Carlsbad will from necessity, become a freight and passenger division for Carlsbad is at present the passenger division, it having been found impractical to use any other station south of Amarillo.

The town board of trustees met Monday night and appointed C. H. McLanathan, J. R. Linn and R. M. Thorne to act as a public park commission. The law provides that the board must appoint the park commission, and when Mr. McLanathan appeared before the board and stated that there were several in town who would aid the project of improving Hualague park the commission was at once appointed. The plan is to remove the dirt a block west to Guadalupe street to fill in, the park block being too high to irrigate and Guadalupe street too low to use as a street. Ornamental trees will be set out, and seats finally placed in the park so as to give visitors and others a place to go to rest and if so inclined to use the Womens Club Reading room. The board has also had notices served on all who have failed to build their sidewalks and the town will proceed to build the walks unless the owners get busy at once. The bills that came before the board were many, amounting at this session to about \$1,500. Some discussion was had regarding plans to curtail expense which is becoming too high for the income of the town.

Editor James Daniel Whelan, of the Artesia Advocate, (another of those pesky Irish) has unearthed a "vast conspiracy to make the people of New Mexico think that statehood is not coming until it is here," and is devoting columns and columns of his valuable space, and spilling pounds and pounds of printers' ink in a valiant, patriotic, laudable attempt at averting the tragedy. The immediate possibility of this deep dark plot, he asserts, is that the Old Gang at Santa Fe, perceiving the scribbles on the wall of their edifice, have concluded to resort to the double-cross, by foisting upon New Mexicans a constitution "drafted by hirelings of monopolists." He further urges immediate action of some sort, by the people, in regard to the constitution business, looking to the frustrating of this fiendish design. J. D. seems particularly solicitous concerning the idea of getting the matter before the people in rural districts. It may be possible that us fellers from the forks of the creek will saunter up calmly and unsuspectingly and sign away our dower rights as sovereign citizens of this great and glorious commonwealth of New Mexico—or whatever it is he's afraid we'll do—

we don't think so. Nay, nos ordenamos, misme dear! Not by a dod, resentados ante por la razon de un busted large major.

A petition has been circulated to divide Justice Precinct No. 1, making all that portion of the precinct west of Canal street one precinct, and that portion lying east of Canal another. This would divide the town of Carlsbad in two justice precincts and likewise cause friction and divide the community in more ways than one. The law provides that when a petition signed by fifty voters shall be presented to the board of commissioners that the board may divide the justice precinct. The county board will therefore be requested at its next session to take this action. All who are conversant with the matter are no doubt aware that the move is an effort to shelve N. Cunningham as justice, by making the division line just east of his residence and thereby accomplish his trick what would be impossible to do at the polls, for all who have resided in Carlsbad any length of time, know that it would be impossible to defeat Mr. Cunningham in a fair hand to hand fight at the polls. He was interviewed concerning the matter and stated that he would take no hand in the scrap and had no idea what the board will do when the petition is presented.

Whether it is a crime to graze sheep without permission in a forest reservation has arisen in the indictments of Pierre Gdimade, J. P. Carajous and Antonio Inda, sheep men of California who were charged with having grazed their sheep without the permission of the government, in the Sierra forest reserve in California. These indictments were all brought in the federal court for the southern district of California. By act of congress approved June 4, 1897, the secretary of the interior, and later, the secretary of agriculture was directed to make provision for the protection of the forest reserves. It was provided that any violation of the provisions so made should be punishable, according to the revised statutes. In 1906 Secretary Wilson promulgates a regulation requiring all persons to procure a permit before grazing animals in a forest reserve. It was by reason of alleged violations of this regulation that the indictments were brought. Attorneys for sheep men contended, however, that the act of 1907 was void, so far as it attached penalties to any violation of regulations sought to provide a penalty for a crime not completely defined. It was also argued that the act was an attempt to confer legislative authority on an executive officer. The court sustained the defense and the government appealed to the supreme court.

R. J. Toffelmire, the well known Carlsbad contractor, was here Monday and Tuesday, en route to Seminole to bid on the 9,000 school house to be erected there. Mr. Toffelmire brings forward a good offer on the erection of the school house at Knowles, in the event the bonds carry. It was determined, by the recent assessment made here by Assessor Price, that Knowles district was entitled to a \$4,000 bond issue. Mr. Toffelmire proposes to erect as good a school building as can be had for \$4,000 and take the bonds themselves in payment, thus eliminating all delay and expense attendant upon the sale of the bonds. Mr. Toffelmire is a perfectly reliable man and an expert mechanic. He has done considerable work in Knowles, all of which speaks for itself. He built A. J. Heard's residence, the post office, the drug store and Frank Teague's residence. His skill as an artisan and reliability as a contractor is unquestioned, and should he get the contract a first-class job is assured. —Knowles News.

Kindly remember the Model Market when it's meat that is needed. Phone 82.

TO POISON JACK RABBIT

Press Bulletin No. 161 New Mexico College and Mechanics Arts and Experiment Station.

The jack rabbit is quite a pest to small grain growers and orchardists in many sections of New Mexico. The question has often been asked of the Station how to get rid of the rabbits and prevent their destruction of various crops. The Horticultural Department believes that it has found a means which if persistently followed will help materially to keep the rabbits in check and prevent the loss occasioned by them.

During the months of September and October of the fall of 1909 the department planted a plot of about two acres of the College Campus to Bermuda grass. Wheat was sown with the grass to help cover the ground during the winter months. After irrigating the plot the seed and wheat began to grow and continued to do well until the jack rabbits finding their food getting short on the adjoining mesa land began to migrate to the newly planted lawn and feed upon the growing wheat and grass. As the rabbits did most of their feeding at night there was no chance to shoot them while they were doing the damage. The rabbits were so numerous that they soon ate the wheat off to the ground, and not being satisfied with that they began to dig up the grass and eat the roots. It soon became evident that unless this destruction was stopped all the grass in the plot would be consumed. To prevent this it was decided to poison the rabbits.

Strychnine was the poison selected and it was first used on cabbage leaves and pieces of sweet potato which were scattered over the plot. The result from these first trials were not at all satisfactory. From several applications of the poisoned cabbage leaves and potato, no dead rabbits were found. For some reason the rabbits did not seem to care either for the cabbage or sweet potato, both of which were fresh when put out.

When it was seen that the above remedies did not produce the results desired, a new one was tried with very good effect. The principal ingredients in this new remedy are sugar, dried alfalfa leaves, and strychnine. It was prepared as follows: One ounce of sulphate of strychnine and two pounds of sugar were dissolved in two and one-half gallons of warm water. To the water while it was hot, enough bright alfalfa leaves were stirred in to absorb the water. The mixture should be kept hot for thirty minutes and stirred frequently so as to insure thorough impregnation of the leaves by the poison. Let the mixture set for three or four hours after which it will be ready to put out in the field. It will not be necessary to dry the leaves before putting out the poison. A small wooden paddle or large spoon may be used to dish out the mixture, which should be placed about over the field in small piles where the rabbits are accustomed to run and feed. Where the rabbits come into the field from the outside, the poison should be distributed along the edge of the field. The best time to do this is late in the afternoon, because the rabbits do most of their feeding at night; the poison will also be in a fresher condition when they come across it.

In regard to efficiency of the poisoned alfalfa leaves, the results obtained on the planted plots already mentioned, were very satisfactory. On the evening of December 9th about a million of the poisoned alfalfa was scattered around the edge of the plot in little piles about twenty feet apart. The next morning ten dead rabbits were found on the plot near the piles of poison. The next evening one-half gallon more of the poison was put out. The following morning another batch of dead rabbits were found. No more poison was put out at this time, but from the two applications made thirty-three dead rabbits were found in less than a week. This shows that one application of the poison will be effective several days after it is put out.

As a result of the above experiment the depredations by the rabbits on the grass plots were greatly lessened, and there is hardly any doubt that if the poison is properly prepared and distributed, the rabbit plague can be kept in check.

The best season of the year to put out the poison is during the winter months or in early spring while the natural herbage, on which the rabbits feed, is scarce.

In preparing and using the above poison, it will be well to keep in mind a few points. Use the sulphate of strychnine, as it is the most soluble and will readily dissolve in warm water. It is very essential to add the sugar to the mixture to sweeten it. The strychnine is very bitter and the rabbits might not eat the poisoned alfalfa grass unless the sugar is used. Only the bright green leaves of the alfalfa should be used, as they most resemble the fresh and growing plant. The best time of day to put out the poison is in the late afternoon, so it will be in as fresh condition as possible when found by the rabbits. Care should be taken to keep the poison out of the reach of the stock; also the dead rabbits should be buried as soon as found, to prevent them being eaten by any pet dog, as the poisoned rabbits have been known to kill a dog when eaten by them. Putting the poison out every week or ten days during the season when the rabbits are the worst will be sufficient to protect the crop. J. E. MUNDELL.

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Gibbons & Crowder, Plaintiffs, No. 140, Wylder & Gilday, et al. Defendants, In the District Court, Eddy County, New Mexico.

To the Defendants, Wylder & Gilday, J. W. Wylder and F. F. Gilday and The Malaga Land and Improvement Co. You are hereby notified that a lien has been commenced against you in the District Court of Eddy County, New Mexico, by Gibbons & Crowder, Plaintiffs, to foreclose a lien upon the following described premises, to-wit: lot 22, in block 6, of the town of Malaga, New Mexico, and the certain one-story building thereon 60 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, 11 ft. ceiling, the same being the only building on said lot 22.

Said plaintiffs allege that they did certain work and labor on said premises and furnished certain materials for said building as original contractors; that there is a balance due said plaintiffs on the contract price of \$200.00, that they duly filed a lien on said building and premises and that they have employed counsel to bring this suit.

Plaintiffs ask judgment to the amount of said balance for attorney's fees and costs, and that the lien be foreclosed and said property sold to satisfy the judgment. Defendants are notified that unless they enter their appearance in said cause on or before the 14th day of March, 1910, judgment will be rendered in said cause against them by default. Gatewood & Armstrong, Carlsbad, N. M., are attorneys for plaintiffs. Witness the hand and official seal of the clerk of said court this 11th day of January, 1910. R. I. ROBERTS, Clerk. (Seal) By G. E. BENS, N. Deputy.

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